

EC Structural Funds

# The Structural Funds in 1998

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Tenth annual report

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This Report has been prepared by the Directorate-General for Regional Policy and Cohesion at the European Commission (DG XVI), in collaboration with the Directorates-General for Employment, Industrial Relations and Social Affairs (DG V), for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG VI) and for Fisheries (DG XIV) together with other contributions from the Secretariat-General and the Directorates-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG II), for Competition (DG IV), for Transport (DG VII), for the Environment, Nuclear Safety and Civil Protection (DG XI), for Science, Research and Development (DG XII), for Telecommunications, Information Market and Exploitation of Research (DG XIII), for the Internal Market and Financial Services (DG XV), for Energy (DG XVII), for Budgets (DG XIX), for Financial Control (DG XX), for Education, Training and Youth (DG XXII) and for Enterprise Policy, Distributive Trades, Tourism and Cooperatives (DG XXIII).

The single currency was introduced on 1 January 1999. For convenience and greater consistency, we have decided to denominate all amounts in this report in euros, even for operations prior to that date. The symbol '€' in this Report refers to the ecu in the case of amounts concerning the period before 1 January 1999 and to the euro from that date.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>A. General Review.....</b>	<b>9</b>
1. Adoption of the remaining programmes.....	9
2. Acceleration of financial execution.....	9
3. Increased attention to priority themes .....	10
4. Preparations for the 2000-06 programming period .....	11
<b>B. Local Development: The theme of the 1998 Annual Report .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1 : MAJOR EVENTS OF 1998.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>1.1. The future of the Funds: preparations for 2000-06.....</b>	<b>17</b>
1.1.1. Negotiations on the proposed new Regulations .....	17
1.1.2. The 6th periodic report on the socio-economic situation of the regions .....	19
1.1.3. Preliminary draft guidelines for the Structural Funds (2000-06) .....	20
<b>1.2. Development of thematic priorities for cohesion.....</b>	<b>21</b>
1.2.1. The European Employment Strategy: a reference framework for human resources.....	21
1.2.2. The promotion of equal opportunities for men and women .....	22
1.2.3. Cohesion and competition (C(1998) 673): the search for greater consistency.....	23
1.2.4. Cohesion, Research, Technological Development and innovation (COM(1998) 275).....	23
1.2.5. Cohesion and transport (COM(1998) 806): towards balanced and sustainable territorial development .....	24
1.2.6. Sustainable urban development and the Urban Forum.....	24
1.2.7. The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP): an instrument for consideration and reference.....	25
<b>1.3. Further information on part-financed measures .....</b>	<b>26</b>
1.3.1. The mid-term review of programmes (see section 3.1.).....	26
1.3.2. Proposed reallocations among Community Initiatives.....	27
1.3.3. The continuation of the Territorial Pacts for Employment: a better partnership for increased employment.....	27
<b>CHAPTER 2 : IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES IN THE MEMBER STATES.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>2.1. General presentation by objective and Community Initiative.....</b>	<b>31</b>
2.1.1. The adoption of new programmes in 1998.....	31
2.1.2. General overview of implementation .....	31
2.1.3. Implementation of Objectives 1 (regions whose development is lagging behind) and 6 (thinly populated regions) .....	33
2.1.4. Implementation of Objective 2 (areas undergoing industrial conversion) .....	35
2.1.5. Implementation of Objectives 3 and 4 (human resources and the labour market) .....	36
2.1.6. Implementation of Objective 5(a) (structural adjustment in agriculture and fisheries).....	37
2.1.7. Implementation of Objective 5(b) (development of rural areas).....	40
2.1.8. Implementation of the Community Initiatives .....	42
2.1.9. Innovative measures and technical assistance.....	45



<b>2.2. Country by country survey.....</b>	<b>51</b>
2.2.1. BELGIUM.....	51
1. The major achievements of the Funds by Objective .....	51
2. Community Initiatives.....	54
2.2.2. DENMARK.....	55
1. The major achievements of the Funds by Objective .....	55
2. Community Initiatives.....	56
2.2.3. GERMANY.....	58
1. The major achievements of the Funds by Objective .....	58
2. Community Initiatives.....	61
2.2.4. GREECE .....	62
1. The main achievements of the Funds by Objective.....	62
2. Community Initiatives.....	64
2.2.5. SPAIN .....	65
1. The main achievements of the Funds by Objective.....	65
2. Community Initiatives.....	68
2.2.6. FRANCE .....	69
1. The main achievements of the Funds by Objective.....	69
2. Community Initiatives.....	73
2.2.7. IRELAND .....	74
1. The major achievements of the Funds by Objective .....	74
2. Community Initiatives.....	75
2.2.8. ITALY .....	76
1. The main achievements of the Funds by Objective.....	76
2. Community Initiatives.....	79
2.2.9. LUXEMBOURG.....	81
1. The main achievements of the Funds by Objective.....	81
2. Community Initiatives.....	82
2.2.10. NETHERLANDS .....	83
1. The major achievements of the Funds by Objective .....	83
2. Community Initiatives.....	85
2.2.11. AUSTRIA.....	87
1. The major achievements of the Funds by Objective .....	87
2. Community Initiatives.....	89
2.2.12. PORTUGAL.....	90
1. The major achievements of the Funds by Objective .....	90
2. Community Initiatives.....	91
2.2.13. FINLAND .....	93
1. The major achievements of the Funds by Objective .....	93
2. Community Initiatives.....	95
2.2.14. SWEDEN .....	96
1. The major achievements of the Funds by Objective .....	96
2. Community Initiatives .....	98
2.2.15. UNITED KINGDOM.....	100
1. The major achievements of the Funds by Objective .....	100
2. Community Initiatives .....	103

<b>CHAPTER 3: EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE STRUCTURAL FUNDS .....</b>	<b>105</b>
3.1. Interim evaluations .....	107
3.2. Thematic and horizontal evaluations .....	111
3.3. Other evaluation work carried out or under way .....	114
3.4. Methodological aspects of evaluation .....	115
<b>CHAPTER 4 : BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION, FINANCIAL CHECKS AND VERIFICATION OF ADDITIONALITY .....</b>	<b>117</b>
4.1. Implementation of the Funds in 1998 - all programming periods .....	119
4.2. On-the-spot checks carried out by the Funds, Financial Control and the anti-fraud unit....	122
4.3. Verification of the additionality .....	125
<b>CHAPTER 5 : COORDINATION WITH OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS....</b>	<b>127</b>
5.1. Cohesion Fund .....	129
5.2. The European Investment Bank (EIB).....	129
5.3. The European Investment Fund .....	130
5.4. The European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) .....	130
5.5. The Financial Mechanism of the European Economic Area (EEA).....	131
5.6. Education and training programmes .....	131
5.7. Community Funding for trans-European Networks .....	131

<b>CHAPTER 6:</b>	<b>COMPATIBILITY AND COMPLEMENTARITY WITH THE OTHER COMMUNITY POLICIES.....</b>	<b>133</b>
6.1.	The Structural Funds, the common agricultural policy (CAP) and the common fisheries policy .....	135
6.2.	Structural Funds and the environment.....	136
6.3.	Structural Funds and SMEs.....	137
6.4.	The Structural Funds and competition policy .....	138
6.5.	Structural Funds, research and technological development (RTD) and innovation.....	139
6.6.	The Structural Funds and trans-european networks (TEns).....	140
6.7.	The Structural Funds, culture and tourism.....	140
6.8.	The Structural Funds and the transparency of public procurement .....	141
<b>CHAPTER 7 :</b>	<b>INTERINSTITUTIONAL DIALOGUE, DIALOGUE WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PARTNERS, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION.....</b>	<b>143</b>
7.1.	Interinstitutional dialogue.....	145
7.1.1.	Dialogue with the European Parliament.....	145
7.1.2.	Opinions of the Structural Funds Committees .....	146
7.1.3.	Dialogue with the Economic and Social Committee.....	147
7.1.4.	Dialogue with the Committee of the Regions .....	147
7.2.	Dialogue with the economic and social partners .....	148
7.3.	Information and communication, exchange of experiences .....	149
<b>ANNEXES</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>151</b>
Annex 1:	Financial implementation 1994-98 by Objective .....	153
Annex 2:	Financial implementation 1994-98 of the Community Initiatives .....	161
Annex 3:	Financial implementation 1994-98 of transitional and innovative measures.....	162
Annex 4:	Pilot projects and innovative actions.....	164
Annex 5:	Major projects 1994-98.....	169
Annex 6:	Implementation of appropriations in 1998 by budget heading (not including decommitments and carryovers).....	172
Annex 7:	Programme implementation by Member State (Objectives and Community Initiatives) - for 1998 under the 1994-99 programme.....	174
<b>ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>201</b>

**INTRODUCTION**

## A. GENERAL REVIEW

This Report is being presented under Article 16 of the Framework Regulation governing the Structural Funds (Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as amended), as required by Article 31 of the Coordination Regulation (Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 as amended). The Report describes how the Structural Funds regulations were implemented during 1998, with a particular focus on Objectives 1 to 6 and the Community Initiatives. The structure of the Report is designed to meet this reporting requirement but some changes have been made over the years.

One innovation introduced in the 7th Annual Report (1995) was to concentrate on a special theme. This year the theme is local development. In addition, the overall length of the Report was reduced last year and we have tried to maintain this approach. The Report proper thus deals with the most significant events in the field of the Structural Funds during the year, while the annexes contain more comprehensive data on the financial execution of programmes. In addition to the chapters fulfilling the reporting requirement, Chapter 1 provides a brief survey of the principal developments in 1998 and touches also on preparations for the next programming period (2000 to 2006).

### REVIEW OF THE YEAR

The past year's Structural Funds activities in the field of economic and social cohesion can be summarised under four broad headings.

#### 1. Adoption of the remaining programmes

As the penultimate year of the current programming period, 1998 saw a consolidation of programming including adoption of the last few programmes remaining to be approved.

In all, 25 new assistance packages were adopted during the year under the various Objectives, mainly global grants under Objective 1 (regions lagging behind in their development) but also including a programme in the United Kingdom under Objective 4 (industrial changes). A further 29 programmes were also adopted under the Community Initiatives, the most significant in financial terms being the Interreg II C programme to combat drought in Spain.

Although these new programmes seem relatively numerous, their monetary value is generally quite small and they represent only a tiny share of the total spend of the Structural Funds over the whole of the 1994-99 programming period.

Altogether, there were, by the end of the year, 1 104 programmes running to implement assistance from the Funds (605 under the different Objectives and 499 under the Community Initiatives).

#### 2. Acceleration of financial execution

As with 1997, 1998 was a year in which the delays which occurred at the beginning of the programming period were made good. This acceleration in executing appropriations was apparent in both national-initiative programmes (CSFs/SPDs) and programmes under the Community Initiatives.

Execution of CSFs/SPDs thus continued to speed up during the year: by 31 December, 80% of the total assistance available over the period had been committed and 61% had been paid, in line with the financial perspective for 1994-99.

Objective 1 (lagging regions) and Objective 3 (combatting unemployment and exclusion) have the highest implementation rates. Under Objective 1, which accounts for two thirds of the Structural Funds budget, the implementation rate for commitments was 82% and for payments it was 64%, both figures much higher than the average. By contrast, Objective 5(a) (fisheries) and Objective 5(b) (rural areas) saw the lowest implementation rates and Objective 4 is considerably behind, particularly in

terms of payments. Objective 2 (industrial restructuring), which had one of the best implementation rates by the end of 1997 (due to the launch of new programmes), experienced delays in 1998 that can be explained by the start of new programmes belonging to the 1997-99 period.

Taking just 1998 on its own, all the appropriations available for the year were committed and all the payment appropriations available were paid out. The only small exception to this full implementation record was the FIFG, which committed 97% of available appropriations and paid out 93%. Despite being lower than 100%, implementation under the FIFG was much better than in 1997.

It is also worth pointing out that, as in 1997, the Member States with the best implementation rates in terms of appropriations were the least prosperous countries of the Union and hence the main recipients of assistance from the Funds, i.e. Greece, Ireland, Spain and Portugal. By contrast, other Member States that are among the most prosperous in the Union are still behind with implementation despite some catching up: this applies in particular to the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium and France. As for Austria, Finland and Sweden, the delays in their implementation of appropriations can mainly be explained by the fact that they only acceded to the Union in 1995.

The Community Initiatives also saw implementation speeding up. However, the delays encountered at the beginning of the programming period still weigh heavily on the overall implementation rate. By the end of the year, 72% of assistance had been committed while only 45% of assistance had been paid out. In terms of the appropriations available for the year, the situation was noticeably better than in 1997: 93% of commitment appropriations available were committed (compared with only 61% in 1997) while 93% of payment appropriations available were paid out (compared with 90% in 1997).

As in 1997, the situation varied widely among the Initiatives, with the industrial conversion programmes (Rechar, Resider, Retex, Konver) plus Pesca and Peace faring best in terms of implementation rates.

A round of redistributing resources among the different Initiatives was carried out in 1998 to soften the existing implementation delays, which should make it possible to attain satisfactory absorption rates by the end of the current period.

### **3. Increased attention to priority themes**

The Commission devoted special efforts in 1998, as it had the year before, to giving new impetus to a number of its activities and priorities. Safeguarding and promoting employment, in particular, continued to be a priority receiving sustained support: the European Strategy for Employment, for instance, which was formally launched at the extraordinary European Council in Luxembourg in November 1997, had its de facto start in 1998. Each Member State has transposed the guidelines into a national action plan for employment containing the schemes to be implemented and the budgets to fund them. These plans were put before the European Council in Cardiff in June 1998. The Structural Funds, more particularly the ERDF and the ESF, will gradually take account of these national action plans in their operations, creating an overall frame of reference for activities to promote human resources. Alongside this, work continued on implementing the 89 territorial pacts for employment, reinforcing the Community's efforts on job creation at the local level.

Promoting equality between women and men was also the subject of special attention in 1998. In addition to the fact that the legal basis for Community action in this field was reinforced by the inclusion of an explicit reference in the Treaty of Amsterdam, the Structural Funds have been gradually incorporating this theme into their assistance. Various directly relevant events were organised in 1998, such as the European conference on the mainstreaming of equal opportunities within the Structural Funds (in Portugal, September, 1998).

With a view to gaining a better understanding of the true effectiveness and impact of the Structural Funds in the beneficiary regions and to carrying out any necessary adjustments to programmes, a series of mid-term evaluations was conducted during 1998 under Objectives 1 and 6. Combining these

assessments resulted in a report known as the *Mid-Term Review*, adopted in January 1999. This report confirms the positive impact of the assistance provided by the Funds, both in macroeconomic terms and in terms of reducing disparities in the areas of transport, telecommunications infrastructure, the environment and energy. The recommendations in the report have in some cases given rise to adjustments of funding allocations within programmes: for example, € 700 million were transferred within the CSF for Italy under Objective 1, and similar transfers were made in the cases of Spain (€ 600 million) and Greece (€ 400 million).

Similar readjustments also affected the Community Initiatives. After a detailed review of progress on implementation (see point 2), and as a consequence of the desire to add € 100 million to the Peace Initiative, a proposal for reallocating appropriations between Initiatives was adopted by the Commission in December 1998 in agreement with the Member States concerned.

In addition to these across-the-board priorities, a number of thematic priorities were also given closer study during the year: Structural Fund assistance in the field of research, technology development and innovation; consistency between cohesion policy and competition policy; synergy between cohesion policy and transport; sustainable urban development; Europe-wide regional development planning in the form of the European Spatial Development Perspective. All these analyses can help to improve the potential impact of Structural Fund assistance and the overall coherence of Community policies. They will gradually be taken into account in programmes assisted by the Funds, especially in 2000-06.

#### **4. Preparations for the 2000-06 programming period**

Preparatory work began in 1997 with Agenda 2000, such was adopted in July of that year. However, 1998 was the first real year of concrete preparation for the 2000-06 programming period. Proposals for Regulations to govern the Structural Funds in the coming period were adopted by the Commission on 18 March 1998. These consist of a Regulation setting out general provisions (an amalgamation of the old Framework and Coordinating regulations) and one simplified Regulation for each Fund (ERDF, ESF, FIFG, EAGGF). These proposals for Regulations, along with others on the Cohesion Fund and the pre-accession instruments, were widely debated by all the Community Institutions in the course of the year. The Council finally adopted all these Regulations in their amended versions on 21 June 1999, except for the EAGGF Regulation: it was adopted on 17 May 1999.

The General Regulation on the Structural Funds reaffirms and translates into legislative form the policy options set out in Agenda 2000: reduction of the priority Objectives to three, concentration of assistance on a smaller population and concurrent adoption of transitional support for regions which will cease to be eligible; reduction of the Community Initiatives to three (later widened again to four), each financed by only one Fund (ERDF, ESF or EAGGF); simplification of programming and of the implementation of assistance; clarification of responsibilities for monitoring and evaluation; simplification of financial management by introducing a system of automatic annual commitments, with payments being used to refund proven expenditure; reinforcement of financial monitoring and the introduction of a performance reserve.

At the same time as preparing these proposed Regulations, the Commission believed in the light of past experience that it would be useful to draw up guidelines for 2000-06. These guidelines are designed to help the national and regional authorities in preparing their development plans under the new Objectives 1, 2 and 3. The Commission based itself on the information contained in the 6th Periodic Report on the economic and social situation of the regions, itself prepared in 1998 and formally adopted in February 1999. The guidelines for the next programming period identify the Commission's priorities based on previous experience and current Community policies which are linked to assistance from the Structural Funds. The guidelines are geared to three main goals: improving regional competitiveness; promoting employment, (one of the Union's top priorities); and integrating urban development with rural development.

## B. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT: THE THEME OF THE 1998 ANNUAL REPORT

For the last three years, the Annual Report on the Structural Funds has picked out a theme relevant to all four Structural Funds. To date, the following subjects covered have been: the environmental dimension of assistance (1995), support for technology development in the regions (1996), and action to help small businesses (1997). This year the Report looks at local-development activities in Structural Funds programmes. More particularly, the aim is to highlight the Commission's role in mobilising forces on the ground in order to encourage local development and improve the local employment situation.

### What do we mean by local development?

Local development remains a rather vague concept and there is no generally accepted definition. Its meaning varies according to culture and what local development is felt to be for: sometimes it is seen as a complement to macroeconomic policies, sometimes as a tool to "emancipate" local actors, sometimes as the best approach to creating jobs. In this Report we have chosen to adopt a very broad-brush view of local development without favouring any one aspect over others.

In this context, local development is therefore understood as a process of economic development taking place within a continuous area that is usually smaller than a region and organised by various local actors operating in partnership. By acting in an integrated way on socio-economic structures and behaviour, this process seeks to make use of local resources and thereby support the creation or safeguarding of jobs generated by the private, public and cooperative sectors. Local development calls for imaginative solutions and often comes up with innovative approaches that thrive on delegated responsibility, creativity and a spirit of initiative.

From all these considerations, we can derive a number of key concepts that clarify what local development is all about:

- **geography**: The extent of the area over which local development generally operates is relatively small (a section of a town or city, a tract of countryside with an identifiable character, etc.), so that the local people attached to a place can be mobilised by appealing to their shared sense of history, identity, culture and economic interest.
- **local**: The creation of new activities which will generate jobs and wealth depends on local actors tapping into "endogenous" resources (natural, economic, cultural, technological, etc.), already available within the area concerned. Often these native resources cannot be transplanted elsewhere because they are closely linked with local traditions and the local surroundings. They can be kept in the locality and can yield major, long-term, value added.
- **integrated**: The equation which best characterises local development is "one plus one equals more than two". Cooperation among socio-economic actors and the integration of different sectors of activity helps create new combinations, new synergies, which in their turn can generate new activities. Similarly, the necessary outside support for local development should not be confined to sector-by-sector measures (financing of infrastructure, aid for companies, assistance for farmers, etc.) but ought to give priority to multi-sector operations which bring the various actors into a relationship with each other for the benefit of development as a whole.
- **bottom-up**: In contrast to "top-down" designs (decisions taken at the top and imposed on those below), which have long prevailed as a paradigm for development support, the local-development approach is "bottom-up": development strategies are defined and negotiated in accord with requirements identified by local actors. This links development to local interests.



- **partnership**: The local development strategy is conducted mainly by local partners and involves a broad range of actors representative of different sectors of activity present on the ground: businesses, cooperatives, public bodies, local politicians and civil servants, etc.
- **sustainable**: The local approach to development tries to put local activities, jobs and resources on a lasting footing, looking well beyond short-term viability to take in the quality of life, protection of the environment and rational use of natural resources.

To be successful, the practical application of these principles of local development requires cooperation among all the actors at local, regional, national and Community levels. This approach, which is integral to many Community programmes, is facilitated by the activities of network coordinators.

### **The place of local development in structural policy**

By their very nature, the Structural Funds are in their regionalised operations (Objectives 1, 2, 5(b) and 6) directly concerned with local development.

#### Local development in policy-making

A growing awareness of, and inclusion of, the local-development approach has been noticeable in recent years at policy-making level. Even if local development as such is not a policy priority for the Community, some recent decisions have tended to take more account of the local dimension in structural policy.

At the European Council in Florence in June 1996, for example, the heads of state and government approved the Commission's guidelines on increasing the impact of Community structural operations on employment<sup>1</sup>. In particular, they agreed on the advantages of a wider and more intensive application of the principle of partnership at the appropriate administrative level.

The European Council held in Dublin in December 1996 reaffirmed the principles set out in these guidelines in its declaration on employment, and called for the rapid implementation of pilot projects leading to territorial and local pacts for employment. As a result, 89 employment pacts have been approved and have been running on the ground on an experimental basis since 1997.

Lastly, the Commission's 1997 communication on the priorities for the Structural Funds up to the end of 1999<sup>2</sup> points out that the multiplier effects of Fund assistance for local employment need to be maximised.

#### Local development at operational level

All the Structural Funds (i.e. ERDF, ESF, EAGGF Guidance Section and FIFG) include local development schemes in several of their programmes. Each Fund, within its own field of operation, includes several development and restructuring activities at a local level.

Although it is difficult to quantify the proportion of local development schemes across all programmes, taking all types of operation together it is estimated that in the current programming period they account for about 10% of overall assistance from the Funds. These operations are to be found under all the Objectives (1 to 6) as part of a wide variety of measures in fields such as:

<sup>1</sup> COM(97)109 final of 20 March 1996

<sup>2</sup> C(97)1381 of 5 May 1997

- small-scale infrastructure, and infrastructure to support small businesses (trading estates etc.);
- assistance for creating and safeguarding small firms that are an integral part of the local economic fabric (including neighbourhood shops);
- promoting research and innovation within small businesses and the networking of small firms;
- targeted training schemes for both managers and employees of businesses;
- developing tourism resources using local potential (local heritage sites, conversion of industrial facilities, farmhouse holidays, etc.);
- development locally of agricultural and fishery resources (including promoting local food specialities and craft products);

Aside from the priority Objectives, which are the main channel for Structural Fund assistance (90% of total Fund resources in 1994-99), the other types of assistance - the Community Initiatives (9% of total Fund resources) and innovative schemes and technical assistance (1%) - include many local development schemes.

The Community Initiatives, because they concentrate on an individual theme or a given geographical area, are instruments particularly well adapted to action at local level. The Initiatives dealing with industrial restructuring (Rechar II, Resider II, Retex, Konver), depending on their particular focus, are contributing to economic diversification in areas that in the past were heavily reliant on mining, the iron and steel industry, textiles or the defence industries. In a different field, the Leader II Initiative is targeting its assistance on rural areas, part-financing such activities as new sources of income for farmers, village renewal and the development of local produce. The Urban Initiative concentrates on revitalising declining urban areas. Pesca is targeted on areas highly dependent on fishing, with a view to developing and modernising fishing and aquaculture facilities.

The budget for innovative schemes and technical assistance is much smaller, but many operations have a specifically local scope. This is particularly the case with the 89 employment pacts implemented since 1997. The pacts are run by broad-based local partnerships with the aim of developing innovative solutions to job creation. The success of this experiment has led some Member States (e.g. Italy and Spain) to incorporate these pacts into their national development programmes. Another innovative scheme is, that which has been designed to reintegrate long-term unemployed people aged over 40 into the labour market. This was originally initiated by the European Parliament.

Local development is therefore an integral part of the range of assistance provided by the Structural Funds. Local development schemes are far from being one-off phenomena but are encountered under all the Objectives and across all forms of assistance (regional development programmes, Community Initiatives, innovative schemes). They are being implemented in all fifteen Member States. While the impact of specifically local development measures may be hard to quantify, it remains the case that this approach (broad-based, integrated partnerships, bottom-up design, sustainability) often leads to problems being solved in innovative ways and appears to be gaining more and more support from the business and social actors at the local level.

**CHAPTER 1:**  
**MAJOR EVENTS OF 1998**

## 1.1. THE FUTURE OF THE FUNDS: PREPARATIONS FOR 2000-06

### 1.1.1. NEGOTIATIONS ON THE PROPOSED NEW REGULATIONS

The proposals for new Regulations governing the Structural Funds<sup>1</sup> form part of the approach proposed in Agenda 2000<sup>2</sup>. They are designed to continue the Community's drive for economic and social cohesion and to achieve the aims of making the Structural Funds more effective through greater concentration of resources, simpler methods of operation, decentralised implementation and better systems of management, monitoring and control.

Greater efficiency in the way the Funds are used will be sought, principally by encouraging wider use of instruments based on financial levers (guarantees, capital holdings and repayable grants) through variations in the maximum rates of assistance. This will help increase the impact of the Structural Funds on economic and social structures and make the Union's regions and firms, particularly small firms, more competitive.

The proposals for Regulations will also simplify the legislation governing the Funds:

- The Framework and Coordination Regulations have been merged into a proposed Regulation laying down general provisions on the Structural Funds which contain all provisions common to every Fund. These were formerly scattered throughout a number of Regulations;
- the ERDF, ESF and FIFG Regulations are retained in a simplified form;
- a single Regulation on support for rural development through the EAGGF replaces the existing nine Regulations; it covers all the rural development measures which can be financed by either the Guidance or the Guarantee Section.

Essentially, the proposed General Regulation on the Structural Funds comprises:

- a reduction to three in the *number of priority Objectives* and the provision of transitional support for regions ceasing to be eligible under the Structural Funds;
- a reduction to three, subsequently extended to four, in the *number of Community Initiatives*: continuation of Interreg for spatial planning purposes, the continuation of Leader, a new Initiative, Equal, to support the fight against discrimination on the labour market and continuation of Urban to assist urban areas in crisis. There is also an important simplification: each Community Initiative will be financed by a single Fund (ERDF, EAGGF Guidance Section or the ESF), but each Fund will be able to extend its scope to finance activities normally supported by the other Funds;
- a *clarification of the responsibilities* of the Commission and the Member States: the Member States will have principal responsibility for implementing the Funds and within the Member States the participation of the various partners is extended to strengthen the principle of partnership;
- precise provisions for *simplifying the programming and implementation* of the Structural Funds: the programmes adopted by the Commission will be based on the strategic and thematic priorities

<sup>1</sup> COM(1998) 131 final of 18 March 1998.

<sup>2</sup> COM(97) 2000 final of 15 July 1997 (See 1997 Report).

decided on and the methods of implementation laid down by the Member States (in both administrative and legal terms and in terms of evaluation of the expected impact); implementation of the measures will be the responsibility of the Member States through a “programming complement”, the details of which are currently being decided by the Commission;

- new regulatory provisions consolidating the practices developed during this programming period with regard to **management, monitoring and evaluation**: a precise description of the duties of the management authorities and Monitoring Committees, a description of the content of the annual reports on implementation, definition of the goals of evaluation and the monitoring indicators;
- introduction of a new, simpler but more rigorous system of **financial management** based on annual automatic budget commitments by the Commission; payment of an advance at the beginning of the programme followed by interim payments to reimburse actual expenditure certified by the Member States, with the final balance paid when the assistance is closed. If financial implementation proves inadequate, the advance will be repaid in full or in part after 18 months and any part of a commitment not settled through interim payments will be automatically released at the end of two years following the year of commitment;
- clarification of the responsibilities and stronger provisions governing **financial control** as a continuation of the SEM 2000 exercise, laying down minimum conditions for systems of checks in the Member States and financial corrections where shortcomings or irregularities are detected.

#### The proposals for Regulations by Fund:

The proposal for a Regulation governing the ERDF makes few changes in its scope. The ERDF will continue to assist three types of investment: productive investment in firms, particularly small firms, investments in infrastructure and the development of locally-generated potential, both through the local employment initiatives and help to improve the environment for small firms.

The proposal for a Regulation governing the ESF is in line with the new Title on employment introduced by the Treaty of Amsterdam. Accordingly, the ESF will contribute to the European Employment Strategy (section 1.2.1) by defining five priority areas: active labour market policies, social inclusion, life-long training, adaptability and improving the employment of women. These priorities will be implemented through measures which continue those currently eligible: assistance to people, assistance to structures and systems and accompanying measures.

In the case of the FIFG, which becomes a fully-fledged Structural Fund, the proposed Regulation seeks to order the principles of its assistance along the lines of the other Structural Funds (programming, source of finance). The draft Regulation does not list the areas of assistance or the measures eligible, etc., because these will be contained in a Council implementing regulation, for which the Commission subsequently presented a proposal<sup>3</sup>.

The Regulation concerned with support for rural development through the EAGGF provides for assistance from both sections of the EAGGF: the Guidance Section in the Objective 1 regions (apart from the three accompanying measures for the CAP from 1992 and compensatory allowances in the less-favoured areas) and the Guarantee Section for the rural areas eligible under Objective 2, the non-eligible rural areas and the four measures listed above under Objective 1. It also regroups rural development measures in nine major categories: investments in agricultural holdings, aid for the establishment of young farmers, training, early retirement, aid for less-favoured areas, agri-environmental measures, improving the processing and marketing of agricultural products, forestry, the promotion of adjustment and the development of rural areas. The first eight types of measure correspond broadly to those currently financed under Objective 5(a)-agriculture while the last one

<sup>3</sup> COM(1998) 728 final of 16 December 1998.

corresponds to measures currently financed under Objective 5(b) and rural areas eligible under Objectives 1 and 6.

All these proposals for Regulations have been considered by all the Community Institutions and have been thoroughly discussed. The Vienna European Council in December 1998 received a detailed progress report and held a general discussion on Agenda 2000, although it reached no conclusions about the Structural Funds. However, the Council undertook, in cooperation with the European Parliament, to reach an overall political agreement at the extraordinary European Council to be held in Berlin on 24 and 25 March 1999 so that the texts could be finally adopted before the elections to Parliament in June.

At the same time, a proposal was made for a Regulation concerning two specific instruments for the central and eastern European countries which have applied for membership. These are the PASI (Pre-Accession Structural Instrument) and Sapard (specific instrument for agriculture and rural development), which will cover the ten applicant countries of central and eastern Europe.

On 18 and 19 November, the European Parliament delivered its opinions on the proposals for Regulations. In the case of the ERDF and ESF Regulations, it proposed on first reading amendments which were in line with the Commission's proposals. It prepared draft opinions on the FIFG and EAGGF Regulations, while awaiting the overall outcome of the Agenda 2000 package.

The Committee of the Regions adopted its opinions in November, with the exception of that on rural development through the EAGGF, which it adopted in January 1999. The Economic and Social Committee also adopted its opinions in September, and the Court of Auditors did so in November. All these Institutions broadly welcomed the principles of the new reform of the Structural Funds. The Council officially adopted the Regulation on the EAGGF on 17 May 1999 and those on the ERDF, the ESF and the FIFG on 21 June 1999.

### **1.1.2. THE 6TH PERIODIC REPORT ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE REGIONS**

The 6th periodic report on the economic and social situation and the development of the regions was drawn up in 1998 and adopted by the Commission in February 1999. It served as a basis for preparation of the preliminary draft guidelines for the Funds for 2000-06 (see section 1.1.3).

This work demonstrated that the poorest regions were catching up with the rest of the Union. Between 1986 and 1996, per capita GDP in the ten most disadvantaged regions rose from 41% of the Community average to 50% while in the 25 poorest regions it rose from 52% to 59%. Progress was even more striking in the Member States eligible under the Cohesion Fund, the "cohesion countries" (Spain, Portugal, Greece and Ireland), where per capita GDP had risen from 65% of the Union average to 76.5% in the last ten years. It is expected to reach 78% in 1999.

The process of catching up has been surprisingly swift, mainly thanks to growing economic integration. The Structural Funds too have played an important part: the four macro-economic models used show that about one third of the convergence observed would not have been achieved without them. It is estimated that the total impact of the Funds in 1989-99 increased GDP by 10% in Greece, Ireland and Portugal and by 4% in Spain (not all of which is eligible under Objective 1).

Much remains to be done, however, particularly as regards employment. Despite the economic upturn, unemployment in the Union as a whole stood at around 10% at the end of 1998. Furthermore, it was very unevenly spread over the regions: while the 25 regions least affected had relatively stable unemployment rates of around 3% or 4%, the 25 worst affected saw unemployment rise from 20% to 24%.

A further cause for concern is that a high rate of regional unemployment leads to social exclusion, which makes unemployment more resistant to an improvement in the economy. In the 25 worst

affected regions, virtually 60% of those unemployed count as long-term unemployed while unemployment among women often exceeds 30% and can reach 47% among young people. A solution to this situation requires an integrated strategy combining measures to improve the economic base of the regions with measures to improve access to the labour market (mainly through training).

Disparities in basic infrastructure and human resources are tending to lessen, mainly thanks to the Structural Funds. For example, the gap in the proportion of digital telephone lines has now virtually disappeared: such lines now account for 70% of those in the cohesion countries (except Greece, where the figure is 43%). In terms of human resources, the proportion of those aged between 25 and 59 with no secondary education stands at 65% in Spain and 75% in Portugal, the two countries worst affected. Taking a younger age-group, 25 to 34 years, reduces these figures to 50% for Spain and 65% for Portugal and they are continuing to fall.

There has also been progress in innovation and the efficiency of the administrative system. For example, applications for patents grew by 12% in the Union as a whole in 1989-96, but by 46% in Portugal, 82% in Greece, 100% in Spain and 150% in Ireland. However, despite this record growth, expenditure on RTD in the cohesion countries stands at only 40% of the Union average and performance is still poor in terms of achievements. By its nature, the efficiency of the administrative system is difficult to measure, but the report shows that the Structural Funds have made a substantial contribution to improvements in this area (mainly through the development and dissemination of know-how on evaluation) and the establishment of local networks engaging partners from the public and private sectors.

The situation in the central and eastern European countries (CEEC) has changed quickly since the fall of the communist regimes at the beginning of the decade. After sharp falls in income and production in the early years, most of the CEEC have once again enjoyed growth since 1993 or 1994. In general, this growth has been stronger in the countries which were quickest to adopt a market economy. The resumption of growth and closer economic integration with the European Union has enabled the CEEC to prepare vigorously for their future accession to the Union.

However, low production and inadequate productivity represent a considerable challenge. Total per capita GDP in the CEEC was only 40% of the Union average in 1997 and there are major regional imbalances between urban and western regions, where prosperity is increasing, and other regions, which are much poorer and often rural. The unemployment map reflects this regional breakdown, but resembles the situation in the Union more closely. Unemployment rates range from 5% in the Czech Republic to 14% in Bulgaria, Latvia and Lithuania. In general, the quality of infrastructure is well below that in the Union.

After enlargement, the Structural Funds will have a major role to play in coping with these problems. However, considerable efforts will be required to install the structures required for management of the Funds before the CEEC are ready to take part in the Union's structural policy.

### **1.1.3. PRELIMINARY DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR THE STRUCTURAL FUNDS (2000-06)**

Since preparation of the next generation of programmes should begin in the Member States during 1999, the Commission considered it useful to draw up some preliminary draft guidelines to help the national and regional authorities to prepare their programming strategies for each of Objectives 1, 2 and 3 of the Structural Funds and their links with the Cohesion Fund. The aim is to set out the priorities of the Commission as they result both from past experience in the implementation of programmes and from existing Community policies on structural assistance. These priorities should help contribute to ensuring that the best possible use is made of Community assistance at national and regional level. When the new Regulations come into force, the Commission will, in accordance with the implementing provisions, adopt a communication setting out these guidelines.

The Commission adopted the preliminary draft guidelines in February 1999<sup>4</sup>. They were discussed with the other European Institutions throughout the first half of 1999.

The indicative guidelines may be grouped under three main headings:

- Improving regional competitiveness by developing infrastructure for transport, energy, the information society, research and the environment; stimulating the development of integrated strategies for RTD and innovation at regional level; supporting the activity of firms, particularly small firms, mainly through support for innovation and research, industrial cooperation and networking, the development of human resources, risk capital and services to help firms.
- Promoting employment, the Community's main priority, principally under the new Objective 3 (labour market measures, combating exclusion, the development of appropriate training, the introduction of positive measures for women), but also under the new Objectives 1 and 2 through a common reference framework for human resources.
- Integrating urban and rural development in a balanced framework for the territorial development of the Union.

Naturally, these guidelines form part of the broader framework of principles and measures developed by the Union, such as the European Employment Strategy, the establishment of economic and monetary union, sustainable development and the promotion of equal opportunities for men and women.

## 1.2. DEVELOPMENT OF THEMATIC PRIORITIES FOR COHESION

As it did with the analyses developed in earlier years (e.g. "the challenge of the Information Society" or "the urban agenda" in 1997), the Commission started or promoted discussion in a number of areas which could suggest priorities for the policy of economic and social cohesion. This work, together with the Sixth Periodic Report (section 1.1.2), provided a basis for drawing up the preliminary draft guidelines for the Funds (section 1.1.3).

### 1.2.1. THE EUROPEAN EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY: A REFERENCE FRAMEWORK FOR HUMAN RESOURCES

Following its launch by the extraordinary European Council in Luxembourg in November 1997, the European Employment Strategy began in 1998. The 1998 guidelines for employment, which were adopted at the Luxembourg Summit, provided a starting point for national action plans for employment, which the Member States drew up in the first half of 1998. In these plans, each Member State transposed the European guidelines for employment into national policies and announced the multiannual measures which it would implement, together with their budgets and calendars. The consideration by the Commission of the national plans submitted by the Member States in the first half of 1998 provided input for the Cardiff European Council in June.

Analysis of the national reports showed that the guidelines adopted at Luxembourg had helped increase the visibility of employment policies in all the Member States and that the considerable efforts made had enabled the Member States to convert these into national policies. However, substantial disparities remained between the Member States in terms of employment rates and the ability to reach the targets set in the guidelines.

<sup>4</sup> SEC(1999) 103 final of 3 February 1999.



The Commission also presented its proposed employment guidelines for 1999, which retained the four priorities for 1998 (increasing capacity for vocational integration; developing business spirit; increasing the capacity for adaptation of firms and their staff; improving policies for equal opportunities for men and women). Some adjustments were made to increase concentration on certain specific topics, such as active labour market measures, life-long training, the potential for employment in the services sector, employment for women and the maximum possible opening-up of the labour market.

The Vienna European Council in December 1998 further increased the priority given to employment in Europe by adopting an ambitious programme for 1999. Specifically, the European Council stressed the need to develop indicators to measure implementation of national action plans for employment so that the joint report on employment in 1999 could include an initial evaluation of their impact. The Structural Funds, and the ESF in particular, should take increasing account of these plans in order to generate a coherent overall framework for measures for human resources.

### **1.2.2. THE PROMOTION OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEN AND WOMEN**

1998 was marked by a number of developments concerning equal opportunities for men and women. The Treaty of Amsterdam considerably strengthened the legal basis for Community action in this area with Articles 2 and 3 of the new Treaty clearly reflecting the Union's commitment to making equal opportunities a horizontal objective.

The Structural Funds are one of the areas where this principle can be given concrete expression, as set out in the communication "Incorporating equal opportunities for women and men into all Community policies and activities" adopted in February 1996. The Commission's progress report on the action taken in response to this communication<sup>5</sup> reviewed incorporation of the gender dimension into all Community policies and activities and the obstacles and shortcomings which still exist. The most tangible results listed by the report include integration of this aspect into the structural policies, particularly in the proposals for regulations governing the Structural Funds in the period 2000-06.

The interim report by the Commission on the implementation of the medium-term Community action programme on equal opportunities for men and women (1996 to 2000)<sup>6</sup> looks at the contribution of the equal opportunities programme to Community policies. During the period 1999-2001, it expects efforts to be made to improve cooperation and synergy between the equal opportunities programme and the Structural Funds. Specifically, there will be greater exchange of information between the projects in the programme and those financed by the ESF under the New Community Initiative (section 2.1.8). It is also planned to hold joint information and publicity events in the Member States. For an overall view of all matters relating to equal opportunities and the progress made in various areas where the Union provides assistance, the annual report "Equal Opportunities for Women and Men in the European Union", which the Commission has published since 1996, will prove useful.

Another major event was the second European colloquium on the integration of equal opportunities for men and women in the Structural Funds, held in Viana do Castelo (Portugal) on 13, 14 and 15 September 1998. The first colloquium, held in Brussels in March 1996, had been the opportunity for taking a first step towards including measures for equal opportunities in all the Funds on a regular basis. The second colloquium was concerned with the prospects for the future and ways of applying the new provisions on promoting equal opportunities in the Commission's proposals for regulations governing the new programming period. The proceedings of the colloquium will be published separately during the first half of 1999.

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<sup>5</sup> COM(1998) 122.

<sup>6</sup> COM(1998) 770.

### **1.2.3. COHESION AND COMPETITION (C(1998) 673): THE SEARCH FOR GREATER CONSISTENCY**

The aim of competition policy with regard to State aids is to avoid distortions of competition. However, that does not mean that this policy may not play its full part in achieving cohesion. State aids granted with derogations under Article 92 of the EC Treaty are restricted to certain specific regions whose development they are to promote. It must be admitted that assistance under regional policy and that under competition policy as it concerns regional aid are not entirely complementary, as is shown most notably by the inconsistencies in the geographical areas covered by the two policies.

The over-riding aim shared by the two policies over the forthcoming period 2000-06 is the concentration of available resources on the least-favoured regions. Since the search for greater coherence in zoning under the two policies is fully in line with the aim of concentration, on 17 March 1998 the Commission adopted a Communication to the Member States on the links between regional and competition policy<sup>7</sup> which buttresses its proposals for regulations governing the Structural Funds over the forthcoming period.

Using the idea of concentric circles, under which the maps of the regional Objectives of the Structural Funds lie within the maps of State aids under Articles 92(3)(a) and 92(3)(c), with some flexibility for possible adjustments, the Commission defines the conditions required for greater consistency.

### **1.2.4. COHESION, RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION (COM(1998) 275)**

This communication seeks to identify the types of measures in the field of RTD and innovation which could help stimulate economic growth in the less-favoured regions and so help promote economic and social cohesion.

Assistance from the Structural Funds tends to favour "traditional" sectors of science, usually the domain of public authorities, which perpetuates and sometimes increases existing structural disparities between regions. This observation is strengthened by the results of the two interim evaluations for Objectives 1, 2 and 6 (section 3.1). Naturally, the Member States retain responsibility for their RTD policies. However, cohesion policy may help develop the integrated strategies for RTD and innovation which will respond to the socio-economic needs of the most disadvantaged regions.

Accordingly, on the basis of experience of pilot projects financed under Article 10 of the ERDF Regulation and the Innovation programme of the Framework Programme for RTD<sup>8</sup>, the document argues that introduction of such a strategy to facilitate the economic development of each region is a matter of urgency. The complementary policies required to implement the RTD and innovation strategy must be incorporated from the outset in the strategies for development or conversion. The key elements are the promotion of innovation, industrial cooperation and networking, and the improvement of skills. The communication includes examples of good practice in these fields.

The Commission also invites the Member States to ensure that national policies are in line with the needs and potential identified at regional and Community level and contribute to them.

This communication, along with the earlier communication COM(97)7, provides the basis for the Commission's guidelines on its priorities for the next generation of structural programmes in the fields of RTD and innovation.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 90, 26.3.1998.

<sup>8</sup> Regional Innovation Strategies (RIS), Regional Information Society Initiatives (RISI) and Regional Innovation Technology Transfer Infrastructures and Strategies (RITTS), see section 2.1.9.

### **1.2.5. COHESION AND TRANSPORT (COM(1998) 806): TOWARDS BALANCED AND SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT**

This communication explains how the common transport policy and structural policy (Structural Funds and Cohesion Fund) can work together to further the balanced and sustainable development of the Union by improving the situation of the weakest or most remote regions and disadvantaged social groups. This also entails the creation of networks with the central and eastern European and other neighbouring countries.

The Commission acknowledges the need for improved coordination in the future development of the two policies from the design stage. In the new programming period, the stress will be on improving access to transport networks, particularly in the most remote or isolated regions (including the islands), and the creation of sustainable and effective transport systems which make balanced use of the various modes. The ERDF and the Cohesion Fund will continue to finance the trans-European networks (TENs).

More effective financing means above all an increased multiplier effect for the aid granted by the Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund on the budget for the TENs. Such an improvement entails in particular greater use of loans and public-private partnerships and better coordination among the various financial instruments.

The Commission invites the Member States to:

- encourage investment in sustainable regional and local transport systems, such as rail, combined transport, ports, sea transport and public transport;
- define regional priorities and regional development strategies for transport, in partnership with those involved at national, regional and local level;
- improve their assessments of the impact of transport infrastructure on regional development by ensuring links between the main TENs and the local or secondary networks.

For its part, the Commission undertakes to:

- use these guidelines in appraising future Structural Funds programmes;
- make financing more effective by increasing the multiplier effect of structural assistance on the budget for the TENs; by encouraging the use of loans and public/private partnerships; by improving the coordination of the budgetary instruments between themselves and with the EIB and the EIF;
- encouraging investments based on the concept of balanced development;
- ensuring the supply of services of general interest, as mentioned in the Treaty of Amsterdam ;
- monitoring the impact of the rules on public services.

### **1.2.6. SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE URBAN FORUM**

The future of Europe's towns and cities is crucial for the whole Union. Although they suffer from major social problems, they are also the point of convergence for the various possible ways of improving the quality of life. They must consolidate their economic performance while at the same time promoting social cohesion and environmental protection.

The Commission adopted its communication "Sustainable urban development in the European Union: a framework for action" in October 1998. This was drawn up in response to the interest generated by the communication "Towards an urban agenda in the European Union" following its publication in May 1997. The framework for action seeks to respond to four major closely related challenges:

- All the towns and cities in the European Union have the potential to help improve economic competitiveness and employment, particularly in the less developed regions, and measures are required to ensure that they achieve this potential. The action framework proposes integrated urban development measures, packages receiving support from the Structural Funds and designed to improve human and social resources, increase employment and make best use of the urban environment and infrastructure.
- Social exclusion in urban areas must be fought and steps taken to see that all citizens have equal access to the advantages of prosperity. The action framework includes urban renovation measures targeting specific areas and suggests ways of combating exclusion which may have an impact on the whole urban area.
- Towns and cities need to be made more "sustainable". The action framework opts for better mechanisms to implement existing legislation.
- Innovative and flexible decision-making processes should be encouraged. The participation of local authorities in the design and implementation of Community measures and the preparation of policies is vital if the government of cities is to be improved.

The European Commission also convened a high-level discussion group to consider the main challenges facing the towns and cities of the European Union at the threshold of the twenty-first century. This Urban Forum was held on 26 and 27 November 1998 at Vienna in Austria and was attended by representatives of municipal, regional, national and non-governmental bodies, by international and national institutions and the private sector. It was intended to serve as a catalyst for the development of urban policies in Europe. The meeting provided an opportunity to express views on how the Commission could promote or encourage integrated approaches to sustainable urban development. Monitoring of the framework for action by the Commission and other institutions and parties involved in the Union will be a useful way of ensuring effective integration of policies in urban areas.

All these initiatives depend on the realisation that the Union's policies and finance could help provide a more effective answer to the social, economic and environmental challenges posed by urban areas, while fully respecting the principle of subsidiarity, and that the Union could play a key role in helping promote networks and develop skills for dealing with urban matters.

#### **1.2.7. THE EUROPEAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE (ESDP): AN INSTRUMENT FOR CONSIDERATION AND REFERENCE**

Since 1989, the European Commission has been concerned with the development of the Union's territory through a programme of studies, the results of which were published in the documents "Europe 2000" (1991) and "Europe 2000+" (1994). At their informal meeting in Liège (1993), the Ministers of planning decided to draw up a European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP). Subsequent ministerial meetings resulted in the official draft of the ESDP, which was presented to the Ministers of planning at their informal meeting at Noordwijk in June 1997. The ESDP is not a guideline but a new reference instrument intended to promote reflection and assist in the taking of decisions.

The ESDP has three main aims:

- the economic and social cohesion of the European Union,
- sustainable development,
- balanced competitiveness for the European territory.

Recent developments in the ESDP reflect change in the way Europe organises its territory, moving from the traditional “centre-periphery” model towards a polycentric model, one which can encourage a better balance in the geographical breakdown of activities in Europe and redefines the relationship between urban and rural areas. The ESDP also develops the idea of “diversified growth” and the need to exploit the regional variety by encouraging locally-generated development. An important policy approach involves the development of a number of further areas of integration of global importance, through the Union. At the same time, closer cooperation between towns which form “clusters” or networks can make a vital contribution to greater cohesion and competitiveness. Incorporation of the principle of sustainable development into regional planning implies striking a balance between economic pressures and protection of the natural environment and the historical and cultural heritage. The key issues in this debate centred on the balance to be struck between promoting tourism and preserving the environment and cultural sites; between agricultural activity and environmental problems; between development and the management of water resources and between the various modes of transport. The concept of “landscape” as an entity is becoming important. A variety of approaches were proposed, including multioccupation, multifunctional agriculture, the development of natural and cultural resources, the promotion of integrated strategies for the management of water resources and the protection of coastal areas.

This document resulted in a Europe-wide debate with the draft generating a large number of reactions from many national and European institutions. During 1998, the Commission and the Member States organised eight thematic seminars on the main areas covered by the ESDP and these were rounded off by a forum in Brussels in February 1999.

The first final version of the ESDP will be presented for approval by the ministers of planning at their informal meeting to be held in Potsdam in May 1999. Since this is a process which is growing and developing, the ESDP will be adjusted in the light of experience gained from its implementation.

### **1.3. FURTHER INFORMATION ON PART-FINANCED MEASURES**

#### **1.3.1. THE MID-TERM REVIEW OF PROGRAMMES (SEE SECTION 3.1.)**

The mid-term reviews of Objectives 1, 6 and 2 were completed during 1998 and their results are contained in a report which the Commission adopted in January 1999<sup>9</sup>. The mid-term review of the ESF programmes was also carried out and the mid-term results of the programmes under Objectives 5(a) and 5(b) were distributed.

The main results of these evaluations are set out in Chapter 3.1 (“interim evaluations”).

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<sup>9</sup> COM(1998) 782 final of 7 January 1999.

### **1.3.2. PROPOSED REALLOCATIONS AMONG COMMUNITY INITIATIVES**

During the adoption of the budgets for 1997 and 1998, the European Parliament asked the Commission to give further consideration to the progress of the Community Initiatives in financial terms and, if necessary, propose budgetary reallocations to ensure utilisation of the whole budget allocated to the Initiatives.

At the Cardiff European Council in June 1998, the Heads of State and Government asked the Commission to find the resources needed to strengthen the Peace Initiative in Northern Ireland. The Commission proposed increasing funding for Peace by € 100 million, to be found from the other Community Initiatives.

The progress report on the Community Initiatives drawn up by the Commission concluded that by the end of 1999 most of the programmes would have actually committed the bulk of the available appropriations, despite delays in starting certain programmes and the allocation of the reserve in 1996. At the end of 1998, commitments across the Community stood at 72% of total assistance for 1994-99 and payments at about 45% (section 2.1.8).

The Commission drew up a proposal for financial reallocations (table below), which received the favourable opinion of the Management Committee for the Community Initiatives (comprising representatives of the Member States) at its meeting on 22 September 1998. The Commission then formally adopted the document on 16 December. The amendments within the programmes concerned will be carried out by the Member States and then formally adopted by the Commission during 1999.

#### **Financial reallocations among the Community Initiatives (€ million at 1999 prices)**

	Adapt	Empl.	Leader*	Pesca	SMEs	Rechar	Regis	Konver	Resider	Retex	Urban	Peace	Interreg	Balance	Contribution to Peace by M.S.
B					-0,4			-0,1					-0,8	-1,3	1,3
DK			-1,0											-1,0	1,0
D				-0,1	-1,1	-0,3		-1,2	-0,3	-0,1	-0,5		-2,4	-6,0	6,0
EL								-5,0			-7,4		9,5	-2,9	2,9
E					-4,0	5,0			4,0				-5,0	0,0	0,0
F			-0,9		-1,6								-3,0	-18,1	18,1
IRL												20		20,0	0,0
I			-2,0		-17,8			-0,7			-3,2		-21,0	-44,7	44,7
L								0,0			-0,1			-0,1	0,1
NL				-0,3					0,3		-0,2			-0,2	0,2
A					-0,5	-0,4			-0,2					-1,2	1,2
P					-21,8		15,0							-6,8	6,8
FIN				-0,1										-0,1	0,1
S				-0,2									-1,0	-1,2	1,2
UK	-1,6	-1,3	-1,3	-0,6	-4,3			-3,5		-0,6	-1,6	80	-1,6	63,6	16,4
TOTAL	-1,6	-1,3	-5,2	-1,3	-51,5	4,3	15,0	-10,5	3,8	-10,7	-15,6	100	-25,3	0,0	100,0

\* These amounts may also be deducted from the appropriations allocated to the establishment of national networks

Amounts rounded to 0,0 in this table refer to a figure of less than 0,05

### **1.3.3. THE CONTINUATION OF THE TERRITORIAL PACTS FOR EMPLOYMENT: A BETTER PARTNERSHIP FOR INCREASED EMPLOYMENT**

In 1998 the vast bulk of the action plans for the 89 Territorial Pacts for Employment, covering about 10% of the population of the Union, were finalised and endorsed by the Commission. They were prepared using Community technical assistance totalling € 200 000 per pact and seek to develop integrated measures affecting both the supply of and demand for employment through a broad local partnership. The measures planned concentrate on developing human resources (mainly through targeted programmes for vocational training and sandwich training) and the development of locally-generated potential, where the stress is on support for small firms and financial engineering to help them. These measures account for over half the financial resources committed. The other important measures concern small-scale infrastructure, particularly that related to expansion of the productive structure, and mechanisms for integration, with priority being given to economic integration.

The territorial pacts have fully achieved the objective for which they were introduced of redirecting the existing programming of the Structural Funds and priority use of its margins of flexibility (the mid-term revision of programmes and the product of annual indexing) since they received no further resources from the Community. € 1 609 million was redirected, including € 481 million from the four Funds; the balance came from national and local contributions, plus significant help from the private sector.

It should also be noted that in two Member States this redirection entailed the preparation of new multifund operational programmes. In Spain, a special programme of support for the five Objective 1 pacts added a further € 103 million to finance for their action plans (including € 64 million provided by the Structural Funds), while in Italy, the programme to support the nine Objective 1 pacts required funding of € 234 million of which € 140 million came from the Structural Funds. The programme for Italy was adopted in December 1998 and that for Spain in January 1999.

It is still too soon to estimate precisely the total impact on employment of the 89 pacts. However, the action plans have set quantified targets: the direct creation of some 55 000 jobs and a large number of targeted training measures.

A Commission Communication in 1999 will set out in detail the lessons that can be drawn from the territorial Pacts.

**CHAPTER 2 :**  
**IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES IN THE MEMBER STATES**



## 2.1. GENERAL PRESENTATION BY OBJECTIVE AND COMMUNITY INITIATIVE

### 2.1.1. THE ADOPTION OF NEW PROGRAMMES IN 1998

Since 1998 is the penultimate year of the current programming period, it is a year of consolidation and faster programme implementation. With only a few exceptions, all programmes are now being implemented. Following the adoption in 1997 of the new Objective 2 programmes for 1997-99, comparatively few programmes were adopted in 1998.

In all, 25 new forms of assistance were adopted in 1998 under the various Objectives. Of these, 16 new decisions concerned Italy and accounted for the vast majority (11) of the global grants under Objective 1. Another major event was the adoption in 1998 of the Objective 4 SPD for the United Kingdom, which the authorities had submitted only at the end of 1997 (it should be noted that the United Kingdom is one of the main beneficiaries of Objective 4).

In addition, 29 programmes under the Community Initiatives were adopted in 1998 (section 2.1.8), most (19) under the SMEs Initiative. The majority were located in Spain, Greece and Italy and concerned measures to promote tourism through the Internet.

Besides the adoption of these new programmes, a large number of amendments to existing programmes were made. Most of these concerned the indexing of assistance or financial reprogramming to bring financing plans into line with the actual operating conditions on the spot.

### 2.1.2. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

By the end of 1998, programming for the 1994-99 Structural Funds Objectives was being implemented through 605 forms of assistance, mostly under Objectives 1 and 2. There were also the Community Initiatives, which were being implemented through 499 programmes.

In all, therefore, 1 104 programmes have been adopted under the Structural Funds since 1994; this sometimes creates difficulties in terms of monitoring.

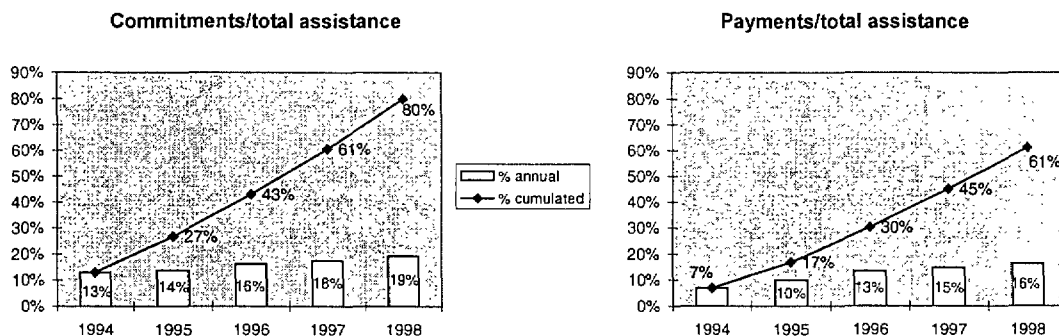
### Assistance from the Structural Funds 1994-99 (CSFs and SPDs) in € million at 31 December 1998

	Total	ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	FIFG
B	1.880,22	861,43	733,93	257,92	26,95
DK	756,74	118,07	345,12	151,00	142,54
D	20.046,46	8.581,20	6.922,37	4.358,94	183,94
EL	14.152,93	9.566,65	2.634,07	1.818,41	133,80
E	32.008,94	18.070,93	8.697,30	4.101,59	1.139,12
F	13.665,31	5.460,61	4.737,01	3.233,29	234,40
IRL	5.706,16	2.614,62	2.000,82	1.042,66	48,06
I	20.654,03	11.572,76	4.981,80	3.725,27	374,20
L	85,72	15,44	26,88	42,28	1,12
NL	2.204,77	602,12	1.406,17		55,32
A	1.490,14	359,68	539,32	589,14	2,00
P	14.347,09	8.949,15	3.225,41	1.959,39	213,15
FIN	1.577,75	423,26	539,59	587,77	27,14
S	1.280,10	363,86	654,54	216,21	45,48
UK	11.677,90	5.495,60	5.472,92	580,24	129,14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141.534,27</b>	<b>73.055,39</b>	<b>42.917,25</b>	<b>22.664,11</b>	<b>2.756,35</b>

Objective	Total	ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	FIGG
1	95.714,01	57.404,99	22.569,13	13.892,65	1.847,24
2	15.716,79	12.151,72	3.565,07		
3	13.006,50		13.006,50		
4	2.544,95		2.544,95		
5(a) (agric.)	5.524,39			5.524,39	
5(a) (fisheries)	900,85				900,85
5(b)	7.350,71	3.161,11	1.057,78	3.131,82	
6	776,08	337,58	173,82	256,42	8,26
<b>Total</b>	<b>141.534,27</b>	<b>73.055,39</b>	<b>42.917,25</b>	<b>22.805,28</b>	<b>2.756,35</b>

As the charts below show, 1998 continued the acceleration in the implementation of assistance noted in 1997.

### CSFs and SPDs: Implementation of appropriations from 1994 to 1998 over all Objectives



The process of making up for the delays encountered in the early years of the present period gathered pace in 1998. For Objectives 1 to 6, all available appropriations for the year were committed and paid, bringing total commitments since 1994 to 80% of total assistance for the period. The situation varies somewhat from one Member State to another. At the end of 1998 some Member States had achieved commitment rates well above the Community average (Portugal at 96% and Ireland at 89%) followed by Greece, Germany and Spain, who are among the main beneficiaries of the Structural Funds, particularly under Objective 1. By contrast, other Member States, including the more prosperous in the Union, were lagging behind in using commitment appropriations: this was particularly true of Netherlands (67%), Italy (71%), Belgium and France (73%). The accession of Austria, Sweden and Finland in 1995 goes a long way to explaining their slow implementation of commitment appropriations.

Similarly, the consumption of payments appropriations also speeded up substantially in 1998: total payments since 1994 now stand at 61% of total assistance for the period, an increase of 16 percentage points on the position in 1997. Here too, the situation varies somewhat between Member States and the pattern is the same as for commitment appropriations.

Implementation is furthest advanced in Objectives 1 and 3, where over 80% of assistance has been committed and over 60% paid; these results are well above average. Objectives 5(a) fisheries and 5(b) have the lowest rates of implementation (64% to 68% of assistance committed and 52% to 54% paid). In the case of Objective 4, the delay is mainly in payments with only 50% of assistance paid at the end of 1998. At the end of 1997 the rate of implementation of Objective 2 was one of the highest (particularly following the speeding up which marked the transition to the second programming period, 1997-99), but during 1998 delays developed because of the start up of these new programmes.

### Local development measures under the various Objectives

As stated in the introduction, the concept of local development has not yet been fully defined: its definition varies from one culture to another and from one person to another. This means that it is sometimes interpreted in a restrictive sense and sometimes in a rather broader fashion so that estimating the share of local development measures in the programmes as a whole requires particular prudence. For example, it is estimated that such measures account for about 10% of total assistance from the Funds during the current period, taking all types of assistance together. Local development measures part-financed by the Structural Funds represent a wide variety of forms of assistance whose typology varies depending on the Objective.

In the regions eligible under **Objectives 1 and 6**, assistance to local development is usually based on neighbourhood infrastructure or infrastructure for business, the development of agricultural and fisheries resources, support for research in small firms and the development of tourist resources. It is estimated that local development accounts for about 8% to 10% of finance for these purposes.

Since assistance under **Objective 2** is targeted on the conversion of declining industrial areas, its local development measures are more directly aimed at support for firms, particularly small firms (establishment aid, the promotion of RTD in small firms, part-financing using own funds, training for heads of firms or their employees). It is estimated that local development accounts for about 15% of this finance.

Local development measures under **Objective 5(a) agriculture** concern topics other than purely agricultural ones: diversification of activities for farmers, the expansion of farm tourism, etc. Furthermore, the more directly agricultural measures play an important role in local development (compensatory allowances, investment aids, etc.). By its nature, the bulk of **Objective 5(a) fisheries** is devoted to local development.

Since **Objective 5(b)** is concerned with rural development, most of its programmes include measures specifically for local development adapted to rural circumstances.

### 2.1.3. IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVES 1 (REGIONS WHOSE DEVELOPMENT IS LAGGING BEHIND) AND 6 (THINLY POPULATED REGIONS)

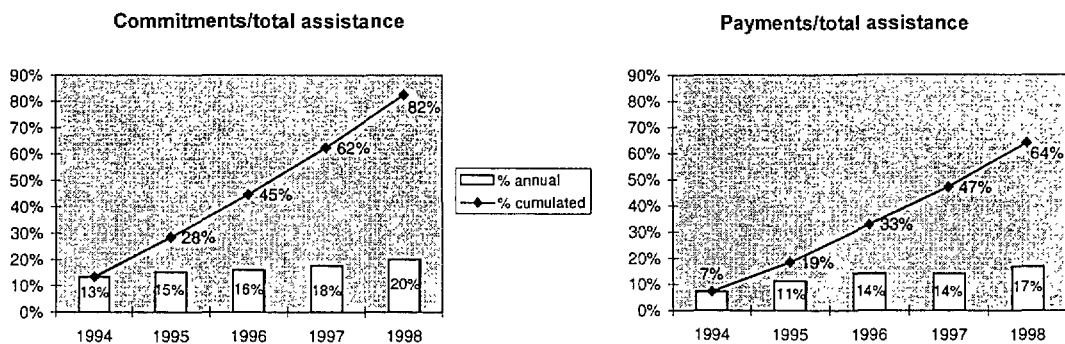
Of the 25 new programmes adopted in 1998, 18 were for Objective 1. Italy accounted for the vast bulk of these new programmes: 14, of which 11 were in the form of regional or multi-regional global grants.

The 18 programmes adopted involved finance totalling only € 792.8 million, 0.8% of total assistance from the Structural Funds for Objective 1 during 1994-99.

At the end of 1998, Objective 1 was being implemented by a total of 214 forms of assistance (SPDs, OPs, global grants, major projects) and Objective 6 through two SPDs.

#### Implementation of appropriations under Objective 1

As in 1997, Objective 1 recorded the highest rates of implementation of both commitment and payment appropriations in 1998. The increase in the pace of programme implementation also continued, as can be seen from the graphs below:



In the case of Objective 1, about 82% of appropriations had been committed at the end of 1998 and 64% paid; these rates were in line with the financial perspective adopted in 1992. In addition, all the commitment and payment appropriations available for the year were used. This high level of implementation was particularly noticeable in the main beneficiaries: Spain, Portugal, Ireland, Greece and Germany, where rates of implementation were at or above the Union average, especially in Portugal, with 96% of appropriations committed and 72% paid, and Ireland (98% of appropriations committed and 77% paid); there was, however, still a slight backlog in payments in Greece. As in 1997, the Member States where delays in implementing Objective 1 are greatest are also among the most prosperous: France, Belgium and the United Kingdom. Italy is an exception to this pattern: although it is one of the main beneficiaries, it continues to be slow in implementing its Objective 1 programmes. However, there was some improvement during the year, particularly as regards payments.

The situations in the two countries concerned by Objective 6 continue to be very different: although the implementation of commitments in Sweden rose sharply in 1998, programme implementation still lags behind Finland (commitments 59% and 76% respectively, payments 38% and 53%). The total rate of implementation for appropriations is 70% for commitments and 47% for payments, well below the average for all Objectives taken together. However, it should be remembered that the programming period for Objective 6 is only five years.

#### Local development measures under Objectives 1 and 6

Local development measures are estimated to account for between 8% and 10% of total finance in the regions eligible under Objectives 1 and 6. This high figure covers very different types of assistance, depending on the countries or regions concerned. Since the concept of local development has not yet been fully defined, quantification remains somewhat hazardous, particularly under Objectives 1 and 6, which include regions whose socio-economic conditions vary enormously. There are substantial differences in the place granted to local development measures between the regions "traditionally" eligible under Objective 1 (i.e. Greece, the relevant regions of Spain, Ireland and the Mezzogiorno), and the other regions (Hainaut in Belgium and France, Flevoland and the Highlands & Islands), whose socio-economic situation is closer to that of Objective 2. In these latter regions, and in those eligible under Objective 6, local development measures are considerably more prominent.

Local development measures therefore cover a wide range of subjects, including the development of agricultural and fisheries resources and related processing, the development of services for business, encouragement for research and innovation, particularly in small firms and targeted vocational training. Relatively widespread measures also include those to develop tourist resources, the protection and utilisation of the environment and the promotion of alternative approaches (cooperatives, companies providing employment opportunities for the unemployed, etc.).

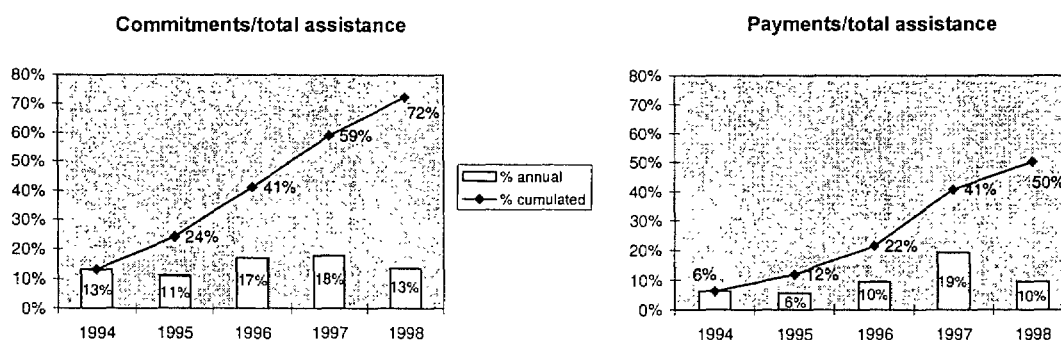
### 2.1.4. IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVE 2 (AREAS UNDERGOING INDUSTRIAL CONVERSION)

Following the start in 1997 of the new programming period (1997-99) and the adoption that year of most of the programmes (66 SPDs plus five OPs for Spain), the remaining four programmes were adopted in 1998: two regional OPs for Spain (Madrid and Basque Country), one multi-regional OP for Spain (ESF) and a multi-regional SPD for France "conversion of defence areas". These four new programmes have total funding of € 671.5 million, about 4% of the overall total for Objective 2.

Objective 2 is now being implemented by a total of 157 forms of assistance (SPDs and OPs) in 1994-99.

#### Implementation of appropriations under Objective 2

The quickening pace of implementation of appropriations under Objective 2 noted in 1996 and 1997 came to a halt in 1998 as regards both commitments and payments. Although the levels achieved at the end of the year bear comparison with some other Objectives, only 72% of assistance for the period has been committed and 50% paid, figures which are below the average for all the Objectives taken together.



This slowdown is due to the under-implementation noted on the spot during 1998, as a result of which the Commission transferred payments appropriations amounting to some € 1 258 million from Objective 2 to Objective 1 in order to meet the expected substantial applications for payments by the Member States. Mathematically, this operation meant that both commitment and payment appropriations available for Objective 2 were fully used, although the total had been substantially reduced. The situation in 1998 was very different from that in 1997, when € 848 million in extra appropriations was transferred from 1994-96. During that year, all the appropriations were committed and this was accompanied by "automatic" payments for the first advance, so that the rate of implementation of payment appropriations in 1997 was particularly high.

#### Local development measures under Objective 2

Since Objective 2 is intended to promote the conversion of declining industrial areas, local development measures are a prime concern and so they often support traditional forms of assistance implemented under the regional programmes. Local development may therefore be regarded as making a substantial contribution to the restructuring of industry.

It is estimated that about 15% of Community finance for the areas eligible under Objective 2 goes to local development, although here too this estimate must be treated with caution. Local development measures cover a variety of subjects, as can be seen by looking at Italy and France.

Virtually all the SPDs in Italy include a priority for improving the situation of local small businesses. In some cases (Liguria, Tuscany, Emilia-Romagna), there is a specific measure for the establishment of new firms.

Local development measures may also be found in those to promote tourism and research and innovation in firms. Local development measures also feature in a large number of programmes in France. They are mainly of two types:

- measures for small firms, mainly involving advice and services; part-financing using own funds (e.g. through venture-capital holdings); part-financing of business nurseries; training for those setting up businesses;
- measures to exploit new sources of employment, mainly with regard to urban regeneration and improving the natural or cultural environment.

### **2.1.5. IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVES 3 AND 4 (HUMAN RESOURCES AND THE LABOUR MARKET)**

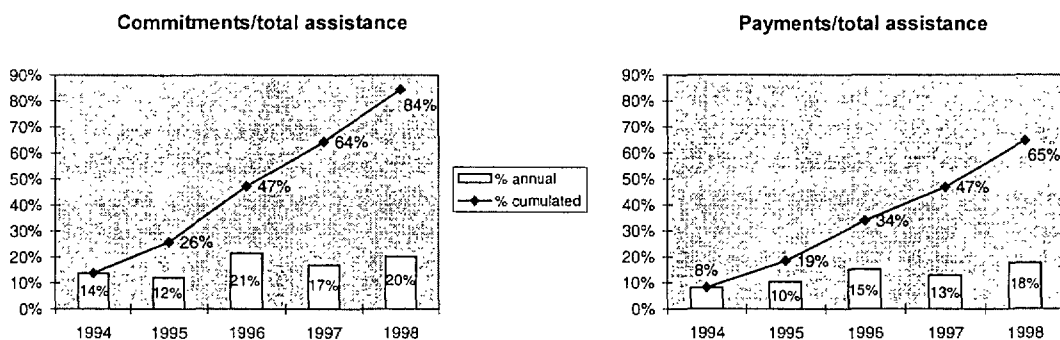
During 1998 the evaluation studies begun in 1997 to look at ESF assistance within Objectives 3 and 4 were completed (see section 3.1).

#### **• IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVE 3 (LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT, INTEGRATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE, INTEGRATION INTO THE LABOUR MARKET)**

Objective 3 is horizontal in nature (it covers the whole of the Union outside the regions eligible under Objective 1, which use an integrated approach) and concerns a number of target groups: the young unemployed, the long-term unemployed and those threatened with exclusion from the labour market.

As a result of the interim evaluations which began in 1997 and the resulting reprogramming, the resources of the ESF were redirected towards still more tailored measures for the unemployed. These changes were introduced either by altering the amounts allocated to the priorities or by adding new measures. The European Employment Strategy for (EES), which was launched in December 1997 (section 1.2.1), also provided further opportunities for redirections and highlighted the role of the ESF in preventing long-term unemployment. In some Member States, eligibility for ESF measures was broadened to increase access before those concerned became long-term unemployed.

#### **Implementation of appropriations under Objective 3 :**



The speed up in programme implementation continued and indeed increased in 1998, with Objective 3, alongside Objective 1, recording the highest rates of implementation. By the end of the year, some 84% of commitments for the period and 65% of payments had been used, as had all appropriations available for the year. The measures where implementation was strongest were those for young people and the long-term unemployed, while those for women and the handicapped were slower to get started.

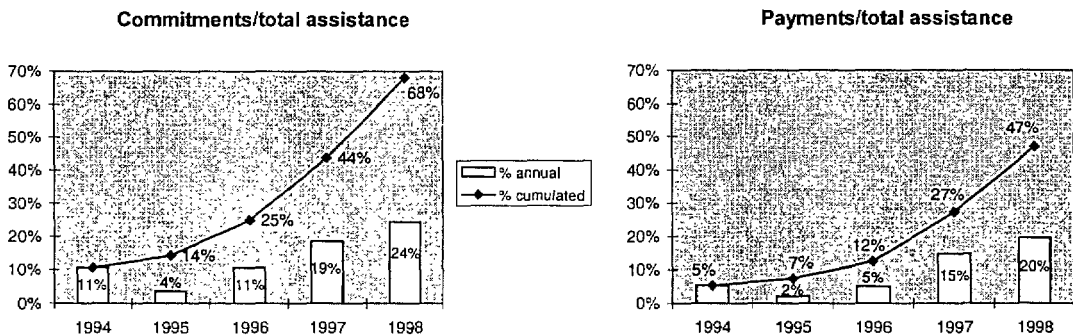
• **IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVE 4 (INDUSTRIAL CHANGE AND CHANGES IN SYSTEMS OF PRODUCTION)**

Objective 4 too is a horizontal Objective (the whole Community territory excluding the Objective 1 regions). Its aim is to increase employment opportunities and vocational skills, particularly among those in greatest danger of unemployment. It implements measures relating to vocational training, monitoring and advice, networking and improving on-going training systems.

Efforts were made during 1998 to ensure that the measures implemented were fully in line with the policy priorities set out in the programmes, especially in the cases of anticipatory measures and participation in measures by poorly qualified workers and small firms. The private sector participated widely in the Objective 4 programmes.

Another major event in 1998 was the adoption of the Objective 4 SPD for the United Kingdom (1998-99), which is now in its first year of implementation. The ESF will contribute € 247.4 million to this programme.

**Implementation of appropriations under Objective 4**



Like the other Objectives, during 1998 Objective 4 saw a substantial improvement in the utilisation of both commitment and payment appropriations; during the year, 24% of commitment appropriations for the period were used and 20% of payment appropriations. However, despite this improvement, in total only 68% of commitment appropriations and 47% of payment appropriations had been used by the end of 1998, which means that Objective 4 is one of the Objectives which is lagging most. This persistent delay is partly due to the fact that the SPD for the United Kingdom, one of the main beneficiaries of Objective 4, was not adopted until 1998. Furthermore, there are worrying delays in two other major beneficiaries of this Objective, France and, still more so, Italy, which made no commitments in 1998 and where payments amounted to only 3% of appropriations.

**2.1.6. IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVE 5(a) (STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES)**

• **OBJECTIVE 5(a) AGRICULTURE :**

Objective 5(a) agriculture is a horizontal Objective concerned with agriculture and the modernisation of agricultural structures throughout the Union and so linked to the common agricultural policy; it also provides assistance for forestry. Measures under Objective 5(a) are taken in accordance with specific regulations governing structures of production, structures for the marketing and processing of products and aid to producer groups.

**Local development measures under Objective 5(a) agriculture**

Measures under Objective 5(a) agriculture are primarily concerned with the adjustment of agricultural structures in the European Union to make them more competitive. At the same time, however, retention of a viable agricultural population has a considerable impact on local development. Agriculture continues to play a variety of roles in the rural economy although it is of course no longer its sole support. It is still the main form of land use and so has a broad impact on the environment. In addition, maintaining agriculture also means preserving the tradition and identity of local communities. The impact of agriculture on employment, either through the industries which provide inputs and absorb outputs or through the creation of jobs linked to the variety of work undertaken by farmers and their partners is also important. Examples are farm tourism and activities concerned with leisure, culture and communications. But measures under Objective 5(a) do not have only an indirect impact on local development. Most measures have goals which extend well beyond the agricultural sector. By preserving agricultural activity in less-favoured areas, the compensatory allowances paid to farmers not only offset the income lost because of natural handicaps but help retain a minimum population and ensure upkeep of the countryside. Investment aid may help diversify activities on the farm through tourist and craft activities or the manufacture and direct sale of farm products. Measures to assist young farmers make a broader contribution to retaining a young and vigorous population in rural areas. Measures to improve the processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products help the regional and local economy to add value. High-quality typical products may improve the region's image and the farmer profits from the increased demand for the agricultural products being offered.

In 1998 Regulation (EC) No 950/97 on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures was amended by Regulation (EC) No 2331/98 extending a derogation under Article 39 of the Regulation until the end of 1999. This enables farmers in the less-favoured areas of Portugal who work at least one ha of utilised agricultural area (UAA) to remain eligible for the compensatory allowance.

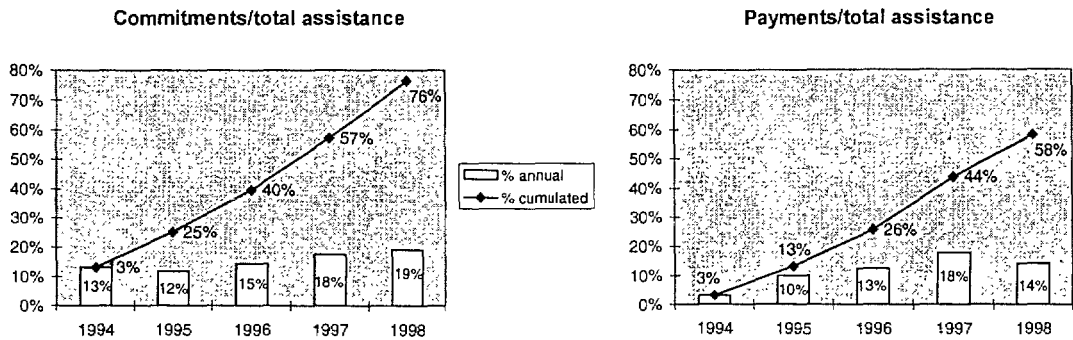
For the first time, Denmark granted compensatory allowances to farmers on the 30 Danish islands which had been classified as a less-favoured area in 1997.

Initiatives and work to help mountainous areas continued. The European Parliament drew up a report on this subject, as well as one on arctic areas.

Implementation of programmes concerning the processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products continued in 1998 through approval of an OP for Abruzzi (Italy) to cover the period 1997-99. This approval brings the number of OPs under these regulations to 28, all in Italy. The other Member States have implemented this measure through SPDs (24 in all).

A number of SPDs in various Member States were amended, mainly through the inclusion of new sectors where measures could be implemented and new measures in the various sectors concerned. Assistance under this measure was increased through allocation of a further € 170 million from an unallocated amount made available from Objective 5(a) agriculture (excluding Objectives 1 and 6). Commission Decision 98/524/EC of 28 July 1998 divided this amount among Belgium, Germany, Spain and France on the basis of applications submitted by those Member States.



**Implementation of appropriations under Objective 5(a) agriculture :**

During 1998 Objective 5(a) agriculture continued to see a speeding up in the implementation of commitment appropriations, which rose to its highest level in the period 1994-99. Both commitments and payments during the year used all the appropriations available so that, at the end of 1998, 76% of appropriations for the period had been committed and 58% paid, which is close to the average for the Objectives as a whole. Here too, there are considerable variations among the Member States with Italy and the Netherlands recording the greatest delays in both commitments and payments.

- **OBJECTIVE 5(a) FISHERIES**

Assistance from the FIGG to fisheries and aquaculture structures has a double purpose: to ensure a lasting balance between fish stocks and fishing activity by adjustments to the fishing effort and to support and strengthen the fisheries sector as a whole.

To that end the FIGG provides support in five main areas: adjustment of the fishing effort (26% of the budget), renewal and modernisation of the fleet (24%), processing and marketing of products (23%), the development of aquaculture (11%) and facilities in fishing ports (7%).

#### **Local development measures under Objective 5(a) fisheries**

By its nature, and because of the way assistance from the FIGG targets the areas concerned, the bulk of Objective 5(a) fisheries is devoted to local development. An interesting contribution to local development was made by the financing of an integrated project (first sale - retail market - processing) which set up a single centre for the fish trade in Copenhagen. In the small municipality of Hjo in Sweden, the 5(a) fisheries programme part-financed a project to process fish caught in the two large lakes Vättern and Vänern. It has a production capacity of 50 tonnes per year and created two new jobs.

Efforts to improve the European fisheries and aquaculture industry continued in 1998, with particular regard to the processing and marketing of products, aquaculture and port facilities.

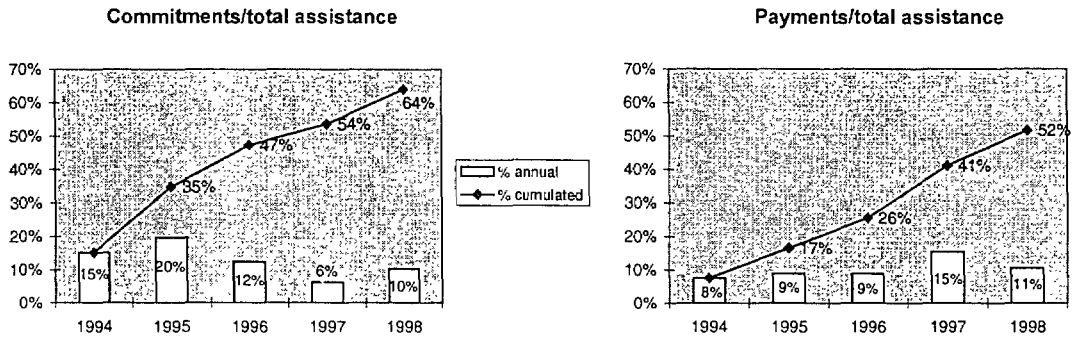
Following the ban on the use of drift nets for fishing for certain species from 1 January 2002 (adopted by the Council on 8 June 1998<sup>1</sup>), on 17 December 1998 the Council took a decision<sup>2</sup> on a specific measure to encourage diversification out of certain fishing activities and amending Decision 97/292/EC. This decision permits the Member States concerned to include the specific measures in

<sup>1</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 1239/98 (OJ L 171, 17.6.1998) amending Regulation (EC) No 894/97 of 29 April 1997 (OJ L 132, 23.5.1997).

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 8, 14.1.1999.

question in their programmes so that, under strictly determined conditions, they may derogate from the normal criteria governing the eligibility of structural measures in the fisheries sector.

### Implementation of appropriations under Objective 5(a) fisheries



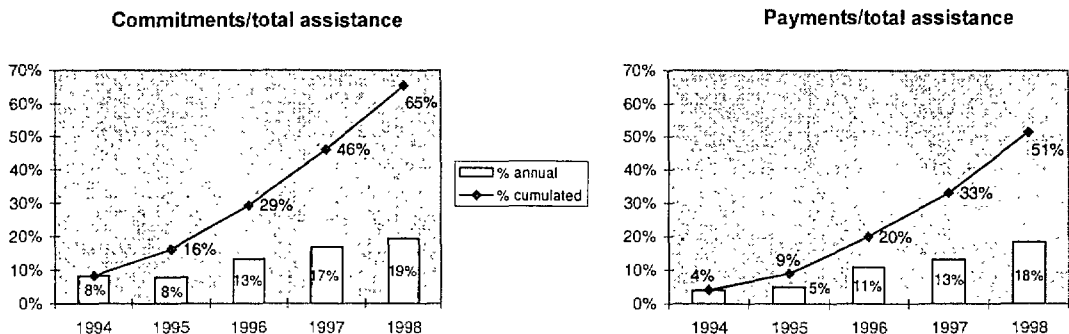
Unlike the other Objectives, Objective 5(a) fisheries saw no particular increase in the implementation of its appropriations in 1998. At most, there was a slight upturn in the commitments made as compared with the slowdown in 1997. In terms of payments, however, implementation dropped for the first time since the period began. Objective 5(a) fisheries is the only Objective which did not use all the commitment appropriations available for the year: the figure was, however, 97%, which is much better than in 1997, when only 36% of the total was committed. Monitoring will be improved in 1999, particularly for the programmes in difficulties.

The disparities between Member States in implementing appropriations are even more marked in the case of Objective 5(a) fisheries than for the other Objectives. While many Member States have rates of commitments which approach or achieve 100% (often following commitments in a single instalment), others, such as France and Italy, who are among the main beneficiaries, are lagging well behind. The situation with regard to payments is the same: France and particularly Italy are suffering from worrying delays (by the end of 1998 only 29% of appropriations had been paid in the case of Italy and 42% in the case of France).

### 2.1.7. IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVE 5(b) (DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS)

Objective 5(b) is a regionalised Objective intended to facilitate the development and structural adjustment of rural areas outside the regions eligible under Objective 1. It is implemented through 84 regional SPDs which last for 6 years. They were all adopted between 1994 and 1997.

### Implementation of appropriations under Objective 5(b)



Considerable progress was made during 1998 in implementing the Objective 5(b) programmes so that, by the end of the year, 65% of the funds allocated had been committed, compared with 46% at the end of 1997. There was a sharp improvement too in payments: 51% of appropriations had been paid at the end of 1998 as compared with only 33% a year before. While implementation of Objective 5(b) is approaching the average for the Objectives as a whole, it is still slightly short of that figure. Here too, there are considerable variations between Member States: Italy, Belgium and Netherlands suffer from persistent delays, particularly in terms of payments. However, Italy caught up to a very considerable degree during the year by making payments totalling some € 238 million. Despite that improvement, payments amounted to only 29% of assistance by the end of 1998. The mid-term review of the Italian programmes revealed a number of special features which explain this delay in implementation: the separation between the procedures for implementing Objective 5(b) programmes and ordinary regional programming; the predominance of aid schemes with a large number of small projects; the complex national rules which have to be complied with in carrying out projects and especially the length and complexity of calls for tenders. Improvements in these areas during 1998 helped increase the pace of implementation considerably, and this should be maintained in 1999. The delays in Belgium concerned mainly the two programmes in Flanders and are due principally to problems in operating the regional partnership. In the case of Italy, it should also be noted that, following the earthquakes in Umbria and Marche, their SPDs received extra appropriations from all the other Italian programmes under Objective 5(b).

It should be noted that actual progress of programmes on the ground appears greater than the figures for commitments and payments at Community level so that it is reasonable to expect that most programmes will be fully committed by the end of 1999. This improvement is due to a large extent to the experience gained in implementing programmes through the partnerships established at regional level and otherwise. That is shown by the improved targeting of measures and their adjustment as a result of the interim evaluations. Several programmes, including support for employment (e.g. through measures to support firms in France, Finland and the United Kingdom) and improvements in the rural environment in Belgium and Denmark, were amended to bring them more fully into line with Community priorities.

#### **Local development measures under Objective 5(b)**

Any sound strategy for rural development inevitably has a local dimension. It is an established fact that the rural areas of the European Union demonstrate a high degree of geographical, socio-economic, cultural and other diversity which the development strategies supported by Community assistance must take into account. The priorities defined in partnership at European, national and regional levels must be adjusted to these different situations. It is also essential to create the most favourable possible conditions for the emergence of local projects which stem from local communities building on their assets. The mid-term review of programmes has shown that the most relevant development policies are those which succeed in reconciling both requirements.

In practice, many Objective 5(b) programmes include specific measures for local development. Some use a single measure to finance a general development programme embracing very different but mutually reinforcing measures while other programmes comprise measures which all provide finance for local development programmes so that each local programme is a kind of variant on the regional programme.

## 2.1.8. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMUNITY INITIATIVES

The Community Initiatives as a whole really got under way in 1997, and 1998 was a major turning point in terms of implementation and the implementation of appropriations. This chapter does not look at each of the Initiatives separately but seeks to highlight the main features of 1998. It also presents some illustrative examples of measures to assist local development.

### The reallocations of finance among Community Initiatives decided in 1998

A decision to reallocate finance among the Community Initiatives was taken in 1998 (for details, see section 1.3.2). The main feature of this reallocation was a substantial net increase of € 100 million in assistance for the Peace programme in Northern Ireland and a corresponding reduction in assistance for some other Initiatives. Assistance by Initiative and by Member State is set out below:

### The breakdown of assistance adopted under the Community Initiatives for 1994-99 (as at 31 December 1998) (€ million)

	Adapt	Empl.	Leader	Pesca	SMEs	Rechar	Regis	Konver	Resider	Retex	Urban	Peace	Interreg	Total
B	34	53	10	3	12	17		15	28	6	20		101	299
DK	32	14	9	20	3	0		2	0	0	2		23	106
D	262	206	213	24	192	184		343	210	76	118		463	2.291
EL	34	72	168	32	86	3		18	6	79	45		655	1.199
E	300	461	415	47	254	39	223	24	78	107	247		705	2.899
F	285	196	233	35	58	36	273	88	68	28	81		273	1.653
IRL	29	91	86	8	30	0		0	0	9	21	101	169	543
I*	225	411	334	38	160	2		25	69	59	136		376	1.835
L	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	13	0	0		4	20
NL	70	66	12	13	11	0		28	24	1	23		196	443
A	14	27	28	0	9	1		0	5	3	14		51	152
P	22	46	133	30	106	2	144	14	9	176	51		362	1.096
FIN	24	34	29	3	12	0		0	0	0	8		50	161
S	14	25	17	4	18	0		3	0	0	5		48	133
UK	303	200	79	44	66	185		135	52	41	126	403	125	1.759
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.647</b>	<b>1.903</b>	<b>1.768</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1.014</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>3.601</b>	<b>14.587</b>

\* These allocations can only be fully programmed to the extent that the Member State has given its agreement to a reduction in the resources programmed for the SMEs Initiative

Amounts rounded to 0 and shown in this table represent a figure lower than 0.5

### Adoption of new programmes following allocation of the reserve

29 new programmes were adopted during the year. They comprised:

- six programmes under Interreg II :
  - three Interreg II-C programmes for transnational cooperation: south-west Europe (Portugal, Spain, France); north-west metropolitan area (Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands and United Kingdom); western Mediterranean and the Alps (France, Greece, Italy, Spain);
  - two Interreg II-C programmes, one concerning flood prevention in France and Italy and the other drought prevention in Spain;
  - one technical assistance programme under Interreg II for France.

Together, these six programmes will absorb Community assistance totalling € 166.9 million (of which € 107.7 million will go to the drought-prevention programme).

- The last two Urban programmes were approved: one in Belgium (Mons - La Louvière) and one in Spain (national programme); Community assistance totals € 84.3 million.
- Two small Leader II programmes were also adopted (technical assistance to establish national networks in Spain and the United Kingdom). Community assistance totals € 2 million.

- A series of small programmes of transnational measures under the SMEs Initiative: 19 programmes in Spain (7), Greece (4), Italy (3), Germany (2) and Portugal (1) plus two at Community level for the promotion of tourism using Internet and IBEX salons; assistance from the Funds totals € 11 million.

Together, the new Community Initiative programmes adopted in 1998 will receive assistance from the Funds totalling € 264.1 million, about 1.8% of total funding allocated to the Community Initiatives for 1994-99.

At the end of 1998, there were therefore some 499 programmes implementing the 13 Community Initiatives.

### **The Community Initiatives Adapt and Employment**

Following the launch of the projects resulting from the second selection round, the whole budget available for the two Initiatives Adapt and Employment has now been contracted. 1998 saw a start on the first evaluations at European level and systematic inclusion of themes relating to the European Employment Strategy. There is a lead Member State for each theme and at least five others take part in the work. The themes chosen are: territoriality (United Kingdom - Northern Ireland as lead area); integrated approaches (Germany); new forms of employment (Italy); outlets leading to employment (Finland); new ways of organising work (France); desegregation of the employment market (Belgium and Netherlands); employers and the handicapped (Luxembourg); taking responsibility for the excluded (United Kingdom excluding Northern Ireland); active participation by young people (Ireland). The results of this work were widely distributed among those responsible for political and economic decisions. Two conferences were held in 1998, one on the Horizon strand of the Employment Initiative (at Copenhagen in December) and one on distance working (at Lisbon in September).

### **Leader II**

The feature of the Leader II Initiative in 1998 was the emergence of several projects for transnational cooperation and a speeding up in applications for related technical assistance. A seminar for regional and national administrations was organised to facilitate implementation of this strand. The network of national units grew through the establishment of networks in Spain and the United Kingdom.

### **The Community Initiatives and local development**

Most Community Initiatives include local development measures, although to differing degrees. Local development is much less evident in the programmes managed at national rather than regional level.

- By its nature, the Urban Initiative has a substantial local dimension. Programmes cover a limited part of each town (crisis areas) and seek to promote the integrated development of the areas concerned. This means that these programmes cannot be implemented without the direct involvement of those on the spot. For example, the Urban programme in The Hague (Netherlands) permitted regeneration of the Vermeerveld, in the centre of the city, an open space with a high crime rate. Local people used the Urban programme to convert this area into a park which is now a place for socialising and cultural and sporting events. Vandalism and crime have fallen sharply. This project involved local residents from preparation of the plans for the future park to its subsequent upkeep. They are also involved in the management body for the park, which was specially set up. Eight direct jobs as park keepers and activities supervisors were created.
- The Peace Initiative in Northern Ireland and the border counties of Ireland also has a high local development component, which was in fact a basic principle for establishment of this Community Initiative. The Peace programme is based on participation, delegation and mutual assistance. Women have a particularly important role to play. This programme has permitted local development measures to begin in places where they did not formerly exist.

- The Interreg II-A Initiative promotes crossborder cooperation. The type of projects implemented varies depending on the regions concerned and the local partners. The best results have been achieved where local involvement has been greatest. For example, the Kvarken-MittScandia crossborder project involving Sweden and Finland seeks to improve prospects for young people aged between 16 and 25 years in the region. It offers training in crossborder cooperation, the establishment of crossborder projects and knowledge of cultural issues.
- The Leader II Initiative: The aim of the Leader Initiative is to promote the development of parts of rural areas by supporting projects designed and managed by local partners. This work makes Leader one of the main instruments for local development in the rural areas of the Union. For example, the Leader programme in the Western Isles, Skye and Lochalsh Group (Scotland) helped create about a hundred distance-working jobs in the Hebrides. In the category of services for women, the Ribatejo Centro (Portugal) local action group created ten jobs for looking after and caring for children aged from 6 to 12 years, so enabling their mothers to work more easily. The Obere Altmühl (Bavaria) Group created between 50 and 60 jobs concerned with the development of agricultural products by setting up a market, shop and restaurant selling their agricultural products on a parking area on the Nuremberg-Vienna motorway. In Greece, the Kozani Group provides extra income for about 1 500 families by developing the production and sale of saffron. In Ireland, the Kilkenny-Carlow-East Tipperary Group created two full-time jobs and 75 seasonal jobs for the production and marketing of daffodil bulbs. The North and East Mayo and West Sligo Group created 28 jobs in the fish processing sector.
- The involvement of local people in the definition and implementation of projects under Adapt and Employment has been much encouraged. Usually, this local participation has been made possible by a territorial approach which has permitted the involvement of a wide variety of those concerned at local and regional level, the provision of lighter structures for projects and the development of fresh dynamism thanks to the sharing of experience. The involvement of local people has meant that a wide variety of problems could be tackled successfully, including combating racism and discrimination at local level (by avoiding the creation of ghettos) or meeting the demand for training on the information society (through a partnership approach stressing action at regional and local level).
- The Pesca Initiative: The aim of Pesca is to promote the development of coastal regions, particularly those dependent on fisheries, by supporting projects designed and managed at local level. Many coastal regions have a fragile socio-economic fabric, with economic activity concentrated mainly or even exclusively on fisheries. By way of examples, Pesca part-financed a project on the small island of Jegindo in Denmark to ensure the long-term development of the fishing port and industry engaged in the processing of fisheries products on the island by creating alternative economic activities wherever possible. In Sweden, some 20 fishermen on the island of Öckerö take part every week in a two-day course on personal safety while fishing. It is expected that about 2 000 fishermen will receive training by the end of 2000.

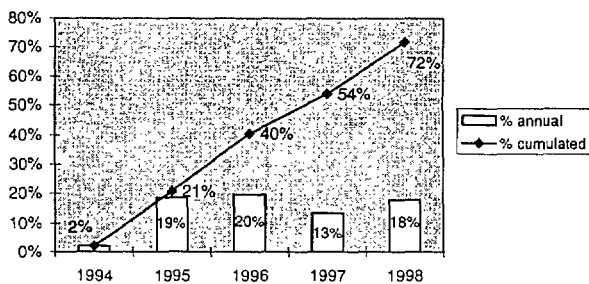
### **Implementation of appropriations**

As in the case of the CSFs and SPDs, implementation of the Community Initiative programmes was much better in 1998 than in 1997. However, the delays experienced in launching and implementing the Initiatives between 1994 and 1997 still weigh heavily on the overall rate. The financial reallocation in 1998 improved prospects for completing the programmes:

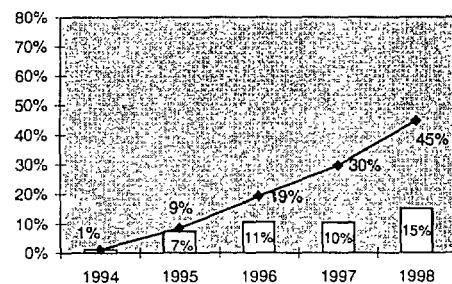
	Commitments						Payments					
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994-98	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994-98
Adapt	0%	19%	14%	8%	23%	63%	0%	9%	5%	9%	15%	39%
Employment	11%	6%	14%	15%	25%	70%	5%	3%	9%	13%	16%	47%
Leader	0%	27%	15%	9%	16%	67%	0%	8%	8%	6%	14%	36%
Pesca	8%	10%	48%	7%	13%	87%	4%	2%	7%	12%	15%	41%
SMEs	0%	19%	17%	13%	16%	65%	0%	6%	8%	12%	14%	40%
Rechar	0%	37%	26%	24%	8%	95%	0%	16%	13%	16%	21%	67%
Regis	0%	10%	26%	15%	12%	62%	0%	4%	22%	9%	9%	44%
Konver	0%	34%	19%	27%	7%	88%	0%	13%	14%	10%	17%	53%
Resider	1%	31%	24%	19%		75%	0%	14%	14%	11%	9%	49%
Retex	12%	26%	24%	14%	14%	90%	9%	14%	12%	9%	12%	55%
Urban	0%	18%	24%	13%	21%	76%	0%	7%	12%	9%	16%	43%
Peace	0%	7%	24%	13%	40%	84%	0%	3%	10%	20%	15%	49%
Interreg II	0%	16%	22%	13%	16%	67%	0%	7%	12%	10%	17%	46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>45%</b>

By the end of 1998, commitments for the period totalled 72% and payments 45%. The improvement was particularly marked in the case of commitments following the slowdown in 1997. In terms of the appropriations available for the year, 1998 was somewhat better than 1997, with 93% of available appropriations committed (as compared with 61% in 1997) and 93% paid (as compared with 90% in 1997).

Commitments/total assistance



Payments/total assistance



As in 1997, the situation varied very considerably from one Initiative to another: commitment rates were highest for the industrial conversion Initiatives (Rechar, Resider, Retex, Konver) (between 88% and 95%) and Pesca and Peace. By contrast, commitment rates for Adapt, Regis, Leader II, SMEs and Interreg II were much lower, between 62% and 67%. Implementation of payments was satisfactory for Rechar, Konver and Retex (53% to 67% of assistance committed) but there were substantial delays in Leader II, Adapt, SMEs and Pesca.

These delays in implementation are often due to the late approval of programmes (in 1995, 1996, 1997 or even 1998 - see above - following allocation of the reserve) and to very specific and innovative measures to be implemented in certain Initiatives, such as partnership at local level in Urban and Interreg II, transnational cooperation among firms in Adapt or the very specific measures in SMEs.

### **2.1.9. INNOVATIVE MEASURES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

Each Fund may finance innovative measures or technical assistance up to the following maximum percentages of annual funding: ERDF 1.5%, EAGGF 1%, ESF 1.5% and FIFG 2% (see Annex 4).

**Budget heading B2-1600** (environmental measures under the Structural Funds) was established by the European Parliament in 1997. Implementation in 1998 speeded up considerably with over 83% of the total budget of € 3 million being committed by the end of the year. About € 2.5 million has financed a variety of projects such as studies on sustainable development, better environmental

accounting and regional statistics, information seminars and exchanges of experience and regional pilot projects (see also section 6.2 - The Structural Funds and the environment).

A report on the measures carried out in 1997-98 was sent to the European Parliament in March 1999.

### **Local development in pilot projects**

Pilot projects and innovative measures are thematically targeted forms of assistance, most of which offer interesting opportunities for local development. Since their budgets are usually limited, the pilot projects and innovative measures usually concentrate either on small geographical areas or carefully defined population groups.

The many subjects for action include an operation to help the long-term unemployed aged over 40 return to work. This project, initiated by Parliament with a budget of € 15 million for 1995-97 (specific budget heading B2-605), forms part of the broader category of local development and employment initiatives (LDEI) launched by the Commission in 1995. Between 1995 and 1997, Commission staff responsible for regional policy and social affairs and employment selected 16 pilot measures in 14 Member States, on the basis of the level of long-term unemployment and the quality of the proposals received. The programme showed that new jobs can be created by groups combining resources from the public, private and associative sectors. Genuine integration of the unemployed through economic activity appears possible when demanding training is linked with a development project. In this regard, cooperatives can provide the most marginalised with an area of transition between exclusion and the traditional labour market. A final report on implementation of this pilot measure was drawn up in July 1998. An example is the "Tulsk" project in Ireland, which financed an association of services for the elderly and others in this thinly populated area. Aid for employment and investment totalling € 164 000 was used to establish a company with a staff of 16.

Another example, in the category of new sources of employment (see below - Article 10 of the ERDF regulation) is a project called WINN SJ whose aim is to create new jobs by setting up a partnership between the medical authorities and the regional administration of Sligo, in Ireland. The project relies on a close partnership between the *Council for the West*, two territorial authorities, and two regional health offices. One strand, social aid for the elderly, should result in about 40 part-time jobs. The second, the training instructors in child-care, should result in 120 jobs for qualified social workers. The total budget for the project is € 544 500, of which the ERDF is providing € 300 000.

### **Innovative measures and technical assistance under Article 10 of the ERDF Regulation**

#### **New projects adopted in 1998 (See Annex 4)**

- In 1998, more than 73% of assistance was granted to interregional cooperation projects, both internal (Recite II) and external (ECOS-Ouverture): 63 projects of this type were adopted absorbing Community assistance totalling € 99.2 million. Of these, 54 Recite II projects received ERDF part-financing of € 110 000 each, about 60% of their total cost. When the decisions to grant funds are taken, the projects are subjected to a feasibility verification which takes no more than eight months. This phase is accompanied by the organisation of two seminars to allow the content of this phase, the administrative and financial rules of the programme and the common management instrument to be presented to the promoters. In the case of external cooperation (ECOS-Ouverture), the Commission monitored the progress of the 80 projects which began in 1995 and 1996 and carried out the selection and launch of 39 new projects. It also prepared the content of the 1998 call for proposals and carried out preparatory work (conferences in Budapest in June and Brussels in November) for this. It received about 325 proposals by the deadline for submission, 15 November 1998. Two Europartnership events were held in 1998: at Appeldoorn (Netherlands) and Valencia (Spain). Together, these resulted in over 31 000 contacts concerning projects for cooperation between small firms from the Union as well as from central Europe and Latin America.



- The other types of measures adopted concerned mainly territorial planning: pilot projects under Terra and specific territorial planning measures (20.5% of the assistance). These were not the subject of an open call for tenders but resulted from a call to the Member States to submit joint proposals. Four pilot projects with a total budget of € 20 million (€ 5 million each) were approved in this way. They complement the Interreg IIC programmes "Archi-Med" (central and eastern Mediterranean), "Alpine area", "Northern periphery" and "Mediterranean gateways". The first annual meeting for Terra was held in Naples from 3 to 5 November and was attended by 150 people who exchanged their experiences in a European perspective.
- Of the 33 urban pilot projects under phase I (1994-96), 12 were closed during 1998. The last two urban pilot projects for phase II (1997-99) were adopted. In the case of the 26 projects for phase II, 1998 saw substantial progress on the ground, mainly in the form of the establishment of partnerships. Two seminars were held in Brussels and followed by opportunities for the exchange experience organised by the project promoters themselves in Dublin, Grenada, Berlin and Athens.
- The 21 RIS (Regional Innovation Strategies) projects which began early in 1997 continued in 1998. A further five new RIS projects, selected following a call for proposals, began in autumn 1998. These pilot projects are the beginning of a longer-term process of aid to the least-developed regions designed to construct and consolidate effective systems of innovation based on greater cooperation between the public and private sectors and cooperation and networking between firms. In addition, six multiregional pilot measures for the transfer of technology (RTT) began in 1998; they will last two years. Turning to the Information Society, the mono-regional RISI 1 projects completed their work of establishing partnerships and defining strategies. A call for applications was issued so that they could submit experimental proposals for these strategies to the Commission. This second phase will begin in autumn 1999. The preparation phase of the RISI 2 multiregional projects continued and should be completed in the first half of 2000.

While new programmes were adopted, some pilot projects which had begun in previous years continued in 1998. These included projects concerned with new sources of employment, which began their demonstration phase. This stage, which lasts 16 months, will be extended by 3 to 6 months at the request of the majority of projects in order to test the solvency of the support structures. All the projects were represented at a seminar for the exchange of experiences in autumn 1998. An initial progress report highlighted the good results usually obtained in structuring the offer of services, although efforts must be maintained to ensure that the jobs created are permanent. Pilot projects for territorial development through culture also continued throughout the year but it will not be possible to draw conclusions before the end of 1999. However, the first results suggest that the value added by the Community for this measure at product level (tourist strategies, loss leaders and traded products, Internet sites, CD-ROMs, the application of new technologies, etc.), at partnership level (transfers of knowledge and know-how, collective learning) and representations (new approaches to the concepts of culture, Europe and local development, local populations reclaiming their own identities and the establishment of European networks for cooperation).

#### Measures financed under Article 10 of the ERDF Regulation (€ million)

Type of measure (number)	Total funding* 1995-99 (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
Interregional cooperation	180,0	100,3	126,1	70%	10,9	24,8	14%
- internal interregional cooperation (57)	110,0	86,8	96,6	88%	2,1	9,6	9%
- external interregional cooperation (20)	70,0	13,5	29,5	42%	8,8	15,2	22%
Regional development	90,0	13,8	78,5	87%	16,8	42,7	47%
- promoting technological innovation (45)	20,0	9,3	17,9	89%	1,4	6,3	32%
- information society (29)	20,0	0,5	17,5		5,3	8,9	45%
- culture and economic development (35)	15,0	0,0	14,9	99%	2,6	8,5	57%
- new sources of employment (41)	15,0	0,0	15,3	102%	4,6	11,1	74%
- support and technical assistance (7)	20,0	4,0	13,0	65%	3,1	7,9	39%
Territorial planning (46)	45,0	24,6	56,1	125%	13,3	22,9	51%
Urban pilot projects (31)	80,0	3,3	69,4	87%	5,4	28,3	35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>395,0</b>	<b>142,0</b>	<b>330,0</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>46,4</b>	<b>118,7</b>	<b>30%</b>

\* 1995 prices

### **Technical assistance under Article 7 of the ERDF Regulation**

Under Article 7, the ERDF may spend up to 0.5% of its annual funding on studies, technical assistance and information. In 1997, the launch of the territorial pacts for employment absorbed about half the funds committed during the year but there was a greater variety of projects in 1998. Only two employment pacts remained to be adopted (Newry and Mourne and Greater Easterhouse, both in the United Kingdom) and they accounted for only 9% of new commitments in 1998 (see section 1.3.3). Support was also provided for the setting up of the last 22 Business Innovation Centres (BICs), which had begun in 1997. The projects to promote the information society (in France, Germany and the United Kingdom) accounted for about 14% of new commitments in 1998. Conferences and seminars absorbed 27% of new commitments, principally the conference on integrating equal opportunities for men and women into the Structural Funds, held in Viana do Castelo (section 1.2.2) and the seminar on support from the Funds for investment in Portugal, as part of Expo '98. The evaluation studies, mainly in preparation for the mid-term review, accounted for about 10% of new commitments during the year. Expenditure on modern facilities, including computers, improved the management of appropriations by the Funds (including the exchange of data between Member States and the Commission).

### **Technical assistance under Article 7 of the ERDF Regulation (€ million)**

	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98
Preparation and monitoring	7,8	35,9	8,6	20,5
Evaluation	2,8	14,7	2,2	11,5
Regional studies	0,7	3,4	0,7	2,3
Conferences, colloquia, seminars	2,6	6,1	1,1	3,5
Information and publicity	4,5	25,8	4,9	19,5
Technical assistance and facilities	3,3	17,1	3,2	12,6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,8</b>	<b>103,0</b>	<b>20,8</b>	<b>69,8</b>

Since these are differentiated appropriations, payments do not necessarily correspond to commitments in the same period

### **The territorial pacts for employment: a dedicated instrument for local development**

Local initiative, partnership with local people, innovation and integration are the watchwords of the territorial pacts for employment. In order to support the more traditional measures to combat unemployment, the pacts try to promote innovative methods by using a global and coordinated approach. They advocate a method which seeks to concentrate and intensify effort on limited geographical areas in difficulty which also have the potential to create jobs. Naturally, the socio-economic characteristics of each area are of key importance in adopting an action plan. Here, the pacts not only serve to identify the local causes of unemployment better but also to find answers and tailor-made strategies. This makes them useful instruments for local development.

For example, in 1997 the pact in the Alentejo (Portugal) set up a multidisciplinary structure to promote trade in craft products by women. Another strand to this pact involved making teachers aware of local craft products and techniques to arouse interest among young people. Another example is the pact in Tampere (Finland) under which the Monet/Integra project seeks to promote alternative approaches to help the unemployed in danger of being marginalised to improve their qualifications.

### **Innovative measures and technical assistance under Article 6 of the ESF Regulation**

#### **New sources of employment**

During 1998, cooperation between the promoters of new sources of employment and the Commission increased. This was particularly true of the first thematic seminar organised by the Commission in October: a list of the promoters under Article 6 was presented and networks between promoters of innovative projects encouraged. By the end 1998, most projects launched in 1997 were being implemented and a study on innovative projects in employment and training covering 1994 and 1995 was completed.

### Local social capital

A call for projects to launch the "local social capital" pilot project was issued in July 1998. It was designed to select monitor bodies operating at regional or local level which should be able to assist micro-projects for employment and social cohesion to get off the ground. The aim of the pilot project is to engage locally-generated potential and find local answers to local needs. The list of the intermediary bodies selected was drawn up in February 1999.

### The information society

Support for the regional initiative for the information society (RISI 1 and 2) continued in 1998. The ESF finances a total of 10 such pilot projects. The two RISI 2 projects are mainly concerned with the development of eight regional strategies for the information society (RISI 1) and the preparation of applications using information and communications technologies, particularly to develop crossborder distance working centres and the use of public libraries as centres for training and services for the information society (RISI 2). The aim of the eight RISI 1 projects is to incorporate the idea of the information society into regional policies for development and employment by adopting action plans and a regional strategy for the information society.

### Measures financed under Article 6 of the ESF Regulation (€ million)

	Commitments		Payments	
	1998	1994-1998	1998	1994-1998
Innovative measures, studies	11,6	107,9	14,5	65,7
Technical assistance	40,4	183,1	53,1	226,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,0</b>	<b>291,0</b>	<b>67,6</b>	<b>291,7</b>

Including carryovers, appropriations reconstituted and decommitments

Payments do not necessarily correspond to commitments in the same period

### Innovative measures and technical assistance under Article 8 of the EAGGF - Guidance Section Regulation

During the year, the Commission accepted 75 of the 400 proposals it received for pilot and demonstration projects relating to innovative measures for farmers' wives and other women in rural areas. In 1999 the projects to receive financial support from the Community will be selected from this group.

In the case of the projects for which a commitment decision was taken in 1998, the Commission granted aid for further work on rural indicators; technical assistance to implement the three territorial pacts for employment in the Objective 5(b) areas and evaluation of the quality of the services provided by the AEIDL, the technical assistance office responsible for the Leader European Observatory. The thorough checks on earlier projects which had begun in 1997 continued during 1998 (see section 4.2).

### Measures financed under Article 8 of the EAGGF Regulation (€ million)

	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1996-98	Payments 1998	Payments 1996-98
Evaluation, monitoring, technical assistance and studies	0,7	3,2	1,3	1,5
Pilot and demonstration projects	0,0	14,5	0,2	4,7
Dissemination measures	0,0	3,6	0,2	0,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>21,2</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>6,9</b>

Excluding commitments, decommitments and payments in respect of measures in previous years

### Innovative and technical assistance measures under Article 4 of the FIGG Regulation

Measures of three types were carried out in 1998

The Commission launched 23 regional socio-economic studies on areas dependent on fisheries to assess the degree of that dependence in terms of jobs and value added in preparation for the 2000-06 programming period.

In terms of publicity and information, during 1998 the Commission took part in Expo '98 in Lisbon whose subject was "The Oceans, a heritage for the future".

Finance was also provided for maintenance of the fleet register, an important management tool for organising financial aid for fishing vessels.

**Measures financed under Article 4 of the FIG Regulation (€ million)**

	<b>Commitments 1998</b>	<b>Commitments 1994-98</b>	<b>Payments 1998</b>	<b>Payments 1994-98</b>
Studies	1,6	6,5	0,9	4,1
Publications	0,3	0,9	0,9	1,4
Technical assistance	0,6	4,8	0,5	3,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>12,1</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>8,7</b>

## 2.2. COUNTRY BY COUNTRY SURVEY

### 2.2.1. BELGIUM

#### 1. The major achievements of the Funds by Objective

In Belgium, the breakdown between federal, regional and community areas of competence means that assistance from the Structural Funds for all Objectives is spread across a large number of programmes. This is particularly true of the ESF, where only four programmes out of 21 top the € 40 million mark.

#### Local development measures in Belgium:

**Objective 1:** In Hainaut, local development receives around € 500 million in Community assistance (16% of the SPD), plus about € 983 million under an investment aid scheme for firms. Special priority is given to developing the endogenous potential of small businesses, with the focus on in-house RTD and rural development projects.

**Objective 2:** In Liège, the Technifutur association, which brings together the university, Fabrimétal (employers), and the FGTB and the CSC (trade unions), organised specially adapted training schemes to support modernisation in companies undergoing restructuring and encourage small businesses to build up their technical expertise. Centred around a technical platform which is part-financed by the ERDF and has sophisticated equipment at its disposal, Technifutur provides a wide range of training courses leading to qualifications. Its experience in the fields of mechanics, maintenance, technical data management and, more generally, in integrating information processing into the industrial process is widely acknowledged. Several thousand workers every year benefit from Technifutur.

**Objectives 3 and 4:** In Flanders, the Biotech project is aimed at small businesses in the biotechnology sector. It comprises four types of measure: identifying the training needs of engineers and technicians; developing training (courses, methodology, etc.); training on the premises of the project initiator; and training in cooperation with other partners (enterprises, research centres, etc.). The first three types of measure have been in place since 1998, while cooperation with other partners is set to get underway in 1999. In Wallonia, the Cequal project (Quality region 2000) aims to help several hundred small businesses operate a "total quality" approach and improve methods of work. An agreement has been signed with the Confédération de la construction wallonne (CCW: Wallonia construction industry association), which acts as an intermediary in setting up groups of small businesses, with training provided by BCQS (Belgian construction quality society). This partnership ensures that a high level of expertise is attained with the backing of a structured professional association.

**Objective 5(b):** In Wallonia, a training measure for future rabbit and poultry-breeders was organised by OPPEW (office for small livestock holdings in Wallonia). Training consists of group theory and individual practice: the theoretical training component is followed by visits to holdings. Practical training includes subsequent guidance on holdings run by trainees who have actually put their training into practice. The measure reached the forecast number of participants (9 farmers, 2 self-employed workers not previously involved in agriculture and 18 trainees).

#### OBJECTIVE 1

Hainaut is eligible under Objective 1. The mid-term review was completed in June 1998 and resulted in a third amendment of the SPD. The results of the indexation for 1998 and 1999 were also redistributed, largely to redeployment (conversion) and economic development measures, and to technological innovation and the development of tourist sites. The annual financial instalments were reprogrammed to take account of actual expenditure. Following improved implementation in 1998, it

was possible to commit the 1998 instalment in full by the end of the year, thus making up for some of the delay experienced in previous years.

The aid measures for companies, such as AIDE, ACE and INVEST, and RTD promotion measures have been extremely successful. Many more jobs have been created than initially forecast (5 000 new jobs) and around 8 000 jobs are now set to be created by 2001. Projects to redevelop industrial sites have helped make the region more attractive, but some procedural difficulties encountered have held up work on some sites (above all in the purchase of sites for clean-up).

In the human resources field, the interim evaluation reports consider ESF assistance a success overall, with a positive impact on the region concerned. In this context, the ESF is strengthening its presence through support for regional partnership: it is ensuring that growth actually translates into permanent new jobs by retraining workers and by research and training in new technologies, it is supporting the creation of new jobs in the tourism and industrial services sectors, in small businesses in particular, and finally, it is trying to broaden the opportunities offered by education and training systems and to widen the range of support services. Some 22 000 individuals have benefited from training schemes launched under the ESF in 1998.

In the agricultural sector, programme management took a rather dynamic turn in 1998 by pushing ahead with the development of experimental agriculture measures by continuing to finance unusual projects in the region (processing of flax, applied research into potatoes, and so on). However, there were some problems with financial management, as the local authorities had not received any payments in 1997. Although the situation ultimately improved, because of the delay in utilising appropriations the financial instalments for the SPD as a whole were rescheduled to make it possible for almost all of the appropriations to be used before the 31 December 1999 deadline. It should be recalled that the EAGGF Guidance Section accounts for only a small percentage (less than 7%) of the total SPD for Belgium, and more than half of the appropriations go towards "horizontal" measures (Regulations (EC) Nos 950/97 and 951/97), plus some rural development measures. Good progress was made in implementing the measure relating to fisheries in the Hainaut programme in 1998 thanks to a number of big investment projects in the aquaculture and product processing sectors. It was decided to transfer additional Community assistance (resulting from the indexing of the EAGGF Guidance Section) to the FIFG to meet the requests of the project promoters.

## **OBJECTIVE 2**

The local development strategy agreed during the partnership negotiations in the Meuse-Vesdre area in 1997 was implemented. The priority given in the SPD to improving efficiency and to economic diversification was accentuated by underpinning aid to productive investment and tourism development at the cost of measures to improve the area's attractiveness, particularly in environmental terms. Under the Aubange SPD, an attempt was made to identify the needs of companies in the area and to develop an information system with a view to setting up a distance services centre. Towards the end of 1998, the Commission approved an extension to 2000 of period for payments relating to programmes in the 1994-96 SPDs for Limburg and Turnhout. It proved impossible to apply for payments for a number of ERDF projects by the original deadline. The land-use rules and complicated administrative procedures to obtain national part-financing led to considerable delays in some projects, particularly infrastructure projects in the areas concerned.

The ERDF also continued to invest in LOGIS, a training centre for careers in logistics, and in setting up a new training site devoted to transport.

The areas in question use different approaches to the ESF. The SPD for Limburg contains three main measures which come under the ESF, in the industrial, services and environmental sectors. In Turnhout, the programme structure has been rounded out by a fourth pillar: the local economy. In both programmes, measures concentrate above all on in-house training of employees, particularly in small businesses. As part of a sectoral approach for the labour market in Limburg, a number of efforts have been made to set up continuous training measures and establish networks in the logistics sector.

In Aubange, most of the ESF assistance has been used, principally for two types of measures: support for the development of human resources in local small businesses, and promoting technological innovation through the Collège européen de technologie (CET: European technology college). In the Meuse-Vesdre area, the ESF aims to ensure that sufficient qualified labour is available, as this is essential to economic conversion in the area. Measures include training company managers and developing human potential in small businesses, training the workforce in innovative sectors, tourism and the environment. In Meuse-Vesdre alone, around 11 550 people have been involved in long-term training programmes.

### **OBJECTIVES 3 AND 4**

In 1998, some 48 000 people benefited from training, vocational guidance or reintegration measures under Objective 3. Measures part-financed by the ESF were targeted at the least-favoured groups (young people with no qualifications, elderly and long-term unemployed, etc.) and form part of the pathways to integration (point 1.2.1). In Jambes for instance (Wallonia), a group of young people was involved in decorating apartments and developing communal leisure areas. Most participants found a job once they had completed their training and others followed further training through the FOREM (office for professional training and employment).

Implementation of Objective 4 came up against the same problems due to the large number of authorities responsible, as a result of the institutional structure of the Belgian state. Even so, some 18 000 employees of small businesses benefited from training in 1998. The Flemish Community programme, which suffered considerable delay, picked up somewhat in 1998 thanks to the involvement of the Flemish government. It launched the "*Hefboomkrediet*" project through which the authorities contributed to the financing of training measures designed to anticipate innovation in industry (technical, product and process innovation, etc.).

### **OBJECTIVE 5(a) - agriculture**

As regards measures to improve the efficiency of agricultural structures, support for young farmers and investments in holdings is provided both at federal level and by the Flemish and Walloon regional authorities; the Walloon Region is the only one to provide compensatory payments for natural handicaps. 1998 saw a reallocation of funding between the federal and regional levels, to take account of the regionalisation of aid mechanisms. As for aid for the processing of agricultural and forestry products, implementation of the SPDs for the Flemish and Walloon Regions is progressing satisfactorily. In 1998, aid focused on the same sectors as in the previous year: potatoes, fruit and vegetables, meat and forestry products in Wallonia, and meat, eggs and poultry, fruit and vegetables in Flanders. As a result of developments on the agricultural markets, the SPDs were adjusted in 1998. Most projects are innovative and environmentally friendly.

### **OBJECTIVE 5(a) - fisheries**

The introduction of a new financial instrument for fisheries and aquaculture bolstered the rise in investments in the fisheries sector. These still focus above all on in the processing and marketing of fisheries products.

### **OBJECTIVE 5(b)**

In Wallonia, considerable progress was made in implementing programmes in 1998. The technical delays in certain measures due to the need to prepare the projects thoroughly are slowly being made up. The programme is being implemented in a balanced manner for the three Funds, and the ESF is increasingly mobilised to support measures financed under the other Funds. ESF assistance thus centres around four main priorities: developing human resources in small businesses, diversifying the agricultural and forestry economy, broad training measures, and improving the area's attractiveness. In the case of the two Flemish programmes (Meetjesland and Westhoek) progress remained very slow in 1998 in all but the purely agricultural projects. Commitments and payments stand at only 25% and

13% respectively in Meetjesland, and 29% and 21% respectively in Westhoek. These delays are largely due to the Flemish Government's problems with part-financing. Both programmes stress the integrated approach to rural development, which must be viewed from a global land-use perspective and build on the comparative advantages of the different areas. Maintaining jobs and creating new ones are major priorities. Tourism is viewed as an important lever for development, but the emphasis is placed above all on the provision of facilities to receive businesses.

## **2. Community Initiatives**

Belgium takes part in all the Community Initiatives with the exception of Regis. Following the allocation of the reserve in 1996, an Urban II programme for Mons–La Louvière was approved in 1998, with a Community contribution of € 7 million; there were also increases in Community assistance to the Community Initiatives Rechar II in Limburg (€ 1 million), Urban II in Antwerp (€ 770 000) and Retex for Flanders (€ 1 million). The Interreg II C programme "North-west metropolitan area", in which Belgium is taking part, was also adopted in 1998. Overall, the Community Initiatives for industrial conversion, in particular Rechar and Konver, are making satisfactory progress. The implementation of innovative Community Initiatives like SMEs and Urban is again coming up against delays; in 1997 these induced the Walloon Region authorities to submit reprogramming proposals following the allocation of the reserve.

In the case of Leader II, 1998 saw the implementation of these programmes accelerated by the selection of 16 local action groups (LAG) in Wallonia. It will nevertheless be difficult to make up the delay in adopting and implementing these programmes, although the authorities are confident that the appropriations allocated will be utilised in full. No local action groups had yet been designated in Meetjesland and Westhoek.

As for human resources, the second series of projects selected in 1997 were launched in the course of 1998. Of these projects, 149 concern the Employment Community Initiative and 101 Adapt. In Flanders, € 2.1 million was transferred from Adapt to Employment to allow the selection of additional projects. In Wallonia, applications submitted for Employment projects exceeded the available budget. Priority was given to the development of the social economy (40 projects have been implemented on this theme). The national authorities are participating in five projects within the framework of "transnational thematic groups".

As for the Pesca Initiative, 1998 was characterised by better awareness of the programme by the potential beneficiaries, thanks to information seminars and awareness-raising events in particular. Several very diverse new projects have been submitted.



## 2.2.2. DENMARK

### 1. The major achievements of the Funds by Objective

#### Local development measures in Denmark:

**Objective 5(a) - fisheries:** In Copenhagen, part-financing was provided for "*Kobenhavns Fisketorv*" (Copenhagen's fish market), which combines wholesale and retail marketing and processing fisheries products and has become the main centre for fish marketing and processing in this part of the country. 13 smaller-scale projects have become associated with what is now a collective project.

**Objective 5(b):** On the island of Bornholm, the LUIIC project has helped build on the typical local gastronomy. Launched in collaboration with south-eastern Skåne (Sweden), the island of Rügen (Germany) and Swinoujscie (Poland), the goal is to promote locally-produced artisanal food products and to use the revived interest in local products to enhance the region's tourist appeal. In the long term, the aim is to enable local promoters to make a living in this isolated and highly rural region. Another example is the "Danish islands" group, a network set up in five sparsely populated islands to provide residents on each island with a local secretariat that acts as a centre providing social, administrative, legal and telematics services and as a tourist office.

**Community Initiatives:** Pesca part-financed a project in the port of Jedingdo, in the west of Denmark, which aims to maintain and create on-site jobs in fish processing.

As regards the **urban pilot projects** in the period 1997-99 (set up as pilot measures under Article 10 of the ERDF Regulation - cf. point 2.1.9), the "*Undervaerket*" project in the Ostergade district of Randers aims to improve the employment prospects of marginalised residents. Industrial decline has led to severe urban degeneration and a number of economic and social problems. The aim of this project is to set up a new regional centre for traditional arts and crafts from Denmark and abroad. It is divided into a number of parts, including a focus on regenerating the area with the help of local resources. All the project activities aim to promote education, training and in-company work placements for those re-entering the labour market. A direct impact on employment is forecast together with wider multiplier effects generated by the increased number of visitors. The Structural Funds are part-financing this initiative with a total € 2.2 million (around 30% of its total cost).

## OBJECTIVE 2

The two new programmes for 1997-99 (Lolland and North Jutland), for which the Funds will provide € 68.2 million, were adopted in 1997 and launched during 1998. After making an initial commitment (corresponding to the first instalment for the North Jutland programme and the total financial contribution to the Lolland programme), the first payments have now been made (24% of total financing for North Jutland and 70% for Lolland at the end of 1998).

It already appear likely that more jobs will be created than originally forecast (230 short-term jobs and 600 in the long term in Lolland, and 2 100 jobs in North Jutland).

## OBJECTIVES 3 AND 4

Implementation of Objective 3 progressed satisfactorily in 1998, and some 82% of the total financial assistance for the period had been committed by the end of the year. The mid-term review of programmes found the strategy pursued to be appropriate on the whole, but also recommended a number of changes in the way measures were directed among different target groups (young people, long-term unemployed, those threatened with exclusion from the labour market). It was also decided that as of 1998 more scope should be left to the regions in planning and implementing ESF measures so as to adapt them to the regional labour market situation. Measures geared to the weakest groups of

the unemployed were bolstered, by introducing longer training sessions and schemes to reduce unemployment among women.

Objective 4 also made satisfactory progress on the whole. The guidelines serving as a basis for implementation were re-examined following the mid-term review. While the broad outline was retained, a special focus was placed on five themes: the organisation of work, the approach to consumers, internationalisation, the environment, and greater concentration of actions. Greater attention is also to be paid to the consistent development of work organisation.

### **OBJECTIVE 5(a) - agriculture**

Of the € 113 million of Community assistance to improve the efficiency of agricultural structures, the largest share (€ 60 million) is going to investments, followed by installation aid for young farmers (€ 36 million). Farmers on 30 small islands whose production costs are raised considerably by distance and who have low incomes from farming will receive compensatory allowances from the EAGGF totalling € 250 000 per year from 1998.

As regards aid for the processing and marketing of agricultural products, 132 projects had been approved by the end of 1998, mostly in the meat (67), milk and milk products (21) and fruit and vegetables (14) sectors. 80 of these projects had been completed by the end of 1998.

### **OBJECTIVE 5(a) - fisheries**

In terms of commitments, most progress was made in the fields of aquaculture and promotional measures. The Commission was able to commit the 1997 instalment and pay the second advance for 1996 and the first advance for 1997. In May, the Monitoring Committee discussed the allocation of the results of indexation for 1998 and the reallocation of funding among measures, which would produce an increase in the financing allocated to fleet renewal, aquaculture and product processing. A formal decision will be taken in the course of 1999 and will also cover the allocation of indexation for that year. A new project on the scrapping of vessels and a new construction project aiming to improve the quality of fish, working conditions and safety were notified to the Commission in 1998.

### **OBJECTIVE 5(b)**

The main goals of the Danish Objective 5(b) programme are to create and preserve permanent jobs and raise income levels in the areas concerned, while taking account of environmental factors. The programme made rather slow progress in the first years of the programming period. However, the situation has gradually improved and by the end of 1998 some 57% of Community financial assistance had been committed and 49% paid out to final beneficiaries. Following the mid-term review, a number of transfers were made between measures, leading to a stronger focus on the agricultural conversion programme, and in particular on organic farming and the improvement of conditions under which livestock are kept, aid for investments in small businesses, vocational training and continuous training linked to the development of small businesses, and tourist infrastructure.

## **2. Community Initiatives**

No new Community Initiative programme concerning Denmark was adopted in 1998. The progress of the programmes in hand varied widely, with a high rate of implementation in some programmes, such as Adapt and Employment (80% of financial assistance paid out) or Urban (72%), while delays persist in others, in particular Leader and the SMEs Initiative, which saw no payments at all throughout the year. The two Interreg II C cross-border programmes in which Denmark is involved (Baltic Sea and North Sea) were approved at the end of 1997 and got off to a satisfactory start in 1998. The quality of the projects and the involvement of local actors such as county councils have facilitated a bottom-up approach, which is encouraging. The mid-term evaluations of the Interreg II A programmes in 1998 confirmed that satisfactory progress is being made. However, the SMEs Initiative, which covers areas

eligible under Objectives 2 and 5(b), has progressed more slowly than forecast, mainly as a result of lower than expected demand.

As regards human resources, some 87 Adapt projects were implemented at the end of 1998 (including 10 new projects adopted in the course of that year) together with 50 Employment projects (including 4 adopted during the year). During 1998, collaboration between different projects on a number of themes was instigated at national level, concentrating in particular on the integration of marginalised groups (Employment), new forms of work organisation (Adapt), and entrepreneurship (under both Initiatives). Equal opportunities for men and women forms a common thread through all the measures launched. Within the framework of European-level collaboration since 1997 between the bodies responsible for Adapt and for Employment, Denmark has taken part in the following thematic groups: territoriality, "work and learn", the organisation of work, desegregation of the labour market, the role of employers in relation to disabled people, "giving confidence back to the excluded", and the active involvement of young people. Finally, some joint measures to promote the dissemination and use of the results of the two Initiatives were launched in 1998.

The Danish Leader II programme has been allocated a total € 8.2 million in the period 1994-99. Its long-term objective is to develop active areas and maintain sustainable local communities. 11 local action groups have been set up. By the end of 1998, 50% of commitments had been made. Some problems were experienced with respect to national part-financing.

Slightly over 100% of commitments under Pesca had been executed by the end of 1998. This is explained by the fact that some commitments were made under certain conditions, which means that the commitments have to be confirmed to the final beneficiaries after allocation of the reserve and the results of indexation for the entire 1994-99 period. This allocation (including the indexation for 1999) was discussed at the May meeting of the Monitoring Committee, and a decision will be taken in the course of 1999. An additional € 3.25 million of national resources has also been made available to the FIFG. The Commission paid the second advance (50%) for the programme.

### 2.2.3. GERMANY

#### 1. The major achievements of the Funds by Objective

##### Local development measures in Germany:

**Objective 1:** In the new Länder, local development measures form part of three priorities: support for small firms in the form of services, support for RTD, and rural development. In Saxony-Anhalt for example, one local development project involves the construction of solar-powered thermal spa facilities. This project, “*Saale-Therme Bad Kösen*”, is set to create 19 permanent jobs (13 for women) and three training posts, in a region which has inadequate infrastructure. The spas will also widen the range of tourism services in the region, which Saxony-Anhalt has classed as a priority development area. In Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, part of the port of Greifswald which is no longer used for fishing has been converted into a bathing facility for tourists. The project comprises various kinds of investments (jetties, water and electricity supply equipment, quays, etc.) which are improving the town’s attractiveness and helping to diversify economic activity in the area by stimulating tourism.

**Objective 2:** In North Rhine-Westphalia, aid is being allocated to the “regional transfer agency for the integration of foreign companies” in Essen-Katernberg within the framework of assistance and information activities for small firms. The project is being implemented in collaboration with the Centre for Turkish Studies. The mid-term review judged such transfer agencies to be excellent examples of innovative economic development projects. The strong demand for assistance by foreigners (especially Turks) setting up new businesses proves that this scheme fills a gap which had not been given sufficient consideration by the traditional structures. In Saarland, the Burbach district of Saarbrücken was long dependent on local steel works, which employed up to 8 000 workers until 1983. The closure of the plant led to industrial decline and a parallel rise in unemployment and social security beneficiaries. In 1995 a project was launched to clean-up and redevelop the area so that new activities could be established on the site, and around 100 ha has now been redeveloped. The restoration of the “*Lichthaus*”, the symbol of the town, helped create 600 jobs.

**Objective 5(b):** Most German programmes in rural areas include the “development of villages”. The mid-term review confirmed the importance of this measure and its impact on the areas concerned. Its success rests largely on the bottom-up approach used, which ensures direct participation by residents and local actors. In North Rhine-Westphalia, in the rural village of Ottenhausen, part-financing from the EAGGF Guidance Section helped reopen a local shop which had just closed, leaving the village without a single store. As well as convenience goods, this shop provides a number of local services for the elderly and for mothers. Housed in what was formerly a stable, this project is also helping to preserve the local architectural heritage.

#### OBJECTIVE 1

The five new Länder and the eastern part of Berlin are eligible under Objective 1.

By the end of 1998, 16 ERDF programmes had committed some 87% of the resources allocated for the period and paid out 68% of funding. The CSF Monitoring Committee met twice in 1998, in Weimar and Erfurt. The participation of the economic and social partners was assured through preparatory meetings organised under the leadership of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and involvement in regional sub-committees.

According to information from the national authorities, in 1994-98 the Structural Funds supported some 29 000 projects, created 122 000 new jobs and preserved 293 000 existing jobs. Funding had a major quantitative effect on employment under priorities 1 and 2 (support for productive investments and for additional investments in infrastructure relevant to the economy).

The allocation of the results of indexation for 1998 increased the financial assistance available under the CSF by € 153.8 million. At its meeting in May, the Monitoring Committee for Objective 1 decided to divide this money among the various Länder concerned.

Among the many changes made to the programmes, particular note should be taken of an additional € 1.3 million to the EAGGF-led OP in Saxony-Anhalt. This constituted additional funding transferred from the FIGG to the ERDF.

The Commission also agreed to allocate ERDF funding to nine major projects in the new Länder, once it had confirmed their conformity with Community policies. The projects include three at a total cost of over € 50 million (*Schäffers Brot und Kuchen*, in Osterweddingen, a water treatment plant in Gerwisch, and a semi-conductors institute in Frankfurt-an-der-Oder).

With regard to human resources, in some Länder ESF part-financing represents around half of all regional expenditure on the labour market. In 1998, measures focused above all on combating unemployment amongst women (around 55% of total unemployment); in Saxony, over 90% of participants in ESF measures were women. Basic training for particularly disadvantaged groups was again allocated a considerable amount of part-financing. The development of RTD potential was less successful; however, some progress was made, such as in the Berlin-Buch pilot project training scientists and technicians for jobs in private industry and in services. This successful pilot project has served as a model for other similar projects in Berlin-Aldershof and in Saxony-Anhalt.

In agriculture, rural areas are suffering massive job losses following the transformation of the economy in the new Länder. However, the process of structural change is continuing. Assistance from the EAGGF Guidance Section has helped stabilise holdings and facilitated the creation of modern processing and marketing systems. It has largely focused on the development of villages and rural tourism, which has helped create alternative jobs. In 1998, unemployment remained high in these regions. The maintenance of existing jobs and creation of new jobs was the top priority of the programme. Following extensive damage caused by floods in the Oder region in 1997, the Land of Brandenburg was allocated an extra € 30 million from the EAGGF Guidance Section. In financial terms, programmes with a strong emphasis on agriculture made satisfactory progress in line with forecasts.

The Commission reiterated its concerns about the slow progress made by the OP for fisheries on a number of occasions. Progress depends principally on a herring processing project on the island of Rügen. The Commission therefore asked the German authorities to take all the steps needed to ensure the normal implementation of this project as soon as possible, or to consider alternative solutions, including a possible transfer of funds away from the FIGG to the other Funds.

## **OBJECTIVE 2**

In Objective 2 areas (nine Länder), in the current programming period (1997-99) the SPDs retained the same priorities as in the previous period, but with a slightly different emphasis. The four main priorities are: promoting the development of firms (particularly small firms), RTD, developing infrastructure relevant to the economy (in particular training centres), and environmental measures.

The deadline for payments for the period 1994-96 was extended from 31 December 1998 to 31 December 1999 (except for Bremen, Bavaria and Rhineland-Palatinate). Total financial assistance under the Structural Funds for the period 1997-99 is € 639.9 million (at 1997 prices), of which around € 40 million of unused funding was transferred from the previous programming period (1994-99).

Regarding the ESF, the regions concerned retained priorities (such as developing human resources) which had already proved effective. Financial managers more and more often have analyses defining the type of qualifications to be developed in each region, so that the measures can be targeted better.

## OBJECTIVES 3 AND 4

Objective 3 is implemented through 12 operational programmes in Germany; one managed by the Federal Government and the others by those Länder not eligible for Objective 1. The Federal programme accounts for slightly over half of the Community's total financial contribution.

While the accent used to be on the long-term unemployed, the recent increase in numbers of young unemployed and the growing number of disadvantaged persons leaving school without any qualifications have led programme managers to redirect resources more towards the young unemployed. The federal programme was amended in autumn 1998, and now helps young people not yet ready to tackle a full apprenticeship to follow preparatory training accompanied by a part-time job. In November, the newly elected government announced the launch of a special programme involving € 1 023 million directed specifically at 100 000 young unemployed. This programme covers the whole of Germany and will be part-financed by the ESF (Objectives 1 and 3) to the tune of € 300 million (€ 77 million for Objective 3).

1998 saw the launch of the *ex post* evaluation of the CSF for Objective 3. The Federal and Länder governments agreed on the indicators to be applied and on a common typology of measures, which should produce more interesting and serviceable results.

The five territorial employment pacts financed under the ESF (Bavaria, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg and Lower Saxony) were approved in 1998 and are now being implemented.

As regards Objective 4, the *Bundesanstalt für Arbeit* (federal employment agency) implemented an innovative instrument to provide advice and support for those setting up companies, which the Monitoring Committee considered reason to allocate additional financing to the Länder. Around € 15 million of additional Community assistance was allocated to the Länder which had made most progress.

### OBJECTIVE 5(a) - agriculture

About 50% of the total of € 865 million to improve agricultural structures is used under Regulation (EC) No 950/97 to pay allowances aimed at compensating for the permanent natural handicaps suffered by farmers in less-favoured areas, which make up half of Germany's usable agricultural area. The amounts allocated to compensatory allowances continue to decline in favour of aid to investment in agricultural holdings. Assistance for the establishment of young farmers constitutes the third largest category of measures.

In 1998, the EAGGF Guidance Section contribution to measures for the processing and marketing of agricultural products was given an additional € 42.7 million from a "reserve" set up in 1994 when the Funds were originally allocated. The total EAGGF Guidance Section contribution to such measures in the 1994-99 programming period is now € 262.7 million. These measures are being implemented under ten regional SPDs. Seven amendments were made in 1998, such as the inclusion of the forestry products sector in the SPD for North Rhine-Westphalia and the inclusion of the fruit and vegetable and ornamental plants sectors in the Saarland programme. Five of these amendments involved the allocation of additional funds from the reserve.

### OBJECTIVE 5(a) - fisheries

By the end of 1998, some 63% of payments had been transferred to the final beneficiaries. On top of the projects already begun, the German authorities carried out some investment planned for 1999. It can therefore reasonably be supposed that the programme will be executed in full by the given deadline.

## OBJECTIVE 5(b)

On the whole, the programmes are progressing as forecast. At the end of 1998, 69% of appropriations had been committed and 58% paid out, both rates higher than the Community average. In Saarland and North Rhine-Westphalia however, progress is slower. In Saarland for example, some administrative problems have come to light in implementing measures under the EAGGF Guidance Section and ERDF.

During 1998, the Monitoring Committees concentrated on the results of the mid-term review. The programmes for Bavaria, Hesse, Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia and Rhineland-Palatinate were subsequently amended. The results of indexation were allocated between the programmes, there were some transfers between measures and in Hesse and Bavaria the "development of villages" measure was given a considerable financial boost.

The human resources measures concentrate on training needs in the production and marketing of agricultural products, and on adapting the labour force to industrial activities and services, focusing on the promotion of small firms and on tourist activities.

Much of the discussion in the Monitoring Committees centred on to the question of monitoring programmes. The regional authorities informed the Commission about control missions carried out by the national authorities, the Commission staff and the Court of Auditors.

## 2. Community Initiatives

In 1998, the Monitoring Committees carried out a mid-term evaluation of the following Interreg programmes: joint evaluation of the four German/Dutch Euregio programmes, evaluation of the Meuse-Rhine Euregio programme; and evaluation of the programme for Bavaria and Austria. The programmes relating to the external border with Poland and the Czech Republic were also subject to an evaluation. In the new Länder, a dense network of contacts has been built up since 1997 with the Polish and Czech border regions. Funding has gone to developing infrastructure, supporting forestry and agriculture, improving the quality of the environment and developing less-favoured rural regions.

In the Objective 1 regions, the Community Initiatives SMEs, Resider, Rechar, Retex, Konver and Urban were also subject to mid-term evaluations. Annual reports were drawn up for Resider (Thuringia and Brandenburg), Rechar (Thuringia) and Retex (Brandenburg) containing an appraisal of the period.

As regards human resources, within the Employment Community Initiative more attention was paid to developers (training for instructors) and projects benefiting the long-term unemployed. Some 243 projects were selected in the first phase (1995-97), while 387 have been chosen for the second (1997-99). In the case of Adapt, the projects concentrate mainly on distance learning, regional networks of small firms, quality management in small businesses, new forms of work organisation, monitoring and advisory services, entrepreneurship and the development of new markets. 400 new projects were selected for 1997-99, on top of the 200-plus projects in the first phase (1995-97). During 1998, a number of horizontal activities were launched involving the two Community Initiatives, with the aim of promoting networking between project promoters, disseminating the results of projects, and making use of the experience collected. Internet sites were set up for example to present the projects in receipt of funding and publicise national and regional seminars organised to facilitate exchanges of experiences between project promoters, etc.

Leader programmes were implemented satisfactorily in the new Länder. The many innovation projects in rural areas, combined with specialised training programmes, met with great success, resulting in the creation of new jobs, an improvement in regional production and the protection and conservation of the rural identity of residents. It has been possible to preserve typical features of many villages and the countryside as a whole. In Germany as a whole, 121 local action groups (LAG) and 46 other collective actors benefited from Community assistance.

After a difficult start, the implementation of Pesca speeded up significantly in 1998, and it is forecast that the programme will be executed in full by the given deadline.

## 2.2.4. GREECE

### 1. The main achievements of the Funds by Objective

#### OBJECTIVE 1

The whole of Greece is eligible under Objective 1.

#### Local development measures in Greece

The decline in the shipbuilding and textile industries on the island of Siros in the southern Aegean has resulted in a very high unemployment rate (30% in the town of Siros alone). A specific initiative has been launched to revitalise shipbuilding activities in particular and to develop the island's attractiveness to tourists. In Attiki, the depressed urban area of Keratsini in the Athens-Piraeus region is being funded through a measure under the Urban Community Initiative. The measure aims to regenerate the area, improve the quality of life there and reintegrate social groups threatened with exclusion. In Athens, a partnership between the various sources of funding has been implemented to reduce traffic congestion and atmospheric pollution. The following have been part-funded in particular: an extension to the Athens underground, the purchase of buses running on natural gas, the completion of the Athens ring road and the creation of pedestrianised streets in the city centre.

A local development project is under way in the Piraeus area involving six municipalities. The project comprises a number of different measures on urban planning, the environment, institutional cooperation, etc. Operated by the Inter-municipal agency for local development (AN.DIP.S.A.), the project operates on two levels of partnership: a global level between the project partners, comprising the municipal enterprises, the six municipalities in the Greater Piraeus area and AN.DIP.S.A. and a municipal level between the municipality and the other local authorities, institutions and public bodies associated with each of the municipal measures.

A marine aquaculture project has been established on the island of Khios in the northern Aegean. Thanks to a contribution from the Structural Funds, the Nireas company has been able to invest significantly in the rearing of traditional (sea bass/sea bream) or new (red porgy/ sargo) marine species. The investment relates to a hatcheries unit producing 15 million fry a year and seven on-growing units for these species, producing 1 200 tonnes a year. In terms of local development this project has had a very positive impact; by maintaining the company headquarters on the island the company has in effect generated 150 jobs there, and 460 jobs throughout Greece. Between 70% and 75% of total production is channelled towards the Community market.

It should also be noted that seven territorial pacts for employment have been put forward by the Greek authorities for seven different regions. Some pacts contain interesting initiatives, especially as regards the social economy. Thus, the pact for Drama in Eastern Macedonia includes numerous vocational training measures in traditional carpet-making, and also establishes women's cooperatives making associated products.

The most significant element this year has been the programmes' major quickening of pace, which brings the rate of commitment appropriations at the end of the year to 82% and of payment appropriations to 61%. This improvement is mainly due to the fact that the implementing agencies created for the major projects became fully operational and were thus able to ensure the rapid and effective execution of the programmes.



Another item worthy of note on programme implementation is that the CSF Monitoring Committee took two important decisions when it met in July:

- firstly, it increased the assistance rate for certain programmes in order to reduce the effect on the national budget of the Greek drachma's devaluation in April 1998;
- secondly, it transferred appropriations within the programmes and between some programmes, as a result of the mid-term review.

As regards the national authorities, the reform of the Greek public works system continues to progress: the new legislation has begun to bear fruit, especially as regards limiting cost overruns and delays. The authorities undertook a quality control of a number of jointly funded works, and this first exercise has led to a subsequent strengthening of the controls.

The Greek authorities have now reached the stage of selecting the private operators to run the motorways and to distribute natural gas.

Lastly, the Postal Services Operational Programme, blocked in 1997, was relaunched thanks to the establishment of a management and modernisation unit in the Greek Post Office. However, no commitments or payments were made in 1998. On the other hand, the Telecommunications OP had to be temporarily put on hold because of the Greek authorities' failure to transpose a number of Community directives. Most of the other programmes are progressing smoothly, the most advanced being the regional programmes for Crete, Thessaly and Attiki, as well as the multiregional programmes covering agriculture, the railways, energy and urban development (the Athens underground).

Greece is one of the slowest of the 15 Member States in implementing its human resources programmes. Because of this, the mid-term review resulted in the transfer of appropriations from the "Education and Basic Training" and "Social Exclusion" OPs to the "Continuing Training" OP. The additional appropriations for that OP will be used to part-fund active measures arising out of the Greek authorities' national employment programme, in particular measures to promote equal opportunities, social assistance, social restructuring and support for the unemployed with qualifications. Furthermore, it should be noted that appropriations were also transferred within the Education and Basic Training OP from the ESF to the ERDF to improve the synergy between the two Funds. Priority has also been given in that programme to the measures supporting the current reform of the Greek education system. Implementation of the Social Exclusion OP has been delayed mainly because of its innovative nature and the lack of appropriate management structures or agencies to implement it. Funding for this programme has accordingly been reduced.

The agriculture and rural development programmes are progressing particularly well, especially as regards the national contribution (Agriculture OP) for which all of the assistance has been committed and 80% paid out. The regional section (shared between the 13 regional OPs) is progressing at a slightly lower pace (73% of the assistance committed and 56% paid out).

The Agriculture OP has thus practically been completed, but it has still to benefit from an increase in assistance through the allocation of the funds released by virtue of the deflator for the Community support framework (the indexation mechanism). In 1998 the CSF Monitoring Committee decided to allocate a further € 80 million to the programme. This amount is mainly intended to consolidate the Objective 5(a) type measures. The Commission amending decision to allocate this amount should be adopted in the first half of 1999. An equivalent budget commitment for the programme should also be adopted therefore in 1999.

As for the rural development section in the regional OPs, most programmes have now made up for the delays in implementing the EAGGF Guidance Section recorded in earlier years, but EAGGF Guidance commitments continue to be below 70% of the assistance in the case of three OPs (Western

Macedonia, Peloponnese and mainland Greece). This rather worrying situation must be resolved as quickly as possible in 1999 by the Monitoring Committees for these regions.

The reprogramming of fisheries has resulted in payment of the entire tranche for 1997. Furthermore, the acceleration in the programme has allowed the entire annual tranche for 1998 to be committed, and for 50% of it to be paid.

## **2. Community Initiatives**

In the case of the Interreg II A Initiative (external borders), physical progress under the EAGGF Guidance Section has been quite slow in 1998. This is because of a certain slowness on the part of the national coordination authorities in implementing the decisions of the Monitoring Committee.

As regards human resources, the 177 projects selected in 1997 under the Employment Initiative after the second invitation to tender have now started. The successful projects are fairly distributed throughout the country. In the case of the Adapt Initiative, 114 projects from the second call for projects were launched in 1998. Small businesses are a very significant component of the Adapt projects and this was one of the Initiative's aims.

An emphasis was also placed in 1998 on disseminating and using the results of the projects. That year also saw the effective launch of the "thematic action groups" created to speed up and enhance cross-border cooperation. Greece is participating in seven of these groups.

In the case of Leader II, the commitments from the Ministry of Agriculture to the beneficiaries (local action groups) amounted to 75% of total assistance at the end of 1998, and local action group (LAG) commitments to the final beneficiaries (private investors, etc.) amounted to 50%, while real payments for expenditure on work actually carried out represented only 14% of the total. Leader is therefore behind schedule, mainly because of the programming and management method for Leader II in general, the varying levels of the LAGs' management ability and the Greek system for the certification of expenditure. In 1998, the Commission also decided to allocate an additional amount of € 18.7 million to the Greek programme from the reserve and from the funding released by indexation. This funding should be allocated rapidly to the various beneficiaries in 1999, in accordance with the strict criteria decided by the Monitoring Committee. This operation, combined with the future activities of the Monitoring Committee, should set some aspects of the Leader management in Greece on an even keel again, thereby optimising the programme's implementation. All the preparations to launch the Leader networks were completed in 1998.

In the case of PESCA, only € 200 000 was paid out in 1998 (i.e. 0.6% of total assistance), despite payment of the first advances for the single tranche (representing 42% of total funding). Reprogramming is under way to resolve the problem.

## **2.2.5. SPAIN**

### **1. The main achievements of the Funds by Objective**

Spain is covered by all Objectives (except for Objective 6, of course). It is the main beneficiary from the Structural Funds in the period 1994-99. The eligible regions for the regionalised Objectives (1, 2 and 5(b) ) cover about 82% of the national population.

#### **Local development measures in Spain**

**Objective 1** : Local development measures under the ERDF are implemented mainly through the POMAL (operational programme for the local environment) and POL (local operational programme) OPs. The Community contribution to the two OPs amounts to some € 1 200 million. Local development is targeted at municipalities with a population of over 50 000 in the case of POMAL, and at those with less than 50 000 in the case of POL. The measures part-funded by the two programmes include the creation or modernisation of much local infrastructure, of which the following projects in 1998 are worth mentioning: Tagus river management in the city of Toledo; the water purification plant in the town of Simancas (near Valladolid); replacement of the drinking water distribution system in the town of Palacios de la Sierra (near Burgos).

Under the ESF one of the strategic headings of the regional agreement on employment in the Castile-La Mancha region is to promote equal employment opportunities. The "training and employment in local firms" modules form part of the agreement. These modules, implemented by the municipalities or groups of municipalities, are projects combining training and work at local level, thereby providing the beneficiaries with an entry into the labour market, notably through self-employment or collective work. At the same time, these training/work modules allow the municipalities to develop the public and social services they require. 140 projects of this sort were approved in 1998. The number of women beneficiaries was 1 208, of whom 565 were less than 25 years of age.

In Murcia the FIFG helped to fund an albacore tuna fattening plant in Cartagena Bay. Thirty jobs have been created as a result.

**Objective 2** : In the city of Bilbao (Basque Country), the project to regenerate the outlying area of Otarkoaga is using an innovative form of synergy: urban regeneration combined with training and support services for enterprises so that the local inhabitants benefit directly from the project. With half the total cost provided by the ERDF (i.e. € 2.5 million) this urban project is of particular interest in the local political context. It is part of Bilbao's attempts to forge a post-industrial identity for itself, and to commit itself afresh to developing a service-based economy.

### **OBJECTIVE 1**

In 1998, three multiregional programmes were adopted under Objective 1 (a technical assistance OP for evaluation purposes, a gas infrastructure OP and an innovation and technology OP), as well as a regional OP (small businesses in Seville). The biggest OP (gas infrastructure) has a total cost of € 513.5 million and a contribution from the Funds of € 205.4 million. The investment will be carried out by the Spanish Enagas company. It comprises two large-scale projects: firstly, the western axis of about 750 km, linking the towns of Almedralejo, Cáceres, Salamanca, Zamora, León, Oviedo and Villalva; secondly, the Mediterranean axis, including an increase in the capacity of the liquid natural gas plant at Cartagena and the construction of several sections of gas pipeline.

By the end of 1998 the most dynamic regions in terms of commitments were the Canary Islands, Andalusia and Ceuta and Melilla, which had committed 100% of the appropriations for the period. In payment terms, the most advanced regions were Ceuta, Castile-La Mancha and the Canary Islands, which have paid out over 75% of appropriations.

As the main beneficiary from the Structural Funds under Objective 1, Spain's overall rate of implementation is fully in line with the Community average and appreciably above in the case of payments.

Turning to human resources, in 1998 the various OPs implemented the recommendations contained in the mid-term evaluation, especially as regards the strengthening of public employment facilities, guidance and integrated pathways to finding employment. Another result from the evaluation was the launch of a new interim evaluation of the human resources programmes, covering the period 1996-98, so that account might be taken of its outcome in the next programming period (2000-06).

As for rural development, the reprogramming carried out in 1998 led to appropriations being reallocated between programmes in addition to the extra funding released through indexation. The "Food industry and structural agriculture measures" OP was the main beneficiary, with an additional allocation of € 144 million. The programmes in which agriculture predominates are progressing well overall, but there are significant disparities between OPs. Thus, while some programmes have a high completion rate (Valencia, Asturias, the multi-regional "Food industry and structural agriculture measures" OP), others are appreciably behind schedule (the programme for the economic diversification of rural areas).

The fisheries programme is progressing satisfactorily. Thus, at year-end some 60% of the total amount programmed had been paid out to the final beneficiaries.

## **OBJECTIVE 2**

The three most recent programmes under Objective 2 (1997-99) were adopted in the first half of 1998. The programmes concerned are the two regional OPs for Madrid and the Basque Country, and the multi-regional ESF programme. The total contribution from the Funds for these three programmes amounts to € 633.2 million, or 43% of the entire contribution from the Community to Objective 2 in Spain in the period 1997-99. It should be noted that the three programmes were already registering satisfactory commitment rates by the end of 1998 (between 60% and 67%), the payment rates for the Basque Country and multiregional ESF OPs being equal or close to 50%, i.e. a rate in line with the Community average for this Objective.

As regards human resources, all the programmes adopted in 1997 started up in 1998. In Catalonia, the territorial employment pact introduced in the region of Vallés Occidental is progressing satisfactorily. ESF assistance is provided in the regions concerned through six priority measures: training for workers and the unemployed; the training of trainers, researchers and local development officers; training of high-tech workers and people finding it difficult to integrate into the labour market; employment aid for groups in difficulty; the improvement of employment services; the creation of job induction and advisory facilities for companies and workers, and the creation of adequate training systems.

## **OBJECTIVES 3 AND 4**

Under Objective 3 the breakdown by assistance priority has been maintained: 32% of the funding is targeted towards preventing long-term unemployment, 55% towards the integration of young people into the labour market, 9% towards the prevention of exclusion and 4% towards equal opportunities.

Under the multiregional programmes, the funds available through application of the deflator (indexation) or transferred from other programmes were allocated as a priority to the youth integration measures in the INEM (national employment institute) OP. These resources also allowed new measures involving active labour market policies to be funded, as provided for in the European Employment Strategy. The most innovative measure was the undertaking of two million interviews with unemployed persons that will allow tailor-made solutions to be provided for each one. As for the regional programmes, the funding available through indexation was allocated to the most advanced

programmes: Catalonia, Navarre, Basque Country and La Rioja. In addition, the second phase of the interim evaluation was launched; the first results are expected in mid-1999.

Turning to Objective 4, one of the most significant achievements of the year was the review of business training needs. A list of priority measures or groups of measures had been drawn up in 1993 and the list was recommended for review in the interim evaluation conducted as part of the partnership between the Commission and the Member State. The review resulted in the inclusion of 38 new groups of measures, and the deletion at the same time of 116 others. The review will result in more appropriate use of the funds allocated to Objective 4.

#### **OBJECTIVE 5(a) – agriculture**

The largest share of the aid for improving production structures is devoted to investments on agricultural holdings (€ 39 million), then comes investment in less-favoured areas (€ 38 million) and aid for the installation of young farmers.

The pace at which the SPD on aid for the processing and marketing of agricultural products is implemented has been maintained in 1998. Because of this, additional EAGGF funds will be needed for the programme and the Spanish authorities made a formal application for them in 1998. Some 1 049 projects were approved for the period 1994-98. This corresponds to an investment volume of € 837 million, the EAGGF contribution to which amounts to € 174 million. More than 85 % of the investments are in the beef, fruit and vegetables, wine and milk sectors.

#### **OBJECTIVE 5(a) – fisheries**

At year-end 66 % of the total amount programmed had been used by the final beneficiaries. The Community contribution (FIG) of € 75 million, i.e. 60.5% of the total amount programmed, had been paid out to the final beneficiaries. The programme is progressing satisfactorily overall.

#### **OBJECTIVE 5(b)**

The Spanish 5(b) programmes have a higher implementation rate overall than the Community average (73% of the funding committed and 65% paid by the end of 1998). Significant disparities exist between the various regions involved, however. Thus in Aragon, Navarre and Catalonia the greater part of the final payments for the 1994-99 period will have to be made before the end of 1999.

The Objective 5(b) SPDs are local development instruments in which all the measures are directed towards creating or safeguarding rural employment. Some measures, the environmental or village improvement ones, for example, have no direct impact on the creation of stable jobs, but they do improve living conditions and the quality of life in villages and help to maintain the population in these areas. All the SPDs were amended to realign the financial plans with what was actually happening on the ground. Transfers from the ESF to the ERDF were decided for some regions (Aragon, Balearic Islands and Madrid), and from the EAGGF Guidance Section to the ERDF (Basque Country).

The evaluation study carried out in 1997 estimates that 6 658 jobs were created in the years 1994 to 1996 in Aragon (representing 44% of the expenditure on Objective 5(b) in Spain), from which a figure of more than 33 000 new jobs created in the period 1994-99 can be extrapolated. It should be noted that the study does not differentiate between jobs needed during the works and lasting jobs created.

Some of the measures where the impact on competitiveness was most significant are: the improvement of irrigation systems, the food sector and the improvement of village access infrastructure and village facilities.

## **2. Community Initiatives**

Spain qualifies for all Community Initiatives, except Peace. Each Initiative is implemented by one or more national operational programmes, except for Leader II, which is implemented through 16 regional global grants and a regional OP.

An Urban II programme was adopted during the year; it has a Community contribution of € 77.3 million. The overall programme provides assistance to the depressed areas of 12 Spanish towns and cities: Cordoba, Avilés-Corvera, Santander, Albacete, León, Castellón, Pontevedra, Telde, Murcia, Zaragoza, Santa Coloma de Gramenet and Palma de Majorca.

Three Interreg II-C transnational cooperation programmes involving Spain were adopted in 1998. One cooperation programme involves Spain, France, Italy and Greece (Western Mediterranean - French and Italian Alps), with Community funding of € 14.5 million; a second programme involves Spain, Portugal and France (the Continental Diagonal), in receipt of € 5.2 million in Community funding; and the third is a drought prevention programme part-funded with € 107.7 million. In the case of the last programme, two priorities are planned: the first, funded by the ERDF, will strengthen the water infrastructure and protect the environment; the second, funded by the EAGGF Guidance Section, will modernise irrigation and prevent soil erosion. These two priorities will be implemented through five types of measure, to promote (i) a number of studies on water and ecological balance in the river basins concerned, (ii) integrated water management plans, (iii) the implementation of control systems and the encouragement of less water consumption, (iv) qualitative treatment of the water resource with a view to recycling waste water, (v) integrated water management involving a rethinking of previous consumption patterns. The programme also has a technical assistance input which, in addition to monitoring and evaluating the programme, will allow an exchange of transnational experiences, especially in the field of technological research and development.

In addition, seven small regional programmes under the SME Initiative have been adopted, the funding for which amounts to € 1.7 million. These programmes relate to tourism promotion via the Internet in 13 regions.

A total of 689 human resources projects were chosen under the Employment Initiative after a second and final call for projects, and from the remaining projects from the first phase. Under the Youthstart heading, the projects focus on pathways to youth integration, especially in depressed urban areas. 189 projects were chosen under the Adapt Initiative. Training activities are broadly represented, the main themes chosen by the project promoters being, in the main, adaptation to the information society, especially in SMEs, and the improvement of training systems.

In the case of Leader II, the local action groups (LAGs) receiving the funding are continuing to implement their rural innovation projects. 1998 was a very active period. At the end of the year it was estimated that the LAGs had committed more than 70% of the total cost of the various programmes for the final beneficiaries (i.e. those carrying out the projects).

The Pesca programme has been delayed somewhat due to the difficulties encountered in transmitting the data between the various Ministries involved, which has complicated the payments accounting. However, the annual tranches for 1994, 1995 and 1996 have already been finalised. In any event, the real situation as regards actual expenditure by the final beneficiaries is better than the audit report would suggest.

## 2.2.6. FRANCE

### 1. The main achievements of the Funds by Objective

#### Local development measures in France

**Objective 1:** On Guadeloupe, 20 wind chargers each with an output of 25 kw have been installed on the island of La Désirade (a tourist destination with 1 500 inhabitants), facing the sea; they will produce enough electricity to supply up to 80% of the island's total consumption. This power plant in a tourist area also produces a saving of 220 tonnes of fuel a year, and is environmentally friendly (little noise and no toxic emissions). Réunion has a project to transfer some of the island's water resources from the east of the island to its west side. Costing a total of € 400 million, the project aims to meet the growing needs of households on that part of the island and to support the development of economic activities (irrigation of agricultural land and support for industry and tourism). It is a response to the problems occasioned by the lack of water in this highly populated part of the island.

**Objective 2 :** In Languedoc-Roussillon, the bulk cargo port at Sète is being extended and modernised by lengthening the existing quay to cater for two vessels at a time (with an increase in the daily tonnage handled) and by reducing loading and unloading times through the installation of a gantry crane. This project aims to make Sète more competitive with its Mediterranean neighbours. It will safeguard 6000 jobs at least and create new ones (direct and indirect) linked to the increase in traffic, involving the food sector in particular (oilseeds and seedcake for animal feed). The road now servicing the port (RN 112) will also be improved to remove bottlenecks. In Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur, the "Euroméditerranée" scheme of national interest in Marseilles is a long-term economic, social and urban programme. The ERDF, through the Urban Initiative, will initially help to fund projects involving infrastructure modifications and urban planning, needed before advanced service-sector zones can be created, assisted in particular by measures in the new-technology and communications sectors. In the Pays de la Loire, the "entreprise villas" project promoted by the Le Mans urban district has received state, ADME (the agency for energy conservation) and local authority help. Based at the technology center of the Université du Maine, the project will offer small firms in all sectors an important research base so that they can benefit from technology transfers. The technology pole, or "technopôle", encourages collaboration between research centres linked to the Centre Nationale pour la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), industry and start-up businesses. The project has resulted in the creation of 110 direct jobs on site, plus 2 000 jobs in the technopôle. In Champagne-Ardenne, the ERDF has allowed the regional innovation and technology transfer/surface technology centre (CRITT-MDTS) at Charleville-Mézières to enhance its position within the Moulin Leblanc technology pole by making available to local SMEs and small industries a new technology of physical vapour deposition, designed to improve the lifespan of hot and cold cutting tools. Using vacuums and electronics, this environmentally friendly technology will be useful in replacing some of the more polluting wet-chemical surface finishing processes. The CRITT at Charleville-Mézières is thus in the front rank of French CRITTs. It is equally at home in carrying out on-the-spot studies, advance runs of industrial parts, and substantial research and development programmes.

**Objective 5(b):** At Château-Gontier, in the Pays de la Loire, an artistic/cultural project has saved and renovated a remarkable building dating from the 15th century: the Ursuline Convent, now transformed into a theatre. The project has a number of aims: to foster cultural development in a rural setting and to improve the town's economy and attractiveness to tourists. The child of a broad partnership (national government, region, *département* and local district), the theatre has housed the school of music and dance and the regional centre for the dramatic arts since 1995. The total contribution of the Funds to this project amounts to € 2 million (about 28% of the total cost). In Burgundy, the local territorial plan is particularly well developed: the 5(b) area is divided into seven homogenous "micro-regions". The participants have drawn up a global territorial project, have established a local development structure and have a multiannual budget comprising national, regional and Community funding. They are responsible for the operations planned collectively: a local contract for agricultural adjustment and restructuring; business and craft improvements and restructuring; a scheme for the

taking-over or transfer of businesses or craftworks; collective facilities for small businesses and tourism. The rate of take-up and use of funding is most satisfactory at this local level: three areas have already used up their allocation. In Languedoc-Roussillon, the ESF is supporting training measures contributing to local development in the forestry, crafts, local trades, environment and tourism sectors, especially in ways that enhance the commercial value of the local heritage. Thus, at Pézenas, the school of arts and technology is offering courses in antiquarianism and restoration, as well as arts careers, especially in wood and stone working. The training, which lasts 1000 hours in total, is directed at 48 local residents with a final second-level qualification (the "baccalauréat"). In the mountainous areas of Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur, a broad partnership approach between the region, national government, local authorities and private local interests (traders, craftspeople, small enterprises) has resulted, with separate ERDF support, in the conclusion of almost 20 "target contracts", intended to revitalise economic activity in small, declining mountain resorts through a range of coordinated measures (facelift for their centres, collective measures to revitalise small businesses and craft industries, development and/or modernisation of tourist accommodation and facilities, public/private partnerships to run the resorts, etc.).

In 1998, the Commission took 22 decisions amending the SPDs for Objectives 1 and 2, most of which involved aligning the financial scheduling with the programmes' actual implementation. This made it possible to commit some € 700 million in additional ERDF funding.

In addition, the Commission approved the action plans for five territorial employment pacts: Hérault, Pointe des Ardennes, les Hauts de la Réunion, Roubaix and Saint-Herblain. In conjunction with the regional authorities managing the programmes, the Commission has begun the process of adding these pacts to the SPDs of the regions in question.

Lastly, about thirty programmes for the period 1989-93 have not yet been signed off (the balance outstanding is € 90 million). The French authorities have yet to provide additional information on a number of case files, while for others payment of the balance is still pending.

## OBJECTIVE 1

The four overseas departments (Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Réunion), Corsica, and the *arrondissements* of Douai, Valenciennes and Avesnes (French Hainaut) qualify for Objective 1.

Only 63 % of the funding for the six Objective 1 SPDs was committed by the end of 1998, and 1999 is the last year in which the commitments can be put into effect. The programmes for Martinique and Guadeloupe are more behind schedule overall than the other four, although their rate of payments is also slow (53% in the case of the most advanced one, the French Guiana SPD).

In terms of human resources, most of the work is devoted to improving skills levels, especially for the under-25s, whose unemployment rate is especially high in the overseas departments. The other priorities concern integrating people facing labour-market exclusion, changing employment patterns and improving competitiveness.

In the case of agriculture, 1998 saw implementation gather pace, so confirming the previous year's expectations, especially in the case of Martinique and Guadeloupe, which had seen their assistance reprogrammed at the end of 1996. However, project developers are still having difficulty finding the funding to match the Community contribution. As the final date for committing appropriations is 31 December 1999, the programmes for Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana and French Hainaut have had to be adjusted. The decisions in respect of Guadeloupe and Hainaut were taken at the end of the year and are ongoing in the case of Martinique and French Guiana. Implementation is progressing satisfactorily in both Réunion and Corsica.

The fisheries programmes are progressing at very different rates: while the 1998 tranche has been committed for the Guadeloupe, French Guiana and Martinique programmes, only 50% for the 1996 tranche has been paid out in Corsica. No expenditure declaration has been received at all from



Réunion. In addition to the brake on development in France because of the halt on the construction of fishing vessels, other reasons can be advanced to explain the delays: an overly ambitious initial programme, contracting problems, lack of projects. Added to which one can cite defective management and monitoring, the influence of the other Funds when drawing up the priorities and complex local political considerations. Funding transfers for the five regions concerned have either been accepted or are currently being scrutinised. This primarily involves a transfer of appropriations towards priority measures that are able to meet real needs and draw down the appropriations within the stipulated time. For example, in the case of the Réunion programme, 44% of the FIG budget has been transferred to the ERDF, for use on the measure "infrastructure for fishing ports and marinas".

## **OBJECTIVE 2**

The 19 SPDs for Objective 2 (1994-96) have been signed off at a commitment level below that initially allocated. € 208.6 million was carried over to the current period 1997-99. It is feared that a number of projects committed at national level before 31 December 1996 have not been carried out in time, which could mean a distinct loss for some regions when the payments come to be cleared. Several tens of millions of euro in payments may be at stake. In the case of the 21 SPDs and OPs for the current period (1997-99), the situation is equally worrying, since at the end of 1998 (i.e. one year before the finalisation of commitments) national commitments had reached 57% and payments barely 10% of the total funding. There is, therefore, a significant delay. Even though it is possible in the case of the Commission's accounts to use up all the commitment appropriations, a question mark is hanging over the national programme's ability to commit everything by 31 December 1999, the official closing date. If all the appropriations have not been committed nationally, there is yet again a risk that some will be lost when the payments are being cleared.

The local managers of the human-resources programmes proposed various solutions to the Commission to overcome this risk of underutilising the appropriations. In many regions increased mobilisation of the local training actors was enough to improve implementation appreciably. In some cases improved promotion also had positive results. Aquitaine is the only region where the ESF's contribution as a proportion of the total Community assistance needed readjusting. Some other regions, Poitou-Charentes and Auvergne for example, decided to undertake a thorough rethink of ESF work in the context of the regionalised objectives. The rethink takes account of very different issues, ranging from an analysis of the appropriateness of the assisted projects to local needs, to improvements in implementation so that interaction with the ERDF might be improved, thereby creating a momentum of integrated development. Quantifying the effects of the ESF on employment remains, of course, the primary consideration.

## **OBJECTIVES 3 AND 4**

In the case of Objective 3, 1998 saw a reprogramming exercise designed to accompany the French programme to prevent and combat exclusion, and in particular the provisions in the framework law adopted on 29 July 1999 and contained in the national action plan for employment. This reprogramming is part of the ESF's reinforced tie-up with the European Employment Strategy. In concrete terms, the changes involve the introduction or strengthening of accompanying measures on jobseeking activities: employment-solidarity contracts, actions carried out by the ANPE, personal follow-ups for young people ("Trace": "trajet d'accès à l'emploi" ("the path to employment"): 5 000 young people from 16 to 26 years of age in 1998, 15 000 in 1999). Also planned are: an increase in the number of local economic integration plans (or "PLIE": 20 new PLIEs in 1998 and 50 in 1999, in addition to the 130 existing ones); an increase in the number of posts in integration enterprises, as well as an increase in the amount of aid for each post. The role of the local authorities in implementing Objective 3 has also been increased: they now receive nearly 42% of the appropriations. The thinning out of the pilot-projects measure has made it possible to part-fund the "new services, new jobs" programme, as requested by some local authorities.

As for Objective 4, after a difficult start, budget execution improved in 1997 and in 1998 in particular. The efforts initiated in 1997 to improve compliance with the priorities in the SPDs continued apace in

1998. They relate in particular to ensuring greater anticipation of future problems and making the low-skilled and small-business employees the priority. An analysis of the cases submitted in 1998 points to a significant increase in the number of schemes to anticipate skills needs and better use of Objective 4 by firms to anticipate future trends. In terms of beneficiaries, the training schemes for unskilled workers and other low-skilled employees account for more than half the projects. Employees in businesses with less than 250 workers currently represent over half the beneficiaries. Agreements to support small firms were concluded in 1998 with the social partners and the approved joint collector bodies (*organismes paritaires collecteurs agréés - OPCA*). These agreements, covering information and awareness measures and collective projects involving several enterprises, have facilitated small firms' access to Objective 4. The projects also display much greater sectoral diversification, especially in the services sector.

#### **OBJECTIVE 5(a) – Agriculture**

The three main schemes to improve the efficiency of agricultural structures currently being implemented in France are: aid to modernise farm holdings, to install young farmers and to compensate for natural handicaps. Aid for the installation of young farmers picked up again in 1998, reflecting the priority given to this measure by the French authorities.

In the case of aid for the processing and marketing of agricultural and forest products, the SPD was allocated additional EAGGF funding at the request of the French authorities. This supplement increases the total EAGGF contribution from € 259 million to € 278 million. The completion rate was satisfactory in 1998. Over 80% of the total volume committed up to now relates to investment in the meat, fruit and vegetables, milk and milk products and eggs and poultry sectors.

#### **OBJECTIVE 5(a) – Fisheries**

Programme progress has allowed the tranche for 1998 to be committed. Nevertheless, there are wide gaps between the various measures. The schemes relating to port installations and land-based aquaculture are particularly slow. Reprogramming was adopted on 14 December 1998. It adapts the programme and takes particular account of the adjustment or conversion of certain fleet segments whose activities are likely to change in response to developments in the Community rules and regulations (ban on driftnets).

#### **OBJECTIVE 5(b)**

Thanks to numerous financial or operational amendments, the progress recorded by the 18 regional programmes in 1998 should ensure a satisfactory funding take-up by the end of the final commitment year. Only the two programmes for the mountain ranges (the Pyrenees and the Massif Central), where implementation has run into difficulties, and the national technical assistance programme, which was adopted after some delay, are significantly behind schedule. Their financial impact on the overall completion rate is negligible, however. For Objective 5(b) as a whole, France has a completion rate greater than the Community average, both for commitments and payments.

The training measures planned for programme managers under the national technical assistance programme and the installation of management software have also helped to standardise the management of Objective 5(b) in the French regions.

Based on the mid-term evaluation reports, the Monitoring Committees have proposed changes in some regions so that the development objectives sought might be better realised. Objective 5(b) will thus now contribute to increasing and adapting the skills of both workers and jobseekers and also support company activities and local development projects. The integrated rural and local development approach to optimising human resources needs to be better understood and developed, however.

## **2. Community Initiatives**

All the Initiatives are registering completion rates in line overall with the Community average; which means that they are suffering significant delays. Only the Konver, Rechar, Resider, Leader II, and Employment (for payments only) Initiatives are being carried out relatively satisfactorily.

As for human resources, more than 80 000 are estimated to have benefited from the Employment Initiative. Many projects now adopt a territorial approach in order to mobilise a wide variety of actors, so developing a sense of local and regional culture and heritage. The other topics developed include: combatting racism and discrimination (39 % of projects); improvement of existing training (35 % of projects); identification of new types of employment and better access to information (24% of projects). In the case of Adapt, the number of beneficiaries amounts to 108 000. The territorial approach has been used in 21% of the projects. Special attention is being paid to the opportunities offered by the information society (teleworking). In the case of the Employment and Adapt Initiatives, France has prioritised the following: innovation; transnational exchanges of experience; dissemination of best practice.

The troublesome launch of the Regis Initiative (integration of the most remote regions) continued into 1997 and 1998, and this made the authorities amend the programmes for the four overseas regions in 1998. The complementarity between the Objective 1 SPDs and Regis means that, when the SPDs experience problems in drawing down appropriations, this has a knock-on effect on the Regis Initiative.

Leader II is managed at two levels: the regional level and local action groups. In Objective 1 areas progress is sometimes impeded by partnership difficulties between the LAG representatives and the local administration (Corsica). Nevertheless, even under such circumstances the projects are heading towards completion and exchanges of experience are taking place (in Corsica a seminar on edible chestnuts and contacts with a Finnish group). A complete rethink of the programme was decided in 1998 because the total budget could not be taken up. Leader II has had contrasting fortunes in the Objective 5(b) areas, from a commitment rate of 10% in Lorraine to 78% in Limousin. The delayed start of the programmes aside, their slowness can also be attributed to administrative and promotional difficulties and sometimes problems in finding matching public funding. There has been, nevertheless, an appreciable quickening of pace in 1998.

A reprogramming of the Pesca Initiative was adopted by the Commission on 26 May 1998. The reprogramming involves the reallocation of appropriations between Funds and the creation of three new priorities, part-funded by the ERDF.

## **2.2.7. IRELAND**

### **1. The major achievements of the Funds by Objective**

#### **Local development measures in Ireland**

Most assistance for local development in Ireland is provided under a specific local urban and rural development programme following a three-pronged approach.

- 1) Creation and development of small businesses ("*Plato small business development network*"), supported by the local authorities (the *county enterprise boards*). Some 11 000 new jobs have been created under this measure. 1 000 heads of small firms and 95 large Irish companies are participating in the Plato network.
- 2) 38 local partnerships and 33 associations (known as *community groups*) are working together to foment socio-economic development and counter social exclusion. The local partnerships and associations are assisted by *Area Development Management*, an agency set up by the Irish Government in agreement with the Commission. Together they have undertaken a wide range of local activities such as helping people who wish to set up their own business, offering services to the unemployed, providing remedial education for young school-leavers, improving the environment, undertaking building maintenance, and taking steps to enhance the capacity of these associations to manage and implement measures of their own.
- 3) Assistance for the renewal of towns and villages and preservation of buildings. Major initiatives are under way in five cities, including the Harp project in central and north Dublin and the renovation of the historic centre of Cork.

In the fisheries sector, the measure focusing on fish processing has been of particular benefit to coastal areas. By the end of 1998, 102 projects had been approved to create new fish-processing units and modernise existing ones. These investments will help save jobs in the sector, which accounts for more than 3 000 full-time equivalent jobs. Five projects approved in 1998 on the south-west and south coasts will result in 85 new jobs. Other projects still under study could create another 300.

#### **OBJECTIVE 1**

All of Ireland is eligible for Objective 1. 1998 saw the implementation of the mid-term evaluation when the political guidelines and the financing plans of all of the programmes were reviewed. Some programmes which looked unlikely to be completed were subjected to detailed scrutiny in 1997. Of those programmes, the peat-fired power station and the National Gallery were confirmed, while Structural Fund part-financing was withdrawn from the 'waste to energy' project in Blanchardstown. In addition, the ERDF's contribution to the LUAS (light-rail system for Dublin) was cut by € 150 million to € 15 million because of serious delays in construction which are the responsibility of the Irish Government. No final decision has yet been taken about the national conference centre project.

The appropriations withdrawn from these projects were used to finance transport infrastructure (roads, suburban trains, mainline rail links, buses) and day nurseries, plus the territorial employment pacts and National Action Plans for Employment .

Generally speaking, the Irish Objective 1 programmes are all making satisfactory progress: implementation rates for both commitment and payment appropriations are considerably higher than the Community average.

Turning to human resources, the mid-term review resulted in provision for 1 000 more training places for young people leaving school early without qualifications and for travelling people. A further 750 places were proposed under the Youthreach programme. There has also been a constant increase in the number of adult education courses for the unemployed, so that the target of 1 260 courses has been reached. The training courses for the long-term unemployed were attended by 39 000 people, 52% of whom were women (as against 47% in 1997). In 1998 the programme underwent external evaluation, the results of which have been available since the end of the year. In addition, more ESF appropriations were made available for measures relating to adaptation to industrial change, with a view to encouraging small businesses to invest in developing their human resources. As part of the "quality of training" measure, a forum was held in February 1998 on the development of a national qualifications framework, following which the Government decided to introduce a bill creating such a framework.

On the agricultural side, almost all of the EAGGF Guidance Section appropriations for the agriculture, rural development and forestry programme were committed by the end of 1998. Evaluations of certain aspects of the programme were undertaken or completed during the year, particularly regarding expanding the role of advisory services for rural development and equal opportunities for men and women.

The fisheries programme is progressing satisfactorily. At the end of the year, 88% of appropriations had been committed and 65% of expenditure had reached the final beneficiaries. The best implementation rate was achieved for the modernisation and development of processing. Regrettably, the aquaculture measure was running behind schedule, as new legislation had been introduced (the grant of licences). Likewise, fleet modernisation and renewal was held up, partly because a new national plan was being prepared. These delays have now been made good and the programme is expected to be fully implemented within the time laid down.

## **2. Community Initiatives**

On the whole, the Irish Community Initiatives are proceeding at a satisfactory rate, and were therefore not affected by the reallocation, in 1998, of appropriations (point 1.3.2) for the purpose of finding another € 100 million for the Peace Initiative, a special programme to support peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland and the border counties in Ireland. 1998 was also the last year in which commitments were made for operations under the Retex Initiative.

At the beginning of 1998, 127 projects were launched under the second phase of the Employment Community Initiative as well as 32 new projects under Adapt. The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment continued its coordinating role by providing eight government departments with information on the first phase of projects directly relating to their sphere of activity. In addition, project sponsors and the national authorities took part in theme-based groups at national and European level. The purpose of these groups is to identify projects likely to provide new solutions which are congruent with political priorities.

All the local action groups under Leader II were up and running in 1998 and financial implementation speeded up, although it was still behind schedule. Ireland also hosted a number of seminars in 1998 under the auspices of the Leader observatory, notably a seminar on transnational cooperation.

At the end of the year, 79 Pesca projects had been approved and a satisfactory 65.6% of payments had reached final beneficiaries.

## **2.2.8. ITALY**

### **1. The main achievements of the Funds by Objective**

#### **Local development measures in Italy**

**Objective 1:** Local development measures are a crucial part of the CSF, absorbing Community assistance worth around € 860 million (5.6% of all appropriations).

The measures are covered by certain regional programmes, global grants and territorial employment pacts.

In particular, the OP for the territorial employment pacts, approved in 1998, implements integrated local development measures mobilising the local authorities and their public and private partners in a genuine bottom-up approach with a special focus on job creation. Planned public expenditure on the pacts amounts to € 234.3 million, with the Community contributing € 140 million (€ 106.5 from the ERDF, € 11 million from the ESF, € 21.5 million from the EAGGF Guidance Section and € 1 million from the FIG). The areas covered by the programme are, in particular, "Alto Belice Corleonese", "Calatino South Simeto", "Catania South" (Sicily), "North-East Naples", "Agro Nocerino Sarnese" (Campania), "North Barese Ofantino" (Apulia), "Matese" (Molise) and "Oristano" (Sardinia).

These measures concentrate on a number of main themes:

- development of agricultural and fisheries resources and the agri-foodstuffs industry;
- development of the manufacturing sector and services to business;
- promotion of research activities, in particular to help small and medium-sized businesses;
- development of tourist resources and exploitation of the historical and cultural heritage for tourism purposes;
- protection and enhancement of the environment;
- promotion of the non-profit sector, in particular support for the social economy;
- improvement of human resources, in particular more suitable vocational training.

Mention should also be made of additional protocols covering non-financial commitments by the funding parties such as accelerating administrative procedures, making the labour market more flexible, controlling crime and relations with financial institutions.

**Objective 5(a) fisheries:** In the region of Marche, the FIG has part-financed the creation of a plant for processing frozen fishery products and storing local fisheries production in an industrial estate in the commercial port of Ancona. Production (around 8 000 tonnes) is marketed under the firm's own label and under the labels of other groups in the food industry. 130 jobs have been created directly by the project, with another 50 indirectly.

**Objective 5(b):** In Italy's Objective 5(b) areas, local development is fuelled by an integrated approach to stimulating growth in the local economy, particularly through rural tourism, diversification and development of local products and services to small businesses. One example is the creation of intercommunal telecommunications services (tele-reservation for public transport, telematic services for tourism) promoted by the region of Emilia-Romagna to assist municipalities and firms situated in mountainous areas.

## OBJECTIVE 1

The two most important events in the implementation of the CSF for the Objective 1 regions in 1998 were:

- allocation of the remaining appropriations not yet programmed, with approval of three new OPs (territorial employment pacts, improved security for production facilities and industrial areas of the Mezzogiorno and technical assistance) and eleven global grants;
- finalisation of the mid-term assessment, which resulted in two major reallocations of financing between programmes, involving more than € 750 million of Community funds.

The mid-term evaluation was mainly based on a detailed scrutiny of the state of programmes by the technical groups and a series of partnership discussions.

Major adjustments followed, some of which involved transfers between programmes essentially based on financial criteria (take-up of appropriations) and others the use of unprogrammed funds, including the amounts generated by the indexation for 1998. Reallocating the resources thus freed made it possible to attain three goals: financing the solidarity drive to assist the regions of Umbria and Marche hit by the earthquake in 1997 (Community assistance worth € 100 million was transferred to the Objective 5(b) SPDs for those regions); topping up the programmes considered to be most successful and injecting more funds into certain strategic priorities, particularly job creation.

The Italian authorities also undertook in the short term to make further improvements to the management procedures, particularly implementation and the monitoring and evaluation arrangements, since the quality of assistance cannot be assessed without these.

The available evaluation data also pointed to certain policy implications for the preparation of the CSF for the period 2000-06, as regards both the quality of the management system (procedures, partnership) and new priorities for assistance. In this context, the Commission, in collaboration with the Italian authorities, launched a strategy debate on four themes: aid schemes for industry; R&D and innovation in regional policy; the transport system and environmental strategies.

At the same time, the closer monitoring introduced in 1997 was continued, with a beneficial impact on financial implementation. By the end of 1998, most of the delays in committing the planned allocations (as established at Edinburgh in 1992) had been made up (73% of the total allocation of Community funds had been committed) and 55% of expenditure had actually been incurred, thereby hitting the target set by the Italian Government at the beginning of the year. However, not all the programmes have achieved this implementation rate, and some delays remain.

Numerous procedural and administrative problems made it impossible to speed up the closure of projects from the period 1989-93, so that only four measures were actually closed in 1998.

As regards human resources, the OP Projects Park ("*parco progetti*"), adopted in 1997, has started to bear fruit and the early results of the integrated projects involving local people in several regions are encouraging. The programme for young entrepreneurs (Industries and Services OP) is an interesting case of good practice which aims at supporting young entrepreneurs providing tourist services. Involving as it does the local authorities, businesses and the Commission (technical assistance), it offers an example of how the integrated approach can succeed.

In agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture has completed its financial commitments to the 14 large-scale commercial organisations selected under the programme of services for the commercial upgrading of agricultural products from southern Italy. These organisations are groups of businesses engaged in the production, processing and marketing of, and trade in, agricultural products which seek to bring supply more closely into line with market requirements. The businesses involved account for

the production of 5% of fruit and vegetables, 2% of flowers and 4% of olive oil in the Objective 1 regions.

Turning to the regional programmes, the financial resources for the Campania OP were topped up with € 9.6 million of Community funds to cover the cost of the damage to farming caused by the flooding and landslides which hit the region in May 1998. Assistance to investments in the holdings of young farmers (under Regulation (EC) No 950/97) made good progress, particularly in Campania and Basilicata. All the regions concerned, except Sardinia and Sicily, committed the 1998 instalment from the EAGGF Guidance Section.

In the fisheries sector, implementation of the conversion plan for vessels using driftnets significantly increased the rate of payments. Commitments also made good progress. The Italian authorities introduced legislation to further accelerate implementation of the fisheries programmes. However, at the end of the year the payment rate still fell short of the target, although the 1998 instalment had been committed.

## **OBJECTIVE 2**

Under Objective 2, 31 December 1998 was the closing date for payments for the period 1994-96. As regards implementation, seven regions achieved expenditure levels between 80% and 100%, while Lazio, Marche, Umbria and Veneto failed to reach 80%. However, since many beneficiaries had not yet declared the expenditure they had incurred, these figures are only provisional.

The Community's total contribution for the current programming period (1997-99) amounts to € 798 million, with an additional € 170 million transferred from the previous period. Following the 1997 earthquake, which affected Umbria and Marche, the Italian government proposed transferring appropriations from the Objective 2 programmes to the Objective 5(b) programmes of the two regions. The Commission approved this proposal in July 1998 and transferred € 49.841 million from ten Objective 2 programmes to the affected regions, following which the regional monitoring committees made the necessary amendments to their SPDs. Most of the work of the monitoring committees in 1998 involved monitoring the implementation of programmes, reprogramming, and selecting independent assessors for the mid-term and ex-post evaluation. The Italian authorities also confirmed their determination to keep a closer watch on the progress of programmes. Accordingly, the regions are now required to forward their commitment and payment estimates to the central authorities every three months and may see the appropriations allocated to them cut if they do not meet their targets.

## **OBJECTIVES 3 AND 4**

In the wake of the mid-term evaluation and successive reprogramming exercises, the strategic focus of the Objective 3 programmes was shifted and the ESF started to take account of the European strategy on employment. The eligibility criteria have been changed to ease the way for young people and adults threatened with long-term unemployment. A more innovative approach has also been sought: all the pilot projects included in the national action plans on employment have been granted ESF assistance. The ESF also financed a project to decentralise the public employment services, which are now run by the local authorities.

The rate of implementation of Objective 4 was consolidated in 1998. However, this was not enough to make good the slow start at the beginning of the period. The private sector participated well in the implemented measures. The goal of increasing the participation of small businesses was reached, and 80% of the appropriations earmarked for them were taken up. In the last few years, both the national authorities and the private sector have shown an increased interest in investing in human resources.



**OBJECTIVE 5(a) agriculture**

Of the appropriations allocated to Objective 5(a) agriculture for the current programming period (€ 458 million), 40% are earmarked for investment aid, 36% for compensatory allowances and 20% for the installation of young farmers.

Some measures in the programme relating to the processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products were amended in 1998 and the total contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to the programme was increased to € 199 million. The additional funds came from appropriations previously allocated to measures under Regulation (EC) No 950/97, and most of them have been allocated to the OPs for Marche, Bolzano and Trento.

Most of the expenditure was on meat (29% of the total), fruit and vegetables (27%), milk and milk products (15%) and wine (15%). The region of Abruzzi was included in the CSF in 1998 and the programme approved for it received an EAGGF contribution of € 2.9 million. In addition, many of the programmes were amended to take account of the progress of operations on the ground.

**OBJECTIVE 5(a) fisheries**

The commitment and payment rate speeded up but despite the efforts of the Italian authorities, the implementation rate fell short of expectations. The 1998 instalment was not committed.

**OBJECTIVE 5(b)**

Objective 5(b) programming was expanded in 1998 to meet the new requirements of rural areas in Marche and Umbria, hit by the earthquake in 1997. The overall Community contribution under Objective 5(b) was increased by 41% (€ 495.77 million), transferred from programmes under other Objectives and from some Community Initiatives. The resources were allocated to new measures to rebuild production structures and improve living conditions in the affected areas. Tailor-made human-resource measures were introduced to meet the specific needs of rural areas.

Implementation of the Objective 5(b) programmes (except those for Marche and Umbria) progressed much faster in 1998. No substantial amendments were made to the programmes apart from the transfer of funds to the two regions affected by the earthquake.

**2. Community Initiatives**

Following a request from the Italian Government, in 1998 the Commission transferred ERDF appropriations worth € 93.773 million from the Community Initiatives relating to industrial conversion (Retex, Resider II, Konver, SMEs) to the Objective 5(b) SPDs for the regions of Umbria and Marche, hit by the earthquake in 1997. The ERDF appropriations for those Initiatives were reduced as follows: Retex: - € 17.024 million; Resider II: - € 20.780 million; SMEs: - € 16.841 million; Konver: - € 39.128 million.

In addition, three minor measures were adopted under the SMEs initiative during the year, with a total Community contribution of € 1.3 million. One operation concerned IBEX Campania and two concerned programmes to promote tourism via the Internet.

Implementation of the various programmes under Interreg IIA progressed somewhat slower than planned, so that by the end of 1998 the average rate for commitments and actual payments was still rather low (around 50% for commitments and 30% for payments). Implementation of the programmes relating to external borders (i.e. with countries not belonging to the Union) was rather slow because of the difficulties arising from the transnational nature of the measures and the need to achieve real cooperation between the local partners on both sides of the border. For some of these programmes (in particular Interreg Italy-Albania), the monitoring committees decided to transfer funds between measures or change their content in order to reduce the risk that resources would not be utilised. Two

new programmes involving Italy were adopted under Interreg IIC in 1998: the Western Mediterranean - French and Italian Alps programme and the flood control programme with France.

The Urban programme covering 16 municipalities made considerable progress during the year, demonstrating the greater involvement of the local authorities.

Italy concentrated most of its activity in the field of human resources in 1998 on implementing the 833 Employment projects and 410 Adapt projects selected for the period 1997-99. The Ministry of Labour regularly organised information seminars for the project sponsors. In the light of the early results, those responsible in the institutions, the employers and unions, NGOs and sponsors all stepped up their efforts to disseminate good practice in relation to employment policy. Italy is responsible for coordinating the group on new jobs and is participating in the group on new forms of work organisation. Participation in these thematic groups and the organisation at national level of events on the ground are part of the national process of optimising the results of the Community Initiatives.

As regards Leader II, all the Italian regions have completed their selection procedures for the local action groups. 175 groups have been set up across the country, together with a further ten collective bodies. By its deadline of 31 December 1998, Abruzzi had committed 97.6% of its funding.

Implementation of the Pesca initiative was delayed because of administrative difficulties at national level. A major reprogramming decision was taken at the end of the year.

## **2.2.9. LUXEMBOURG**

### **1. The main achievements of the Funds by Objective**

#### **Local development measures in Luxembourg**

**Objective 2:** Much has changed since the beginning of the 1980s in the Chiers valley (the cross-border steel region of Longwy-Athus-Rodange). A landscape full of abandoned blast furnaces and industrial buildings has made way for an international business park. In 1985 the three Member States concerned (France, Belgium and Luxembourg) signed a joint declaration on a European Development Pole (EDP) and together submitted an application for assistance from Europe. The initiative was granted € 19.37 million. The core of the programme consisted of creating an international business park on the abandoned sites. Today, work is complete. To date, the project has led to the creation of 6 000 jobs, of which 1 700 are in Luxembourg, including 250 on the central site and 290 created with financial assistance from the ERDF. These jobs are located within 15 firms, employing between five and 600 people to produce a great variety of products ranging from firefighting equipment to self-adhesive labels.

**Objective 5(b):** under the SPD for Objective 5(b), the most noteworthy feature is the planning of a national park and legal recognition of its special status as the integrating motor of local development. Almost all the measures in the SPD are to some degree linked to this core measure, and there is much synergy between the 5(b) programme and the national parks projects. A number of measures have been undertaken in this context, such as the Cornely Heinerscheid farm (an agricultural market for regional products and regional cuisine, the "one-stop shop" for small businesses in rural areas and the renovation of the stately home and park at Colpach (living rural museum and ceramics workshop). These measures have led to the creation of 120 jobs, of which 15 are part-time.

#### **OBJECTIVE 2**

The Luxembourg Objective 2 programme places particular emphasis on environmental measures. In 1998, a detailed analysis of industrial wasteland in the area was completed. By contrast, the measures to promote the use of new, environment-friendly technologies ran into implementation difficulties.

The effort to stimulate productive investment and innovation in businesses was kept up, resulting most notably in the creation of the Schlassgoart Technoport.

Lastly, many innovative human resource initiatives were successfully completed.

#### **OBJECTIVES 3 AND 4**

Throughout the country there is a constant high level of job creation and the ranks of workers coming in from across the borders are continually swelling, as is the number of job seekers. In 1997 31.3% of all wage-earners came from neighbouring border areas and this percentage is rising each year. Most workers from neighbouring countries are young men and women seeking paid employment in Luxembourg because there are far fewer jobs in the border regions from which they come.

Turning to the integration of persons excluded from the labour market, especially the disabled, a foundation specialising in training for this target group presented an innovative project to create a learning method based on pictograms for mentally handicapped workers. This method increases the autonomy of the handicapped person because it does not require literacy skills.

### **OBJECTIVE 5(a) agriculture**

The lion's share of the € 34 million allocated to improving the efficiency of agricultural structures are earmarked for aid to less-favoured areas (€ 18 million), followed by investment aid (€ 8 million) and aid to young farmers (€ 8 million).

In 1997 the appropriations initially allocated to measures under Regulation (EC) No 950/97 were transferred to the SPD on improving the processing and marketing of agricultural products, thereby increasing the EAGGF contribution for 1994-99 to € 3.075 million. Between 1994 and 1998, Luxembourg committed € 2.560 million, i.e. 50% of the new financing plan, to 15 investments (14 for wine and one for potatoes). Three more investments were approved in 1998, all for the wine sector, representing € 0.923 million in Community assistance.

### **OBJECTIVE 5(a) fisheries**

The single programme beneficiary in fisheries was unable to overcome the technical difficulties that have beset it for the last two years or so. Investment has remained limited as a result and mainly relates to maintaining the existing rearing unit. Partners interested in this activity or in the management of these techniques are still being sought.

### **OBJECTIVE 5(b)**

The Objective 5(b) programme is based on the following priorities: reviving agriculture and forestry in a manner that respects the environment, creating and maintaining lasting employment and investing in tourism and quality of life.

Implementation of the programme got off to a late start, but since then the Monitoring Committees have been relatively satisfied with progress, and by the end of 1988 66% of funds had been committed and 45% paid.

In 1998 the Commission approved a decision to amend the programme so as, first, to redistribute appropriations from the EAGGF, ERDF and ESF among the different measures under each Fund and, secondly, to transfer appropriations from the ERDF to the EAGGF and allocate part of the resources generated by the indexation for 1998.

## **2. Community Initiatives**

The Interreg IIC programme for the North Western Metropolitan Area, which includes Luxembourg, was adopted in 1998.

The Community Initiatives relating to human resources progressed well, with three projects financed under Employment and two under Adapt. Luxembourg is responsible for coordinating the thematic group on the role of employers towards people with disabilities. The work of this group was validated by the political leaders, unions, employers' representatives and disabled people themselves at a seminar held in Copenhagen in December.

Despite administrative and institutional difficulties, the Leader II programme made satisfactory progress. Those involved have formed two local action groups (Clervaux-Vianden and Redange-Wiltz). The Monitoring Committee met in 1998 and approved the need to adjust two measures, "innovative investments in small businesses" and "promoting teleworking in rural areas", to highlight more clearly the fact that they are pilot projects to stimulate the region and its business sector.

## **2.2.10. NETHERLANDS**

### **1. The major achievements of the Funds by Objective**

#### **Local development measures in the Netherlands:**

**Objective 1:** In Flevoland, a major effort was made in support of endogenous development, in particular to bolster SMEs and their technological capacities. A similar effort concerns rural development measures. Overall, these measures require some € 220 million of part-financing from the Funds, about 20% of the total appropriations for the SPD.

**Objective 2:** In Groningen-Drenthe, a project to develop tourist potential involves extensions to the Emmen zoo, including the construction of public pedestrian footbridges through the town centre. With some 1.7 million visitors a year, the Emmen zoo is the Netherlands' second largest tourist attraction. Improvements made should increase that number by 1.5% to 2% a year. Part-financing from the Funds amounts to € 4.6 million out of a total cost of € 12.5 million, giving a Community contribution of 36%. The project should lead to the creation of 30 full-time jobs equivalent between 1999 and 2000. Indirect jobs created should number 85.

#### **OBJECTIVE 1**

Only Flevoland is eligible under Objective 1. Since the start of the programming period (1994), the population in the region has risen considerably and the job situation has improved, in particular in the market services, transport, distribution and communications sectors. The mid-term review of the programme resulted in a slight adjustment, approved by the Commission in May 1998. Community support for employment (*Job employment scheme*) was increased by € 11.9 million. These additional resources should enable 2 350 extra jobs to be created. The programme is making satisfactory progress in terms of financial implementation, though the rate of commitment is lower than the Community average.

Two measures were launched in 1998, namely APR Flevoland (action for employment) and RTP (*Regional Technology Policy*). APR, adopted by the Monitoring Committee in June 1998, seeks to enhance the competitiveness of regional SMEs by subsidising each new job created and aims ultimately to create 7 800 jobs. At the end of 1998, 65% of that target had been met. The RTP project seeks to support innovative measures in the field of technology and the environment with particular emphasis on the transfer of knowledge, maintaining and developing know-how in the region in close cooperation with teaching structures, networking and joint development of new products, and preparation for the information society.

As regards the development of human resources, 1998 did not enable the target public of "unemployed close to the employment market" to be identified. In agriculture, a further reallocation of appropriations is likely to be needed to improve the use of the funds available.

In fisheries, about half the programme had been implemented by the end of 1998.

#### **OBJECTIVE 2**

The five Objective 2 SPDs were all adopted in 1997 (Arnhem-Nijmegen, Groningen-Drenthe, South-East Brabant, South Limburg and Twente-Overijssel). For the record, the priorities of the previous programming period (1994-96) were maintained, some being strengthened: in the new programmes, special attention was accordingly given to local employment initiatives, R&TD infrastructure, technology transfer towards SMEs and support measures in the transport sector.

The SPDs adopted continued to be implemented, though commitments in 1998 were very low: new commitments were recorded only in the SPD for Arnhem-Nijmegen (€ 17.3 million). Two SPDs (Groningen-Drenthe and South Limburg) recorded no payments in 1998. This state of affairs means that the overall rate of implementation for Objective 2 in the Netherlands is very substantially below the Community average.

In the human resources field, a novel trial took place in South-East Brabant: in the processing industry sector, a large number of employees in six companies attended training sessions while their posts were taken over during the training period by jobless, so enabling the latter to acquire professional experience they could turn to account.

#### **OBJECTIVES 3 AND 4**

80% of the forecast budget for Objective 3 for the year was implemented. The remaining 20% was then transferred to the 1999 budget, together with the funds left over from preceding years. As a result of these combined transfers, the 1999 budget is twice what it was originally, which could make it difficult to use the appropriations.

In Leerdam, the "*Praktijkbedrijven Leerdam*" project seeks to reconcile the conflict between high unemployment and the difficulty enterprises experience in securing qualified manpower. The project offers short-duration training targeting specific needs of enterprises in the wood processing, plant technology, retail trade, cleaning and hotel sectors in the Leerdam region.

In connection with Objective 4, strong demand for appropriations led to a change in selection criteria, which now give priority to projects to improve the qualifications of poorly qualified workers in SMEs. Many projects have been introduced thanks to sectorial organisations, which stimulate and organise training programmes.

#### **OBJECTIVE 5(a) – agriculture**

With regard to measures to improve the efficiency of agricultural structures, the Dutch Government's proposal to transfer € 20 million to the SPD on the processing and marketing of agricultural products was approved. The appropriations are intended to provide support for hygiene measures in the meat sector. In general, under-implementation can be explained by the Dutch farmers' wait-and-see attitude as a result of changes in agricultural income. Another explanation is the fact that the Dutch feel that their investments are not exactly in line with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 950/97 (eligibility of expenditure).

The SPD on improving the processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products is making good progress, with aid concentrated in the meat, milk and milk products, fruit and vegetables, eggs and poultry and potato sectors. In 1998, the SPD was amended twice to include a measure to improve hygiene in the meat sector and to relax the criterion for plant required as a minimum in the meat sector with an eye to smaller holdings, which are often responsible for launching innovative investment projects.

#### **OBJECTIVE 5(a) – fisheries**

After a very slow start at the beginning of the period, the Dutch authorities took various measures in 1998 to speed up the execution of the programme. By the end of the year, however, only 27% of the appropriations had been paid and the Commission expressed its concern to the Dutch authorities on several occasions regarding this slow pace (no commitment and no payment under Objective 5(a) (fisheries) was recorded in the Netherlands in 1997 or 1998).

## OBJECTIVE 5(b)

Implementation of the Objective 5(b) programmes in the Netherlands is progressing without any major difficulty, except in the regions of Friesland and Groningen-Drenthe, where progress is still not satisfactory. At the end of 1998, 50% of total appropriations had been committed and 41% paid, rates appreciably lower than the Community average. Amendments were made to some programmes on the basis of the results of the mid-term evaluations. These amendments relate to transfers between priorities and measures, the carryover of unused appropriations and the allocation of the amounts stemming from indexation. Two decisions amending the SPDs for Friesland and Groningen-Drenthe were adopted in 1998.

Four of the five regions concerned (Friesland, Groningen-Drenthe, Overijssel and Limburg) are concentrating on establishing new enterprises, tourism and the optimal use of the countryside, while Zeeland is focusing more specifically on agricultural diversification.

The environment is present to a very significant degree in the programmes. In the province of Friesland, the greater part of the appropriations for environmental measures goes towards measures to protect nature and to promote environmentally friendly farming. The province of Groningen-Drenthe devotes a large part of these appropriations to the development of a 500 ha nature reserve and a 900 ha nature park, the removal of 20 agricultural holdings to protect the environment and various water-management works. In Limburg, the ESF is part-financing the "*groen arbeidsbureau*" project ("green" employment office), which relates specifically to agriculture and horticulture (training, consolidating links between partners in the sector, etc.).

## 2. Community Initiatives

The Netherlands is taking part in all the Community Initiatives except Peace, Rechar II and Regis II. Only one programme concerning the Netherlands was adopted in 1998, namely the Community Interreg IIC Initiative for the North-West Metropolitan Area.

Satisfactory rates of execution were recorded for the Community industrial conversion Initiatives (Resider II, Konver and Retex) in 1998 but payments slowed considerably. For the record, in December 1997 the Commission approved the extension of the Community Resider II Initiative to the end of 1999. The improvement in payments recorded with regard to the Community Konver Initiative stems partly from the extension of eligibility under the measures for enterprises from outside the defence sector.

The pace of execution of the four Urban programmes is not very satisfactory. While 100% of appropriations have been committed, payments amount to no more than 30% of total appropriations for three of the four programmes (Utrecht, Amsterdam and The Hague). Only the Rotterdam programme is progressing satisfactorily (80% of appropriations were paid by the end of 1998). An ongoing evaluation which should make recommendations to speed up progress is under way for the Amsterdam programme (adopted in 1995).

In the human resources field, the 110 Employment projects selected in 1997 under the second call for projects have commenced. In view of the interest aroused among the project sponsors by inclusion of the new Integra strand, a transfer of almost € 2 million from Adapt allowed extra Integra projects to be selected. 140 new Adapt projects were selected, most of which included a major communication and information technologies component. This follows on a new priority called "*building the information society*" introduced in 1996. However, the pace of execution was still rather slow, so approximately € 2 million was transferred to Employment. The Netherlands is also taking part in four theme-based groups, namely new jobs, job opportunities, responsibilities for the excluded (Employment-Integra), and active participation by young people (Youthstart) and is associated with other themes, including the desegregation of the labour market (Employment-Now).

Implementation of Leader II in Flevoland is in line with the forecasts. Following the mid-term review, improvements were made to management and monitoring and in the selection of the projects by the LAG. The three Leader II programmes in Objective 5(b) areas focusing on the stimulation of sustainable economic and agricultural activities and tourism activities are progressing satisfactorily. On the basis of the evaluation report, the financing plans for each programme have undergone adjustments, in particular through the allocation of the amount generated by indexation and the reserve. The amending decisions were adopted by the Commission during the second half of 1998. Most of the additional resources have been allocated to innovative projects focusing on cultural tourism/rural tourism, SMEs and diversification of agriculture.

At the end of 1998, only one quarter of the Pesca programme had been executed.



## 2.2.11. AUSTRIA

### 1. The major achievements of the Funds by Objective

#### **Local development measures in Austria:**

**Objective 1:** The *Kulturviertel Eisenstadt* project includes various cultural tourism projects centring on the Esterhazy castle in Eisenstadt, the capital of Burgenland, and designed to upgrade the historical buildings for tourism purposes. The project will also have a broader impact on the city's cultural heritage. The final beneficiaries are several of the city's cultural associations that are working together on the project, which is part-financed by the ERDF, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the *Land* of Burgenland and the city.

**Objective 2:** In Ternitz in Lower Austria, the Softcity project focuses on information technologies and software engineering. The city of Ternitz has long been associated with the steel industry and is currently facing acute conversion problems. A local database (the municipality is to act as the central server with decentralised networks) will be installed to provide a base for new activities. A municipal information system and a digital library will be made available to the population. The network can also be used for communication by private enterprises. The old steelworks will house the Ternitz technological centre (*Technologiezentrum Softcity Ternitz*) on very advantageous terms. Other premises will be made available to enterprises being set up in the information technology sector. The urban network can also be used by training centres for distance learning.

**Objective 5(b):** In many cases, local development projects have sprung up in connection with village renewal, the use of renewable energies for heating and cooperation and task-sharing between market towns and villages in the same valley. A feature common to such projects is the fact that they originated when the parties concerned made an active effort to interest the public authorities. For example, a project in Upper Austria started when various partners in the tourism sector established the *Eisenstrasse* railway within the *Pyhrn-Eisenwurzen* national nature park. The project involves a tourist route lined with 30 different attractions for visitors. These attractions have a link with the ore-smelting tradition, which was the main economic activity of the region for centuries. 39 restaurants in the region display the *Eisenstrasse-Wirte* sign. Some 500 000 tourists visited the railway in the first six months of 1998.

#### **OBJECTIVE 1**

Only Burgenland is eligible under Objective 1. Implementation of the programme continued at a good pace in 1998 (one third of payments for the period were made in 1998). The rate of implementation actually increased in the measures relating to tourism (Stegersbach spa hotel and other small establishments) and R&TD (telecommunications).

The original aim of the programme was to create 7 300 new jobs. That target was revised down to 1 200 net new jobs following the interim evaluation. At the end of 1998, 150 new enterprises had been assisted, 2 100 new jobs created, and over 5 800 jobs saved. In addition, over 6 000 persons underwent training instigated by the ESF. More than 900 small undertakings benefited from aid for investment in SMEs and around 1 700 new jobs were created.

Following the 1997 mid-term review, no major change was made in 1998. One of the recommendations under the evaluation led to the introduction of a measure called *Existenzgründungsinitiative* (EI). This new measure seeks to increase the number of competitive enterprises newly established in the region. It has two main objectives: first, to speed up the enterprise launching phase and secondly to lock the big enterprises into the local economy by supporting subcontracting to local SMEs. The EI measure is already a proven success: 337 requests to participate have been received to date, of which 115 have been approved. The objective for 1998-99 is to provide support for 200 newly created enterprises.

In the human resources field, over 6 000 persons benefited from more than 480 training and employment assistance measures between 1995 and 1998.

With a view to protecting the environment by reducing carbon-dioxide discharges, the EAGGF Guidance Section continued to part-finance heating stations fuelled by biomass (organic fuel) in 1998.

## **OBJECTIVE 2**

Satisfactory progress was made in the four Austrian Objective 2 programmes. The most important programme (for Styria) anticipates the creation of 2 266 new jobs under approved projects. In Lower Austria, 833 new jobs are projected and 5 922 should be safeguarded. Under the other programmes, the target is for the creation of 3 940 new jobs overall.

The measures relating to productive investments and direct aid to enterprises progressed apace, but the measures to support tourism, innovation, technology transfer and advice to businesses call for greater effort. The regions have, moreover, taken various measures to improve the take-up of appropriations allocated to such measures.

## **OBJECTIVES 3 AND 4**

The progress of the Objective 3 programme is satisfactory. The measure to foster employment among the long-term unemployed was consolidated. In the first six months, approximately 16 800 women and 15 700 men took part in the various measures. 56% of participants were less than 25 years old. Practically two thirds of participants in 1997 found jobs in the six months following their training.

The progress of the Objective 4 programme is appreciably ahead of the Community average. Training measures are predominant in programme implementation. However, implementation of the measures under the priorities for anticipating labour market requirements and developing training schemes has not come up to expectation. Beneficiaries under the measures stood at 32 600 at 30 June 1998. In spite of everything, a greater effort must be made to foster equality between men and women participating in such measures. Around 73% of the participants were between 25 and 45.

## **OBJECTIVE 5(a) – agriculture**

Measures to improve the efficiency of agricultural structures: following a decision in 1997, less-favoured agricultural areas now cover 69.4% of Austria's UAA (utilised agricultural area). Over 99 000 farmers have received compensatory allowances, accounting for € 176 million of public funds per year (25% of which is financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section).

Some 426 projects for the processing and marketing of agricultural products had been approved by the end of 1998. EAGGF Guidance Section assistance focuses on the meat, milk and milk products and fruit and vegetables sectors. Forestry products were included in the programme in 1997.

## **OBJECTIVE 5(a) – fisheries**

Very limited resources (€ 2 million) were allocated to the Objective 5(a) programme for fisheries in Austria for 1995-99. Progress is fully in line with forecasts.

## **OBJECTIVE 5(b)**

In the seven Austrian *Länder* eligible under Objective 5(b), programme implementation continued at the average Community pace.

During the 1998 financial year, the Monitoring Committees considered the recommendations in the interim evaluations and adopted proposals to transfer appropriations where requests for subsidies from enterprises, farmers and local authorities were most pressing, i.e. to modernise production plant and maintain viable infrastructure. As in previous years, all Ministries and the three Funds concerned

took a hard look at the relatively high expenditure on technical assistance in Austria. In addition, the various national and Community external inspections conducted in 1998 were reviewed.

## **2. Community Initiatives**

The Community Initiative programmes for Austria were all adopted before 1998. In the case of the Interreg IIA external frontiers programme (i.e. with Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia), the Monitoring Committees held joint meetings with the Phare Programme Committees (specific aid programme for the economic conversion of the countries of central and eastern Europe, which is administered as part of the European Union's external policy and accordingly does not fall under the Structural Funds), with a view to improving coordination of the two instruments. Several reprogramming operations were proposed by those Committees. A significant step forward was taken with the introduction of common regional cross-border structures ("Euregio").

Two calls for transnational projects were issued for the Interreg IIC Cadses (Centre, Danube, Adriatic and South-East) programme in 1998, and a third closed in February 1999. An interim evaluation to commence in early 1999 was also approved.

Progress in the Initiatives relating to industrial conversion (Rechar, Resider and Retex) and SMEs is still too slow. As a consequence, appropriations amounting to € 1.2 million were transferred from Rechar, Resider and SMEs to the Peace Initiative (see also points 1.3.2 and 2.1.9).

A 100% commitment rate was attained in the two Urban programmes (Vienna and Graz) and the pace of payments is satisfactory. In 1998 an international conference was held in those two cities, with a view to exchanges of experience and know-how in urban development.

Most of the 79 Adapt and Employment projects in the first wave were closed. Some projects were allocated additional funds from the amount generated by indexation. Austria also takes part in the five groups on the topics of territoriality, the break-up of the labour market, new jobs, new forms of work organisation and the role of employers vis-à-vis the handicapped.

Good progress was made in the Leader II projects. They have mainly promoted sustainable rural development measures; 31 local action groups were set up, plus another nine collective players. In central and southern Burgenland in particular, they made a significant contribution through cultural projects to enhancing internal cohesion and consolidating the identity of population groups.

## **2.2.12. PORTUGAL**

### **1. The major achievements of the Funds by Objective**

#### **OBJECTIVE 1**

The whole of Portugal is eligible under Objective 1.

#### **Local development measures in Portugal:**

With finance totalling € 942 million (including € 404.6 million from the Funds), the programme to promote regional development potential comprises many measures for organising and stimulating the local economic fabric (by promoting craft trades and village renewal and setting up development agencies). In addition, the programme for industry contains many measures to support SMEs. Meanwhile, the local development sub-programmes in the regional programmes focus almost entirely on financing municipal infrastructure, excluding intangible economic promotion measures.

The programme to promote regional development potential funds an aid scheme to assist micro-enterprises called RIME, with the objective of supporting job creation. RIME finances the modernisation and/or setting-up of small and very small enterprises, giving priority to projects relating to craft trades, local services, rural and green tourism, and commerce with a link with traditional arts and crafts. This scheme led to thousands of jobs being created from 1996 to 1998.

Another example is the programme for developing the potential of old villages in central Portugal where 10 villages located in the Centre Region close to the Spanish border were selected. The villages have high potential in terms of architectural, historical and cultural merit and landscape, which the measure seeks to turn to account by putting them on the tourist map. Tourism in the villages will lead to the creation and maintenance of jobs in the leisure, catering, commerce, craft trades and other sectors.

In the fisheries sector, the contribution to the financing of construction of a new fish auction market in Sagres (port of Baleira) in Algarve amounts to € 3.19 million. The project involves the construction of a building on two levels and ancillary structures in the Sagres fishing-port area. A restaurant area with a view over the port is planned on the upper level. This original project of regional value introduces a new concept into future plans for auction markets and industrial buildings involving the incorporation of an aesthetic variant into the superstructure for tourism purposes at a small cost.

A feature of 1998 was the implementation of assistance where this had fallen behind, as in the measures to promote regional development potential and social integration, and most especially the scheme for support for commerce (PROCOM), which met with considerable success during the year thanks to the energetic commitment of the local authorities and businessmen's associations.

At the end of the year, 96% of the total contribution for the period had been committed and 72% paid, the best rates of implementation recorded among the Member States eligible under Objective 1.

The universal exhibition on the theme of the oceans also took place during the year. The ERDF contribution (under the sub-programme for urban renewal) to the Expo amounted to € 299 million. This contribution was used mainly to build infrastructure on some 310 ha of urban area.

Emphasis should also be laid on the part-financing of major projects in connection with the Expo, i.e. the "Gare do Oriente" (multi-modal station), the "Pavilhão multiusos" (multipurpose pavilion) and the Expo pavilion (the latter part-financed under the PEDIP programme for industry).

Investments relating to the "Auto Europa" project were completed in 1998. The aim was to set up a vehicle production unit with a maximum capacity of 180 000 cars. The project led to the creation of

5 000 jobs on site. Subcontractors created an additional 3 171 jobs. The total investment amounts to € 2.270 billion, part-financed by the ERDF and, for the training section, by the ESF.

No additional commitment was recorded in 1998 under the PEDIZA programme (construction of Alqueva dam on the Guadiana river and improvement works) adopted in 1997. Payments amounted to only € 11.4 million, bringing the rate of payments to 15%. This is explained by the fact that 1998 was a year for internal regulation and implementation of the programme management structures.

In the human resources field, following the mid-term evaluation of the programmes, the CSF Monitoring Committee decided to make certain changes at its meeting in July 1998: accordingly, extra funds were allocated to the programme on bases for knowledge and innovation (€ 13.5 million for the education sub-programme and € 3 million for the sciences sub-programme), the programme for the promotion of regional development potential (€ 10 million), and the programme for Madeira (€ 5 million). This extra funding was made possible by the cuts to the programmes on vocational training and employment (€ 20.65 million), modernisation of the economic fabric (€ 5 million from the sub-programme on fisheries and € 3.5 million from the industry sub-programme) and the technical assistance programme (€ 2 million). These reductions stem from amounts not spent in 1997 and do not call into question the goals for 1998 and 1999. The Commission's decisions concerning those changes will come in 1999.

The total extra amount for the programme to promote regional development potential (€ 10 million from the ESF plus € 15 million from the ERDF) was allocated in 1998 to the system of premiums for setting up micro-enterprises (RIME).

In the programme on bases for knowledge and innovation, the Commission began preparing the final evaluation for three of the measures in the education sub-programme (in-service training of teachers, vocational schools and support for training in certain sectors of higher education) in partnership with the programme manager. Such evaluations seek to make good certain failings observed in the interim evaluation and to step up the effectiveness of ESF assistance. Using the same approach, the Commission decided to conduct further evaluations of the programme on vocational training and employment.

Progress was fast in the programmes for agriculture and rural development, which induced the Portuguese authorities to request extra funds to achieve the objectives laid down. Following that request, an extra € 10 million and € 4.5 million of the amount generated by indexation in 1998 were allocated to the programmes for the Azores and Madeira. An extra € 16.38 million was allocated to the programme for the Azores to part-finance the renewal of rural villages seriously damaged in the earthquake in July 1998.

In addition, following the request from the Portuguese authorities, the Commission decided to grant Portugal an additional € 20 million (from the unallocated reserve for Objective 5(a) agriculture type measures) to repair the damage due to bad weather in autumn 1997: € 16 million was allocated to the disaster-stricken regions on the mainland and € 4 million in the Azores.

In the fisheries sector, following reprogramming, the 1998 instalment was committed for mainland Portugal. The programmes for Madeira (the 1999 instalment has already been committed) and the Azores (80% of the 1998 instalment has been paid) are progressing satisfactorily and will benefit from transfers from the programme for the mainland.

## **2. Community Initiatives**

For most programmes, 1998 may be regarded as a normal year from the viewpoint of physical and financial execution and impact on levels of development. By the end of the year, 71% of the available appropriations had been committed and 50% paid, i.e. a rate of payment appreciably higher than the Community average. The programmes for SMEs, Pesca, Urban and Employment were the Community Initiatives where most difficulties in execution were encountered.

On 16 December 1998 the Commission proposed a € 21.8 million reduction (from a total of € 125.9 million) in the Community appropriations set aside for the SMEs Community Initiative, where the rate of commitment of appropriations stood at only 18% (and the rate of payment at 9%) at the end of the year. The Commission also proposed to increase funds for the Community Regis Initiative by € 15 million for the most remote regions of the Azores and Madeira. In total, the reduction in the appropriations available for the Community Initiatives thus amounts to € 6.8 million, which corresponds to Portugal's contribution towards financing the increase in the appropriations for the Community Peace Initiative (see points 1.3.2 and 2.1.8).

Another feature of 1998 was the conclusion of independent studies for the interim evaluations of several Portuguese programmes (Urban, Regis, Konver and Retex). The conclusions and recommendations arising from those studies resulted in several adjustments to the procedures for implementing those programmes and in proposals put forward for one-off amendments to content.

A "continental diagonal" programme relating *inter alia* to Portugal was adopted in 1998 under the Community Interreg IIC Initiative. It was intended as support for transnational cooperation measures with Spain and three regions of France (Midi-Pyrénées, Auvergne and Limousin). With a Community contribution of € 5.152 million (including € 1.150 million for Portugal), the programme's general aim is to help reduce imbalances within the geographical area concerned. It will mainly be used to finance studies, various cooperation measures, the establishment of networks, and so on.

Of the 316 projects selected under the Adapt and Employment programme for 1994-99, 60 were completed in 1998.

Almost half of the activities commenced in the first phase of the programme are now in their second phase. Once the selection was made, the Employment Initiative covered some 4 500 beneficiaries.

The national authorities are involved in four working groups on transnational subjects. They are jointly responsible for the working group on the active involvement of young people, on which topic they organised a transnational conference in the second half of the year.

In conjunction with the programme promoters, the national authorities set up several working groups on subjects of national scope reflecting the priorities laid down in the National Employment Plan for 1998. Their work was backed up by a major information campaign focusing on the topic of integration.

Under Leader II the 48 local action groups' rate of implementation for their programme was normal. At the end of the year, the rate of commitment for the programme stood at 74% and the rate of payment at 50%. The 1998 instalment was committed and the first advance paid.

Progress in the Pesca programme was slow but reprogramming is planned in 1999.

## **2.2.13. FINLAND**

### **1. The major achievements of the Funds by Objective**

#### **Measures to assist small businesses in Finland**

**Objective 2:** In Kokkola, a small harbour town in the Gulf of Bothnia (in the northern Baltic), a consortium of local businesses, banks and insurance companies, the "Kera" small-business development bank, the farmers' association, the municipal authority and the regional employment agency are financing a scheme intended to assist business start-ups. Potential entrepreneurs of all types (including women, students and people from neighbouring rural areas) are given advice from local authorities on how to test their ideas and start their own businesses. The project operates as a one-stop shop, and utilises the experience of business leaders and consultants to assist these entrepreneurs in finding start-up capital once they are ready to launch their businesses. The aim of the project is to get 100 new businesses off the ground, with a survival rate after two years of 90%.

**Objective 5(b):** In South Ostrobothnia, *FOODWEST* is the name of a development agency that aims to promote produce from local farms. Its core concerns are quality assurance, product development and marketing activities. The agency shares are held by 23 private companies, 27 municipal authorities from the region and the University of Helsinki.

**Objective 6:** In North Ostrobothnia, the local authorities in Utajärvi, Vaala and Muhos, are running a scheme together with local businesses to develop the potential of their region for adventure holidays. The Rokua region has a rugged landscape of magnificent beauty and potential. One characteristic of the project is a common development strategy agreed between the local authorities, associations and businesses. 26 jobs should be created in the initial stage, with a lasting boost to employment expected thereafter.

#### **OBJECTIVE 2**

The national authorities intend to step up the pace of programme implementation in 1999, in order to commit the full appropriation before 31 December 1999. To do so, they need to have taken decisions on the final adjustments before summer 1999. The impact of the programme in terms of directly creating new jobs, facilities, training schemes and RTD programmes has fuelled an economic recovery in the area and helped to reduce local unemployment still further, although it remains high overall.

On the human resources side, as with Objectives 5(b) and 6, the action plans approved by the various Monitoring Committees have helped the implementation of operations. These plans provide for the use of "project facilitators", for example, whose brief is to cultivate potential project participants and to promote larger, inter-regional projects.

#### **OBJECTIVES 3 AND 4**

Over 750 projects have been implemented under Objective 3 since the beginning of the programming period. Some 89 000 people have benefited from the schemes, representing 96% of the target set by the programme.

The contents of the Objective 3 programme (as for Objective 4) have been adapted to comply with the guidelines laid down by the Monitoring Committee. The guidelines are based on the recommendations made in the mid-term evaluation report and are designed to improve the added value of the schemes. The authorities responsible for the schemes submit regular reports on how the guidelines are being complied with by the schemes on the ground.

670 projects had been launched under Objective 4 by the end of 1998. More than 98 000 employees in small businesses had benefited from schemes part-financed by the ESF. Growth in the computer

industry is currently being held up by the lack of trained personnel. In an attempt to alleviate this problem, conversion training courses have been started. During the period 1998-2000, some 2 350 participants will benefit from the ESF-funded measures.

Lastly, it should be noted that in 1998 the Finnish Ministry of Labour launched a project to establish a system for identifying examples of best practice within the ESF projects already under way. So far instances of best practice have been identified in two regions. The goal of this programme is to create a forum where the results of the schemes and these examples of best practice can be presented on the Internet or in another medium.

#### **OBJECTIVE 5(a) – agriculture**

Among the measures designed to improve the efficiency of agricultural structures, priority has been accorded to compensatory allowances for natural disadvantages; these account for 90% of the expenditure in this field. The remaining funds are distributed as investment assistance, in particular for new entrants to farming. In 1997, compensatory allowances were paid to agricultural holdings covering a total of 1.3 million hectares. Some 700 young farmers were granted start-up assistance, while 450 farmers received investment assistance.

As the schemes covering the processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products were considered to be making relatively slow progress, in October 1998 the national authorities called for the funds allocated to these schemes to be reduced by around € 13 million. By 31 October 1998, the authorities had approved 151 projects, of which 79 were in the meat-producing sector, 37 in the milk and dairy products sector, 18 in fruit and vegetables, 11 in potatoes and 6 in the poultry/eggs sector.

#### **OBJECTIVE 5(a) – fisheries**

All the appropriations had been committed as early as the end of 1997. The disbursement rate has remained steady at 80% (no funds were paid out in 1998). Since the beginning of the programming period, 1 108 projects have been approved. At the end of 1998, the final beneficiaries had spent a total of 47% of the available assistance.

#### **OBJECTIVE 5(b)**

The Finnish Objective 5(b) programmes focus on developing and diversifying small businesses, creating rural services and guaranteeing the attractiveness of such areas. A significant amount of assistance is earmarked for the adjustment of rural areas to the requirements of the common agricultural policy (CAP).

The programme covering the Åland islands concentrates on tourism and small businesses, as well as sustainable development projects. Environmental protection considerations are taken into account in all Finnish regions as a result of the participation by the environmental authorities in local decision-making process.

Operations were adjusted in the course of the year, with funds being transferred between different projects. For example, 8 of the 14 regions of mainland Finland proposed transfers of funds into measures to support employment-creation and business start-ups. The 6 other regions proposed transferring funds into projects for the development of rural communities that were in need of extra funding.

In addition, several schemes involving the ERDF and/or the ESF have been merged with a view to speeding up their progress.

At the end of 1998, 71% of the appropriations had been committed and 41% paid out to final beneficiaries. In total, 63 000 jobs had been either created or safeguarded and 7 700 projects launched.



## OBJECTIVE 6

The Objective 6 programme was adjusted twice during the year to take account of the results of the mid-term evaluation and the forecast take-up rate for funds, in view of the budget restrictions in some areas. The last adjustment was before summer 1999. That is why the secretariat of the Monitoring Committee is currently in the middle of a precise survey of funding requirements and the appropriations not yet committed. The programme has already been highly successful in terms of employment creation: an estimated 10 300 new jobs have been created, out of a target total of 17 000. However, the success of the programme has not been effective in reducing the overall unemployment level in the Objective 6 regions to a degree sufficient to reverse the trend towards depopulation that typifies these regions.

More specifically in connection with human resources, some of the funding has been switched into the schemes that have made the greatest progress, such as vocational training for young people and the measures to combat long-term unemployment. In the agricultural sector, the schemes for improving agricultural structures and rural development have made satisfactory progress. In contrast, the project aimed at establishing producer groups for agricultural and horticultural products is still running slightly behind schedule, and progress has also slowed in the scheme to help young farmers, in the face of uncertainties regarding the future of agriculture. In the fisheries sector, 274 projects have been approved since the start of the programming period. By the end of 1998 the final beneficiaries had spent a total of 42% of the funds available.

### 2. Community Initiatives

The Interreg II A programmes along the border with Russia (apart from the programme in South-East Finland) and the coastal development programmes with the Baltic states are delivering satisfactory results. Among the projects being financed are, for example, work on cross-border facilities, the cultivation of expertise in dealing with Russia, cooperation in matters of health and education, cultural activities and tourism, as well as activities to promote cooperation between businesses. On the whole, cooperation with the Baltic states has proved easier than with the Russian regions. The main reasons for this were the lack of matching funds on the Russian side and the very low level of autonomy enjoyed by the Russian regions.

The two Urban programmes (in Joensuu and Helsinki/Vantaa) are making satisfactory progress. In contrast, the SME Initiative is still lagging significantly behind schedule, although an improvement has been noted in the quality of its projects. The Minister of Trade and Industry and his counterpart at Education have promised to impart renewed impetus to the programme in 1999.

As regards the Employment and Adapt Initiatives, attention has shifted from implementing projects to disseminating results. Thus, among the activities carried out under the Horizon strand of the Employment Initiative are the development of models for employment creation and the organisation of several pilot projects involving cooperatives. The end-effect of this was that Finnish labour laws have been amended to comply with one of the policy strands of the national action plan on employment. The basic thrust of the projects implemented under the Adapt Initiative in Finland is training. Adapt has given many small firms the opportunity to participate in training schemes that they could otherwise almost certainly not have afforded. In addition, Finland has agreed to lead one of the thematic focus groups established by the Initiative, namely "Crossing the job threshold", which concentrates on the transition from training to employment.

Under the Leader II Initiative, the ten local action groups in the Objective 6 regions have progressed from stage A, "Acquisition of skills", to stage B, "Rural innovation programmes". In total, over 500 projects were launched and more than half of the appropriations for stage B were committed. The local action groups started several transnational projects, of which ten received funding. However, no project has yet begun stage C. In the Objective 5(b) regions, twelve local action groups have been set up.

37 projects have so far been approved under the Pesca Initiative, and only 12% of the funds have been spent by the final beneficiaries.

## **2.2.14. SWEDEN**

### **1. The major achievements of the Funds by Objective**

#### **Measures to assist small businesses in Sweden**

**Objective 2 :** One of the projects in the Bergslagen programme concerns the revitalisation of the village of Långshyttan, a community with an industrial past. A development agency ("*Långshytte utvecklingsbolag*") has been set up for this purpose, grouping together various parties, such as the village school, a tourist board and a large company. In this local authority area, which has a high unemployment rate, an integrated development programme has been established involving activities such as improving the environment, tourism, a business development scheme, etc. The aim is to create 40 permanent jobs in the area, plus 10 temporary jobs. € 300 000 has been made available for this project.

**Objective 5(b):** In south-eastern Sweden, the "*Offensive Åseda*" project is exploring new approaches to local development. In the village of Åseda, for instance, local residents, local businesses, the municipal authority and the county authorities were brought together in consultation, and an action plan was laid down. This plan calls for the village residents to take a more active role in improving daily life, by forming "improvement groups". The long-term aim is to enhance the quality of life in the community, making Åseda an example of best practice in this field. The goal is also to create 25 new jobs in local companies, attract 50 new residents to the village and resolve 500 "minor problems of everyday life". The ERDF is contributing € 131 000 to this project.

**Objective 6:** In Värmland, the "Project 2000 - Employment and Industry" scheme has been set up in the village of Östmark, in the local authority area of Torsby. The aim is to create between 5 and 10 jobs in this very thinly populated area. The project seeks to combine local resources, to use culture as a basis for development and to encourage local initiative. The partners involved are business development groups, non-profit organisations and private companies. A "community business centre" is planned, which will be dedicated to processing local raw materials, mainly timber. The centre will function as a focal point for other projects as well, and as a forum for testing innovative business ideas. It will also include a local tourist information bureau. The ERDF contribution to this project is € 97 000.

### **OBJECTIVE 2**

On the whole, the progress made by the Swedish Objective 2 programmes in 1998 was highly satisfactory, with the exception of the Bergslagen programme. In four of the five programmes, the entire appropriation was committed, with disbursement rates varying between 71% and 74%, well above the Community average. However, the Bergslagen programme, which is the largest in terms of allocated funding, was still considerably behind schedule at the end of 1998, with only 39% of the appropriations having been committed and 32% paid out.

According to the data supplied by the national authorities, the ambitious job creation target laid down at the outset of the programming period (21 000) has already been exceeded by some considerable margin.

As a result of the mid-term evaluation of the programmes in autumn 1997, minor adjustments were made during 1998 to most of them (transfers of funds between schemes, the merging of some schemes). Some of the programmes may be tweaked slightly again in 1999.

## **OBJECTIVES 3 AND 4**

Objective 3 continued to make sustained progress. In total, 1 654 projects have been implemented since 1994, affecting more than 143 000 beneficiaries. More than half of the participants in these projects belong to the long-term unemployed, while young people account for 39% of the total participants. A majority of the participants are in fact women (53%). In general, the new projects proposed were on a smaller scale. The main promoters of the projects are the local authorities, followed by businesses and public bodies.

In 1998 priority was given to the dissemination of best practice: information was collected, analysed and published regarding the projects implemented in 22 counties. Two conferences were organised in October 1998 dealing with the results of this work and two publications on the subject are pending. As this was Sweden's first participation in the Structural Funds programme, a study was launched in 1998 with a view to identifying administrative barriers and simplifying procedures. A report on administrative simplification has been sent to the Swedish authorities for them to act on.

As regards Objective 4, once the programme actually got under way in 1997, implementation gathered pace in 1998. More than 10 000 projects have been implemented in stage 1 and around 1 200 in stage 2. A net increase in the number of participants was noted in 1998 (in fact they doubled in number compared with 1997) for stage 1, while for stage 2 there was a seven-fold increase.

The two-stage approach has been welcomed by the authorities and the social partners. The smooth running of the regional partnerships has been an important element in the Objective 4 programme in Sweden. The success of the programme is due in no small part to the solidarity demonstrated between business leaders and their employees in programming and implementing the projects. Both parties appreciate the benefits of such a partnership approach.

### **OBJECTIVE 5(a) – agriculture**

The vast majority of the € 18 million allocated in 1998 for improving the efficiency of agricultural structures was earmarked as assistance for less-favoured areas (€ 14 million). The next largest tranches were investment assistance for agricultural holdings (€ 1.8 million) and start-up assistance for new entrants to farming (€ 1.5 million).

Measures to assist the production and marketing of agricultural and forest products were approved in 1996. In October 1998, the Swedish authorities requested that € 3.5 million of supplementary funding be allocated to these measures, transferred from committed appropriations not yet allocated under Objective 5(a) - agriculture. By the end of 1998, the Swedish authorities had approved 404 projects, of which 176 were in the meat sector, 103 in the milk and milk products sector, 48 in fruit and vegetables, 29 in potatoes, 36 in poultry, 7 in the horticultural sector and 2 in the forestry sector.

The implementation rate for the schemes running under this programme is well above the Community average for this Objective.

### **OBJECTIVE 5(a) – fisheries**

A sharp upturn in investment interest for this sector was observed in 1998, in particular in the areas of "renewal and modernisation of the fishing fleet", "port facilities" and "fishery product processing". At its two meetings in May and November 1998, the Monitoring Committee discussed the allocation of the monies accruing from indexation in 1998 and 1999, and the transfer of funding between measures. These changes, which will increase funding for the three above-mentioned measures, will have to be ratified in 1999.

## OBJECTIVE 6

After a slow start, the implementation rate for this programme picked up in 1998. By the end of the year, 59% of the overall appropriations had been committed and 38% paid out. However, the ESF schemes are still worryingly behind schedule. In the agriculture sector, the measures involving the agri-food industry and assistance for young farmers are also somewhat behind schedule, despite having picked up in 1998. In contrast, schemes involving investment assistance and rural development are making highly satisfactory progress. In the fisheries sector, requests for funding have been particularly high for "aquaculture" measures and "other measures" (temporary suspension of activities, studies, pilot schemes, etc.). Half of the Community funding in this area is allocated to aquaculture measures. The goal of the Objective 6 programme is to create 9 500 jobs and 900 businesses.

### 2. Community Initiatives

The eight Interreg II A programmes have made varying degrees of progress. The rate of commitments has been high, in particular for the following programmes: "cross-border cooperation", "Inner Scandinavia", "Kvarken-Mittskandia" and "Islands of Sweden and Finland". A slightly lower proportion of appropriations has been committed for the Öresund programmes, "Nordic green belt" and "Barents Sea", while commitment levels for the "North Cape" programme are much lower. € 1 million of funding has been transferred from the latter scheme to the Peace Initiative (peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland). The rate of disbursement has picked up for certain programmes. Some minor readjustments were implemented in respect of the programmes as a result of the mid-term evaluations (merging some measures, transferring funds between measures, etc.).

The two Interreg II C programmes involving Sweden (Baltic Sea and North Sea) are making satisfactory progress.

The SME programme, approved in July 1996, has been slow to get off the ground. Both the goals of the programme and its project selection criteria were initially very ambitious. The goals have since been revised and the plan is henceforth to create jobs in the longer term. Some 90% of the appropriations for the projects have been committed, although, since the secretariat for this Initiative has been concentrating on the most promising projects, the disbursement rate on the ground is a mere 5% (NB the disbursement rate at Community level is 30%).

Although the Urban Initiative project for Malmö was not approved until December 1996, some 98% of its appropriations have already been committed to the measures on the ground, and 25% have been paid out - this can be considered to be relatively satisfactory.

No funds were paid out at all in 1998 for projects under Konver, the only industrial conversion Initiative in which Sweden participates - the disbursement rate remained steady at 34%.

In the human resources Initiatives (Employment and Adapt), priority in 1998 was given to disseminating and applying the results of projects. A nation-wide campaign was launched under the Employment Initiative to promote the practice of grouping projects, evaluation bodies and key players by subject area and organising them into networks. Attention was focussed particularly on new businesses, the cooperative sector, the empowerment of excluded sections of society and the new partnerships. Three areas were singled out for attention in the remainder of the programming period: private-sector participation in social schemes; diversity, and the role of the projects in stimulating innovation. One of the priorities of the Adapt Initiative has been the promotion of rural development as a vehicle of diversification. New approaches to job creation have been developed in the tourism, foodstuffs and service sectors. In this area, the results of the cooperation between Adapt and Leader have been highly satisfactory.

In 1998, the Leader II Initiative became operational. The three local action groups from the Objective 6 regions launched more than 100 projects and used over 50% of the funds available. The measures for training, rural tourism and environmental and cultural activities were the most successful. While it is still too early to draw definitive conclusions, all the evidence points to the success of the Leader Initiative in promoting the development of small businesses in rural areas of Sweden. What is more, the local action groups have started developing projects on a transnational basis. Nine local action groups have been set up in the Objective 5(b) regions.

Under the Pesca programme an information campaign was launched in 1998 in an attempt to improve the rate of appropriations commitment for projects and national funds were released to supplement the regional funding available. At the same time, it was decided that € 0.2 million worth of funding would be transferred from the overall budget for Pesca to the Peace Initiative in Northern Ireland.

## **2.2.15. UNITED KINGDOM**

### **1. The major achievements of the Funds by Objective**

#### **Measures to assist small businesses in the United Kingdom**

**Objective 1:** In Northern Ireland, an ESF-funded project involving all 26 District Councils is aiming to promote small-business activity by means of training people who run very small businesses or single-person handicrafts businesses. This programme, planned to run for two years (1998 and 1999), had an original overall budget in the order of € 346 000 (of which € 224 600 was to come from the ESF). The handicrafts sector has a high development potential in the rural areas of Northern Ireland. This programme is already a success: it has achieved its initial goal of attracting 45 participants, with more applicants still to be enrolled on training courses. In addition, it proved possible to implement the scheme at a lower cost than planned, thus releasing supplementary funds that can be used to support the 1999 measures. Also in Northern Ireland, the Pesca programme has provided funding for more than 40 projects in the ports of Kilkeel, Portavogie and Ardglass, which have financed, *inter alia*, tourism facilities, a small shellfish farming business, crèches and the extension of a fish-processing factory. Funding under the Pesca Initiative represents assistance for social and economic regeneration in these three villages all heavily dependent on fishing.

**Objective 2:** In eastern Scotland, the Craigmillar European programme is an integrated package of measures designed to assist the regeneration of the declining Craigmillar district in Edinburgh, funded by the ERDF and the ESF with € 2 million. The traditional industries of this region (breweries, coal mines and local dairy cooperatives) are today either in decline or have been shut down altogether. Eight projects have been implemented under this programme, via a local partnership called the Craigmillar Partnership. One of the main activities is designed to encourage local residents to get involved directly in implementation. A business development fund has been set up to assist the economic regeneration of the region. In the region of West Cumbria in England, a project was set up in 1996 to create a local centre for horticultural production, training and assistance in seeking employment. This project, the "*Dislington Walled Garden*", is part-financed by the ERDF (€ 26 000) and by the United Kingdom's *Rural Development Commission*. In 1998, the project had created two permanent jobs and put 27 people on training courses (20 of whom received a recognised UK qualification). Ultimately the intention is that the project should become self-financing.

**Objective 5(b):** In Wales, the closure of the nuclear power station in Transfynydd caused 600 redundancies. Local residents decided to develop their own solutions under the aegis of a "Community Council", focussing on the potential of the region for tourism. The village of Transfynydd is situated in the Snowdonia National Park and its proximity to a lake has facilitated the development of tourism activities. Part-financing from the Structural Funds with € 136 000, supplementing the funding provided by the UK public sector and the nuclear industry, has speeded up the implementation of this project.

#### **OBJECTIVE 1**

Three regions in the United Kingdom qualify for Objective 1 assistance: Merseyside, the Highlands & Islands and Northern Ireland.

The Merseyside SPD was amended in November 1998. The changes took particular account of the recommendations made in the mid-term evaluation, concerning improvements to the programme monitoring arrangements. In particular, the system for monitoring the creation of jobs was improved by the establishment of a standard definition for the concept of "jobs created directly". The changes also involved the introduction of pilot schemes for monitoring the following: the development of small businesses; the use of programme funds in the most disadvantaged regions (those eligible for "jobfinder schemes"); the impact of the measures to promote equal opportunities between women and men, and local employment development. The "jobfinder schemes" are intended to provide the most disadvantaged sections of the local community with relevant services, such as basic education (literacy

programmes), job-seeking services, assistance in drafting CVs, childcare services, etc. The lessons learnt from such pilot schemes can be used to design a blueprint for the next development programme for Merseyside. Measures have also been taken to monitor the progress of the final beneficiaries of the funding; there is a risk that the schemes may at first sight appear to be fulfilling their targets, whereas in reality the same persons may simply be repeating the courses every year. Lastly, a major project under the SPD was approved in 1998 to extend Liverpool airport. The ERDF met 38% of the total cost of the project (€ 33 million). The airport extension should create 700 new jobs.

The SPD for the Highlands & Islands was amended in July to take account of the recommendations made in the mid-term evaluation. Here too, the changes were very diverse: while some individual measures were consolidated and indicators more closely defined, there were also changes concerning the indexation of the programme and transfers between measures and between years. In the field of agricultural development, the range of funded schemes was expanded in order to improve the implementation rate. However, the start of this programme was delayed and planned investment postponed, as a result of the BSE crisis. The take-up rate for fisheries funding under Objective 1 was particularly high, and although more funds were made available for the programming period, the end of the programme still had to be brought forward.

In Northern Ireland, the Objective 1 programme is making satisfactory progress and should meet its initial targets. The benefits of the programme are particularly apparent in three areas: the creation of jobs and the resultant reduction in unemployment; research and development, and IT. However, as a result of a report by the UK's *Training and Enterprise Agency*, priority has been shifted to reducing very long-term structural unemployment, the rate of which is five times the national average. All the sub-programmes are making satisfactory progress, except the energy sub-programme, which experienced certain administrative and technical problems. These problems concerned in particular the project to link the electricity grids in Northern Ireland and Scotland, the start of which was postponed until the beginning of 1999. In spite of all the setbacks, this sub-programme is expected to be completed on time. The sub-programme for agriculture has experienced problems with the take-up of EAGGF assistance due to the lack of any national matching funds.

## OBJECTIVE 2

Many regions have continued their efforts to encourage a more strategic approach in their Objective 2 programmes. Support strategies for businesses have been approved in all regions, on the basis of which the measures necessary both to boost the competitiveness of small firms and to allow them greater access to the regional programmes have been identified. Other strategies have also been promoted in the areas of regional innovation, training facilities, business development parks and tourism. The rate of commitment of appropriations gathered pace throughout the year, in particular for the Scottish programme. Some of the problems encountered in disbursing the committed funds have been rectified: for example, the internal assessment mechanisms for the projects run under the Wales programme have been improved in order to accelerate the take-up of funds.

The Yorkshire & Humberside programme boasts a major innovation in terms of project implementation: the *Key Fund* project. This project is financed from the technical assistance funds of the programme. It is a pilot project designed to enhance the capacity of communities to undertake local action by creating a financial instrument that will provide the funding to implement the programme. This instrument is active in South Yorkshire. It commands around € 4.5 million, 50% of which is financed by the ERDF. As undertakings to provide part-financing for the remainder of this fund were secured in advance from local partners, applicants can receive assistance covering the entire cost of their project. The assistance available for each project is about € 15 000. This will be concentrated on organisations that have not so far had access to the Structural Funds. The intention is that 100 such organisations (community groups) and 50 small businesses will be financed from this fund. Other regions have been encouraged to adopt the same approach.

The Commission has approved several major projects from the SPD in the course of the year: the Science Centre in Glasgow, the *Millennium Link* (restoration of the canal between Edinburgh and

Glasgow), the *Baltic Flour Mill* (arts centre in Gateshead) and the *Millennium Point* (cultural centre in Birmingham).

To evaluate programmes, consultants were selected in each of the 13 regions eligible for Objective 2 assistance; their brief was to carry out an *ex-post* evaluation of the 1994-96 programmes and a mid-term evaluation of the 1997-99 programmes. These assessments will focus particularly on the quality of the regional partnerships, the results of the policies to promote equal opportunities between women and men and the synergy between ESF and ERDF projects. The results will be available in 1999.

### **OBJECTIVES 3 AND 4**

As regards Objective 3, a new scheme has been implemented (the "New Deal") to help reintegrate the unemployed (both youth unemployed and adults) into the labour market. This initiative is part of a larger strategy designed to shift policy away from passive benefit payments for the unemployed towards a system of active employment assistance. Launched in January 1998, the scheme offers the unemployed an intensive period of advice and assistance for six months, followed by the opportunity of six months' employment in the cooperative sector or a full-time training placement lasting no more than twelve months. In November, a similar system was started for adults who had been unemployed for eighteen months or more.

The Objective 4 programme submitted by the UK authorities in November 1997 was approved by the Commission on 13 March 1998. The ESF contribution is € 247.4 million and covers the years 1998 and 1999. The programme has three priorities: to anticipate trends in the labour market at national, regional and local level; to respond to these trends by providing training targeted on the groups of workers under threat, and to consolidate the measures already in place, for example by developing new training systems or setting up networks.

### **OBJECTIVE 5(a) – agriculture**

Of the € 150 million earmarked for the improvement of agricultural structures, some 95% is paid out as compensatory allowances, with the remainder being used to finance investment projects. In total, since the beginning of the programming period, some 7 000 farmers have received these allowances.

The United Kingdom has been authorised to confine assistance for the production and marketing of agricultural products to applications for English projects received up to the end of March 1996. In Scotland and Wales, projects will continue to be eligible for this type of assistance up to the end of 1999. As a result, the EAGGF contribution has shrunk from € 227 million to € 51 million.

Some 200 projects had been approved by the end of 1998 (of which 120 are in England), primarily in the fruit and vegetable, meat, potato and milk sectors.

### **OBJECTIVE 5(a) – fisheries**

Apart from the schemes to scrap vessels and provide investment for the fish processing sector, the fisheries programme made only desultory progress in 1998. It is likely that not all of the funding for the current period will be spent by the end of 1999.

The fleet-scraping project, which has accounted for 682 fishing vessels since 1994, is bringing the UK closer to the targets set in its Multiannual Guidance Programme (MAGP III). Under the provisions of MAGP IV (1997-2001), fishing effort is to be reduced mainly by cuts in the numbers of vessels and in fishing activity. The United Kingdom is also preparing a scrapping schemes for the 1999-2000 period aimed specifically at vessels with static gear.



## **OBJECTIVE 5(b)**

The mid-term evaluations of the eleven Objective 5(b) programmes confirmed the validity of their initial strategies and of the vast majority of funding allocations. However, the programmes have progressed at differing speeds, with the commitment rate for appropriations varying between 40% and 75%.

Despite this, there have been no significant changes to programming priorities, save for the allocation of funds derived from the annual indexation. These monies were for the most part allocated to schemes where more appropriations had been committed than had been planned. Overall, the implementation rates for Objective 5(b) schemes in the United Kingdom are appreciably below the Community average.

In July 1998, a conference was held in Birmingham for all the partners in the ESF programmes in Objective 5(b) regions. The intention was to review the progress of the programmes and propose possible improvements for the last two years of the programming period. The conference also dealt with development scenarios for the period 2000-06.

### **2. Community Initiatives**

Only a single Community Initiative programme involving the United Kingdom was approved in 1998 - the Interreg II C programme "North Western Metropolitan Area".

The industrial conversion Initiatives Rechar and Resider continued to progress at an adequate pace, while Konver, despite an improved rate of disbursement, is still significantly behind schedule in terms of implementation.

As a result of the financial reallocation exercise carried out during the year, the Peace Initiative gained € 100 million worth of supplementary funds. Of this, € 80 million is earmarked for Northern Ireland, with the remaining € 20 million allocated to the Republic of Ireland. Overall, the financial reallocation exercise for the Community Initiatives has resulted in a net gain of € 63.6 million for the United Kingdom, and a pledge by the United Kingdom authorities to provide € 16.4 million worth of additional funding for the Peace Initiative.

A network has been set up to link the 14 programmes under the Urban Initiative. Funded with technical assistance money, this network serves as a forum for the exchange of knowledge and best practice between the participating towns.

There are still problems with the implementation in England of the SME Initiative, whose programmes were approved in 1997 and embody an innovative approach. In Northern Ireland, some 119 small businesses have received assistance under this Initiative, mainly for improving their business strategy, networking or boosting their marketing capacity.

On the human resources side, work has started on the 294 projects approved in 1997 under the Employment Initiative. 19 of these projects are in Objective 1 regions. Under the Adapt Initiative, the second stage of selection started in 1998 for 171 projects, three of which involve Objective 1 regions. However, the projects that have been implemented used less funds than planned and on 16 June 1998, in response to a request from the United Kingdom authorities, the Commission decided to transfer € 16 million from Adapt to Employment. One notable development in 1998 was the launching of a third limited call for tenders (covering the United Kingdom excluding Northern Ireland), in connection with the UK Government's proposal to set up a "University for Industry". The call for tenders was a success, and the 110 projects selected have used all the funds allocated to them. Lastly, in 1998 a series of "thematic focus groups" were set up. These are intended to encourage greater transnational cooperation and thereby enhance the effectiveness of the measures. The United Kingdom (not including Northern Ireland) is participating in four such groups, including the group

entitled "Empowerment of excluded people", which it has agreed to lead. Northern Ireland has, for its part, elected to lead the focus group on "Territorial approaches".

The programmes funded under the Leader II Initiative have progressed at very different rates: payment rates vary between 29% in England and 76% in Wales. The technical assistance programme for setting up networks at national level was approved in 1998 (with an overall budget of € 1.3 million). No appropriations were committed or disbursed for this programme in 1998.

The implementation rate for the Pesca programme improved appreciably in 1998 in terms of disbursements. Although at its outset the programme was not exactly welcomed, the numerous working parties participating in the management of this programme now recognise the benefits of Pesca for regions heavily dependent on the fisheries sector.

**CHAPTER 3:**

**EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE STRUCTURAL FUNDS**

### 3.1. INTERIM EVALUATIONS

The mid-term evaluations for Objectives 1, 6 and 2, which began in 1997, were finalised in 1998. The results of those studies are set out in a Commission report adopted in January 1999<sup>1</sup>. 1998 also saw the finalisation of the mid-term evaluation of the ESF and the dissemination of the results of the mid-term evaluations for the Objective 5(a) and 5(b) programmes.

#### **Results of mid-term evaluation of CSFs and SPDs for Objectives 1 and 6**

The annual report for 1997 set out the main points relating to these Objectives. The report referred to above focused on the role of those evaluations in discussing the results of the mid-term reviews undertaken in connection with the CSFs and SPDs for Objectives 1 and 6.

Mid-term evaluations seek to gauge the degree to which programme implementation matches up to the original goals and, where appropriate, to propose adjustments in line with the degree of effectiveness achieved. They were conducted in the framework of partnership since they are the responsibility of the Monitoring Committees, at times backed up by management structures ("technical groups on assessment"). Such evaluations have often played an active part during mid-term reviews. A certain number of good practices (e.g. in Ireland and Merseyside) have been highlighted with a view to the forthcoming programming period.

As regards the macroeconomic impact, the simulations carried out at CSF level show that Structural Fund support significantly affects the economic activity of the regions concerned. Bearing in mind the results' limited comparability due to the use of different methods, the impact will be to increase GDP in 1999 by 5.1% in Spain, 4.8% in Greece, 4.4% in Portugal, 3.8% in Ireland, 3.2% in the new German Länder and 2% in southern Italy, as against what it would have been without the Structural Funds' input. The impact on jobs, albeit lower on account of the positive effects on productivity, is also significant, (ranging from 1.5% additional jobs in the new Länder to 3.2% in Ireland).

#### **Macro-economic impact of CSFs for Objective 1 (1994-99) (%) (\*)**

	Greece	Spain	Ireland	Portugal	Germany Obj.1	Italy Obj.1
Additional GDP	4,8	5,1	3,8	4,4	3,2	2,0
Additional jobs	2,9	2,4	3,2	3,7	1,5	1,0

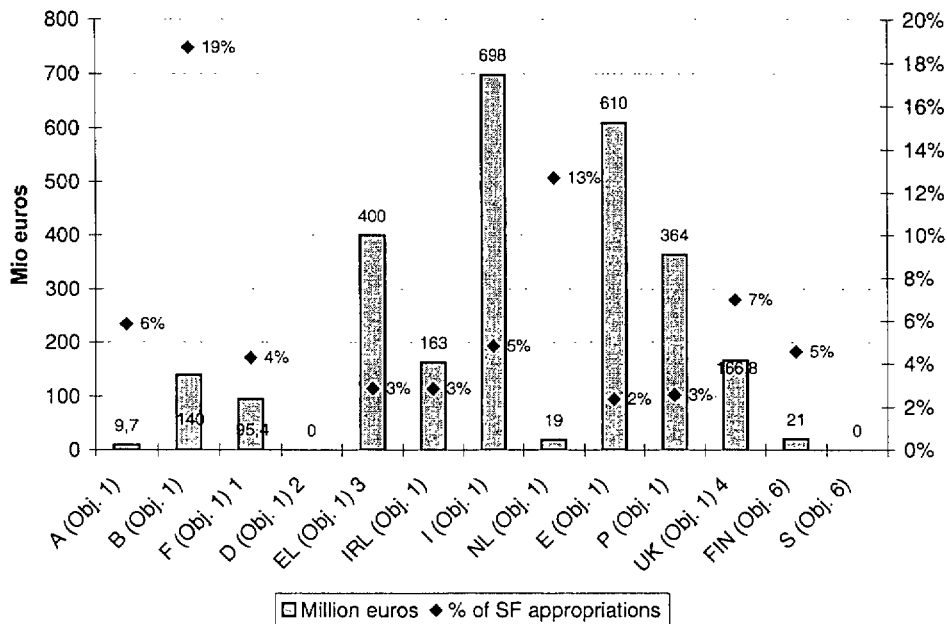
(\*) Compared with the base scenario in 1999 (without CSFs).

**Explanatory note:** The estimated impacts set out above take account of both the (short-term) effects of demand and the (medium- to long-term) effects of supply on the country's economic system. They may be interpreted as follows: in Spain, the additional impact of the CSF on GDP is estimated at 5.1% for the period 1994-99 as a whole, i.e. approximately 0.85% a year. This means that, if the observed growth rate for the Spanish economy is 3.5%, around one quarter of this may be put down to the investments made under the CSF.

Substantial progress has also been made in developing basic infrastructure in the Objective 1 regions (see point 5.7).

Overall, the amounts reallocated varied greatly from one programme to another, though the adjustments made did not affect the strategic priorities. The largest percentage changes were those to the programmes for Hainaut (B) and Flevoland (NL) (19% and 13% respectively). In Greece, Spain and Italy, the sums concerned were larger (€ 400 to 700 million), but they accounted for only 2% to 5% of the total allocations.

<sup>1</sup> COM(98) 782 final of 7 January 1999.

**Fund reallocation by Member State under the mid-term review (€ million)**

- 1 Of which Nord-Pas-de-Calais (€ 19.6 million), Corsica (€ 10.1 million), French Guiana (€ 36.1 million) and Martinique (€ 22.4 million).
- 2 No mid-term review.
- 3 ERDF reallocation only.
- 4 Of which Northern Ireland (€ 69.8 million), Merseyside (€ 97.0 million) and Highlands and Islands (€ 21 million).

The mid-term reviews of the CSFs/SPDs also led to qualitative adjustments<sup>2</sup> in certain priority areas like employment, including changes to certain aid schemes benefiting SMEs in order to provide more support for employment (Greece) and the introduction of Territorial Pacts in programming (Spain, Greece and Italy). Progress was also made in the environmental field to the extent that environmental protection is increasingly becoming an essential criterion in the selection of projects. In the domain of the Information Society, new operations have been launched to take advantage of the possibilities offered by information technologies (one new OP in Spain, pilot projects in Portugal). As far as equal opportunities are concerned, women's access to business is becoming an important objective of industrial programmes in Italy and Greece.

Where there are separate programmes for agriculture and rural development at national level, specific evaluations were carried out. For the SPDs and the agricultural parts of the regional programmes, evaluation was included in the overall evaluation of Objective 1.

Interim evaluations vary in quality. The quality is considered acceptable in some cases (Spain) and satisfactory in others (Germany) where sound results have been achieved in rural development. In still others it is considered to be of a very high level, given the experience and quality of the independent assessors and a more precise definition of the objectives and the specifications (Ireland). At times evaluations have had a more limited impact because they were too academic or generalised, or because they only tackled the problems of implementation and management rather than the programmes' results and initial impact (France and Belgium).

<sup>2</sup> In May 1997 the Commission drew up priorities for the adjustment of programmes for Objectives 1 and 6 (see 9th Annual Report - 1997).

Overall, interim evaluations of rural development programmes produced practical recommendations, including reallocating resources. In Spain and Germany, they coincided with the proposals from the authorities responsible since the justifications (progress in measures on the basis of monitoring data) were the same. In other cases, they were taken into consideration in part only (Portugal). Evaluations sometimes took place after changes were made to the programmes, but it became apparent after the event that there were no contradictions (France). In Italy, the assessor mainly focused on the problems and difficulties arising in implementation, and the programme managers proposed reallocating resources.

### **Results of the mid-term evaluation of the ESF for Objectives 1, 3 and 4**

The mid-term evaluation of the ESF was completed in 1998 and generated some 115 reports in total<sup>3</sup>. A summary document setting out the main conclusions was prepared by the Commission. These conclusions were validated by the national authorities and the assessors, then published and disseminated widely in the Member States. The main conclusions are as follows:

- programming is sometimes complex and imprecise, but the relevance of the ESF's priorities and its at times innovative approach were confirmed;
- the financial and administrative procedures are often presented as obstacles to optimal implementation of programmes, in particular for the most innovative operations;
- partnership, the development of systems of training and employment and the emphasis on new target groups are considered positive;
- efforts have been made in the current programmes to diversify the ESF operations, in particular by developing an integrated approach ("pathways to employment").

The assessors made recommendations for the immediate future under the mid-term evaluation of the programmes as a whole. These relate to the improvement of monitoring systems, the strengthening of the instruments of the national administrations, and better targeting of operations focusing on the long-term unemployed. The reinforcement of measures for the unemployed is in line with the preventive approach favoured in the guidelines for employment. These measures may take various forms, i.e. bolstering integrated operations (guidance and advice, training, aid for employment), promoting aid for the setting-up of micro-enterprises, developing new training and new local employment services. As regards measures focusing on young people, the assessors advise the gradual abandonment of measures to assist conventional teaching and training programmes in favour of a new emphasis on young people under threat of exclusion and who leave school early. In this connection, the assessors recommend closer integration of traditional educational models and training systems, in particular for occupational training in the higher secondary educational system.

### **Results of the mid-term evaluation of Objective 2**

During the current programming period (1994-99), the interim evaluations carried out have been more systematic than in 1989-93, but coverage has still been patchy. Belgium (apart from Liège and Aubange), Austria, the Netherlands and France have conducted comprehensive evaluations; among German Objective 2 areas, external evaluations have been conducted on major programmes, but only internal assessments for the smaller-scale programmes. Finland effectively conducted an *ex post* evaluation for the 1995-96 period, similar to the approach in Austria and Denmark with a single evaluation covering all the Objective 2 areas in the country. Sweden evaluated Objective 2 programmes in two groups, encompassing three northern and two southern regions. In the UK, interim

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<sup>3</sup> 40 for Objective 1, 40 for Objective 3, 20 for Objective 4 and 15 for the Adapt and Employment Community Initiatives.

evaluation was limited to Scotland, the other UK regions proposing to produce enhanced annual reports.

The aims and objectives also varied widely, reflecting different approaches to programme management. Evaluation studies ranged from data collection exercises to more comprehensive assessments of programme progress and performance. Many programmes concentrated heavily on evaluating the process of Structural Fund implementation and management, particularly in regions still establishing implementation structures. The development of targets and indicators was emphasised in order to improve the evaluation of impact at a later stage (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Sweden, Denmark and Italy) or to facilitate inter-regional comparisons of progress (Netherlands and UK). Other evaluations had also a thematic approach, arising from the interest shown by local partnerships to focus on issues of particular concern such as, for example, entrepreneurship and business start-up (Sweden) and internationalisation (Denmark).

Overall, the interim evaluations of Objective 2 programmes contributed to a significant increase in awareness and understanding of the value of evaluation among national, regional and local actors. There was a notable improvement in the scale and quality of evaluation being undertaken, and regions were able to demonstrate that effective structures for cooperation in evaluation were being built. Several examples, for example in Dutch, French and Danish Objective 2 programmes, show that evaluations were conducted early enough to influence the strategic focus and structure of the 1997-99 programmes, including modifications of the strategic orientation of programmes, and the reorganisation of priorities and measures. A further important effect was to improve the monitoring systems through the identification of new impact indicators and the collation of improved monitoring data.

#### **Results of the mid-term evaluation of Objective 5(a) – agriculture**

The results of interim evaluations for measures to assist the processing and marketing of products were presented in late 1997 and in the course of 1998. This was the first evaluation of these measures on such a systematic scale. Nonetheless, most evaluation reports were not satisfactory, in particular because the information did not rise above factual observation data. Information provided on their impact was insufficient. The results showed that more discussion is needed on the purpose of evaluation and the questions it is supposed to answer. Special attention will have to be paid to defining the reference terms and the indicators.

First and foremost, the special featuring of measures relating to production structures should be underlined, i.e. the fact that such measures are not the subject of full programming but of financial programming only (outside Objectives 1 and 6). In 1998, the Commission drew up a working document laying down common guidelines for the Member States (VI/7676/98) which was presented and discussed with the Member States within the STAR Committee (see point 7.1.2). It will be used in the preparation of national evaluations to ensure that the results are comparable at Community level. National evaluations will focus on an analysis of the three most important measures (investment aid, aid for young farmers setting up in agriculture and compensatory allowances for less-favoured areas). The national evaluation reports are expected by the end of 1999.

#### **Results of the mid-term evaluations of Objective 5(a) – fisheries**

The FIGG is currently being implemented through 31 programmes, including 17 for Objective 1, 12 for Objective 5(a) and 2 for Objective 6. In terms of the budget, 65% of the funding is for Objective 1. The mid-term evaluations of such programmes provided worthwhile information on the effectiveness of operations and reprogramming (reallocation of funds between areas of assistance or between measures). They revealed certain shortcomings in monitoring, in particular as regards the supply of socio-economic data. In certain cases, proposals have been made for improvements to the indicators and initial analyses have been carried out of the impact on employment.

## **Results of the mid-term evaluation of Objective 5(b)**

As stated in the 9th Annual Report, interim evaluations of Objective 5(b) were completed in 1997. The summary reports on such evaluations were carried out in respect of five countries, namely Germany, France, Spain, Italy and the United Kingdom. A document setting out the main results was presented to the STAR Committee on 25 November 1998 (point 7.1.2). That document sums up the efficiency and effectiveness of the measures and makes recommendations that the Monitoring Committees should follow. The evaluations have afforded a better grasp of the methods for administering and implementing programmes and their added value to the Community. The document also makes recommendations to improve future evaluation of programmes.

### **3.2. THEMATIC AND HORIZONTAL EVALUATIONS**

The year 1998 saw the finalisation of four thematic evaluations launched in 1997 (SME, R&TD, environment, equal opportunities within the ESF) and of the evaluation of one horizontal topic (partnership). The main results of those evaluations are outlined below.

#### **SME evaluation**

The EU-wide evaluation of the impact of the Structural Fund on SMEs estimates that, in the 1994-99 programming period, this sector will directly benefit from resources of approximately € 21 billion spent under Objectives 1, 2, 5(b) and 6. More than 750 000 firms will be assisted through conventional grant aid, financial engineering, training measures and business advisory services.

On the basis of desk research, case studies and a survey of more than 1 000 assisted SMEs, the evaluation concludes that Structural Funds support has had a beneficial impact in this area. Survey data suggest, for example, that in the absence of Structural Funds support, more than 70% of projects either would not have proceeded or would have been smaller in scale or longer in development. In addition, assistance in 1994-99 is estimated to have created or safeguarded two million jobs.

Case-study evidence points to the value of financial engineering measures as a successful and sustainable form of assistance, although the introduction of such schemes will be a longer term prospect in some regions where the financial services sector is currently weak. The evaluation identifies a need for improved targeting of assistance, particularly through the creation of specialised intermediaries, preferably organised on a decentralised "one-stop shop" basis. The value of vertical and horizontal networks of SMEs is highlighted, as are the gains to be had from involving private-sector partners in programme administration. Whilst in general a more commercial approach to SME assistance is recommended, the need for this to be sensitive to particular regional and sub-regional contexts is emphasised.

#### **Research, Technological Development and Innovation**

Two separate but coordinated evaluations were launched, the better to gauge the difference in nature between RTD&I measures under Objectives 1 and 6, on the one hand, and those under Objective 2, on the other.

In Objective 1 regions, a number of specific problems continue to characterise the scientific and technological system, i.e. low degree of R&TD, emphasis on supply, in particular in public scientific infrastructure, concentration of R&TD around major conurbations, strong emphasis on basic research, slight rate of technology transfer between public and private sectors, lack of human resources and weak links with specialised international networks (contrary to Objective 6 regions).



Although Objective 2 regions exhibit levels of R&TD infrastructure and human resources below the national average, they are plagued by quite different problems. They generally have a good level of scientific and technological infrastructures, but their principal weakness lies in the low degree of innovation by local SMEs.

In terms of financing, resources for RTD&I have risen sharply from around € 3 billion in 1989-93 to over € 5 billion during the current period (i.e. approximately 5% of Objective 1 funding). As for Objective 2, expenditure on RTD&I as a share of total resources is estimated at 13.4% for the period 1997-99, although there are wide disparities between the Member States (ranging from 6% in Italy to 26% in Finland). This means that the Structural Funds contribute significantly - as in the case of Objective 1 - to reducing existing technological gaps. From the viewpoint of resource allocation, structural differences are also evident: over half of Objective 1 investments in RTD&I go into infrastructures and public research, while investments for technology transfer and innovation for SMEs are increasingly important in the Objective 2 SPDs, sometimes assuming priority status.

The overall impact of these measures is relatively obvious, although certain effects (e.g. the dissemination of scientific knowledge) are difficult to evaluate. Structural Funds assistance has contributed significantly to bolstering R&TD capacities (including human capital) in the less-favoured regions of the Union, thereby helping to reduce the gaps between them and the most highly developed regions. In addition to the purely tangible effects, "value added" considerations have also been identified: e.g. innovative measures under Article 10 and the Innovation programme of the Framework Programme for R&TD (RIS-RITTS) have functioned as a catalyst for genuine strategic thinking in certain regions and they will allow for better integration of RTD&I activities into regional development strategies.

Evaluations also highlight a certain number of critical aspects, like the need for better upgrading of existing R&TD capacities, better targeting of measures and more transparent selection criteria and the need to foster a climate of greater systematic evaluation of results and impact. More generally, they provide arguments in favour of a clearer shift towards measures focusing on innovation, the quality of human resources and networking of players, in particular SMEs, at transregional and transnational level.

### **Environment**

The study developed a methodology for assessing both the environmental impacts of Structural Funds programmes and the extent to which these programmes are contributing towards sustainable development. The methodology, which can be applied using step-by-step guides to any stage of the evaluation process (*ex ante*, mid-term and *ex post*), was tested in a series of 18 EU-wide case studies.

Case-study findings indicate that most Structural Funds assistance follows a "business-as-usual" development path, aiming for economic growth within the current context of environmental regulation. Other development paths with fewer environmental impacts (e.g. the use of cleaner technologies or the adoption of alternative approaches to transport and energy) were less common among case-study programmes. However, formal environmental-impact appraisals were found to be a feature of many larger projects whilst Objective 2 programmes were, in general, quite positive in terms of moving towards environmental sustainability.

The evaluation recommends that the *ex ante* evaluation of future programmes should include an analysis of regional strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, addressing both environmental and economic issues. In addition, it proposes that programme measures be categorised and analysed by development path at several stages during the life of the programme and that environmental considerations such as eco-efficiency be taken into account during project selection.

### **Equal opportunities in ESF operations**

The assessors' main conclusion is that, while the programming documents fully incorporate the guidelines in favour of equal opportunities, they appear therein by way of an intention or in marginal provisions. The programming documents distinguish more clearly between certain groups of women who are victims of exclusion, but women continue to be seen as a homogeneous category in background statistics and monitoring data.

Many observations made during the evaluation carried out in the early 1990's are still valid, i.e. women's low profile in programming documents, the fact that women are taken into account solely in connection with the specific priorities in Objective 3 and in the Objective 1 OP on human resources, the marginal position and slight impact of specific measures, the over-representation of women in training measures, the fact that measures part-financed by the ESF perpetuate existing discrimination on the labour market and in employment, the under-utilisation of measures to reconcile family and professional life, and lastly the positive nature of assistance provided for in the Now Strand of the Employment Initiative.

As compared with the previous period, gender breakdown has improved in both background data and data on programming and implementation, subject naturally to variations from one Member State, and particularly from one Objective, to another. Secondly, there is a general tendency for women to be under-represented in ESF measures. Lastly, a constant observed in comparison with the preceding period is the driving force represented by Community assistance.

### **Partnership**

The evaluation confirms the positive contribution of partnership in two important aspects. Firstly, it has enabled the impact of the Structural Funds to adapt to the variety of institutional contexts and has enhanced development priorities by relating them to citizens' needs. The contribution of partnership has also been important in the management and implementation phase by virtue of its benefits in bringing greater transparency, heightening the visibility of measures, improving organisational coordination and providing a degree of innovation and flexibility to offset some administrative inertia, as well as greater efficiency through better selection of projects.

However, its role should be strengthened with regard to the transfer of good practice, monitoring and evaluation systems and efficiency of programme management.

A strong point of the evaluation is the way it has highlighted a variety of forms and structures of partnership, which may complicate management. This risk could, in the assessors' opinion, be overcome through the introduction of a single partnership structure for each programme and distinguishing between the roles of the various partners and their capacity to influence decisions during each programming phase.

The evaluation also comes out in favour of a wide "inclusive" partnership, in particular embracing the representatives of local authorities, the beneficiaries and certain NGOs. However, partnership along such lines could have adverse, or even counterproductive, effects if it were to create conflicts of interest or sterile participation by certain partners.

While recognising the extent to which the development and maturity of partnership varies from one Member State to another depending on their traditions and special circumstances, the evaluation provides information that is useful for making partnership more effective, in particular by stressing the need to clarify the role and responsibilities of the various partners in compliance with the principle of subsidiarity.

### 3.3. OTHER EVALUATION WORK CARRIED OUT OR UNDER WAY

Under the ERDF, evaluation work was carried out in response to one-off requests or concerned specific measures falling outside the standard programming of structural assistance (Article 10). At the request of the European Parliament, an evaluation on the "La Gomera" OP was also carried out to analyse the environmental compatibility of certain road and airport infrastructure.

The evaluation of the European Community Business and Innovation Centres (EC-BIC) provided a certain number of important lessons regarding their future under the Structural Funds. Most BICs achieved satisfactory results as regards the supply of advisory and support services for SMEs. However, only in a few regions were they able to support the creation of new high-tech enterprises. In practical terms, it is proposed incorporating the most successful BICs into programmes and rechanneling them towards the provision of support for innovation on market terms. The BIC network should also continue to develop so exchanges of experience can continue.

Evaluations were also conducted on a certain number of innovative measures financed under Article 10 and relating to interregional cooperation (Ecos-Ouverture, Pacte-Recite) and on measures to promote innovation and the information society: (*ex post*) evaluation of regional technological plans, (mid-term) evaluation of RIS and the Wolf pilot project<sup>4</sup>. These evaluations sought to draw lessons from such trials in order to take them into account in the preparation of the new programming phase and, where appropriate, to encourage the dissemination of the best practices identified.

As for the ESF, following the mid-term evaluation and in view of the life cycle of programmes, the Commission and the Member States decided to launch a final evaluation in partnership of the programmes in progress. The evaluation will be conducted by an external assessor and must be completed by mid-1999. Work is currently under way in the Member States (at national and regional level) and comprises 25 evaluations for Objective 1, 42 for Objective 3, 17 for Objective 4 and 38 for the Community Initiatives. The objectives of the evaluation are as follows:

- to update and supplement the mid-term evaluation report;
- to gauge the scope and impact of the mid-term review;
- to provide an initial evaluation of the impact of the programmes;
- to prepare the ground for the *ex post* evaluation;
- to provide information of use in the next programming period.

The Commission also commenced an evaluation of the Employment and Adapt Community Initiatives with three goals, namely to compile reports on the final evaluations undertaken in the Member States, to develop a method for the innovation, transnational and "mainstreaming" aspects, and to analyse transnational partnerships from a Community viewpoint.

In the field of rural development, the *ex post* evaluation of the Leader I Initiative ended with the presentation of the final report. The evaluation underlines those aspects that made the Initiative a success, i.e. extended partnership grouping partners representative at local level, adjustment of the measures to a small-scale, significant area in which to develop an integrated action plan, flexibility in financing with the use of global grants, autonomy of action for the groups, development of "vertical" partnership, participation in various networks, including the Europe-wide network, etc. The report also puts forward various recommendations for the future, including the need to maintain an adequate

<sup>4</sup> Project launched in 1995 by DG XVI to explore the opportunities for Internet in the less-developed regions.

territorial dimension, further development of the objectives and strategies of the groups' action plans, preferably to establish mixed (public/private) partnerships, greater participation in exchanges, stricter monitoring and evaluation using uniform, comparative methods. The evaluation also provides quantitative data on measures carried out in the various fields and on the number of jobs created and maintained.

### 3.4. METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF EVALUATION

Besides the development of evaluation methods and tools, in particular under the Means programme, in 1998 stress was laid on the need for better dissemination of the results of evaluations and the good practices that they have helped to identify. Communication instruments will be put in place to ensure that this is achieved more effectively, thereby reflecting the effectiveness of structural assistance more faithfully.

#### **The Means programme**

Launched in 1995, the Means (Méthode d'évaluation des actions à nature structurelle - method of evaluating structural measures) programme was brought to fruition with the drafting of a compendium of methodological guides. These comprise six volumes:

Volume 1: Evaluating socio-economic programmes, Evaluation design and management; Volume 2: Evaluating socio-economic programmes, Selection and use of indicators for monitoring and evaluation; Volume 3: Evaluating socio-economic programmes, Principal evaluation techniques and tools; Volume 4: Evaluating socio-economic programmes, Technical solutions for evaluating in partnership; Volume 5: Evaluating socio-economic programmes, Transversal evaluations of impacts on the environment, employment and other intervention priorities; Volume 6: Evaluating socio-economic programmes, Glossary of 300 concepts and technical terms.

These will be published in 1999 under the aegis of the Commission.

#### **Communication and dissemination of best practices**

The main communications events included the European Conference on Evaluation, held in Seville in March 1998, which brought together over 500 participants. As a result of this event, which was a real success, around ten evaluations were identified as of value as examples with regard to methodological quality and interaction with the partner administration.

From the best practices viewpoint, there was the seminar on the European competition for employment held in April 1998, which enabled the ten best projects for creating jobs under Objective 2 to be identified.

#### **Technical assistance measures**

In connection with the preparation of the new programming phase, two documents on methodology were drawn up by the Commission. The first document covers the *ex ante* evaluation of assistance in 2000-06, which is to serve as a basis for drafting plans and programmes to improve the quality and impact. The second relates to monitoring and evaluation indicators, which must be properly defined and expressed suitably in quantitative terms with regard to the objectives laid down at each level of programming (priority and measures). Thanks to this work, it should be possible to respond in time to the Member States' needs to draw up their own programmes.

**The institutional framework**

The dialogue with the Member States continued at two meetings in 1998 of the technical group on assessment. Subjects covered included the mid-term review of operations and the initial results of thematic evaluations. The representatives of the Member States were kept up to date regularly on progress in and the results of evaluation work.

**CHAPTER 4:**

**BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION, FINANCIAL CHECKS AND VERIFICATION OF  
ADDITIONALITY**

#### 4.1. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FUNDS IN 1998 - ALL PROGRAMMING PERIODS

The aim of this section is to look at overall budget implementation in 1998 as a whole and in terms of both the current programming period (1994-99) and previous periods.

##### Source and implementation of commitment appropriations in 1998 (€ million)

	CSF ERDF	CSF ESF	CSF EAGGF	CSF FIFG	Community Initiatives	Transitional measures*	Anti-fraud	Imple- mentation	TOTAL
Initial budget	14.000,40	8.628,05	4.183,1	464,2	2.856,1	346,4	0,75	3,00	14.000,40
Transfer of appropriations	129,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-89,00	-40,00	0,00	0,00	-129,00
Amending and supplementary budget	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total appropriations 1998	14.129,40	8.628,05	4.183,10	464,20	2.767,10	306,40	0,75	3,00	30.482,00
Appropriations reconstituted	0,00	105,41	0,00	0,00	13,51	0,00	0,00	0,00	118,92
Appropriations reused	18,21	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	18,21
Appropriations carried over	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,65	0,00	0,00	4,65
Appropriations blocked	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Appropriations available	#VALUE!	8.733,46	4.183,10	464,20	2.780,61	311,05	0,75	3,00	30.623,77
Implementation	14.139,07	8.733,46	4.183,10	451,37	2.597,37	281,41	0,75	2,50	30.389,02
Implementation rate	#VALUE!	100%	100%	97%	93%	90%	100%	83%	99%
Appropriations not implemented	8,54	0,00	0,00	12,83	183,24	29,64	0,00	0,50	234,76
Appropriations carried over to 1999	8,54	0,00	0,00	0,00	20,40	0,00	0,00	0,00	28,94
Decommitments excluding appropriations reconstituted	0,00	60,83	10,59	0,01	12,40	0,00	0,00	0,00	83,80
Appropriations entered in budgets for future years	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Decommitments	161,90	207,00	197,70	17,40	40,59	61,75	0,06	0,00	686,50

\* This heading covers transitional and innovative measures and technical assistance (section 2.1.9)

As in 1997, only a small quantity of appropriations (€ 4.65 million) was carried over to 1998. Although some commitment appropriations were reconstituted or reused, the amounts were quite limited when compared to the initial allocations: € 118.9 million in reconstituted appropriations and € 18.2 million in reused appropriations.

The Commission may - by way of exception - reconstitute commitment appropriations corresponding to previous decommitments where it proves essential to implement the programme initially envisaged, unless the current financial year's budget contains available funds for that purpose. For 1998 the reconstituted appropriations derive exclusively from the ESF - the vast majority from Objective 2 (€ 102.1 million), the remainder from Objective 3 and the Horizon strand of the Employment Community Initiative. The additional € 102.1 million for Objective 2 did not prevent all of the available commitment appropriations from being implemented. The reconstitution of € 13.5 million in commitment appropriations for Horizon is likewise justified, since all the appropriations available under Horizon (including those reconstituted) were committed.

The reused appropriations represent revenue from the repayment of advances by recipients of Community aid (in the case of payments not due or non-implementation of the measures planned). In 1998 reused appropriations amounted to € 18.2 million and concerned only the ERDF (Objective 2).

A number of internal transfers concerning "new" appropriations for 1998 were made but did not affect the overall balance of appropriations available under the Funds as a whole. The balances of the internal transfers made resulted in the following situation: € 129 million in commitment appropriations was transferred from the Community Initiatives (- € 89 million) and pilot projects (- € 40 million) to ERDF CSFs (+ € 129 million). Apart from internal operations (between CSFs and between CIs), the vast majority of commitment appropriation transfers were to ERDF Objective 1 CSFs. It is also important to note that € 948 million in commitment appropriations (and € 1 258 million in payment appropriations) was transferred from Objective 2 CSFs to other Objectives, mainly to Objective 1 CSFs. That did not prevent Objective 1 and the ERDF from committing all the appropriations available. By contrast, transfers from the CIs and pilot projects were justified by their weaker implementation levels (CIs: 93% of available appropriations committed; pilot projects: 90%), even after the transfers.

In all, only € 234.76 million in commitments was not implemented in 1998 (as against € 1 393.85 million in 1997). Of that total, 78% was due to the Community Initiatives - which nevertheless considerably improved their implementation rate (see section 2.1.8). The resulting overall implementation rate for commitment appropriations (CSFs, CIs and pilot projects) was over 99% (as against 95% in 1997).

### Commitments in 1998 (excluding decommitments and carryovers - € million)

	TOTAL	%	CSF						Total CSF	Community Initiatives	Transitional measures*	
			Obj. 1	Obj. 2	Obj. 3	Obj. 4	Obj. 5(a)	Obj. 5(b)				Obj. 6
Total available	30.478,25		19.308,14	2.061,70	2.635,69	621,15	1.168,99	1.421,89	187,19	27.404,75	2.767,10	306,40
Total implemented	30.248,64	100%	19.294,50	2.060,37	2.635,69	621,15	1.162,69	1.421,89	187,19	27.383,37	2.583,86	281,41
%	99,25%		100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	93%	92%
ERDF	15.781,36	52%	11.767,28	1.609,55				632,73	111,29	14.120,86	1.476,90	183,60
ESF	9.617,42	32%	4.670,18	450,82	2.635,69	621,15		226,35	23,85	8.628,05	926,22	63,15
EAGGF	4.366,60	14%	2.502,81				1.066,29	562,80	51,20	4.183,10	175,29	8,21
FIFG	483,28	2%	354,23				96,30		0,85	451,37	5,44	26,45
%	100%		64%	7%	9%	2%	4%	5%	1%	91%	9%	1%

\* This heading covers transitional and innovative measures and technical assistance (section 2.1.9)

Implementation levels for commitments under the CSFs came to 100% for all Objectives except Objective 5(a) (99%), owing to slight under-implementation for Objective 5(a) fisheries (97%), which did not affect the overall level. It should be noted that in 1998 implementation of commitments for innovative measures and technical assistance continued the improvement shown in 1997 (92% of appropriations were committed, as against 87% in 1997 and just 54% in 1996).

### Payments in 1998 (excluding carryovers - € million)

	TOTAL	%	CSF						Total CSF	Community Initiatives	Transitional measures*	
			Obj. 1	Obj. 2	Obj. 3	Obj. 4	Obj. 5(a)	Obj. 5(b)				Obj. 6
Total available	26.066,11		16.466,29	1.600,77	2.315,89	500,00	900,85	1.400,63	144,59	23.329,01	2.451,10	286,00
Total implemented	25.790,71	100%	16.446,06	1.600,45	2.315,89	500,00	900,79	1.400,63	144,59	23.308,40	2.271,57	210,73
%	98,94%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	93%	74%
ERDF	13.338,57	52%	9.921,07	1.095,33				677,00	82,96	11.776,36	1.455,29	106,93
ESF	8.326,13	32%	4.056,80	505,11	2.315,89	500,00		203,63	21,37	7.602,80	655,73	67,60
EAGGF	3.688,10	14%	2.160,00				802,74	519,99	38,76	3.521,49	151,16	15,45
FIFG	437,90	2%	308,19				98,05		1,51	407,75	9,40	20,75
%	100%		64%	6%	9%	2%	3%	5%	1%	90%	9%	1%

\* This heading covers transitional and innovative measures and technical assistance (section 2.1.9)

As in 1997, payments under the CSFs were implemented in full for all Objectives. The improvement also applied to the Community Initiatives (93% of payment appropriations implemented, as against 90% the previous year) and to innovative measures and technical assistance (74%, as against 65% in 1997).



**Payments in 1998 for assistance preceding the current programming period (including carryovers - € million)**

	Objective 1					Objective 2			Obj. 3	Objective 5(a)			
	ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	Fisheries	Total	ERDF	ESF	Total	ESF	EAGGF	Fisheries	Total	
< 1994	111,39	106,43	40,30	14,90	273,02	115,74	0,15	115,89	1,07	10,02	-	10,02	
1989-1993	91,93	106,16	40,30	14,90	253,29	115,74	0,15	115,89	1,07	10,02	-	10,02	
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,12	-	0,12	
DK	-	-	-	-	-	0,91	-	0,91	-	-	-	-	
D	-	-	-	-	-	30,18	-	30,18	1,07	0,09	-	0,09	
EL	19,08	15,05	-	2,23	36,36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
E	22,78	18,59	0,93	4,87	47,17	5,09	-	5,09	-	1,80	-	1,80	
F	8,69	0,08	8,72	0,79	18,29	48,15	0,15	48,30	-	7,53	-	7,53	
IRL	11,38	0,54	3,61	0,91	16,44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
I	29,95	70,90	12,42	5,54	118,81	0,25	-	0,25	-	0,49	-	0,49	
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NL	-	-	-	-	-	5,76	-	5,76	-	-	-	-	
P	0,04	1,00	14,62	0,55	16,21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UK	-	-	-	-	-	25,41	-	25,41	-	-	-	-	
Comm.	0,00	-	-	-	0,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

	Objective 5(b)				Community Initiatives				TOTAL (1)				
	ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	Total	ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	Total	ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	Fisheries	
< 1994	33,54	6,69	15,98	56,20	91,01	4,85	3,01	98,86	351,68	119,18	69,30	14,90	555,07
1989-1993	33,54	6,69	15,98	56,20	91,01	4,85	3,01	98,86	332,22	118,91	69,30	14,90	535,34
B	2,47	-	-	2,47	-	-	-	-	2,47	-	-	0,12	2,59
DK	-	-	-	-	0,18	0,03	0,14	0,35	1,09	0,03	0,14	-	1,26
D	17,12	3,67	-	20,79	3,13	-	-	3,13	50,43	4,74	0,09	-	55,26
EL	-	-	-	-	-	4,82	-	4,82	19,08	19,87	-	2,23	41,18
E	-	-	2,13	2,13	20,97	-	-	20,97	48,84	18,59	4,86	4,87	77,17
F	11,22	3,02	13,85	28,09	7,51	-	2,84	10,35	75,57	3,25	32,93	0,79	112,55
IRL	-	-	-	-	4,31	-	-	4,31	15,70	0,54	3,61	0,91	20,75
I	-	-	-	-	42,58	-	-	42,58	72,78	70,90	12,90	5,54	162,12
L	-	-	-	-	1,71	-	0,04	1,74	1,71	-	0,04	-	1,74
NL	-	-	-	-	0,07	-	-	0,07	5,82	-	-	-	5,82
P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,04	1,00	14,62	0,55	16,21
UK	2,73	-	-	2,73	5,50	-	-	5,50	33,64	-	-	-	33,64
Comm.	-	-	-	-	5,04	-	-	5,04	5,04	-	-	-	5,04

(1) No payments were made under Objective 4.

A relatively significant volume of payments was still being made in 1998 for assistance approved before 1994: € 555 million in all (i.e. 2.2% of overall payments made during the year). This amount is, however, half the 1997 figure. Also, over 96% of these payments relate to commitments from the immediately preceding period (1989-93). Payments on "old" (pre-1989) commitments are therefore minimal (less than € 20 million). It should be noted that virtually half the payments for previous assistance were made in respect of two Member States: Italy and France. These payments relate to completion work on programmes from the first programming period (particularly Objective 1 programmes for Italy).

**Outstanding appropriations at 31 December 1998 (€ million)**

		Obj. 1	Obj. 2	Obj. 3	Obj. 4	Obj. 5(a)	Obj. 5(b)	Obj. 6	Total CSF	CI	Transitional measures	Anti-fraud measures	Implementation	TOTAL end 1998	%
		Total outstanding end 1998 (A+B+C)	ERDF	19.262,04	3.700,27	2.621,37	540,21	1.131,56	1.136,22	171,23	28.562,91	4.194,64	600,08	0,56	2,63
1998 appropriations outstanding (A)	ERDF	13.121,98	1.454,32	1.841,92	334,26	853,15	714,16	125,50	18.445,28	1.623,67	204,49	0,40	1,84	20.275,68	61%
	ESF	8.070,24	1.199,29	-	-	-	288,26	71,25	9.629,08	-	-	-	-	-	-
	EAGGF	2.747,83	255,03	1.841,92	334,26	-	100,20	23,85	5.303,09	-	-	-	-	-	-
	RIFG	2.107,69	-	-	-	798,56	325,69	30,19	3.262,13	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994-97 appropriations outstanding (B)	ERDF	4.660,09	1.975,09	737,51	205,95	269,06	315,15	45,73	8.208,59	2.248,92	191,72	0,16	0,79	10.650,19	32%
	ESF	3.150,90	1.644,49	-	-	-	145,47	5,30	4.946,16	-	-	-	-	-	-
	EAGGF	893,63	330,60	737,51	205,95	-	56,86	8,90	2.233,46	-	-	-	-	-	-
	RIFG	537,20	-	-	-	209,48	112,82	31,08	890,57	-	-	-	-	-	-
pre-1994 appropriations outstanding (C)	ERDF	1.479,97	270,86	41,94	-	9,35	106,91	-	1.909,04	322,05	203,97	0,00	0,00	2.434,95	7%
	ESF	1.109,66	256,70	-	-	-	62,02	-	1.428,38	-	-	-	-	-	-
	EAGGF	291,52	14,17	41,94	-	-	11,86	-	359,49	-	-	-	-	-	-
	RIFG	42,92	-	-	-	9,35	33,03	-	85,29	-	-	-	-	-	-
	RIFG	35,88	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,88	-	-	-	-	-	-

Outstanding appropriations represent the difference between commitments entered into and the corresponding payments settled. In 1998 outstanding appropriations relating to years preceding 1994 represented only 7% of all outstanding appropriations, while the proportion was still 12% at the end of 1997 and 19% at the end of 1996. This continued reduction is because a very large number of programmes were closed in 1998 (see table, line 4).

The overall annual increase in outstanding appropriations is 13%, i.e. 10% more than in the previous year (see table, line 1).

### Changes in outstanding appropriation (€ million)

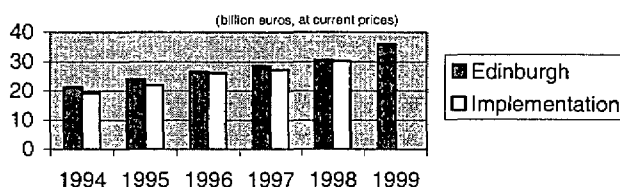
(Current prices)	TOTAL end 1998	%	TOTAL end 1997	%	TOTAL end 1996	%	TOTAL end 1995	%	TOTAL end 1994	%
1 <b>Total amount outstanding (A+B+C)</b>	33.360,83	100%	29.418,09	100%	26.640,43	100%	23.529,46	100%	19.324,88	100%
Annual change		+13%		+10%		+13%		+22%		-
2 <b>Appropriations outstanding for the year (A)</b>	20.275,68	61%	17.326,93	59%	14.997,37	56%	12.030,77	51%	9.009,96	47%
Annual change		+17%		+16%		+25%		+34%		-
3 <b>Appropriations outstanding for 1994-year (B)*</b>	10.650,19	32%	8.631,81	29%	6.503,17	24%	3.880,02	16%	-	0%
Annual change		+23%		+33%		+68%		-		-
4 <b>Pre-1994 appropriations outstanding (C)</b>	2.434,95	7%	3.459,36	12%	5.139,90	19%	7.618,68	32%	10.315,10	53%
Annual change		-30%		-33%		-33%		-26%		-

\* Appropriations from 1994 to year preceding that of the report

### Implementation of the Funds and financial perspective ("Edinburgh" programming)

Overall improvement is bringing budget implementation more closely into line with the financial perspective set by the Edinburgh European Council in 1992, under which 21.5% of commitment appropriations were still to be implemented in 1999. Actual implementation at 31 December 1998 showed that 25.3% of commitment appropriations were to be implemented in 1999.

#### Comparison between "Edinburgh" programming and outturn



## 4.2. ON-THE-SPOT CHECKS CARRIED OUT BY THE FUNDS, FINANCIAL CONTROL AND THE ANTI-FRAUD UNIT

As part of SEM 2000 (Sound and Efficient Management), in 1997 the Commission introduced new measures aimed at specifying the nature of Structural Fund checks on expenditure eligible for part-financing, laying down standards to be met by Member States and applying net financial corrections (see Ninth Annual Report - 1997).

### • THE ERDF

In 1998 22 on-the-spot checks were carried out to establish the existence and effectiveness of systems for monitoring and checking programmes and the reliability of information sent to the Commission (particularly expenditure certificates). These checks also sought to establish the correct use of ERDF funds.

The checks detected a number of irregularities - some isolated, others systematic - affecting the reliability of the expenditure certificates which provide the basis for the advances paid by the Commission. As a result of Regulation (EC) No 2064/97 of 15 October 1997, which lays down the financial control standards to be met by Member States, the number of systematic errors has fallen considerably but expenditure certificates sometimes include items not eligible for ERDF part-financing (for example, the salaries of civil servants in ministries or other public bodies); some expenditure declared as having been effected was in fact only estimated expenditure; expenditure certificates are sometimes sent to the Commission without having been checked sufficiently, which may result in formal irregularities. Furthermore, in some regions the Community rules on public procurement are not always observed and progress is not always properly monitored.

Following these checks, the Commission takes the requisite steps to monitor and correct the irregularities detected. Correction usually involves deducting the amount considered ineligible for the programme concerned. In 1998 14 missions had to be cancelled owing to lack of staff.

- **THE ESF**

In 1998 the Commission carried out 65 missions to check on the use of assistance from the ESF. They were based on the annual programme agreed in partnership with the Member States in 1997 and were discussed in advance with the national inspection authorities. Checks may be of two types: system checks and procedure checks. The former relate to the programme management systems introduced by the national authorities, while the latter apply to project coordinators.

System checks were carried out on technical assistance programmes in a wide range of Member States, in order to obtain an overview of how technical assistance appropriations are being used. In 1998 checks were carried out for the first time on Community Initiatives by checking all project partners. This makes it possible to assess measures' transnational nature and impact. Special attention was also paid to ESF pilot projects (Article 6 of the ESF Regulation). The main problems identified were lack of publicity, lack of audit trails and the fact that the systems set up to manage ESF assistance often do not meet the Commission's needs (for example, as regards identifying national part-financing). The main comments on eligibility concern expenditure on equipment, general costs and certain income which was not taken into account.

At the request of the Member States' several training sessions were held in 1998 on DG V's auditing method. These enabled cooperation between the departments responsible for checks to be improved and experience to be shared in a worthwhile manner.

- **EAGGF GUIDANCE SECTION**

In 1998 13 inspection visits were carried out to check the use made of EAGGF Guidance Section appropriations managed by the Member States. The main aims were to assess the management and audit systems used, check that the financial and accounting reports and actual implementation complied with Community rules, and that decision to grant assistance and the expenditure were declared to the EAGGF Guidance Section. As broad a representation as possible of the regions and authorities involved was sought.

Some types of irregularity were detected in many Member States and in respect of many measures. They included non-compliance with Community public procurement rules, granting aid for expenditure which, by virtue of its nature or date of payment, was not eligible, substantial delays in making payments to those receiving assistance, lack of publicity and information on Community part-financing, inadequate checks and incorrect use of conversion rates. The deficiencies in the systems for managing payments were drawn to the attention of the authorities concerned. After these problems had been detected, expenditure declarations were revised downward and Community part-financing reduced where necessary.

Particular attention was paid to measures managed directly by the Commission (pilot projects under Article 8) and a comparatively large number of inspections (24) was carried out, which enabled the Commission to take a number of decisions to recover assistance granted for those projects.

### **Inspections by the Commission's Financial Control**

In 1998 the Commission's Financial Control carried out 48 inspection visits. Some of these were organised jointly, either with the departments managing assistance at Community level or with national inspection bodies. The visits covered both systems audits and on-the-spot project inspections. The breakdown by Fund was as follows: ESF 21, ERDF 15, EAGGF Guidance Section 9 and FIFG 3. They related to all of the Objectives as well as to a number of Community Initiatives (Leader II, Interreg II, Adapt). Financial Control also carried out 12 inspection visits relating to pilot projects and 3 visits in connection with the direct award of contracts.

The main findings of the ESF visits were:

- failure to comply with the regulatory requirements on publicising measures;
- too few - or no - inspections of part-financed measures;
- lack of transparency in programme selection criteria;
- failure to comply with the deadlines laid down for transferring advances and payments to beneficiaries.

The 15 ERDF visits were made to 11 Member States. Those not covered by the 1998 inspection programme (Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg and Sweden) have been included in the 1999 inspection schedule. The points most frequently noted were:

- difficulties in identifying declared expenditure in the accounting systems for final beneficiaries;
- failure to comply with the Community Directives on public procurement;
- audit trail deficiencies which made it difficult to monitor financial flows between the Community budget and final beneficiaries.

The EAGGF Guidance Section visits detected:

- deficiencies in the management and inspection system;
- part-financing of ineligible expenditure (such as the salaries of permanent civil servants);
- unlawful deductions;
- administrative errors resulting from overestimation of expenditure declared to the Commission.

Three visits were carried out in connection with fisheries (FIFG, Pesca and Regulation (EEC) No 4028/86 (joint ventures)). The main problems identified were:

- deficiencies with regard to publicising measures in the manner provided for in Article 23 of the Coordination Regulation;
- using public aid to part-finance expenditure on permanent civil servants' salaries;
- lack of organisation, or organisational deficiencies, in the accounting system for final beneficiaries.

In response to a request by the European Parliament, Financial Control carried out three visits in connection with the direct award of contracts in order to check on the contracts concerned and the work undertaken by two large Technical Assistance Offices (TAOs) and their partners. The visits identified deficiencies relating to contracts and management procedures, and those concerned were asked to take corrective measures.

Financial Control carried out 12 visits (seven in cooperation with the anti-fraud unit) relating to projects part-financed under the articles of the ESF, EAGGF Guidance Section and ERDF Regulations covering pilot and demonstration projects. The visits uncovered two instances of fraud concerning research part-financed by the EAGGF. The audit findings in the other cases were sent to the anti-fraud unit for commencement of legal proceedings and to the authorising Directorates-General for application of the procedure laid down in Article 24 of the Coordination Regulation in order to recover the amounts unduly paid.

### **Investigations by the anti-fraud unit**

In 1998 the Commission's anti-fraud unit launched 40 new investigations into fraud or suspected fraud and carried out 33 inspection visits relating to structural measures, either by itself or jointly with the departments concerned. More than a third of the visits related to investigations begun in 1997 as well as to new cases concerning pilot and demonstration projects financed under Article 8 of the EAGGF Regulation (see section 2.1.9). Investigations uncovered business networks set up by proprietors in order to obtain Community funding. The investigations were also extended to projects financed under Article 10 of the ERDF Regulation over the previous period (1989-1993). These revealed some deficiencies as regards selection criteria, management and project monitoring in the Member States. Other investigations were carried out into the checking of supporting documents, invoices, the charging of expenditure and the eligibility of measures.

Member States notified to the Commission under Regulation (EC) No 1681/94 some 407 cases of irregularities or fraud in 1989 involving a total of € 42 838 000. These figures show an increase in the number of irregularities notified compared with previous years, while some Member States are fulfilling their obligations under the legislation only in part. However, it should be noted that the amounts involved are shrinking (irregularities totalled € 55.9 million in 1997) and that the irregularities notified do not necessarily involve fraud, since fraud entails proven intent.

Significant progress was noted in 1998 regarding application of Article 5 of that Regulation, which requires Member States to notify the Commission in each case of the action taken following the detection of an irregularity. There are, however, still some notified cases which have not been followed up, although they have already been closed at national level.

Lastly, it should be pointed out that the anti-fraud unit - in addition to carrying out and coordinating operational investigations at Community level - provides any technical assistance required in order to facilitate coordination of investigations by national authorities, both administrative and judicial.

## **4.3. VERIFICATION OF THE ADDITIONALITY**

Additionality is a general principle governing the Structural Funds' operation. Its purpose is to prevent the Funds' resources from merely serving to replace national structural aid. In practical terms, this means that each Member State must - for each Objective and in all the regions concerned - maintain its public or similar structural expenditure at least at the same level as during the previous programming period.

Although Member States are required to submit financial data annually on compliance with additionality in their respective programmes, it should be noted that this timetable is not always observed in practice.

For Objective 1, which represents almost 70% of the Structural Funds, updated tables were received from nine of the 11 eligible Member States (France and Belgium did not provide tables). Greece has not yet supplied the requisite data. The Commission also asked Spain to provide more detailed data in relation to the additionality tables, and these are still outstanding. Lastly, there are some problems of form as regards the latest data supplied by Austria.

For Objective 6, only Sweden supplied updated information for 1998.

As regards Objective 2, most of the 12 Member States concerned supplied updated information. However, no update was received from Denmark, Italy or Luxembourg. Spain has not yet provided the additional data requested. Some problems of form in relation to Austria have not yet been resolved.

For the areas eligible under Objective 5(b), eight of the 12 Member States concerned (Germany, Spain, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Austria, Sweden, Finland and Italy) provided updated information. Further data are expected from Spain. Austria provided more detailed information than previously.

**CHAPTER 5 :**

**COORDINATION WITH OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The Council Regulation coordinating the Structural Funds (EEC) No 2083/93 stipulates that the Commission must ensure coordination and consistency between the Funds and assistance from the other financial instruments such as the Cohesion Fund, the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and other operations with a structural purpose. Coordination is to be achieved without compromising the aims of the other instruments.

### 5.1. COHESION FUND

The aim of the Cohesion Fund is to promote economic and social cohesion providing assistance in tandem with the Structural Funds. The Cohesion Fund Regulation stipulates that it may contribute to financing project stages which are financially and technically independent. The Regulation also stipulates that no expenditure can simultaneously qualify for aid from the Cohesion and Structural Funds. To avoid any overlap between Community assistance from different sources, stages that can be identified separately are defined using physical indicators. Those responsible for managing the Cohesion Fund regularly organise inter-departmental meetings with the other financial instruments, the ERDF in particular, to ensure the best coordination possible.

To harmonise the approach used as much as possible, the information requested from the Member States on major projects financed by the ERDF (those whose total cost exceeds € 50 million) are the same as those requested for projects financed by the Cohesion Fund.

As regards information, every year the Commission draws up an environmental report for the European Parliament on the major projects financed by the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund whose total cost is greater than 50 million € (see list of ERDF major projects at Annex 5).

### 5.2. THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK (EIB)

In 1998, EIB lending increased by 12.7% over 1997 (as against rates of increase of 12.6% in 1997 and 8.5% in 1996). The volume of loans contracted in the Union reached € 25.1 billion as against € 23 billion in 1997 (up 9.4%). Loans were granted in all the Member States, but the main beneficiaries were Germany (20.6% of loans), Italy (17.5%), Spain (12.6%), the United Kingdom (12.2%) and France (11.3%). Loans in Germany and Italy increased substantially (urban regeneration and hospitals in Germany, particularly the eastern Länder; high-speed trains and telecommunications in Italy).

Investments in the disadvantaged regions of the Union grew strongly compared with 1997 (by 13.4%) and accounted for about 71% of the Bank's total loans within the Union. Loans for Objective 1 regions increased slightly (38% of the total) over 1997, when they had fallen by 36%. Loans in the Cohesion countries (Spain, Portugal, Greece, Ireland) amounted to € 4.4 billion (€ 4 billion in 1997).

Loans under PASA (Amsterdam special action programme) for health and education increased to € 1.39 billion, as compared with € 479 million in 1997. Under the SMEs facility, € 560 million was approved for venture-capital operations.

#### **EIB – Funding for regional development (€ million)**

	1998	1997	1996	1995
Total activity in the Union (1)	23.284	21.521	19.810	17.782
Regional development	71%	67%	70%	68%
(of which Objective 1)	38%	36%	49%	46%

(1) Amount of finance granted (i.e. individual loans signed and appropriations allocated for current global loans)



### 5.3. THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT FUND

The European Investment Fund specialises in the grant of guarantees and in capital transactions (equity financing) to support medium and long-term investment in two essential sectors for the Union: trans-European networks, where it strives to facilitate partnership between the public and private sectors, and small firms, where its role is to facilitate their access to funding at a reasonable cost. It is thus an instrument serving the Union's general economic development, with no particular focus on cohesion. Nevertheless, because its effects are felt throughout the Community, it also benefits regions undergoing restructuring or whose development is lagging behind.

In 1998, the loan volume guaranteed amounted to € 486 million. Of this, € 311 million went on trans-European networks and € 174 million on small firms. Assistance now goes to all the 15 Member States, but three of them (Italy, the United Kingdom and France) account for about 55% of the contracts signed.

#### “Growth and environment” pilot project

Under this project launched by the European Parliament the EIF provides guarantees free of charge to financial intermediaries for loans to finance environmental investments by small firms. By the end of 1998, the EIF had signed 27 agreements of this type in all the Member States.

#### European mechanism for technologies (MET)

The Amsterdam European Council in June 1997 asked the EIB, in cooperation with the EIF, to establish a facility to finance high-technology projects in small firms. The EIB therefore instructed the EIF, under the PASA, to invest up to € 125 million over three years in venture-capital funds for small firms developing or using advanced technologies. At the end of 1998, about 49% of that amount had been committed and the rest should be used by the end of 1999.

#### The growth and employment initiative

The Summit on employment held in Luxembourg in November 1997 asked the Commission to propose new financial instruments to help small firms which innovated and created jobs. An initiative with three facilities was proposed:

- financing technological start-ups: the provision of funds to small firms by means of investments in venture-capital funds (in the areas of communications technologies, health, biotechnologies, research centres, etc.). The planned budget is € 150 to 190 million, to be committed by 31 December 2002. The first commitment was made in 1998;
- guarantees for small firms: the EIF provides co-guarantees for public or private projects to improve access to loans for the projects by sharing the risk with national guarantee bodies;
- the Joint European Venture (JEV): this project, managed by the Commission, is to finance technical assistance to encourage the creation of transnational joint ventures involving small firms.

### 5.4. THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY (ECSC)

In preparation for the expiry of the ECSC Treaty in 2002, no new ECSC loans with interest-rate subsidies for conversion investments that create jobs were granted after 30 June 1997 and the ECSC has made no payments since that date.

## 5.5. THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA (EEA)

Under the Agreement on the European Economic Area, a financial mechanism to promote economic and social cohesion in the Community through grants and interest-rate subsidies from the members of the EEA (Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein) was established on 1 January 1994.

Under Protocol 38 to the Agreement, for the period 1994-98 the Mechanism will have funds permitting grants totalling € 500 million to be made and interest-rate subsidies of 2% per year on EIB loans totalling € 1.5 billion to be made.

The beneficiaries of financial assistance from the Mechanism are Greece, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Portugal and the Spanish regions eligible under Objective 1 for 1989-93. The projects part-financed concern mainly the environment, transport, education and training.

A series of report on implementation of the Mechanism has been drawn up, the most recent covering the period 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998<sup>1</sup>.

During 1998, the last year for commitment of this funding, the Financial Mechanism Committee approved grants totalling € 139.5 million for ten projects in Greece, one in Northern Ireland, three in Portugal and four in Spain. The Committee also approved the granting of interest-rate subsidies for EIB loans totalling € 314.7 million for three projects in Spain and one in each of the other four beneficiary countries.

## 5.6. EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Coordination of the Structural Funds with the education and training programmes, particularly Leonardo, continued during 1998. The Commission stepped up coherence and complementarity between these two policies, in accordance with Articles 126 and 127 of the Union Treaty. New policy initiatives to that end were presented in 1998:

- a proposal for a decision establishing the second phase of the Leonardo programme for 2000-04. The proposal includes greater complementarity with structural assistance<sup>2</sup>;
- a Council decision on promoting "European pathways for work-linked training"<sup>3</sup> (including apprenticeships), with introduction of a Europass Training.

## 5.7. COMMUNITY FUNDING FOR TRANS-EUROPEAN NETWORKS

With the Cohesion Fund, the ERDF is one of the main sources of grants to finance the trans-European networks.

A mechanism to improve coordination between the various financial instruments was introduced in 1998, following a recommendation by the TENs Group of Commissioners. This mechanism, which applies to the projects of common interest identified at Essen in 1994, provides for prior coordination between the Commission departments responsible for the budget for the networks and those responsible for the Structural Funds, the EIB and the EIF. This mechanism applies to all three types of network (transport, energy and telecommunications).

<sup>1</sup> COM (1998) 758 final of 15 December 1998.

<sup>2</sup> COM (1998) 330 final, particularly recital 10 and Article 9.

<sup>3</sup> COM (1998) 675 final.

Although the TENs Regulation does not in principle permit a single project to be financed both by the TENs budget and from other Community sources, coordination between the TENs budget and the Structural Funds is important if assistance is to be implemented smoothly: for example, feasibility studies financed through the TENs budget may be followed by support from the Structural Funds and the EIB for the (part-)financing of the actual investment.

Considerable progress was made on various projects in 1998 and on the following in particular:

- some sections of the projects to supply natural gas in Spain, Portugal and Greece were completed and work is continuing on the others;
- work began on constructing an electricity link between Italy and Greece;
- by the end of the year, 25 of the 68 EURO-ISDN telecommunications projects had been completed, including 15 concerning small firms engaged in tourism in the cohesion countries;
- work began on construction of the Catalayud–Riela and Zaragoza–Lleida sections of the TGV Sud (Madrid-Barcelona-Montpellier) ;
- the study for the Newry-Dundalk section of the Ireland-United Kingdom-Benelux road project was completed;
- in Greece construction of several sections of the Pathe (Patras-Athens-Thessaloniki) road was speeded up, establishment of several public-private partnerships is progressing well and calls for tenders have been issued for several sections of the Egnatia route.

**CHAPTER 6:**

**COMPATIBILITY AND COMPLEMENTARITY WITH THE OTHER COMMUNITY  
POLICIES**

Article 7 of the Framework Regulation governing the Structural Funds (Council Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2081/93) requires the measures financed by the Structural Funds, the EIB or another financial instrument to be in conformity with the Treaties, with particular regard to the competition rules and the award of public contracts. Such measures must also be compatible with the Union's other major policies.

Chapter 1.2 ('Development of thematic priorities for cohesion') has already covered the compatibility of the Structural Funds with **employment policy** (point 1.2.1) and with **promoting equal opportunities for men and women** (point 1.2.2), and these subjects will not therefore be examined here.

## 6.1. THE STRUCTURAL FUNDS, THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY (CAP) AND THE COMMON FISHERIES POLICY

Since the Treaty of Rome was signed, **the common agricultural policy** has evolved a great deal, largely owing to significant advances in productivity as a result of improved use of factors of production, progress in research and better use of capital. These developments have led to a rise in agricultural production and have even produced structural surpluses in some sectors, although the share of agriculture in GDP has continued to decline (it now accounts for less than 2% of GDP, against 4% at the start of the 1980s). At the same time rural areas are suffering the effects of globalisation of the economy and are having to adapt to new technologies, in the information sector in particular. If agriculture and forestry are to continue to represent the essential elements of land use, diversification of economic and social activities as part of a global approach to rural development is a key factor in maintaining or restoring the competitiveness of rural areas.

In this context of maintaining competitiveness in the agricultural production sector and the need to maintain viable rural areas, the Commission set out its proposals giving shape to the guidelines developed in the July 1997 Agenda 2000 package.

On 19 March 1998 the Commission submitted to the Council a number of proposals for Regulations on the common market organisations in the cereals, beef and veal and dairy product sectors. Its proposals also included support for rural development incorporating aid for the modernisation of agriculture and to maintain or restore the competitiveness of rural areas while preserving the natural environment and the countryside.

Agriculture has to adapt if it is to achieve sustainable development while following the evolution of the world markets, complying with World Trade Organisation rules, meeting growing pressures in terms of food hygiene and quality, and improving its competitiveness while also preserving natural resources.

Finally, the common agricultural policy also has to ensure a fair standard of living for agricultural populations by safeguarding farm incomes. However, it will also be necessary to promote complementary sources of income and employment, either on holdings themselves through diversification into other activities or off-farm, focusing on the multifunctional nature of rural areas. This will help boost economic and social cohesion, one aspect of which should also involve the conversion of rural areas.

Since 1994, the year marking the integration of the **structural aspect of fisheries** into the Structural Funds, the instruments mobilised to assist fisheries structures have had a dual purpose. On the one hand, they seek to ensure the survival and sustainable development of the common policy by helping the fishing effort to adapt to the resources that are actually there. On the other hand, the instruments help to strengthen economic and social cohesion through aid to reinforce the structure of the fishing industry as a whole: the fleet, aquaculture, processing and marketing of products and port facilities. Furthermore, measures financed by the FIFG in relation to the fishing fleet must comply with the objectives of the Multiannual Guidance Programmes (MGPs), which place restrictions on the fishing

effort of each Member State. In particular aid for the construction of new fishing vessels is authorised only where the annual intermediate objectives of the MGP, and subsequently the final objectives, are observed.

## 6.2. STRUCTURAL FUNDS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

### **The proposals for Regulations governing the Structural Funds and strengthening the environmental dimension**

The proposals for new Structural Funds Regulations for the 2000-06 programming period, adopted by the Commission on 18 March 1998, require more systematic consideration of environmental aspects: sustainable development is presented as an end in itself and as a general principle underlying the Structural Funds, and must be taken into account in the preparation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes. Environmental authorities and NGOs are to form part of this partnership. There are plans for evaluation to include a quantification of environmental criteria; the instruments to suspend payments and make financial corrections must be improved at the same time. Clear reference to the "polluter-pays" principle is also proposed, together with a modulation of aid rates depending on whether or not environmental measures are taken into account.

Finally, to raise awareness of the new Structural Funds rules on the part of those responsible for environmental issues, the Commission has drawn up a guide for *ex ante* environmental appraisal of development or conversion plans. This is intended as an operational tool geared specifically to the environmental constraints of structural policy.

### **Implementation of existing programmes**

The environment is increasingly being incorporated as a basic principle into non-environmental measures. Substantial financing has also been granted to ensure that programmes comply with European legislation, particularly in the fields of waste processing and waste-water treatment, and has made a direct contribution to Member States' implementation of Community Directives in these fields<sup>1</sup>. Delays by the Member States in sending the Commission lists of sites of Community importance under Directive 92/43/EEC (habitats) have led to problems in adopting or implementing programmes.

### **The "greening" of the budget: heading B2-1600:**

At the initiative of the European Parliament, a new budget heading B2-1600, dedicated to sustainable development under the Structural Funds, was established in 1997 with a budget of € 3 million (point 2.1.9). The primary aim of this budget heading is to integrate the environment and sustainable development more firmly into measures benefiting from assistance under the Structural Funds. It concentrates on measures in three main areas<sup>2</sup>:

- development of a methodology and of data to allow better evaluations;
- raising awareness of all concerned about sustainable development and environmental protection (disseminating best practice);
- supporting the application of these principles in planning and implementation at regional and local level;

### **Environmental monitoring of the major projects and programmes:**

Further to the letter of intent of 8 December 1995 signed by Commissioners Monika Wulf-Mathies

<sup>1</sup> Directive 75/442/EEC on waste (OJ L 194, 25.7.1975), as last amended by Directive 91/156/EEC (OJ L 78, 26.3.1991); Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste-water treatment (OJ L 135, 30.5.1991).

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Report to the European Parliament on measures in 1997 and 1998, 26 March 1999.

and Erkki Liikanen, data on the environmental compatibility of major projects funded under the 1997 budget was forwarded to the European Parliament on 6 October 1998 and a list of these projects was published in the Official Journal<sup>3</sup>.

A study, funded under budget heading B2-1600, was commissioned in 1998 under the MEANS programme (methods for evaluating activities of a structural nature) on the methodology used for assessing quantitative impacts on the environment. It is due to be completed in 1999. The assessment of the environmental impact of programmes is also the subject of a series of brochures prepared as part of the 'MEANS' programme, which is due for publication in 1999.

### **Raising awareness of the environment and exchanges of best practice**

Through the Monitoring Committees in particular, the Commission continued to encourage the Member States and regions to take more account of the environmental dimension. As in 1996 and 1997, in 1998 the Commission organised further awareness seminars on sustainable development and the Structural Funds in France and Germany (April), Greece (September) and Portugal (October). Participants comprised all parties involved in Structural Funds assistance, including environmental authorities and environment NGOs. Training sessions on the environment were also organised for Commission staff.

Further to the study on the "Structural Funds and the environment in Objective 2 areas" (June 1997), the Commission set up a network of pilot studies in 12 Objective 1 and 2 areas to assess the applicability of the results of regional studies financed under budget heading B2-1600. 11 studies were launched in 1998<sup>4</sup> and the twelfth and final study in 1999<sup>5</sup>.

## **6.3. STRUCTURAL FUNDS AND SMES**

The horizontal topic discussed in last year's annual report (1997) was "Measures to assist SMEs". This gave detailed information together with a number of concrete examples. Since most of this data is still valid, we would invite readers with a particular interest in these issues to refer to the 1997 report.

In 1998 the Commission adopted an action plan on 'Promoting entrepreneurship and competitiveness'<sup>6</sup>, in response to the recommendations submitted by the experts in the BEST Task Force on simplifying the working environment for businesses. The Commission also adopted a Communication on "Fostering entrepreneurship in Europe"<sup>7</sup>, to help the Member States prepare their national action plans for employment. It advocates a number of priorities designed to encourage entrepreneurship in Europe, including better access by small firms to financing, innovation, new technologies and the Structural Funds.

The Commission also initiated studies into obstacles preventing small firms from taking part in Community measures and programmes and ways of improving access. The results of these studies are to be used in a Recommendation to the Member States, which should prove useful in the new Structural Funds programming period, since the Structural Funds support many national programmes assisting small firms. A number of seminars and forums were also organised in 1998 as part of the

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 322, 21.10.1998, p. 29.

<sup>4</sup> Groningen/Drenthe (NL), Norra Norrlandskusten (SV), Nordrhein-Westfalen (DE), Sachsen-Anhalt (DE), Ostvorpommern (DE), Berlin (DE), Midi-Pyrénées (F), Aquitaine (F), West Cumbria & Furness (U.K.), Scottish Highlands & Islands (UK), East Scotland.

<sup>5</sup> Haute-Normandie (F).

<sup>6</sup> COM(98) 550 final, 30.9.1998.

<sup>7</sup> COM(98) 222 final, 7.4.1998.

series of concerted measures with the Member States to facilitate exchanges of best practice on support for SMEs. These focused on support measures during the business start-up phase and examined training, access to financing and loans, and business incubators. Subsequent studies will focus on growth. A data base has been set up on support measures for small firms at the national level, to facilitate exchanges of best practice between the Member States.

More specifically, local businesses play an important role in the economy of less-favoured rural areas. They also harbour job-creation potential which could be expanded. The Commission has elaborated local initiatives for development and employment to this end. In order to target assistance for local development part-financed under the Structural Funds more effectively, in 1998 the Commission sought to identify best European practice with respect to local businesses in less-favoured rural areas eligible for support under the Structural Funds.

Finally, an evaluation on "the impact of the Structural Funds on SMEs" was carried out in 1997 and 1998. The main results of this study are shown in point 3.2 of this report.

Two Europartenariat (partnership between businesses) events financed jointly under the multiannual programme for small businesses and Article 10 of the ERDF were held in 1998, one in the Netherlands (at Apeldoorn in June) at which 420 Dutch small firms met 1 690 firms from 60 countries and the other in Spain (at Valencia in November) where 518 Spanish small firms met 2 582 firms from more than 60 countries. In 1998 the Commission also supported two IBEX exhibitions (*International Buyers' Exhibitions*: VIBEX (for the motor vehicle sector) at Göteborg (Sweden) in May and Aëromart (aeronautics sector) at Toulouse (France) in December.

#### 6.4. THE STRUCTURAL FUNDS AND COMPETITION POLICY

Under Articles 92 and 93 of the Treaty, the Commission constantly considers schemes of State aids to firms where they are likely to distort competition and affect trade between the Member States. It must, in particular, take account of the impact on competition and trade of any cumulation of State aid and Community finance. Hence in 1998 the Commission completed consideration of the compatibility with the Treaty of changes to the SPDs concerning assistance from the Funds to the Objective 1 and 5(b) areas following the mid-term evaluations (see also point 1.2.3).

**Approval of maps of regional aid schemes for Sweden and Austria:** the Commission adopted the last two decisions on maps of regional aid schemes. These will expire on 31 December 1999.

**Implementation of the Guidelines on national regional aid<sup>8</sup>:** in 1998, the Commission took a number of initiatives in this area:

- in February, the Commission proposed a number of useful measures to the Member States under Article 89(1) of the Treaty (formerly Article 93(1)) with two aims: first, to impose a deadline of 31 December 1999 on the existing maps of regions eligible for regional assistance in order to synchronise the date on which they cease to be valid and tie it in with the Structural Funds; and second, where necessary to amend all existing regional aid schemes due to expire after 31 December 1999 in order to bring their application into line with the new rules from 1 January 2000. All Member States accepted these measures without exception;
- in December the Commission updated the national coverage ceilings on the basis of the most recent data (1994-96 for per capita GDP and 1995-97 for unemployment). It informed the Member States of their respective ceilings. They were asked to notify their regional aid maps

<sup>8</sup> OJ C 74, 10.3.1998.



before 31 March 1999 so that the exercise could be completed in good time, failing which no regional aid can be granted after 31 December 1999.

**Adoption of a Framework on training aid<sup>9</sup>:** On 22 July, the Commission adopted a Framework on training aid. This begins by setting out the circumstances under which public financing granted to companies for training their workers may fall under the competition rules. It then defines the criteria used by the Commission to examine whether these aids are compatible with the common market. It lays down a series of thresholds of intensity below which aid may be considered compatible. These vary from 25% of the expenditure on specific training projects by large-scale enterprises to 90% of such expenditure for small firms on disadvantaged categories of workers in regions eligible under Article 92(3)(a). This framework obviously plays an important role in assistance under the ESF.

**Simplification of notification requirements:** On 7 May the Council adopted a Regulation allowing the Commission to exempt certain categories of horizontal State aid from the notification requirement. Exemptions can cover assistance for small firms, RTD, environmental environment, employment and training, and regional aid schemes. The Commission may also adopt a Regulation on the *de minimis* rule. This initiative could have major consequences for the next generation of programmes, as it could largely simplify the implementation of aid measures for enterprises. The Commission started to prepare group exemptions in 1998.

## 6.5. STRUCTURAL FUNDS, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT (RTD) AND INNOVATION

RTD and innovation continued to play a key role in Structural Funds assistance in 1998. On 27 May the Commission adopted a Communication on "Reinforcing cohesion and competitiveness through research, technological development and innovation" (point 1.2.4), supporting the development of integrated RTD and innovation strategies in the modernisation and diversification of regional economic structures.

€ 8 500 million was allocated to RTD and innovation in the current programming period (1994-99). Regional innovation strategies (RIS) and regional innovation and transfer of technology strategies, which were launched under Article 10 of the ERDF Regulation and the innovation programme (point 2.1.9) respectively, have been carried out to extend cooperation between the public and private sectors and between firms in the region and the supply of services and infrastructure for RTD and innovation.

With respect to the Information Society, a number of measures carried out under the regional strategies (RISI, see point 2.1.9) led to some operational programmes being redirected towards measures promoting the information society. For instance, an "Information Society" measure was incorporated into the Spanish CSF for Objective 1 at a total of € 46 million. Funds were also made available in some regional programmes to serve this end: Castile-Leon (€ 3 million), Galicia (€ 2 million), Extremadura (€ 2 million) and Valencia (€ 5 million). A measure relating to the information society was also incorporated into the telecommunications OP in Portugal (€ 10 million).

Finally, the Fifth Framework Programme on research and technological development (1999-2002) was approved on 22 December 1998. Its new structure, based on key actions focusing on major socio-economic issues such as "the city of tomorrow and cultural heritage", "sustainable management and quality of water", "sustainable agriculture, fisheries and forestry, including integrated development of rural areas", and "improving human research potential and the socio-economic knowledge base", concentrates even more on encouraging the positive impacts of RTD and innovation policy on economic and social cohesion. The horizontal assistance of the 5th Framework Programme, in particular the programmes on the "promotion of innovation and encouragement of participation of

<sup>9</sup> OJ C 343, 11.11.1998.

SMEs” and “improving human research potential and the socio-economic knowledge base”, will also be continued in this area.

Two evaluations were carried out on structural measures for RTD in 1998, one involving Objectives 1 and 6 regions and the other Objective 2 (see point 3.2).

## 6.6. THE STRUCTURAL FUNDS AND TRANS-EUROPEAN NETWORKS (TENS)

After the adoption in 1996 and 1997 of guidelines on the different trans-European networks, 1998 was a year of consolidation. The Commission produced a number of reports and communications on the progress of projects under these guidelines which have, generally speaking, made significant steps forward. As part of the Agenda 2000 reform package it also proposed amending the Financial Regulation on the TENS.

In June the Commission submitted a report to the Cardiff European Council on the progress and implementation of the 14 transport projects identified as ‘priorities’, some of which were part-financed under the Structural Funds or the Cohesion Fund. On 28 October, the Commission adopted a first report on the implementation of Community guidelines on the development of the trans-European transport network in 1996 and 1997. For each form of transport it describes the progress made and any changes underway or planned.

As part of the trans-European telecommunications networks, in January the Commission adopted a work programme outlining in particular the projects of common interest referred to in the decision. It also published three calls for proposals. The Council adopted a common position on the proposals for a decision on the new programme of electronic exchange of data between administrations (IDA) in December.

With respect to the trans-European energy networks, on 30 September the Commission proposed updating the list of projects of common interest by adding 15 new projects. Finally, in December, it adopted a recommendation on improving the procedures for granting authorisation of the energy TENS.

The Commission also took a number of steps to improve internal coordination among the departments concerned with finance for the TENS and with the EIB and the EIF. Working meetings with national and regional participants will be held in 1999 under the next programming period for the Structural Funds and in the light of work on the ESDP and the recommendations of the communication on cohesion and transport. Priority will be given to multimodal and combined transport and the development of less polluting forms of transport (sea, inland waterway and rail).

## 6.7. THE STRUCTURAL FUNDS, CULTURE AND TOURISM

In 1998, the role of **culture** in regional development, always important, was underlined in a brochure entitled “Our cultural heritage: an asset for the regions”.

Under Article 10 of the ERDF Regulation, 32 pilot projects were carried out in the field of interregional cultural development in 1998. Most of these will be completed towards the end of 1999.

The objective of networking tourism and the environment has generally been achieved and, after a little trial and error, all project sponsors would appear to be pleased with this communal learning process. This aspect should be considered as a factor promoting cohesion, but also as an essential factor of the building of a Citizens’ Europe. The innovative character of these measures is coming more and more to the fore.

It is therefore increasingly clear that the link between culture and the Structural Funds may serve as a lever for economic development. Culture is also a factor of innovation and creativity, both as a potential resource for SMEs and as a factor strengthening identities and cohesion.

Mention should also be made of the conclusions and recommendations of the high-level group on tourism and employment ('European tourism - new partnerships for employment', October 1998) in the general analysis of the contribution made by **tourism** to economic and social cohesion. In particular, the European Commission was invited to ensure that tourism development is integrated as a key factor of Agenda 2000 and of European strategies for employment. The quantitative analysis and qualitative evaluation of the impact of tourism under the structural policies paid close attention to urban matters, above all in the meetings of the working party on urban tourism in Europe. The Commission also launched a series of studies on the integrated management of the quality of tourist destinations with a view to disseminating recommendations, particularly to those employing public funds.

## 6.8. THE STRUCTURAL FUNDS AND THE TRANSPARENCY OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

In March 1998 the Commission published a Communication on "Public procurement in the European Union"<sup>10</sup> which followed the Green Paper on public procurement<sup>11</sup> and the debate sparked by this Green Paper. It lays out a series of measures aiming to adapt the regulatory framework to market changes by clarifying and simplifying standards, developing a favourable environment for firms and in particular SMEs through training and electronic procurement measures, and reinforcing synergy with other Community policies.

With respect to operations part-financed under the Funds, the Communication targets measures centring on the establishment at national level of independent bodies to monitor public procurement and guarantee the correct application of the rules, greater use of the attestation procedure under which an independent person certifies compliance with Community rules on public procurement, and increasing the sense of responsibility of those taking decisions on public procurement who have to commit themselves personally in respecting the rules. However, it should be noted that these measures do not in any way imply that the Commission is abandoning its prerogatives: it will continue to monitor public contracts as required by the Treaty and the directives.

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<sup>10</sup> COM(98) 143 final, 11.3.1998.

<sup>11</sup> COM(96) 583 final, 27.11.1996.

**CHAPTER 7:****INTERINSTITUTIONAL DIALOGUE, DIALOGUE WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PARTNERS, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION**

## 7.1. INTERINSTITUTIONAL DIALOGUE

A constant dialogue between the various Institutions of the Union is an essential component of the implementation of Community policies and the structural policies are naturally no exception to this principle. Exchanges may take many forms, formal (e.g. meetings of Parliament or its committees, or ministerial meetings) or informal (seminars or joint working parties), at political or technical level (interdepartmental or within the Structural Funds Committees). In 1998, the main subject considered was the reform of the Funds, and in particular the new regulations proposed by the Commission for their implementation.

### 7.1.1. DIALOGUE WITH THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The main feature of the dialogue with Parliament was consideration of the proposals presented in March by the Commission for regulations governing the Structural Funds, the Cohesion Fund and the new Pre-accession Structural Instrument (PASI). The Commission addressed Parliament's Committee on Regional Policy on a number of occasions to explain its position on the main aspects of the reform of the Structural Funds (concentration, partnership, performance reserve, transitional support, etc.) and the progress of negotiations in the Council. The financial context of the reform, eligibility under the Cohesion Fund and the pre-accession arrangements were also discussed in depth. In November, Parliament adopted a number of reports on the proposals for reform of the cohesion policy. With regard to the Structural Funds, Parliament broadly supported the scope of the new development Objectives and the Community Initiatives. However, it proposed further criteria for eligibility under Objective 2, application of Objective 3 throughout the Union, retention of the Urban Initiative and establishment of an Initiative to react to unforeseen economic and social crises. Parliament also asked for further action by the ERDF in the remote and island regions and in those located on the Union's external frontiers. In the case of the Cohesion Fund, Parliament insisted that the sole criterion for eligibility should be a per capita GNP less than 90% of the Community average and argued that Spain, Greece, Ireland and Portugal should continue to be eligible for assistance from the Fund during the period 2000-06. Parliament approved the equal allocation of appropriations within the PASI between transport infrastructure and environmental equipment, particularly to combat pollution, and asked for technical and administrative assistance measures to monitor the *acquis communautaire*.

Public hearings were also organised on particular questions such as the problems of the island regions of the Union, urban issues and the first draft of the ESDP (see section 1.2.7) as Parliament prepared its reports on these matters. Parliament also adopted own-initiative reports in response to the communication "Cohesion and the information society", the priorities for the mid-term adjustments to programmes, programming for Objective 2 in 1997-99 and the chapter of Agenda 2000 concerned with economic and social cohesion. Other reports adopted dealt with implementation of the Structural Funds appropriations, the 1996 annual report on the Cohesion Fund and the Eighth annual report on the Structural Funds (1996).

During 1998, the Commission had very intensive discussions on the European Social Fund with Parliament's Committee on Social Affairs and Employment. The Committee discussed the reform of the Structural Funds on a number of occasions and prepared a resolution on the reform of the ESF which was adopted in November. The Commission monitored this work carefully and its representatives held a number of meetings with Members of Parliament to consider various aspects. As in previous years, the ESF continued to foster relations with Parliament through the *ad hoc* working party. These meetings looked at horizontal matters such as the new Community Initiative, the reform of the Structural Funds and particular aspects of implementation of the ESF such as the budget, payments and innovative measures.

The Committee on Agriculture (COMAGRI) devoted a considerable amount of time to the Agenda 2000 proposals regarding both changes in the main market organisations (cereals, milk, beef/veal) and the future of rural areas in the Community. There was a discussion on 23 March with the Member of

the Commission responsible for agriculture and rural development on all the legislative proposals in those areas for the period after 2000. Discussions of and amendments to the report on support for rural development focussed on the problem of finance, the need to increase subsidiarity, an integrated approach, flexibility in granting aids, compliance with environmental requirements and whether measures not directly to the agricultural sector should be eligible. COMAGRI also discussed the problems relating to forestry measures in agriculture (assessment and application of Regulation (EEC) No 2080/92 instituting a Community aid scheme for forestry measures in agriculture), a new strategy for agriculture in mountain areas and pre-accession aid for agriculture and rural development for the applicant countries of central and eastern Europe.

Discussions with Parliament on fisheries concentrated on Agenda 2000. The relevant opinions of the Committee on Fisheries covered the following topics: general provisions on the Structural Funds, support for rural development through the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) and structural measures in the fisheries sector. In all its opinions, the Committee on Fisheries asked for a horizontal regulation providing a single legal framework for the structural measures in this sector, similar to the measures proposed by the Commission for rural development.

### **7.1.2. OPINIONS OF THE STRUCTURAL FUNDS COMMITTEES**

The Advisory Committee on the Development and Conversion of Regions (Objectives 1 and 2) did not meet in 1998 although it dealt by written procedure with an SPD for the conversion of defence activities in the Objective 2 areas of France and amendments to a Regulation ((EC) No 2064/97) on the financial control by Member States of operations co-financed by the Structural Funds. The Management Committee for the Community Initiatives met on 22 September to issue an opinion on the reallocation of funding for the Community Initiatives to the Peace Initiative (see section 1.3.2).

This was a very important year for the ESF Committee. Its members' terms of office expired in October and, on 12 October, the Council adopted a decision appointing its new members for the period up to 22 October 2001. The new Chairman hoped that the ESF Committee would become a leading forum for discussions the major topics of the Fund's work and its links with the European Employment Strategy. A full meeting was held in Lisbon in June to discuss the reform of the Funds, and the ESF in particular, in depth. This was followed by a visit to projects part-financed by the ESF in Portugal. The ESF Committee also set up a technical working party to look at the Fund's operational mechanisms concerning several Member States so that the Committee can concentrate on questions of strategy. This working party met for the first time in December to look at the technical aspects of the Fund's new computer system. The ESF Committee, which met four times in 1998, also approved the Objective 4 SPD for the United Kingdom and held an in-depth discussion with the Commission about the framework for aid for training. The Committee also discussed other matters such as enlargement from the point of view of human resources, the budget, evaluation, measures financed under Article 6, the "social dialogue" and the report of the Court of Auditors. The Committee also expressed a favourable opinion on the draft Regulation amending that on financial control by Member States of operations co-financed by the Structural Funds.

The Management Committee for Agricultural Structures and Rural Development (STAR) met on 11 occasions in 1998. Its opinions concerned measures under Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 on production methods compatible with the requirements of the protection of the environment and under Regulation (EC) No 950/97 on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures, mainly investment aid and compensatory allowances. The Committee also gave its opinion on the amendments to be made to the SPDs on aid for the processing and marketing of agricultural products under Regulation (CE) No 951/97. It discussed a number of documents and subjects: the agri-monetary system with regard to structural measures and its amendment to take account of the introduction of the euro, the evaluation of environmental programmes and interim evaluations of Objective 5(b) and the guidelines for the evaluation of measures under Regulation (EC) No 950/97, the financial forecasts under Regulation (EC) No 950/97 and the content of the annual report.

The Standing Management Committee for Fisheries Structures voted in favour of a draft Commission decision on amendments to the decisions fixing the Community financial contribution (Council Regulation (EEC) No 4028/86, draft GR/57/93) and a draft Regulation amending Regulation (EC) No 2064/97 on the SEM 2000 exercise in the context of the Structural Funds. The Management Committee for Fisheries and Aquaculture voted in favour of three draft Commission Regulations on the division of Regulation (EEC) No 109/94, as revised by Regulation (EEC) No 493/96, and a draft Commission Regulation on the TACs and quotas in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 847/96.

### **7.1.3. DIALOGUE WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE**

The Commission increased its contacts and dialogue with the ESC at all levels; all the opinions issued by the Committee were given careful consideration. In October, the Committee held its constitutive meeting for 1998-2002 and elected a new Chairman for a two-year term. Another major event is that the "regional development and town and country planning" section has now been incorporated into the "economic and monetary union and economic and social cohesion" section. The ESC welcomed the Commission's communication on urban issues, regarding it as a definite step forward. In response to the "Eighth Annual Report on the Structural Funds", the Committee's opinion asked the Commission to publish clear guidelines on the new programming period as soon as possible. In its opinion on the Commission's communication on "the new regional programmes 1997-1999 under Objective 2 – focusing on job creation", the ESC regretted the difficulties the Commission had encountered in its *ex post* monitoring of programmes, and recommended taking greater account of the services, trade and tourism sectors rather than industry. It also adopted two own-initiative opinions. The Committee wanted to see a better assessment of the effectiveness of the territorial pacts for employment, an annual report prepared and seminars held regularly. There was broad support for the ESDP; the Committee wanted to see its approach deepened and spatial planning brought within the Community remit.

Turning to the reform of the Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund, the Committee considered that greater flexibility was required in defining the criteria for eligibility. It welcomed the strengthening of the partnership, the simplification and decentralisation of implementation and the new system of financial management. In the case of the "pre-accession structural instrument - PASI" the Committee wished to see a significant increase in pre-accession aid. In its opinion on the Commission's communication "reinforcing cohesion and competitiveness through research, technological development and innovation", the Committee sought greater coherence between the various components of assistance and harmonisation of systems for checking and monitoring RTD.

The ESF too had a number of meetings with the Committee about the reform of the Funds and took part in preparing the opinion of the committee responsible for the ESF and the discussion at the September plenary session.

The ESC looked at the various proposals in Agenda 2000 on the reform of the common organisations of agricultural markets, the financing of the CAP and support for rural development from the EAGGF. In the case of the last proposal, on 9 September the ESC adopted a report stressing the vast variety of land areas, the multifunctional vocation of agriculture and the need for an integrated approach for sustainable development. However, it feared that funding would be insufficient to achieve the goal of creating or maintaining competitive and viable rural areas and that, although attempts at simplification were genuine, they would not be enough.

### **7.1.4. DIALOGUE WITH THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

During 1998, the Committee of the Regions continued and completed the work begun in 1997 under Agenda 2000 on the Commission's proposals on the future of the Funds and urban issues. The Committee also adopted an own-initiative opinion on the Commission's communication on increasing

consistency between regional policy and competition policy. The Committee's other work dealt with the future of the most remote regions in a new Union and crossborder and transnational cooperation between local authorities.

With regard to the future of the Structural Funds, the Committee stressed in its opinions the importance of economic and social cohesion as a pillar of integration and solidarity in Europe. It expressed its support for the Commission's strategic guideline for regions whose development is lagging behind and welcomed with interest the integrated approach proposed for the new Objective 2, although it had some doubts about the criteria for eligibility. It asked for the partnership to be strengthened to help regional and local authorities. The Committee welcomed continuation of the Cohesion Fund and the structural instruments which would offer the applicant countries assistance in taking over the *acquis communautaire*.

The Committee welcomed the Commission's communication on urban issues and invited the Commission to draw up an urban policy complementary to those of the Member States.

At its July meeting, the Committee held a debate on agriculture and rural development attended by the Member of the Commission responsible which covered the main outlines of the proposals for agriculture in Agenda 2000, including rural development. The Committee prepared an opinion on the proposed regulation on support for rural development through the EAGGF which it adopted on 14 January 1999. This opinion stressed the importance of the targets set in the proposal and supported its principles. However, it had doubts about whether goals of a rural development policy as defined at the Cork Conference could be achieved and drew attention to the inadequate finance available, the failure to define the criteria for economic viability, the inadequate account taken of the integrated approach (non-agricultural measures were too marginal) and the vagueness about the role of the regional and local authorities in the partnership.

With regard to fisheries, the Committee adopted an opinion on the Commission's proposal for a regulation at its plenary session on 13 and 14 January 1999.

## 7.2. DIALOGUE WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PARTNERS

During 1998 the dialogue with the economic and social partners concentrated on the reform of the Structural Funds, and in particular on the deepening of the partnership which it proposes. The annual consultation of the social partners at European level, which was held in January 1998, was the opportunity for a thorough discussion on the reform, before the Commission's proposals were adopted (for details see Ninth annual report - 1997). In addition, informal contacts with the economic and social partners continued throughout the year, principally at the meeting in December 1998 to prepare for the annual consultation on 28 January 1999.

The thematic evaluation of the partnership begun in 1997 was completed at the end of 1998, and the final report was presented in February 1999. This evaluation has surveyed the repercussions of the administrative and organisational structure on regional development, analysed the types and structures of partnership and the way it works in the Member States, gauged the impact of the partnership on the implementation of schemes and listed good practice (see section 3.2).

The continuation of the territorial pacts for employment (see section 1.3.3), intended to promote new forms of local partnership to create jobs, should also be noted.

As regards agriculture, the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Structures met in April in Seville where the proposals on the Structural Funds and support for rural development through the EAGGF, adopted by the Commission on 19 March were presented. During March, the Commission altered the number, composition and operation of the Advisory Committees concerned with the CAP to take account of the reform of the CAP in 1992. To that end an Advisory Committee on Rural Development, with representatives of producers, agricultural cooperatives, commerce, industry,



workers and consumers was set up, as was a standing working party on women in the countryside. The Advisory Committee on Rural Development met for the first time on 7 December when it elected its chairman and discussed the draft Regulation on support for rural development and the progress of the discussions in the Council working parties. It also held a joint meeting with the Advisory Committee on the Common Agricultural Policy at which the Member of the Commission responsible outlined the proposed regulations on continuation of the 1992 CAP reform being discussed by the Council as part of the Agenda 2000 proposals, in the sectors of cereals, beef/veal and milk. He stressed the need to retain the European model of agriculture, make agriculture competitive, ensure farmers' incomes, protect the environment and guarantee product safety.

The Advisory Committee on Fisheries, comprising representatives from the professional organisations, met on several occasions in 1998 to discuss Agenda 2000 and the 2002 deadline (end of MGP IV 1997-2001). These meetings, like the conference at Thessaloniki (Greece) organised in June, were an opportunity for discussions between those working in the sector and elected representatives at local and European level), and made a useful contribution to work on the preparation of the new regulation on eligibility criteria and the conditions for structural assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors.

### 7.3. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION, EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCES

Information and communication activity **concerning the ERDF** fall into two categories:

- Activities of the Member States: At the end of 1998 the Commission sent a questionnaire to all the administrations concerned to obtain the latest information on implementation of the rules on information and publicity<sup>1</sup>. A summary of the results of this survey will be issued in 1999.
- Activities of the Commission: The Commission prepared and published a comparative analysis of the rules governing 1994-99 and the proposed regulations for 2000-06. It also continued its work on identifying and exploiting the best projects part-financed by the ERDF, one of whose results was a publication on the Peace Community Initiative and a brochure on European assistance for employment. A number of brochures dealt with urban issues (urban pilot projects, the Urban Initiative).

1998 saw a number of important events and a many measures to disseminate information, mainly to explain the planned changes to result from the reform of the Structural Funds:

- The award of the prizes in the 1998 European Job Challenge;
- The organisation of eight 8 seminars on the ESDP (see section 1.2.7);
- The troisième édition du Grand Prix Européen de l'Urbanisme 1997/98 ;
- Organisation of the European Urban Forum (see section 1.2.6);
- Organisation of a video competition on the territorial pacts for employment;
- Organisation of three seminars for the regional press (at Glasgow, Thessaloniki and Valencia);
- Organisation of a seminar in Brussels for the specialist local authorities press.

The communication plan for **the ESF** was improved to take account of the Treaty of Amsterdam and the new developments which occurred at the extraordinary Council in Luxembourg. The Commission is now carrying out studies in partnership with the administrations of the Member States which will provide a basis for a joint report and guide to best practice.

<sup>1</sup> As specified by Article 32 of Regulation (EC) No 4253/88 and the corresponding Commission of 31 May 1994.

The main work on communication carried out by the Commission in 1998 involved creation of an Internet site on employment and the ESF on the Europa server, closer relations with the media, continuing efforts on the dissemination of information and the development of new publications. Among these, four brochures in the "golden nuggets" series giving examples of measures under Objective 3; the start of an information letter on the ESF Community Initiatives and thematic brochures; and a full presentation of the ESF entitled "The European Social Funds - an overview of the programming period 1994-99" should be mentioned.

Participation at conferences, seminars and exhibitions has provided an opportunity to provide information on the ESF to a variety of target publics and exchange best practice. The most important event in 1998 was the first European congress specifically concerned with the ESF. This was held in Birmingham in May and was attended by some 700 people from 25 European countries. The subjects discussed there included the current programmes of the ESF, the proposals for the reform of the Funds and the European Employment Strategy.

**In the field of rural development**, as mentioned in the Ninth annual report, the Commission worked on establishment of a new strategy for information and communication in preparation for Agenda 2000. It has produced a series of publications on rural development (fact-sheets, a report "CAP 2000" on rural development and more general information material).

In the context of the European rural development network, the European Association for Information on local development also plays an important role in distributing information. It publishes "Info Leader" (a network bulletin coming out ten times a year in seven languages), "Leader Magazine" (two issues in 1998) one on s, l'un à « the ressource Patrimoine » and the other on local responses to global trends. During the year it also published a methodological guide on support for new activities in the countryside and two brochures, one on "Leader – the Community Initiative for rural areas" and the second "From strategy to action: the selection of projects" and organised nine seminars in various Member States, each on a specific subject, e.g. the choice of renewable sources of energy, new information technologies; exclusion in rural areas and changing patterns of rural employment. Most of the information is also available in six languages on the Commission's Internet site "Rural Europe", which discussions between those involved and participation in news groups.

Measures concerned with **fisheries** (Article 4 of the FIFG Regulation) mainly concerned Expo '98 in Lisbon on the theme "The oceans, a heritage for the future", which was attended by some 8 million visiteurs. They entailed in particular:

- preparation of two exhibitions in the European Union's pavilion, using photographs, audio-visual and interactive material to explain the common fisheries policy to the general public;
- the development of communication and information material for the general public and its distribution in the Union pavilion and in public relations and press events organised by DG XIV during the exhibition. Some of these materials were amended and reused from the "Health and Wealth from the Sea" information campaign organised in 1997;
- the design and production of special pages added to DG XIV's Internet site.

In order to expand and update the stock of video material on fisheries, principally to meet requests for assistance and cooperation from television stations, two video "image banks" were set up covering the fishing industry in Portugal and aquaculture in Greece.

As part of the transnational measures under Pesca, the monthly information bulletin "Pesca Info", a four-page publication in 11 languages was distributed to about 5 000 subscribers engaged in fisheries and similar activities.

**ANNEXES**

- Annex 1: Financial implementation 1994-98 by Objective
- Annex 2: Financial implementation 1994-98 of the Community Initiatives
- Annex 3: Financial implementation 1994-98 of transitional and innovative measures
- Annex 4: Pilot projects and innovative actions
- Annex 5: Major projects 1994-98
- Annex 6: Implementation of appropriations in 1998 by budget heading (not including decommitments and carryovers)
- Annex 7: Programme implementation by Member State (Objectives and Community Initiatives)  
- for 1998 under the 1994-99 programme

**Annex 1: Financial implementation 1994-98 by Objective\***  
**Objective 1 - CSF**

		€ million				
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	FIFG	Total
<b>B</b>	Commitments 1998	199,65	20,67	-	0,77	221,10
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	423,52	124,12	22,00	1,14	570,78
	Payments 1998	84,59	14,87	6,64	-	106,11
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	252,35	104,92	16,22	0,19	373,67
	% (2)/(1)	60%	85%	74%	16%	65%
<b>D</b>	Commitments 1998	1.999,45	764,74	559,15	19,67	3.343,01
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	6.156,84	3.179,37	2.384,86	67,26	11.790,33
	Payments 1998	1.601,22	662,33	538,41	4,32	2.806,28
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	4.808,81	2.770,40	1.937,92	43,79	9.560,92
	% (2)/(1)	78%	87%	81%	65%	81%
<b>EL</b>	Commitments 1998	2.174,92	540,44	352,15	33,00	3.100,50
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	8.190,55	1.633,84	1.706,31	99,82	11.630,52
	Payments 1998	1.833,07	463,63	267,23	18,76	2.582,69
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	6.015,10	1.256,99	1.366,04	74,39	8.712,52
	% (2)/(1)	73%	77%	80%	75%	75%
<b>E</b>	Commitments 1998	1.932,86	1.073,51	598,35	158,83	3.763,55
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	12.760,67	4.937,90	2.894,91	804,67	21.398,15
	Payments 1998	2.136,05	947,10	509,31	-	3.592,45
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	10.187,92	4.189,47	2.242,94	729,65	17.349,97
	% (2)/(1)	80%	85%	77%	91%	81%
<b>F</b>	Commitments 1998	297,76	59,06	86,18	9,82	452,84
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	764,47	358,66	278,16	19,47	1.420,76
	Payments 1998	63,59	74,93	59,52	4,81	202,85
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	442,53	337,38	227,21	9,96	1.017,08
	% (2)/(1)	58%	94%	82%	51%	72%
<b>IRL</b>	Commitments 1998	753,87	652,79	104,46	10,44	1.521,57
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	2.204,92	1.920,04	969,50	39,70	5.134,16
	Payments 1998	480,75	356,82	229,53	7,03	1.074,13
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	1.782,05	1.541,29	909,43	33,74	4.266,50
	% (2)/(1)	81%	80%	94%	85%	83%
<b>I</b>	Commitments 1998	1.809,56	304,58	367,46	68,05	2.549,65
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	7.442,20	2.079,76	1.468,51	166,00	11.156,46
	Payments 1998	2.009,50	603,37	149,37	24,59	2.786,83
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	5.565,14	1.340,73	872,28	81,56	7.859,71
	% (2)/(1)	75%	64%	59%	49%	70%
<b>NL</b>	Commitments 1998	47,80	4,46	2,43	2,36	57,04
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	82,50	13,13	13,86	5,24	114,72
	Payments 1998	40,30	4,46	2,99	2,11	49,86
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	70,84	13,13	12,50	4,54	101,01
	% (2)/(1)	86%	100%	90%	87%	88%
<b>A</b>	Commitments 1998	29,76	12,28	-	-	42,04
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	89,14	22,55	14,11	-	125,80
	Payments 1998	24,10	10,97	-	-	35,07
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	58,94	19,82	12,05	-	90,81
	% (2)/(1)	66%	88%	85%	-	72%
<b>P</b>	Commitments 1998	2.215,36	1.166,48	410,66	41,14	3.833,65
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	8.596,22	3.107,93	1.846,94	153,14	13.704,22
	Payments 1998	1.325,45	702,23	334,96	26,56	2.389,19
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	6.602,99	2.241,84	1.383,26	113,55	10.341,63
	% (2)/(1)	77%	72%	75%	74%	75%
<b>UK</b>	Commitments 1998	251,09	71,17	21,97	10,15	354,39
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	1.105,64	531,44	173,12	35,00	1.845,20
	Payments 1998	211,06	109,65	21,76	7,75	350,21
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	833,01	461,24	147,56	25,62	1.467,43
	% (2)/(1)	75%	87%	85%	73%	80%
<b>TOTAL</b>	Commitments 1998	11.712,11	4.670,18	2.502,81	354,22	19.239,32
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	47.818,66	17.908,73	11.772,28	1.391,43	78.891,10
	Payments 1998	9.809,68	3.950,37	2.119,70	95,92	15.975,67
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	36.619,67	14.277,20	9.127,40	1.116,99	61.141,25
	% (2)/(1)	77%	80%	78%	80%	78%

Including decommitments, carryovers and appropriations made available again

\* Budget headings B2-1000, B2-1100, B2-1200, B2-1300, programming period 1994-99

**Annex 1: Financial implementation 1994-98 by Objective\***  
**Objective 2 - CSF**

		€ million				
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	FIFG	Total
B	Commitments 1998	9,01	-	-	-	9,01
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	193,64	41,40	-	-	235,03
	Payments 1998	4,03	0,99	-	-	5,03
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	126,62	30,78	-	-	157,40
	% (2)/(1)	65%	74%	-	-	67%
DK	Commitments 1998	-	-	-	-	-
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	67,77	18,38	-	-	86,15
	Payments 1998	6,97	-	-	-	6,97
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	57,65	12,73	-	-	70,38
	% (2)/(1)	85%	69%	-	-	82%
D	Commitments 1998	73,89	5,54	-	-	79,43
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	607,43	328,86	-	-	1.136,29
	Payments 1998	75,28	29,67	-	-	104,95
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	581,29	243,83	-	-	825,12
	% (2)/(1)	72%	74%	-	-	73%
E	Commitments 1998	463,19	199,77	-	-	662,96
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	1.507,76	418,70	-	-	1.926,47
	Payments 1998	553,38	178,10	-	-	731,48
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	1.227,59	345,85	-	-	1.573,44
	% (2)/(1)	81%	83%	-	-	82%
F	Commitments 1998	396,34	102,84	-	-	499,18
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	2.357,15	462,34	-	-	2.819,49
	Payments 1998	145,78	102,12	-	-	247,90
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	1.565,73	367,46	-	-	1.933,19
	% (2)/(1)	66%	79%	-	-	69%
I	Commitments 1998	11,97	15,67	-	-	27,64
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	760,80	203,10	-	-	963,90
	Payments 1998	32,48	24,74	-	-	57,22
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	469,12	112,85	-	-	581,97
	% (2)/(1)	62%	56%	-	-	60%
L	Commitments 1998	-	-	-	-	-
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	12,57	3,09	-	-	15,66
	Payments 1998	0,63	-	-	-	0,63
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	7,65	2,18	-	-	9,83
	% (2)/(1)	61%	70%	-	-	63%
NL	Commitments 1998	17,29	4,11	-	-	21,40
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	255,29	127,74	-	-	383,03
	Payments 1998	18,03	16,30	-	-	34,33
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	176,36	95,96	-	-	272,32
	% (2)/(1)	69%	75%	-	-	71%
A	Commitments 1998	-	3,48	-	-	3,48
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	54,30	26,33	-	-	80,63
	Payments 1998	7,73	4,26	-	-	11,99
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	46,45	22,73	-	-	69,18
	% (2)/(1)	86%	86%	-	-	86%
FIN	Commitments 1998	-	-	-	-	-
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	86,89	22,39	-	-	109,28
	Payments 1998	12,67	-	-	-	12,67
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	71,90	14,02	-	-	85,92
	% (2)/(1)	83%	63%	-	-	79%
S	Commitments 1998	16,06	1,07	-	-	17,13
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	99,28	23,63	-	-	122,91
	Payments 1998	29,31	-	-	-	29,31
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	61,59	11,28	-	-	72,87
	% (2)/(1)	82%	48%	-	-	76%
UK	Commitments 1998	619,03	167,87	-	-	786,90
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	2.635,28	856,05	-	-	3.491,33
	Payments 1998	111,50	148,78	-	-	260,28
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	1.583,49	688,49	-	-	2.271,98
	% (2)/(1)	60%	80%	-	-	65%
TOTAL	Commitments 1998	1.606,76	500,36	-	-	2.107,12
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	8.838,16	2.532,02	-	-	11.370,18
	Payments 1998	997,80	504,97	-	-	1.502,77
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	5.995,42	1.948,18	-	-	7.943,60
	% (2)/(1)	68%	77%	-	-	70%

Including decommitments, carryovers and appropriations made available again

\* Budget headings B2-1201, B2-1301, programming period 1994-99

**Annex 1: Financial implementation 1994-98 by Objective\***  
**Objective 3 - CSF**

		€ million				
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	FIFG	Total
<b>B</b>	Commitments 1998	-	64,21	-	-	64,21
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	326,74	-	-	326,74
	Payments 1998	-	61,85	-	-	61,85
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	279,89	-	-	279,89
	% (2)/(1)	-	86%	-	-	86%
<b>DK</b>	Commitments 1998	-	51,78	-	-	51,78
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	221,01	-	-	221,01
	Payments 1998	-	51,48	-	-	51,48
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	206,28	-	-	206,28
	% (2)/(1)	-	93%	-	-	93%
<b>D</b>	Commitments 1998	-	561,62	-	-	561,62
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	1.510,70	-	-	1.510,70
	Payments 1998	-	221,19	-	-	221,19
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	1.038,75	-	-	1.038,75
	% (2)/(1)	-	69%	-	-	69%
<b>E</b>	Commitments 1998	-	291,72	-	-	291,72
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	1.209,65	-	-	1.209,65
	Payments 1998	-	284,09	-	-	284,09
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	1.009,09	-	-	1.009,09
	% (2)/(1)	-	83%	-	-	83%
<b>F</b>	Commitments 1998	-	602,29	-	-	602,29
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	2.023,30	-	-	2.023,30
	Payments 1998	-	450,44	-	-	450,44
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	1.631,77	-	-	1.631,77
	% (2)/(1)	-	81%	-	-	81%
<b>I</b>	Commitments 1998	-	227,16	-	-	227,16
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	1.049,73	-	-	1.049,73
	Payments 1998	-	200,37	-	-	200,37
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	564,01	-	-	564,01
	% (2)/(1)	-	54%	-	-	54%
<b>L</b>	Commitments 1998	-	3,77	-	-	3,77
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	16,94	-	-	16,94
	Payments 1998	-	2,46	-	-	2,46
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	15,13	-	-	15,13
	% (2)/(1)	-	89%	-	-	89%
<b>NL</b>	Commitments 1998	-	130,94	-	-	130,94
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	724,84	-	-	724,84
	Payments 1998	-	134,40	-	-	134,40
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	654,32	-	-	654,32
	% (2)/(1)	-	90%	-	-	90%
<b>A</b>	Commitments 1998	-	4,43	-	-	4,43
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	269,78	-	-	269,78
	Payments 1998	-	39,50	-	-	39,50
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	238,69	-	-	238,69
	% (2)/(1)	-	88%	-	-	88%
<b>FIN</b>	Commitments 1998	-	30,10	-	-	30,10
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	197,32	-	-	197,32
	Payments 1998	-	37,76	-	-	37,76
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	142,05	-	-	142,05
	% (2)/(1)	-	72%	-	-	72%
<b>S</b>	Commitments 1998	-	91,50	-	-	91,50
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	257,08	-	-	257,08
	Payments 1998	-	117,65	-	-	117,65
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	222,70	-	-	222,70
	% (2)/(1)	-	87%	-	-	87%
<b>UK</b>	Commitments 1998	-	574,42	-	-	574,42
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	3.177,45	-	-	3.177,45
	Payments 1998	-	713,62	-	-	713,62
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	2.402,44	-	-	2.402,44
	% (2)/(1)	-	76%	-	-	76%
<b>TOTAL</b>	Commitments 1998	-	2.633,94	-	-	2.633,94
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	10.984,54	-	-	10.984,54
	Payments 1998	-	2.314,82	-	-	2.314,82
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	8.405,11	-	-	8.405,11
	% (2)/(1)	-	77%	-	-	77%

Including decommitments, carryovers and appropriations made available again

\* Budget heading B2-1302, programming period 1994-99

**Annex 1: Financial implementation 1994-98 by Objective\***  
**Objective 4 - CSF**

		€ million				
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	FIFG	Total
<b>B</b>	Commitments 1998	-	7,05	-	-	7,05
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	42,36	-	-	42,36
	Payments 1998	-	5,38	-	-	5,38
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	23,04	-	-	23,04
	% (2)/(1)	-	54%	-	-	54%
<b>DK</b>	Commitments 1998	-	9,45	-	-	9,45
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	29,88	-	-	29,88
	Payments 1998	-	10,14	-	-	10,14
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	25,81	-	-	25,81
	% (2)/(1)	-	86%	-	-	86%
<b>D</b>	Commitments 1998	-	95,33	-	-	95,33
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	185,11	-	-	185,11
	Payments 1998	-	67,66	-	-	67,66
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	124,25	-	-	124,25
	% (2)/(1)	-	67%	-	-	67%
<b>E</b>	Commitments 1998	-	75,70	-	-	75,70
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	290,38	-	-	290,38
	Payments 1998	-	81,30	-	-	81,30
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	238,41	-	-	238,41
	% (2)/(1)	-	82%	-	-	82%
<b>F</b>	Commitments 1998	-	157,66	-	-	157,66
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	442,75	-	-	442,75
	Payments 1998	-	130,48	-	-	130,48
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	310,93	-	-	310,93
	% (2)/(1)	-	70%	-	-	70%
<b>I</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	-	-	-
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	263,27	-	-	263,27
	Payments 1998	-	10,36	-	-	10,36
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	145,48	-	-	145,48
	% (2)/(1)	-	55%	-	-	55%
<b>L</b>	Commitments 1998	-	0,02	-	-	0,02
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	0,91	-	-	0,91
	Payments 1998	-	0,32	-	-	0,32
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	0,91	-	-	0,91
	% (2)/(1)	-	100%	-	-	100%
<b>NL</b>	Commitments 1998	-	45,07	-	-	45,07
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	132,02	-	-	132,02
	Payments 1998	-	40,50	-	-	40,50
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	103,69	-	-	103,69
	% (2)/(1)	-	79%	-	-	79%
<b>A</b>	Commitments 1998	-	16,32	-	-	16,32
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	48,93	-	-	48,93
	Payments 1998	-	23,32	-	-	23,32
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	43,17	-	-	43,17
	% (2)/(1)	-	88%	-	-	88%
<b>FIN</b>	Commitments 1998	-	16,17	-	-	16,17
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	61,69	-	-	61,69
	Payments 1998	-	15,19	-	-	15,19
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	43,19	-	-	43,19
	% (2)/(1)	-	70%	-	-	70%
<b>S</b>	Commitments 1998	-	87,00	-	-	87,00
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	124,50	-	-	124,50
	Payments 1998	-	59,66	-	-	59,66
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	78,41	-	-	78,41
	% (2)/(1)	-	63%	-	-	63%
<b>UK</b>	Commitments 1998	-	111,40	-	-	111,40
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	111,40	-	-	111,40
	Payments 1998	-	55,70	-	-	55,70
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	55,70	-	-	55,70
	% (2)/(1)	-	50%	-	-	50%
<b>TOTAL</b>	Commitments 1998	-	621,15	-	-	621,15
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	1.733,20	-	-	1.733,20
	Payments 1998	-	500,00	-	-	500,00
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	1.192,99	-	-	1.192,99
	% (2)/(1)	-	69%	-	-	69%

Including decommitments, carryovers and appropriations made available again

\* Budget heading B2-1303, programming period 1994-99

**Annex 1: Financial implementation 1994-98 by Objective\***  
**Objective 5(a) agriculture - CSF**

		€ million				
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	FIGG	Total
<b>B</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	35,38	-	35,38
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	140,81	-	140,81
	Payments 1998	-	-	38,61	-	38,61
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	118,60	-	118,60
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	84%	-	84%
<b>DK</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	27,44	-	27,44
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	105,21	-	105,21
	Payments 1998	-	-	21,85	-	21,85
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	83,69	-	83,69
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	80%	-	80%
<b>D</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	231,19	-	231,19
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	913,98	-	913,98
	Payments 1998	-	-	137,40	-	137,40
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	670,61	-	670,61
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	73%	-	73%
<b>E</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	92,61	-	92,61
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	267,55	-	267,55
	Payments 1998	-	-	56,16	-	56,16
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	208,50	-	208,50
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	78%	-	78%
<b>F</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	307,31	-	307,31
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	1.431,71	-	1.431,71
	Payments 1998	-	-	355,58	-	355,58
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	1.173,55	-	1.173,55
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	82%	-	82%
<b>J</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	133,40	-	133,40
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	505,51	-	505,51
	Payments 1998	-	-	20,99	-	20,99
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	260,45	-	260,45
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	52%	-	52%
<b>L</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	12,22	-	12,22
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	28,75	-	28,75
	Payments 1998	-	-	5,88	-	5,88
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	21,06	-	21,06
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	73%	-	73%
<b>NL</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	0,36	-	0,36
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	39,70	-	39,70
	Payments 1998	-	-	6,30	-	6,30
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	27,28	-	27,28
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	69%	-	69%
<b>A</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	94,12	-	94,12
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	301,67	-	301,67
	Payments 1998	-	-	74,50	-	74,50
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	263,60	-	263,60
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	87%	-	87%
<b>FIN</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	63,06	-	63,06
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	244,94	-	244,94
	Payments 1998	-	-	20,86	-	20,86
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	187,52	-	187,52
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	77%	-	77%
<b>S</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	28,34	-	28,34
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	82,37	-	82,37
	Payments 1998	-	-	24,89	-	24,89
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	73,61	-	73,61
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	89%	-	89%
<b>UK</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	34,65	-	34,65
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	161,21	-	161,21
	Payments 1998	-	-	29,71	-	29,71
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	126,88	-	126,88
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	79%	-	79%
<b>TOTAL</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	1.060,07	-	1.060,07
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	4.223,41	-	4.223,41
	Payments 1998	-	-	792,72	-	792,72
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	3.215,36	-	3.215,36
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	76%	-	76%

Including decommitments, carryovers and appropriations made available again

\* Budget headings B2-1001, B2-1002, programming period 1994-99



**Annex 1: Financial implementation 1994-98 by Objective\***  
**Objective 5(a) fisheries - CSF**

		€ million				
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	FIFG	Total
<b>B</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	-	0,83	0,83
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	-	25,33	25,33
	Payments 1998	-	-	-	-	-
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	-	19,83	19,83
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	-	78%	78%
<b>DK</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	-	23,54	23,54
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	-	93,41	93,41
	Payments 1998	-	-	-	18,75	18,75
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	-	76,98	76,98
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	-	82%	82%
<b>D</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	-	12,74	12,74
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	-	50,50	50,50
	Payments 1998	-	-	-	12,71	12,71
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	-	41,58	41,58
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	-	82%	82%
<b>E</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	-	40,54	40,54
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	-	122,54	122,54
	Payments 1998	-	-	-	-	-
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	-	88,73	88,73
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	-	72%	72%
<b>F</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	-	1,42	1,42
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	-	96,30	96,30
	Payments 1998	-	-	-	15,81	15,81
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	-	82,23	82,23
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	-	85%	85%
<b>I</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	-	-	-
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	-	47,52	47,52
	Payments 1998	-	-	-	13,23	13,23
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	-	38,83	38,83
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	-	82%	82%
<b>L</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	-	-	-
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	-	1,10	1,10
	Payments 1998	-	-	-	-	-
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	-	0,11	0,11
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	-	10%	10%
<b>NL</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	-	-	-
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	-	15,52	15,52
	Payments 1998	-	-	-	-	-
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	-	12,66	12,66
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	-	82%	82%
<b>A</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	-	-	-
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	-	2,00	2,00
	Payments 1998	-	-	-	0,60	0,60
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	-	1,60	1,60
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	-	80%	80%
<b>FIN</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	-	-	-
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	-	23,00	23,00
	Payments 1998	-	-	-	-	-
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	-	18,40	18,40
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	-	80%	80%
<b>S</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	-	-	-
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	-	40,21	40,21
	Payments 1998	-	-	-	-	-
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	-	32,00	32,00
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	-	80%	80%
<b>UK</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	-	14,77	14,77
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	-	59,10	59,10
	Payments 1998	-	-	-	11,82	11,82
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	-	52,30	52,30
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	-	89%	89%
<b>TOTAL</b>	Commitments 1998	-	-	-	93,84	93,84
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	-	-	576,53	576,53
	Payments 1998	-	-	-	72,93	72,93
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	-	-	465,26	465,26
	% (2)/(1)	-	-	-	81%	81%

Including decommitments, carryovers and appropriations made available again

\* Budget heading B2-1101 except for measures under Article 4 of the FIFG Regulation, programming period 1994-99

**Annex 1: Financial implementation 1994-98 by Objective\***  
**Objective 5(b) - CSF**

		€ million				
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	FIFG	Total
<b>B</b>	Commitments 1998	6,93	0,71	3,48	-	11,12
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	18,59	6,45	10,97	-	36,01
	Payments 1998	5,69	0,99	2,95	-	9,63
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	12,38	4,73	7,29	-	24,40
	% (2)/(1)	67%	73%	66%		68%
<b>DK</b>	Commitments 1998	3,80	2,89	-	-	6,69
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	18,98	5,60	6,30	-	30,88
	Payments 1998	3,98	1,78	-	-	5,76
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	17,47	3,52	5,29	-	26,27
	% (2)/(1)	92%	63%	84%		85%
<b>D</b>	Commitments 1998	73,25	31,09	31,71	-	136,05
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	358,24	138,64	358,43	-	855,31
	Payments 1998	113,58	41,86	42,39	-	197,83
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	304,35	119,32	305,25	-	728,93
		% (2)/(1)	85%	86%	85%	
<b>E</b>	Commitments 1998	29,75	19,58	25,14	-	74,47
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	136,69	54,97	308,52	-	500,18
	Payments 1998	31,44	17,61	63,14	-	112,19
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	126,87	40,54	275,93	-	443,34
		% (2)/(1)	93%	74%	89%	
<b>F</b>	Commitments 1998	239,82	80,84	200,37	-	521,02
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	758,68	211,96	720,54	-	1.691,18
	Payments 1998	214,16	68,61	194,04	-	476,80
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	595,30	177,71	574,03	-	1.347,04
		% (2)/(1)	78%	84%	80%	
<b>I</b>	Commitments 1998	121,90	50,78	238,53	-	411,21
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	228,65	87,19	358,01	-	673,84
	Payments 1998	79,19	16,60	142,25	-	238,05
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	135,36	33,67	205,45	-	374,48
		% (2)/(1)	59%	39%	57%	
<b>L</b>	Commitments 1998	1,20	0,37	-	-	1,57
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	2,18	0,60	1,33	-	4,12
	Payments 1998	0,56	0,28	-	-	0,84
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	1,24	0,51	1,00	-	2,76
		% (2)/(1)	57%	85%	75%	
<b>NL</b>	Commitments 1998	6,74	2,06	5,30	-	14,10
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	39,71	4,98	31,70	-	76,39
	Payments 1998	10,15	2,79	5,71	-	18,64
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	31,96	4,92	26,30	-	63,18
		% (2)/(1)	80%	99%	83%	
<b>A</b>	Commitments 1998	29,29	21,48	33,00	-	83,76
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	105,39	56,11	101,91	-	263,41
	Payments 1998	28,21	26,67	33,63	-	88,51
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	88,37	51,28	86,03	-	225,68
		% (2)/(1)	84%	91%	84%	
<b>FIN</b>	Commitments 1998	21,37	-	13,31	-	34,68
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	71,52	13,56	35,55	-	120,62
	Payments 1998	35,88	-	-	-	35,88
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	63,22	7,13	19,87	-	90,22
		% (2)/(1)	88%	53%	56%	
<b>S</b>	Commitments 1998	17,13	0,32	3,51	-	20,97
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	55,83	13,15	21,51	-	90,49
	Payments 1998	15,40	2,81	11,41	-	29,62
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	44,49	7,40	17,74	-	69,63
		% (2)/(1)	80%	56%	83%	
<b>UK</b>	Commitments 1998	81,55	16,22	8,46	-	106,23
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	343,42	83,82	36,96	-	464,21
	Payments 1998	105,22	16,94	8,51	-	130,67
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	283,29	69,21	29,03	-	381,54
		% (2)/(1)	82%	83%	79%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	Commitments 1998	632,73	226,35	562,80	-	1.421,89
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	2.137,88	677,02	1.991,73	-	4.806,62
	Payments 1998	643,46	196,95	504,02	-	1.344,42
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	1.704,32	519,95	1.553,21	-	3.777,48
		% (2)/(1)	80%	77%	78%	

including decommitments, carryovers and appropriations made available again

\* Budget headings B2-1003, B2-1202, B2-1304, programming period 1994-99

**Annex 1: Financial implementation 1994-98 by Objective\***  
**Objective 6 - CSF**

€ million

		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	FIGG	Total
<b>FIN</b>	Commitments 1998	42,43	23,85	22,16	0,85	89,29
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	128,53	87,25	143,46	2,35	361,59
	Payments 1998	54,37	21,37	13,27	0,89	89,90
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	101,17	60,19	90,22	2,02	253,61
	% (2)/(1)	79%	69%	63%	86%	70%
<b>S</b>	Commitments 1998	68,86	-	29,04	-	97,90
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	113,65	11,39	51,45	1,50	177,99
	Payments 1998	28,58	-	25,49	0,62	54,69
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	64,41	5,70	43,42	1,20	114,73
	% (2)/(1)	57%	50%	84%	80%	64%
<b>TOTAL</b>	Commitments 1998	111,29	23,85	51,20	0,85	187,19
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	242,18	98,64	194,91	3,85	539,58
	Payments 1998	82,96	21,37	38,76	1,51	144,59
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	165,59	65,89	133,64	3,22	368,34
	% (2)/(1)	68%	67%	69%	84%	68%

Including decommitments, carryovers and appropriations made available again

\* Budget headings B2-1004, B2-1102, B2-1203, B2-1305, programming period 1994-99

**Annex 2: Financial implementation 1994-98\* of the Community Initiatives\*\***

		€ million				
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	FIFG	Total
<b>Adapt</b>	Commitments 1998	25,58	343,74	-	-	369,32
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	35,62	989,22	-	-	1.024,84
	Payments 1998	10,06	239,61	-	-	249,67
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	15,08	622,11	-	-	637,19
	% (2)/(1)	42%	63%	-	-	62%
<b>Employment</b>	Commitments 1998	22,35	457,71	-	-	480,06
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	31,98	1.301,36	-	-	1.333,34
	Payments 1998	11,07	300,53	-	-	311,60
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	16,18	866,65	-	-	882,83
	% (2)/(1)	51%	67%	-	-	66%
<b>Leader</b>	Commitments 1998	146,00	6,53	116,34	-	268,87
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	554,67	91,44	501,03	-	1.147,14
	Payments 1998	130,09	3,90	108,12	-	242,11
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	300,37	35,76	276,41	-	612,53
	% (2)/(1)	54%	39%	55%	-	53%
<b>Pesca</b>	Commitments 1998	44,14	-1,26	-	-6,16	36,72
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	133,02	22,29	-	89,93	245,24
	Payments 1998	31,15	3,89	-	8,47	43,51
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	64,25	11,38	-	-	75,63
	% (2)/(1)	48%	51%	-	0%	31%
<b>SMEs</b>	Commitments 1998	165,07	8,26	-	-	173,33
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	644,93	47,19	-	-	692,11
	Payments 1998	140,93	4,54	-	-	145,47
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	405,22	20,32	-	-	425,54
	% (2)/(1)	63%	43%	-	-	61%
<b>Rechar</b>	Commitments 1998	25,89	11,13	-	-	37,02
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	368,24	74,56	-	-	442,80
	Payments 1998	86,02	13,13	-	-	99,15
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	258,98	52,84	-	-	311,82
	% (2)/(1)	70%	71%	-	-	70%
<b>Regis</b>	Commitments 1998	59,56	7,22	6,31	-	73,09
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	324,02	27,79	27,91	0,80	380,52
	Payments 1998	31,02	10,75	10,38	-	52,15
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	224,03	22,66	18,51	0,30	265,51
	% (2)/(1)	69%	82%	66%	38%	70%
<b>Konver</b>	Commitments 1998	42,30	6,70	-	-	49,00
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	535,88	75,78	-	-	611,66
	Payments 1998	108,50	7,19	-	-	115,69
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	323,26	43,53	-	-	366,78
	% (2)/(1)	60%	57%	-	-	60%
<b>Resider</b>	Commitments 1998	57,22	15,95	-	-	73,17
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	433,26	56,48	-	-	489,74
	Payments 1998	42,64	10,06	-	-	52,70
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	238,68	34,02	-	-	272,70
	% (2)/(1)	55%	60%	-	-	56%
<b>Retex</b>	Commitments 1998	81,79	7,21	-	-	89,00
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	471,41	22,91	-	-	494,33
	Payments 1998	69,58	5,01	-	-	74,59
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	261,64	13,05	-	-	274,70
	% (2)/(1)	56%	57%	-	-	56%
<b>Urban</b>	Commitments 1998	158,25	23,29	-	-	181,53
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	568,21	103,79	-	-	672,00
	Payments 1998	129,31	10,69	-	-	140,00
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	334,30	47,58	-	-	381,88
	% (2)/(1)	59%	46%	-	-	57%
<b>Interreg/Peace</b>	Commitments 1998	631,62	41,21	52,29	0,32	725,43
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	2.331,51	196,21	136,32	1,44	2.665,48
	Payments 1998	573,61	41,34	29,65	0,14	644,74
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	1.579,25	130,70	79,42	0,70	1.790,06
	% (2)/(1)	68%	67%	58%	49%	67%
<b>TOTAL</b>	Commitments 1998	1.459,76	927,68	174,94	-5,85	2.556,54
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	6.432,75	3.009,02	665,26	92,17	10.199,20
	Payments 1998	1.363,97	650,64	148,15	8,61	2.171,38
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	4.021,25	1.900,59	374,34	1,00	6.297,18
	% (2)/(1)	63%	63%	56%	1%	62%

Including decommitments, carryovers and appropriations made available again

\* Programming period 1994-99

\*\* Budget headings B2-1400, B2-1410, B2-1412, B2-1420, B2-1421, B2-1422, B2-1423, B2-1424, B2-1430, B2-1431, B2-1432, B2-1433, B2-1440, B2-1450, B2-1460, B2-1470

**Annex 3: Financial implementation 1994-98\* of transitional and innovative measures\*\***

		€ million				
		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	FIFG	Total
<b>B</b>	Commitments 1998	2,39	26,03	-	0,28	28,70
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	5,18	115,89	7,11	1,44	129,63
	Payments 1998	2,34	22,89	0,17	0,21	25,61
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	10,64	113,21	3,37	0,94	128,16
<b>DK</b>	Commitments 1998	-	1,22	-	5,19	6,41
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	2,86	10,57	0,20	11,27	24,90
	Payments 1998	0,18	1,65	0,09	1,78	3,71
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	4,64	7,42	0,30	4,53	16,90
<b>D</b>	Commitments 1998	7,01	1,68	0,20	0,26	9,15
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	19,23	16,19	2,33	2,95	40,70
	Payments 1998	13,59	2,77	2,18	0,46	19,00
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	50,92	13,43	3,89	1,63	69,87
<b>EL</b>	Commitments 1998	5,63	10,43	-	1,05	17,11
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	15,13	41,36	0,56	6,76	63,81
	Payments 1998	0,24	26,01	0,01	1,23	27,49
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	11,24	45,59	6,49	4,65	67,97
<b>E</b>	Commitments 1998	18,02	1,95	-	2,15	22,12
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	88,39	12,80	7,63	16,81	125,63
	Payments 1998	4,96	2,31	0,99	-	8,27
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	60,57	16,47	13,74	12,79	103,57
<b>F</b>	Commitments 1998	30,69	1,01	0,04	3,28	35,02
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	42,20	18,16	10,42	9,05	79,84
	Payments 1998	17,36	2,76	0,25	2,04	22,40
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	55,06	20,66	25,38	6,37	107,47
<b>IRL</b>	Commitments 1998	2,39	0,02	-	1,08	3,50
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	28,95	11,66	1,65	5,39	47,65
	Payments 1998	0,71	0,78	0,13	1,98	3,60
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	26,66	11,92	5,36	2,87	46,81
<b>I</b>	Commitments 1998	17,70	4,53	7,47	0,53	30,22
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	28,94	23,66	37,56	6,68	96,84
	Payments 1998	3,52	3,27	10,78	2,27	19,84
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	47,18	27,10	71,85	7,35	153,48
<b>L</b>	Commitments 1998	-	0,06	-	-	0,06
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	-	2,31	-	-	2,31
	Payments 1998	-	0,36	-	-	0,36
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	-	1,77	0,00	-	1,78
<b>NL</b>	Commitments 1998	2,69	1,67	-	1,68	6,04
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	6,64	5,84	0,27	5,88	18,63
	Payments 1998	0,72	0,38	0,00	0,97	2,07
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	13,07	3,43	0,55	3,84	20,89
<b>A</b>	Commitments 1998	4,02	0,86	-	-	4,89
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	6,51	2,41	0,33	-	9,25
	Payments 1998	0,17	0,53	0,09	-	0,79
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	1,13	1,40	0,15	-	2,68
<b>P</b>	Commitments 1998	0,51	0,19	-	0,81	1,52
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	62,58	10,12	6,45	6,48	85,63
	Payments 1998	1,54	0,27	0,03	0,96	2,80
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	66,09	7,29	7,65	4,61	85,65
<b>FIN</b>	Commitments 1998	1,05	0,10	-	0,18	1,33
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	4,40	2,69	0,81	0,77	8,66
	Payments 1998	0,26	0,58	0,09	0,25	1,18
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	1,60	1,74	0,34	0,49	4,16
<b>S</b>	Commitments 1998	12,50	1,18	-	1,08	14,77
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	15,13	6,37	0,58	2,59	24,67
	Payments 1998	2,20	0,97	0,23	0,70	4,11
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	3,35	3,40	0,25	1,05	8,04
<b>UK</b>	Commitments 1998	12,60	0,60	0,40	7,75	21,35
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	22,55	10,15	1,11	19,87	53,68
	Payments 1998	1,53	1,42	0,41	4,18	7,54
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	13,63	12,31	3,41	11,06	40,41

Including decummitments, carryovers and appropriations made available again

\* Payments do not necessarily refer to commitments in the same period

\*\* Budget headings B2-1800, B2-1810, B2-1820, B2-1830

€ million

		ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	FIFG	Total
COMMUNITY	Commitments 1998	62,12	0,43	-0,11	0,00	62,44
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	253,31	0,85	0,34	0,85	255,35
	Payments 1998	57,61	0,64	-	-0,02	58,23
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	222,10	4,52	-	-0,01	226,60
TOTAL	Commitments 1998	179,33	51,97	7,99	25,34	264,63
	Commitments 1994-98 (1)	602,00	291,04	77,34	96,81	1.067,19
	Payments 1998	106,93	67,60	15,45	17,01	206,98
	Payments 1994-98 (2)	587,87	291,66	142,72	62,18	1.084,44

#### Annex 4: Pilot projects and innovative actions

#### Territorial pacts for employment and measures for the information society adopted in 1998 under Article 7 of the ERDF Regulation

		€ million	
		Total cost	ERDF assistance
<b>Territorial pacts for employment</b>			
UK	Greater Easterhouse/Coatbridge South	0,248	0,194
	Newry and Mourne (Northern Ireland)	0,250	0,200
<b>Information society</b>			
D	Heranführung sozial Benachteiligter und neuer Benutzergruppen in Raum Kassel an die Informationsgesellschaft	0,180	0,090
	Informationsgesellschaft zur Integration sozial Benachteiligter in Gera (Thuringia)	0,180	0,090
	Project "The Information Society as a tool for tackling social exclusion" in Oberhausen	0,198	0,090
	Project "The Information Society as a tool for tackling social exclusion" in Wilhelmshaven	0,162	0,081
F	Société de l'information et lutte contre l'exclusion - Nord/Pas-de-Calais	0,173	0,075
	Société de l'information et lutte contre l'exclusion - Amiens	0,121	0,061
UK	Information Society - accessibility for disadvantaged areas in Cardiff	0,181	0,083
	Using the Information Society to tackle social exclusion in Barnsley	0,192	0,087

**Annex 4: Pilot projects and innovative actions**  
**Pilot projects adopted in 1998 under Article 10 of the ERDF Regulation**

		€ million	
		Total cost	ERDF e
<b>National interregional cooperation</b>			
<b>B</b>	Recite II (Belgium/Portugal/France/Ireland/Finland/Spain) "Euroccaram"	2,229	1,504
<b>D</b>	Recite II (Germany/Spain/Luxembourg/Austria) "Local Sustainable Development Network"	3,999	2,443
	Recite II (Germany/United Kingdom/Belgium/Spain) "Salvatore"	2,120	1,343
	Recite II (Germany/United Kingdom/Greece/Italy/Ireland) "Eurocraft"	3,456	2,408
<b>EL</b>	Recite II (Greece/Spain/United Kingdom/Italy) "Ecosert"	3,499	2,223
	Recite II (Greece/Portugal/Spain) "Five green islands"	3,759	2,571
<b>E</b>	Europartenerariat Spain 1998	3,218	1,000
	Recite II (Spain/Portugal/Germany/Italy/United Kingdom) "Millenium"	2,553	1,699
	Recite II (Spain/Portugal/Italy/Finland/France) "Recite"	2,509	1,545
	Recite II (Spain/United Kingdom/Belgium/France/Greece/Ireland/Portugal) "Circle"	2,271	1,331
	Recite II (Portugal/Greece/Spain/Italy) "Technofocus"	1,529	1,015
<b>F</b>	Recite II (France/Greece/Portugal/United Kingdom/Ireland/Italy) "Netwin"	3,372	2,381
	Recite II (France/Germany/Greece/Spain/Portugal/Norway) "Transtech"	3,834	2,827
	Recite II (France/Germany/Italy) "Euclide"	2,597	1,561
	Recite II (France/Germany/United Kingdom/Ireland/Portugal/Spain/Italy) "Valpomar"	1,892	1,150
	Recite II (France/Spain/Portugal) "Eurosivasur"	3,524	2,201
	Recite II (France/Spain/Portugal) "Flumen Atlantica"	2,805	1,896
	Recite II (France/Spain/Portugal/Finland/United Kingdom/Sweden/Italy) "Idea"	5,162	2,650
	Recite II (France/Spain/Sweden/Greece) "Reflets d'Europe"	3,492	2,085
	Recite II (France/Greece/Italy/Belgium) "I.D.C. Medici"	3,180	1,789
	Recite II (France/Portugal/Spain/Germany/Austria) "Euro-projects"	4,245	2,650
<b>IRL</b>	Recite II (Ireland/Portugal/Greece/United Kingdom/Sweden/Finland) "Edge cities"	3,883	2,392
<b>I</b>	Recite II (Finland/Greece/Germany/Sweden) "Entre-project"	3,954	2,724
	Recite II (Italy/Germany/Austria) "NCE"	4,804	2,828
	Recite II (Italy/Spain/France/Greece/Portugal/Ireland) "Finestra"	3,383	2,276
	Recite II (Italy/Spain/Greece) "Medstone"	2,678	1,880
	Recite II (Italy/Finland/Portugal) "Training sustainability"	2,219	1,358
	Recite II (Italy/Greece/Spain) "Observa"	2,074	1,556
	Recite II (Italy/United Kingdom/Ireland/Spain/Portugal) "Le Cheile"	4,171	2,379
	Recite II (Italy/Sweden/Greece/Finland) "Enrec"	4,236	2,435
<b>NL</b>	Recite II (Netherlands/Finland/Germany/Ireland/United Kingdom/Austria) "El Duende"	4,517	2,552
<b>A</b>	Europartenerariat Austria 1999	3,330	1,000
	Recite II (Austria/Germany/Netherlands) "EER"	3,773	2,204
<b>P</b>	Recite II (Portugal/Spain/Italy/Finland/France/United Kingdom) "Regio Link"	3,141	1,858
<b>S</b>	Recite II (Spain/Sweden/Portugal) "Emasse"	2,230	1,329
	Recite II (Sweden/Greece/United Kingdom/Germany) "Twig"	4,029	2,454
	Recite II (Sweden/Italy/Germany) "Deatin"	2,263	1,350
	Recite II (Sweden/Netherlands/Ireland/France/Germany) "NoRBIT"	2,947	1,803
<b>UK</b>	Recite II (United Kingdom/Germany/France/Italy/Finland) "Equal credit"	5,100	2,760
	Recite II (United Kingdom/Germany/Ireland) "React"	2,331	1,555
	Recite II (United Kingdom/Germany/Italy) "Europact"	2,991	2,000
	Recite II (United Kingdom/Finland/Netherlands/Germany/Spain) "Networked City"	3,068	1,725
	Recite II (United Kingdom/Greece/Germany/Italy) "Lotus 2000"	3,311	2,169
	Recite II (United Kingdom/Italy/Spain/Ireland/Finland/Austria) "Eurotechweb"	3,150	2,068
<b>Total</b>		<b>142,928</b>	<b>86,924</b>
<b>International interregional cooperation</b>			
<b>B</b>	ECOS Ouverture (Belgium/Italy/Sweden/Germany) "TDY-OP"	1,005	0,597
<b>D</b>	ECOS Ouverture (Germany/France/Austria) "Employment & Environment"	0,540	0,306
	ECOS Ouverture (Germany/Netherlands) "Energy saving - Emission reduction"	0,468	0,264
<b>EL</b>	ECOS Ouverture (Greece/United Kingdom/Spain) "Prelude"	0,875	0,590
<b>F</b>	ECOS Ouverture (France/Belgium) "Chaine"	0,375	0,219
	ECOS Ouverture (France/Spain/Portugal) "Qualipol"	0,566	0,339
	ECOS Ouverture (France/Italy/Spain) "A. V.E.C."	0,930	0,568
<b>I</b>	ECOS Ouverture (Italy/Spain) "Imagine action"	0,409	0,261
<b>A</b>	ECOS Ouverture (Austria/Spain/Italy) "Credit"	0,790	0,515
	ECOS Ouverture (Austria/Ireland/Finland) "Ecoregion"	0,542	0,321
<b>P</b>	ECOS Ouverture (Portugal/Germany) "Europe traditions"	0,320	0,215
	ECOS Ouverture (Portugal/Greece/France) "Twins"	0,500	0,338
<b>FIN</b>	ECOS Ouverture (Finland/Austria/Ireland) "Balcifce"	0,930	0,550
	ECOS Ouverture (Finland/Sweden/Greece) "SPE"	0,894	0,498
<b>S</b>	Baltic Sea Cooperation Programme	5,000	5,000
	ECOS Ouverture (Sweden/Finland/Germany) "BABS"	0,350	0,210
	ECOS Ouverture (Sweden/Italy/Greece) "Practima"	0,627	0,356
<b>UK</b>	ECOS Ouverture (United Kingdom/Greece) "Ecostep"	0,529	0,326
<b>EU</b>	ECOS Ouverture Energy	1,382	0,834
<b>Total</b>		<b>17,035</b>	<b>12,305</b>
<b>Technology transfer - (RIS)</b>			
<b>B</b>	Prométhée (Wallonia)	0,500	0,250
<b>D</b>	"RAHM" Magdeburg	0,500	0,250
<b>EL</b>	"PWPERG" Epirus	0,500	0,250
<b>E</b>	Cantabria	0,495	0,248
<b>P</b>	"ETTIRSE" Algarve-Huelva	0,500	0,250
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,495</b>	<b>1,247</b>



		€ million	
		Total cost	ERDF e
<b>Technology transfer - (RTT)</b>			
EL	"Interact" (2nd phase)	2,021	1,010
E	"Footwear" (2nd phase)	2,313	1,156
	"Recycle" (2nd phase)	3,558	1,744
I	"IFT" (Lombardia) (2nd phase)	2,000	1,000
UK	"Adagio" (2nd phase)	2,642	1,321
	"Esteem" (Bedfordshire) (2nd phase)	3,486	1,587
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,892</b>	<b>3,911</b>
<b>Information society - (RISI 2)</b>			
EU	Supporting actions in the exchange of experience and expertise between the RISI and IRISI regions	0,748	0,561
<b>Spatial planning</b>			
	Technical assistance Terra Lot F	0,162	0,162
	Technical assistance Terra Lots A and G	0,211	0,211
	Technical assistance Terra Lots D and C	0,129	0,129
	Coordination of the overall content of a study programme on European Spatial Planning	0,044	0,044
	Preparation of part V of the ESDP document	0,045	0,045
	Evaluation, monitoring and technical assistance for the Terra programme	0,239	0,239
	Luxembourg/France/Belgium/Germany: SARRE-LOR-LUX+ development plan	0,660	0,160
	Northern Periphery (FIN/UK/S)	10,000	5,000
	Portugal/Spain/Morocco: Gateway to the Mediterranean	6,667	5,000
	Terra project: "DIAS" (GRM/E)	3,600	1,980
	Terra project: "LORE - Local and Regional Planning Observatory Network" (GRM)	2,074	1,141
	Terra project: "Terra-CZM Coastal Zone Management" (EL/B/P)	2,314	1,160
	Terra project: "Voie d'Eaux Vivantes" (F/UK/S/B/I)	3,546	1,500
	Regional planning study programme - Institute in Bonn (D)	0,354	0,177
	Regional planning study programme - Institute in Brussels (B)	0,105	0,052
	Regional planning study programme - Institute in The Hague (NL)	0,127	0,063
	Regional planning study programme - Institute in Dublin (IRL)	0,087	0,038
	Regional planning study programme - Institute in Hørsholm (DK)	0,104	0,043
	Regional planning study programme - Institute in Joensuu (FIN)	0,080	0,040
	Regional planning study programme - Institute in Lisbon (P)	0,080	0,040
	Regional planning study programme - Institute in Newcastle (UK)	0,185	0,091
	Regional planning study programme - Institute in Oviedo (E)	0,136	0,068
	Regional planning study programme - Institute in Paris (F)	0,262	0,122
	Regional planning study programme - Institute in Rome (I)	0,192	0,096
	Regional planning study programme - Institute in Stockholm (S)	0,084	0,042
	Regional planning study programme - Institute in Thessaly (EL)	0,116	0,041
	Regional planning study programme - Institute in Trier (proposal for L)	0,070	0,035
	Regional planning study programme - Institute in Vienna (A)	0,093	0,047
	Transnational Cooperation and Spatial Planning: Alpine Space (AT/D/IT)	10,000	5,000
	Transnational Cooperation and Spatial Planning: Archi-med - Central and Eastern Mediterranean* (GRM)	6,665	5,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>48,428</b>	<b>27,765</b>
<b>Urban pilot projects</b>			
	Urban audit of European cities	2,561	2,561
	European Urban and Regional Planning Awards 1997-98	0,350	0,278
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,911</b>	<b>2,839</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>222,438</b>	<b>135,553</b>

### Annex 4: Pilot projects and innovative actions

#### Pilot projects and technical assistance adopted in 1998 under Article 6 of the ESF Regulation

€ million		
	Total cost	ESF assistance
<b>Technical assistance</b>		
DK Technical assistance (DK Opus)	0,960	0,960
F Technical assistance	0,342	0,342
<b>Pilot projects and innovative actions</b>		
B Activeren Om Jobs Te Creeren	1,030	0,543
Social dialogue (all measures)	3,945	3,551
Social dialogue (all measures)	4,506	2,950
Sens	0,766	0,379
Subsidiariteit in de praktijk voor de creatie van nieuwe beroepen	1,030	0,698
D Büroex	0,350	0,221
Europäische Dorf	0,562	0,312
Fuif	0,163	0,122
Öko-Die	0,485	0,339
Penelope	0,302	0,196
EL "Mobil training"	0,560	0,364
E Empresa Social Solidaria	0,385	0,266
Erein	0,319	0,290
Inserción/Empleo	0,147	0,110
La cultura como elemento dinamizador para la creación de empleo	0,336	0,227
Ocdam	0,145	0,109
Savia Nueva	0,433	0,357
Segunda Residencia	0,585	0,456
F Expérimentation du Titre Emploi Service dans l'Agglomération de Toulouse	0,448	0,282
Network for businesses	0,242	0,160
I Social dialogue (all measures)	2,916	2,600
Digestus	0,351	0,245
Nirvana	0,532	0,399
Wine tourism	0,638	0,480
NL Het Dlt Experiment	2,126	0,493
Social return on urban investments	2,015	0,438
A Uniun	0,830	0,538
S Advance	0,966	0,667
Sme Woodnet	0,420	0,315
UK Careers in community finance	0,413	0,268

**Annex 4: pilot projects and innovative actions**

**Innovative actions and technical assistance adopted in 1998 under Article 8 of the  
EAGGF Regulation**

		€ million	
		Total cost	EAGGF assistance
<b>Evaluation, monitoring, technical assistance and studies</b>			
<b>D</b>	"Güstrow" territorial pact for employment (Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania)	0,250	0,200
<b>UK</b>	"North Wales" territorial pact for employment	0,250	0,200
	"West Cornwall" territorial pact for employment	0,250	0,200
<b>EU</b>	Evaluation of the quality of services provided by the AEIDL	0,046	0,046
	Work on rural indicators to support a rural development policy (2nd phase)	0,122	0,040

### Annex 5: Major projects 1994-98\*

€ million

Year of adoption / Member State	Obj.	Total cost	ERDF assistance (1)	National public contribution	Private contribution	Commitments			Payments		
						1998	1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	1998	1994-98 (3)	% (3)/1
<b>1997</b>											
<b>SPAIN</b>											
Main drain Santander Bay	1	25,32	17,72	7,60	0,00	13,31	17,72	100%	11,48	13,68	77%
Cartagena-Puertollona oil pipeline	1	161,23	62,90	0,00	98,33	27,79	45,46	72%	14,14	14,14	22%
<b>1996</b>											
<b>SPAIN</b>											
Gibraltar-Cordoba gas pipeline	1	205,20	82,08	0,00	123,12	-7,73	82,08	100%	7,51	79,36	97%
Valencia-Cartagena gas pipeline	1	60,69	23,81	0,00	36,88	0,00	23,81	100%	0,00	19,05	80%
Installation of natural gas Huelva	1	27,40	7,28	0,00	20,12	0,00	7,28	100%	0,00	7,28	100%
<b>1995</b>											
<b>IRELAND</b>											
Tallaght Hospital	1	131,33	39,37	91,96	0,00	0,00	39,37	100%	0,00	31,50	80%
<b>ITALY</b>											
Port of Gioia Tauro	1	120,00	40,00	0,00	80,00	0,00	40,00	100%	0,00	32,00	80%

\* Major projects within the meaning of Article 16(2) of the Coordination Regulation

## Annex 5: Major projects 1994-98 included in operational programmes\*

		€ million	
		Eligible cost	ERDF assistance
D	IHP - Institut für Halbleiterphysik Frankfurt (Oder) GmbH, Brandenburg	67,37	50,53
	Kläranlage Gerwisch (Landkreis Jerichower Land), Saxony-Anhalt	79,14	15,83
	Schäfers Brot und Kuchen / EDEKA in Osterweddingen, Saxony-Anhalt	124,82	11,39
	ABB Daimler-Benz Transportation GmbH, Henningsdorf, Brandenburg	61,69	6,17
	BASF Schwarzheide GmbH, Brandenburg	65,48	6,55
	Coca Cola Erfrischungsgetränke GmbH, Brandenburg	86,56	12,98
	DE TE CSM GmbH, Saxony-Anhalt	57,61	8,23
	Euroglas GmbH & Co. KG, Saxony-Anhalt	147,21	21,82
	HANSE-DOM GmbH, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	64,06	16,02
	High-Tech-Center Babelsberg, Brandenburg	52,78	26,39
	MKM Mansfelder Kupfer- und Messing GmbH, Saxony-Anhalt	277,63	42,55
	Sodawerk Stassfurt GmbH & Co. KG, Saxony-Anhalt	55,84	5,81
	Fährhafen Sassnitz-Mukran, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	64,27	28,89
	Fiege Gruppe GmbH & Co. KG, Brandenburg	51,95	5,97
	Güterverkehrszentrum Wustermark, Brandenburg	55,20	27,60
	Hasseröder Brauerei GmbH, Saxony-Anhalt	54,84	8,16
	Megalith Bausteinwerke, Brandenburg	56,32	5,07
	Salutas Fahlberg-list GmbH, Saxony-Anhalt	52,63	5,26
EL	Athens ring road, Pallini-Spata, Imitos, Attica sections	105,00	63,00
E	Southern extension of the port of Valencia	55,26	33,16
	Extension of Valencia underground railway	84,00	50,38
	Cordoba-Campo Mayor gas pipeline, Andalucía/Extremadura	120,00	48,00
	Tuy-Villalba gas pipeline, Galicia	80,00	32,00
IRL	Hewlett Packard (Manufacturing) Ltd., Midland East	108,30	10,00
	Intel Ireland Ltd., Midland East	1.180,00	46,00
I	Rail link between stations of Ferrandina and Matera-La Martella, Basilicata	153,90	61,56
	Completion and restructuring of irrigation works in the Metapontino and conversion of remaining canal networks in Valle Bradano and Metaponto to exploit drinking water resources, Basilicata	82,00	41,00
	Centralised rail traffic control in Adriatic sector, Molise/Apulia	67,14	26,86
	Restoration and development of royal hunting lodge and Borgo Castello della Mandria, Piedmont	61,54	15,39
	Doubling of rail line between Lesina and Apricena, Apulia	68,22	27,29
	Water supply in Palermo, Sicily	115,00	46,00
	Alternative rail line between Reggio Calabria and Melito di Porto Salvo, Calabria	81,26	32,51
	A3 motorway Naples-Pompei-Salerno, Campania	65,00	22,80
	Dam on the Monti Nieddu, Sardinia	61,50	30,75
	New hospital in Matera, Basilicata	69,45	23,70
P	Gas pipelines between Portalegre and Guarda and Coimbra and Viseu,	93,50	37,40
	Lear Corporation Portugal, Setúbal	50,10	8,10
	Surface light railway, northern Oporto	160,00	72,00
	Siemens Matsushita Componentes, S.A., Évora	59,50	7,60
	UNICER - "União Cervejeira, S.A.", Leça do Balio/Santarém/Loulé	105,00	11,40
	A12 motorway Montijo - Setúbal, Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	77,65	23,30
	Alqueva - multipurpose investment project, Alentejo	287,05	121,50
	SIEMENS Semiconductores, Norte	373,41	26,04
	Intermodal complex - EXPO '98, Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	134,35	80,67
	Ford Electronica Portuguesa, Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	146,92	60,33
	OPEL Portugal SA, Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	60,96	9,75
	Atlantic Park, Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	81,50	36,00
	Renovation of North railway line, Valongo - Côte, Norte	50,55	14,36
	TEXAS Instruments - Equipamento Electrónico (Portugal), Lda, Norte	89,42	24,38

\* Projects costing more than EUR 50 million

	Eligible cost	ERDF assistance
UK Baltic Flour Mill, North East England	58,00	3,00
Glasgow Science Centre, Western Scotland	87,00	28,50
Millenium Point, West Midlands	86,00	33,20
Millenium Link, Eastern Scotland	62,63	5,76
Lowry Centre, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Cheshire	55,00	11,00
Metrolink extension Manchester, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Cheshire	60,00	12,00
Port of Holyhead, Rural Wales	57,78	2,88

**Annex 6: Implementation of appropriations in 1998 by budget heading (not including decommitments and carryovers) (€)**

	Item	Title	Commitments	Payments
<b>CSF</b>				
EAGGF-Guidance	B2-100	CSF		
	B2-1000	Objective 1	2.502.807.000	2.160.000.000
	B2-1001	Objective 5(a) (outside Objective 1 and 5(b) areas)	524.153.874	361.880.501
	B2-1002	Objective 5(a) (in Objective 5(b) areas)	542.138.796	440.862.900
	B2-1003	Objective 5(b)	562.800.000	519.993.291
	B2-1004	Objective 6	51.200.000	38.757.600
<b>Total EAGGF</b>			<b>4.183.099.671</b>	<b>3.521.494.292</b>
FIFGP	B2-110	CSF		
	B2-1100	Objective 1	354.226.024	308.188.358
	B2-1101	Objective 5(a)	96.296.312	98.050.759
	B2-1102	Objective 6	845.000	1.509.000
<b>Total FIFG</b>			<b>451.367.336</b>	<b>407.748.117</b>
ERDF	B2-120	CSF		
	B2-1200	Objective 1	11.767.283.438	9.921.070.992
	B2-1201	Objective 2	1.609.551.402	1.095.334.798
	B2-1202	Objective 5(b)	632.733.402	677.000.000
	B2-1203	Objective 6	111.286.913	82.955.561
<b>Total ERDF</b>			<b>14.120.855.155</b>	<b>11.776.361.351</b>
ESF	B2-130	CSF		
	B2-1300	Objective 1	4.670.182.382	4.056.800.000
	B2-1301	Objective 2	450.817.618	505.112.797
	B2-1302	Objective 3	2.635.693.122	2.315.887.203
	B2-1303	Objective 4	621.149.323	500.000.000
	B2-1304	Objective 5(b)	226.353.555	203.633.000
	B2-1305	Objective 6	23.854.000	21.367.000
<b>Total ESF</b>			<b>8.628.050.000</b>	<b>7.602.800.000</b>
<b>COMMUNITY INITIATIVES</b>				
PESCA	B2-140	Pesca (restructuring of the fisheries sector)		
	B2-1400	ESF	1.755.971	3.892.601
	B2-1400	FIFG	5.126.245	9.256.252
	B2-1400	ERDF	44.137.457	31.147.829
<b>Total Pesca</b>			<b>51.019.673</b>	<b>44.296.682</b>
INTERREG	B2-141	Interregional cooperation		
	B2-1410	ESF	13.405.972	14.575.468
	B2-1410	EAGGF-Guidance	44.693.046	27.372.209
	B2-1410	FIFG	0	0
	B2-1410	ERDF	514.102.659	541.753.691
<b>Total Interreg</b>			<b>572.201.677</b>	<b>583.701.368</b>
PEACE	B2-1412	ESF	27.803.996	26.764.496
	B2-1412	EAGGF-Guidance	7.942.000	2.275.700
	B2-1412	FIFG	317.342	139.674
	B2-1412	ERDF	126.795.000	31.857.200
<b>Total Peace</b>			<b>162.858.338</b>	<b>61.037.070</b>
NOW	B2-142	Employment and development of human resources		
	B2-1420	ESF	96.660.333	74.759.023
	B2-1420	ERDF	5.291.649	1.840.977
<b>Total Now</b>			<b>101.951.982</b>	<b>76.600.000</b>
HORIZON	B2-1421	ESF	80.920.008	68.299.551
	B2-1421	ERDF	6.352.728	5.800.449
<b>Total Horizon</b>			<b>87.272.736</b>	<b>74.100.000</b>
INTEGRA	B2-1422	ESF	158.945.108	93.098.016
	B2-1422	ERDF	5.547.240	601.984
<b>Total Integra</b>			<b>164.492.348</b>	<b>93.700.000</b>
YOUTH START	B2-1423	ESF	109.211.640	64.369.727
	B2-1423	ERDF	5.158.546	2.830.273
<b>Total Youthstart</b>			<b>114.370.186</b>	<b>67.200.000</b>

	Item	Title	Commitments	Payments
ADAPT	B2-1424	ESF	349.117.968	239.610.381
	B2-1424	ERDF	25.578.810	10.061.754
	Total Adapt		374.696.778	249.672.135
RECHAR	B2-143	Industrial restructuring		
	B2-1430	ESF	11.180.162	13.130.588
	B2-1430	ERDF	25.888.639	66.021.901
Total Rechar		37.069.001	99.152.489	
RESIDER	B2-1431	ESF	15.952.000	10.062.900
	B2-1431	ERDF	57.217.808	42.637.100
	Total Resider		73.169.808	52.700.000
	Item	Title	Commitments	Payments
KONVER	B2-1432	ESF	7.207.174	7.188.783
	B2-1432	ERDF	49.764.192	108.498.570
	Total Konver		56.971.366	115.687.353
RETEX	B2-1433	ESF	7.207.392	5.007.194
	B2-1433	ERDF	81.791.750	69.582.013
	Total Retex		88.999.142	74.589.207
REGIS	B2-144	Regis (most remote regions)		
	B2-1440	ESF	7.220.518	10.749.753
	B2-1440	EAGGF-Guidance	6.313.000	10.380.900
	B2-1440	FIFG	0	0
	B2-1440	ERDF	59.559.000	31.016.500
Total Regis		73.092.518	52.147.153	
URBAN	B2-145	Urban (urban areas)		
	B2-1450	ESF	23.287.900	10.693.712
	B2-1450	ERDF	158.649.008	129.306.200
Total Urban		181.936.908	139.999.912	
LEADER	B2-146	Leader (rural development)		
	B2-1460	ESF	8.087.205	3.895.883
	B2-1460	EAGGF-Guidance	116.343.393	108.124.000
	B2-1460	ERDF	145.997.240	130.085.288
Total Leader		270.427.838	242.105.171	
SMEs	B2-147	SMEs Initiative		
	B2-1470	ESF	8.261.000	4.541.600
	B2-1470	ERDF	165.070.767	140.932.298
Total SMEs		173.331.767	145.473.898	
(*) PREVIOUS MEASURES	B2-148	Reserve for previous and future measures		
	B2-1480	ESF	-	5.089.423
	B2-1480	EAGGF-Guidance	-	3.008.683
	B2-1480	ERDF	-	91.311.226
	B2-1480	RESERVE	-	-
Total for previous measures (*)		-	99.409.332	
		ESF	926.224.347	655.729.099
		EAGGF-Guidance	175.291.439	151.161.492
		FIFG	5.443.587	9.395.926
		ERDF	1.476.902.693	1.455.285.252
Total Community Initiatives		2.583.862.066	2.271.571.769	
<b>OTHER ASSISTANCE</b>				
Fraud	B2-150		749.098	691.962
	Total Fraud prevention		749.098	691.962
Implementation	B2-1600	ESF	0	10.410
	B2-1600	EAGGF-Guidance	334.200	77.480
	B2-1600	FIFG	44.762	0
	B2-1600	ERDF	2.117.405	1.342.250
	Total Implementation, monitoring, evaluation CSF/SPD		2.496.367	1.430.140
Trans. meas /innov. act.	B2-180	EAGGF-Guidance	8.212.194	15.448.434
	B2-181	FIFG	26.448.966	20.752.489
	B2-182	ERDF	183.599.300	106.928.199
	B2-183	ESF	63.149.825	67.602.393
Total Transitional measures and innovative actions		281.410.285	210.731.516	

(\*) Payments for 1989-93



**Annex 7: Programme implementation by Member State (Objectives and Community Initiatives) - for 1998  
under the 1994-99 programme (€ million)**

**BELGIQUE/BELGIË**

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Objective 1</b>								
SPD Hainaut (1994)	2 762,3	760,6	221,1	570,78	75%	106,1	373,7	49%
<b>Objective 2</b>								
SPD Aubange 1997-99 (1997)	2,2	1,0	0,0	1,0	100%	0,0	0,5	50%
SPD Liège 1997-99 (1997)	442,1	114,4	9,0	45,9	40%	1,0	18,5	16%
SPD Limburg 1997-99 (1997)	179,9	67,8	0,0	21,7	32%	0,1	11,0	16%
SPD Turnhout 1997-99 (1997)	82,1	32,9	0,0	32,9	100%	0,0	16,4	50%
SPD Aubange 1994-96 (1994)	3,2	1,3	0,0	1,3	100%	0,5	1,1	81%
SPD Liège 1994-96 (1994)	290,8	80,2	0,0	80,2	100%	0,0	66,7	83%
SPD Limburg 1994-96 (1994)	89,2	33,9	0,0	33,9	100%	0,7	28,5	84%
SPD Turnhout 1994-96 (1994)	44,7	18,1	0,0	18,1	100%	2,7	14,7	81%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.134,4</b>	<b>349,7</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>235,0</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>157,4</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>Objective 3</b>								
OP Communauté flamande (1994)	565,3	192,3	28,6	150,1	78%	29,4	132,7	69%
OP Communauté française (1994)	373,1	162,6	26,6	131,4	81%	23,8	110,9	68%
OP Communauté germanophone (1994)	12,8	5,7	0,0	5,6	99%	1,7	4,5	79%
OP Région Bruxelles Capitale/Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest (1994)	33,3	12,5	1,9	9,7		2,2	8,4	67%
OP Ministry of Employment (1994)	95,2	36,9	7,0	30,0	81%	4,7	23,4	63%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.079,7</b>	<b>410,0</b>	<b>64,2</b>	<b>326,7</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>61,9</b>	<b>279,9</b>	<b>68%</b>
<b>Objective 4</b>								
OP Communauté flamande (1994)	108,0	43,7	7,0	15,9	36%	5,2	9,7	22%
OP Communauté française (1994)	54,8	17,8	0,0	17,8	100%	0,0	8,9	50%
OP Communauté germanophone (1994)	1,2	0,5	0,0	0,5	100%	0,1	0,4	80%
OP Région Bruxelles Capitale/Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest (1994)	7,0	2,2	0,0	2,2	100%	0,0	1,1	50%
OP Ministry of Employment (1994)	15,7	6,0	0,0	6,0	100%	0,0	3,0	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>186,8</b>	<b>70,2</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>42,4</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>5,4</b>	<b>23,0</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>Objective 5(a) agriculture</b>								
Forecasts Vlaanderen Reg. 950/97 (1995)	135,8	49,5	11,4	38,4	78%	10,4	32,5	66%
SPD Région Bruxelles Capitale/Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest Reg. 951/97 (1995)	11,1	1,1	0,8	1,1	100%	0,9	1,0	94%
SPD Vlaanderen Reg. 951/97 and 867/90 (1995)	359,8	36,0	0,0	16,1	45%	4,7	13,6	38%
Forecasts Wallonia Reg. 950/97 (1995)	101,1	30,1	12,9	24,6	82%	12,3	21,6	72%
SPD Wallonia+A15 Reg. 951/97 and 867/90 (1995)	46,9	5,5	0,4	4,4	81%	0,0	2,7	50%
Federal forecasts Reg. 950/97 (1995)	186,7	63,6	9,8	56,3	88%	10,2	47,1	74%
<b>Total</b>	<b>843,4</b>	<b>185,7</b>	<b>35,4</b>	<b>140,8</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>38,6</b>	<b>118,6</b>	<b>64%</b>
<b>Objective 5(a) fisheries</b>								
SPD Belgique/België (1994)	104,5	25,3	0,8	25,3	100%	0,0	19,6	77%
<b>Objective 5(b)</b>								
SPD Meetjesland (1995)	34,2	10,3	0,8	2,6	25%	0,4	1,4	13%
SPD Wallonie (1995)	135,5	41,4	5,9	25,5	62%	6,4	17,5	42%
SPD Westhoek (1995)	90,8	27,0	4,4	7,9	29%	2,9	5,5	21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>260,5</b>	<b>78,7</b>	<b>11,1</b>	<b>36,0</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>9,6</b>	<b>24,4</b>	<b>31%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.371,6</b>	<b>1.860,2</b>	<b>348,7</b>	<b>1.377,1</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>226,6</b>	<b>996,6</b>	<b>53%</b>
Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Adapt</b>								
Vlaanderen (1995)	38,3	14,2	-2,1	14,2	100%	0,0	8,1	57%
Wallonie (1995)	69,9	22,4	-3,3	19,1	85%	0,0	11,2	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,1</b>	<b>36,5</b>	<b>-5,4</b>	<b>33,3</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>19,3</b>	<b>53%</b>
<b>Employment</b>								
Vlaanderen (1994)	41,3	18,9	2,1	18,9	100%	5,0	13,5	71%
Wallonie (1994)	75,3	33,3	4,3	33,3	100%	0,0	14,5	44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,6</b>	<b>52,2</b>	<b>6,4</b>	<b>52,2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>27,9</b>	<b>54%</b>
<b>Leader</b>								
Hainaut (1997)	9,3	4,1	0,0	4,1	100%	0,0	2,0	50%
Meetjesland (1997)	4,2	1,1	1,0	1,0	94%	0,5	0,5	47%
Wallonie (1997)	7,9	3,3	0,0	3,3	100%	0,0	1,7	50%
Westhoek (1997)	7,2	1,8	1,7	1,7	94%	0,8	0,8	47%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,5</b>	<b>10,3</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>10,1</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Pesca</b>								
Belgique/België (1994)	5,3	2,5	0,0	2,5	100%	1,3	2,0	80%
<b>SMES</b>								
Network IBEX Libramont-98: timber (1997)	1,0	0,3	0,0	0,3	100%	0,1	0,1	40%
Vlaanderen (1996)	8,6	2,7	0,0	2,7	100%	0,0	0,8	30%
Wallonie (1995)	14,2	9,4	0,0	9,4	100%	0,0	3,2	34%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,9</b>	<b>12,4</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>12,4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>33%</b>

Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Réchar:</b>								
Châtelet (1995)	1,9	0,9	0,0	0,9	100%	0,0	0,7	80%
Limburg (1995)	61,3	16,1	1,1	15,8	98%	4,1	11,4	71%
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,1</b>	<b>17,0</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>16,7</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>12,2</b>	<b>72%</b>
<b>Könyer</b>								
Bruxelles/Brussel (1995)	5,8	1,7	0,0	1,7	100%	0,0	0,9	50%
Vlaanderen (1995)	11,8	4,8	0,0	4,8	100%	0,0	2,4	50%
Wallonie (1995)	17,2	5,9	0,9	5,9	100%	2,2	4,7	80%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,7</b>	<b>12,4</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>12,4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>8,0</b>	<b>64%</b>
<b>Résider:</b>								
Charleroi (1995)	31,4	15,2	0,0	15,2	100%	0,0	6,0	39%
Liège (1995)	28,4	12,5	0,0	12,5	100%	3,8	10,0	80%
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,8</b>	<b>27,7</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>27,7</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>16,0</b>	<b>58%</b>
<b>Réfax:</b>								
Vlaanderen (1996)	5,2	2,4	1,0	2,4	100%	0,0	0,7	29%
Wallonie (1995)	6,0	3,0	0,0	3,0	100%	0,0	2,1	70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,2</b>	<b>5,4</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>5,4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Urban</b>								
Mons - La Louvière (1996)	14,0	7,0	7,0	7,0	100%	3,5	3,5	50%
Bruxelles/Brussel (1996)	8,4	2,2	0,0	2,2	100%	0,0	1,1	50%
Antwerpen (1995)	17,6	3,5	0,9	3,5	100%	0,6	1,9	55%
Charleroi (1995)	11,3	5,7	0,0	5,7	100%	0,0	3,3	58%
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,3</b>	<b>18,3</b>	<b>7,9</b>	<b>18,3</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>9,8</b>	<b>53%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>502,6</b>	<b>194,8</b>	<b>14,7</b>	<b>191,1</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>21,9</b>	<b>107,1</b>	<b>55%</b>
<b>Interreg/Regen:</b>								
Kingdom/Belgique/België/France/Deutschland/Nederland/Irland/Luxembourg: North Western Metropolitan Area (1998)	56,6	31,4	31,4	31,4	100%	15,7	15,7	50%
Belgique/België/Deutschland/France/Luxembourg/Nederland: Rhine-Meuse (1997)	426,7	137,1	0,0	15,5	11%	7,8	7,8	6%
Belgique/France/Luxembourg: Wallonie-Lorraine-Luxembourg (1996)	65,5	30,2	2,5	28,7	95%	2,2	15,8	52%
Belgique/France: Ardennes (1996)	27,8	12,5	0,0	12,5	100%	0,0	3,7	30%
France/Belgique/België: Nord/Pas-de Calais/Vlaanderen (1996)	36,3	18,0	0,0	18,0	100%	0,0	9,0	50%
France/Belgique/België: Wallonie/Nord/Pas-de-Calais/Picardie (1996)	148,4	71,5	0,0	10,0	14%	0,2	6,7	9%
Belgique/België/Nederland: Euregio Scheldemond (1995)	22,8	11,1	0,0	11,1	100%	2,0	5,3	48%
Belgique/België/Nederland: Middengebied (1995)	66,3	32,4	0,0	32,4	100%	5,8	15,6	48%
Deutschland/Nederland/Belgique/België: Euregio Meuse-Rhine (1995)	71,9	35,7	2,3	35,7	100%	0,7	10,7	30%

## DANMARK

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Objective 2</b>								
SPD Lolland 1997-99 (1997)	47,4	13,8	0,0	13,8	100%	2,8	9,7	70%
SPD Nord-jylland 1997-99 (1997)	222,3	54,4	0,0	17,4	32%	4,2	12,9	24%
SPD Lolland 1994-96 (1994)	30,5	7,0	0,0	7,8	111%	0,0	5,6	80%
SPD Nord-jylland 1994-96 (1994)	216,4	47,1	0,0	47,1	100%	0,0	41,4	88%
<b>Total</b>	<b>516,5</b>	<b>122,3</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>86,1</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>69,6</b>	<b>57%</b>
<b>Objective 3</b>								
SPD Danmark (1994)	607,1	289,4	51,8	221,0	82%	51,5	206,3	77%
<b>Objective 4</b>								
SPD Danmark (1994)	90,3	39,1	9,5	29,9	76%	10,1	25,8	66%
<b>Objective 5(a): agriculture</b>								
Forecasts+A151 Danmark Reg. 950/97 (1995)	352,5	102,7	24,4	91,7	89%	19,4	71,8	70%
SPD Danmark Reg. 951/97 and 867/90 (1994)	213,6	26,7	3,0	13,5	51%	2,4	11,9	45%
<b>Total</b>	<b>566,1</b>	<b>129,4</b>	<b>27,4</b>	<b>105,2</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>21,8</b>	<b>83,7</b>	<b>65%</b>
<b>Objective 5(a): fisheries</b>								
SPD Danmark (1994)	444,2	142,5	23,5	93,4	66%	18,8	77,0	54%
<b>Objective 5(b)</b>								
SPD Danmark (1994)	202,3	54,0	6,7	30,9	57%	5,8	26,3	49%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.426,6</b>	<b>756,7</b>	<b>118,9</b>	<b>566,5</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>115,0</b>	<b>488,6</b>	<b>65%</b>
Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Adapt</b>								
Danmark (1995)	69,0	31,7	0,0	31,7	100%	9,5	25,4	80%
<b>Employment</b>								
Danmark (1994)	28,1	14,1	0,0	14,1	100%	4,2	11,3	80%
<b>Leader</b>								
Danmark (1996)	26,7	8,2	0,0	8,2	100%	0,0	2,4	30%

Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Pesca</b>								
Danmark (1994)	48,6	16,4	0,0	16,4	100%	6,1	11,1	67%
<b>SMES</b>								
Danmark (1996)	5,1	2,6	0,0	2,6	100%	0,0	0,8	30%
<b>Konver</b>								
Danmark (1995)	5,3	2,4	0,0	2,4	100%	0,0	1,2	50%
<b>Urban</b>								
Danmark (1995)	3,0	1,5	0,0	1,5	100%	0,6	1,1	72%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>185,9</b>	<b>76,8</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>76,8</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20,5</b>	<b>53,2</b>	<b>69%</b>
<b>INTERREG/REGEN</b>								
Danmark/Deutschland/Suomi Finland/Sverige: Baltic Sea (1997)	47,5	25,0	0,0	25,0	100%	0,0	12,5	50%
United Kingdom/Danmark/Sverige/Nederland/Deutschland: North Sea (1997)	30,3	14,5	0,0	14,5	100%	7,2	7,2	50%
Danmark/Sverige (1996)	28,0	13,0	0,0	13,0	100%	4,8	8,7	67%
Danmark/Deutschland: Fyns Amt/K E.R.N. (1995)	3,6	1,8	0,0	1,8	100%	0,5	1,0	56%
Danmark/Deutschland: Sonder-jylland/Planungsraum V (1995)	22,2	11,1	0,0	11,1	100%	5,6	8,9	80%
Danmark/Deutschland: Storstrom/Ostholstein/Lübeck (1995)	10,4	5,2	0,0	5,2	100%	2,6	4,2	80%
Danmark: Baltic Sea (1995)	4,6	2,0	0,0	2,0	100%	0,9	1,5	75%

## DEUTSCHLAND

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Objective 1</b>								
<b>Regional OPs</b>								
OP Berlin (Ost) (1994)	2.559,0	748,7	172,1	542,3	72%	134,3	445,1	59%
OP Brandenburg (1) (1994)	4.573,0	1.006,6	233,5	814,5	81%	211,9	708,0	70%
OP Brandenburg (2) (1994)	1.735,4	710,0	149,2	689,1	97%	167,9	535,1	75%
OP Brandenburg (3) (1994)	777,2	482,1	81,2	371,3	77%	28,1	295,6	61%
OP Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (1) (1994)	4.864,4	821,9	293,7	795,5	97%	160,3	608,3	74%
OP Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (2) (1994)	1.564,4	667,1	228,9	644,0	97%	89,9	461,8	69%
OP Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (3) (1994)	809,9	363,0	9,9	228,4	63%	8,5	202,3	56%
OP Sachsen (1) (1994)	9.197,3	2.155,4	729,8	2.033,0	94%	449,6	1.613,0	75%
OP Sachsen (2) (1994)	1.713,7	633,6	22,6	501,6	79%	104,7	462,1	73%
OP Sachsen (3) (1994)	976,9	662,6	139,2	500,6	77%	130,3	447,8	69%
OP Sachsen-Anhalt (1) (1994)	9.430,3	1.134,4	336,3	1.126,8	99%	319,6	722,1	64%
OP Sachsen-Anhalt (2) (1994)	1.846,8	598,8	122,3	483,6	81%	121,2	411,9	69%
OP Sachsen-Anhalt (3) (1994)	1.257,5	739,4	170,1	575,2	78%	186,6	527,4	71%
OP Thüringen (1) (1994)	5.467,4	1.060,6	209,5	837,8	79%	284,5	701,9	66%
OP Thüringen (2) (1994)	1.928,9	530,8	110,7	408,5	77%	125,7	362,5	68%
OP Thüringen (3) (1994)	805,3	470,3	80,8	352,8	75%	105,6	335,2	71%
<b>Multiregional OPs</b>								
OP Fisheries (1994)	249,6	108,0	19,7	67,3	62%	4,3	43,8	41%
OP Workforce skilling (1994)	2.339,1	1.104,0	233,4	817,7	74%	173,3	676,9	61%
Technical assistance	0,9	0,3	0,3	0,3	100%	0,1	0,1	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.097,0</b>	<b>13.987,3</b>	<b>3.343,0</b>	<b>11.790,3</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>2.806,3</b>	<b>9.560,9</b>	<b>68%</b>
<b>Objective 2</b>								
SPD Niedersachsen 1997-99 (1997)	234,6	50,9	5,5	21,5	42%	9,2	17,2	34%
SPD Bayern 1997-99 (1997)	42,7	19,8	0,0	19,8	100%	0,0	9,9	50%
SPD Berlin 1997-99 (1997)	413,1	191,2	41,0	102,1	53%	22,7	48,9	28%
SPD Bremen 1997-99 (1997)	207,0	55,1	0,0	17,6	32%	3,4	12,2	22%
SPD Hessen 1997-99 (1997)	78,2	30,0	0,0	30,0	100%	0,0	15,0	50%
SPD Nordrhein-Westfalen 1997-99 (1997)	1.613,3	450,6	17,7	161,6	36%	29,2	101,2	22%
SPD Rheinland-Pfalz 1997-99 (1997)	67,1	27,6	0,0	27,6	100%	0,0	13,8	50%
SPD Saarland 1997-99 (1997)	104,0	58,9	15,2	32,7	56%	11,6	20,4	35%
SPD Schleswig-Holstein 1997-99 (1997)	37,6	18,1	0,0	18,1	100%	0,0	9,0	50%
SPD Niedersachsen 1994-96 (1994)	95,7	43,1	0,0	43,1	100%	3,0	37,5	87%
SPD Bayern 1994-96 (1994)	30,5	12,3	0,0	14,3	116%	0,0	11,8	96%
SPD Berlin 1994-96 (1994)	401,0	155,4	0,0	155,4	100%	12,8	123,5	79%
SPD Bremen 1994-96 (1994)	177,6	47,6	0,0	47,6	100%	0,0	40,3	85%
SPD Hessen 1994-96 (1994)	48,0	16,6	0,0	16,6	100%	0,0	13,2	80%
SPD Nordrhein-Westfalen 1994-96 (1994)	1.262,2	340,4	0,0	340,4	100%	0,0	278,2	82%
SPD Rheinland-Pfalz 1994-96 (1994)	49,7	23,8	0,0	23,8	100%	4,6	18,9	80%
SPD Saarland 1994-96 (1994)	240,6	48,6	0,0	48,6	100%	8,4	41,5	85%
SPD Schleswig-Holstein 1994-96 (1994)	32,4	15,6	0,0	15,6	100%	0,0	12,4	80%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.135,2</b>	<b>1.605,5</b>	<b>79,4</b>	<b>1.136,3</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>104,9</b>	<b>825,1</b>	<b>51%</b>

(1) Economic development

(2) Rural development

(3) Labour market

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1999	Commitments 1994-99 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1999	Payments 1994-99 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Objective 2</b>								
<b>Regional OPs</b>								
OP Baden-Württemberg (1994)	243,3	54,2	20,0	52,8	97%	9,8	39,2	72%
OP Niedersachsen (1994)	445,3	125,4	15,5	104,8	84%	27,1	92,2	74%
OP Bayern (1994)	154,5	56,5	11,5	36,4	64%	11,5	26,6	47%
OP Berlin (1994)	124,2	51,9	9,0	42,4	82%	12,2	37,9	73%
OP Bremen (1994)	93,5	39,5	6,9	32,4	82%	3,4	26,9	68%
OP Hamburg (1994)	120,4	40,6	6,1	31,4	77%	6,3	27,4	67%
OP Hessen (1994)	185,9	51,6	8,9	40,4	78%	6,0	34,1	66%
OP Nordrhein-Westfalen (1994)	803,4	280,6	48,6	191,9	68%	46,3	172,3	61%
OP Rheinland-Pfalz (1994)	97,3	29,5	3,6	18,4	62%	4,3	17,3	59%
OP Saarland (1994)	146,6	42,5	7,3	33,4	79%	6,6	30,9	73%
OP Schleswig-Holstein (1994)	79,5	35,2	5,2	29,0	82%	6,7	28,2	80%
<b>Multiregional OPs</b>								
Federal OP (1994)	2.600,5	922,8	419,1	897,4	97%	80,9	505,7	55%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.094,3</b>	<b>1.730,3</b>	<b>561,6</b>	<b>1.510,7</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>221,2</b>	<b>1.038,7</b>	<b>60%</b>
<b>Objective 4</b>								
SPD Deutschland (1994)	648,1	265,3	95,3	185,1	70%	67,7	124,2	47%
<b>Objective 5(a) agriculture</b>								
SPD Niedersachsen Reg. 951/97 and 867/90 (1995)	120,9	30,2	19,8	30,2	100%	10,0	16,6	55%
SPD Bayern Reg. 951/97 and 867/90 (1995)	474,1	118,5	39,2	75,0	63%	15,7	48,5	41%
SPD Bremen Reg. 951/97 and 867/90 (1995)	4,5	0,7	0,3	0,5	82%	0,3	0,5	75%
SPD Hamburg Reg. 951/97 and 867/90 (1995)	24,1	4,3	0,0	2,1	49%	0,0	1,1	25%
SPD Hessen Reg. 951/97 and 867/90 (1995)	84,8	21,2	6,5	21,6	102%	11,9	20,4	98%
SPD Saarland Reg. 951/97 and 867/90 (1995)	17,8	3,1	0,0	2,6	82%	0,0	1,9	62%
SPD Schleswig-Holstein Reg. 951/97 and 867/90 (1995)	10,2	3,1	1,9	2,4	79%	1,5	1,7	57%
SPD Baden-Württemberg Reg. 951/97 and 867/90 (1994)	164,3	27,5	8,0	19,7	72%	3,3	10,7	39%
SPD Nordrhein-Westfalen Reg. 951/97 and 867/91 (1994)	154,3	35,4	7,3	26,8	76%	2,9	16,9	46%
SPD Rheinland-Pfalz Reg. 951/97 and 867/90 (1994)	76,6	18,8	0,0	8,7	46%	1,7	7,4	40%
Forecasts Deutschland Reg. 950/97 (1995)	3.491,8	871,8	148,2	724,4	83%	90,2	544,8	62%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.623,3</b>	<b>1.134,5</b>	<b>231,2</b>	<b>914,0</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>137,4</b>	<b>670,6</b>	<b>59%</b>
<b>Objective 5(a) fisheries</b>								
SPD Deutschland (1994)	285,2	76,0	12,7	50,5	66%	12,7	41,6	55%
<b>Objective 5(b)</b>								
SPD Baden-Württemberg (1995)	451,9	74,9	1,6	46,0	61%	4,5	33,0	44%
SPD Nordrhein-Westfalen (1995)	117,6	46,8	1,7	17,1	36%	1,5	12,0	26%
SPD Saarland (1995)	114,1	24,1	4,1	15,2	63%	6,0	13,0	54%
SPD Niedersachsen (1994)	768,7	248,9	47,8	203,6	82%	64,4	178,8	72%
SPD Bayern (1994)	2.897,7	572,0	47,4	378,3	66%	84,9	331,0	58%
SPD Hessen (1994)	279,5	81,6	15,0	58,2	71%	16,1	49,8	61%
SPD Rheinland-Pfalz (1994)	432,3	111,3	1,2	59,9	54%	11,0	52,9	48%
SPD Schleswig-Holstein (1994)	223,3	88,1	17,2	77,0	87%	9,4	58,5	66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.285,0</b>	<b>1.247,6</b>	<b>136,1</b>	<b>855,3</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>197,8</b>	<b>728,9</b>	<b>58%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73.168,1</b>	<b>20.046,5</b>	<b>4.459,4</b>	<b>16.442,2</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>3.548,0</b>	<b>12.990,2</b>	<b>65%</b>
Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1999	Commitments 1994-99 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1999	Payments 1994-99 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Adapt</b>								
Deutschland (1995)	552,2	262,4	33,4	126,7	48%	29,9	83,1	32%
<b>Employment</b>								
Deutschland (1994)	396,4	206,0	78,1	206,0	100%	19,7	115,5	56%
<b>Leader</b>								
Networks (1996)	2,0	1,0	0,0	1,0	100%	0,0	0,4	40%
Schleswig-Holstein (1996)	16,6	6,6	0,0	6,6	100%	0,3	2,3	34%
Baden-Württemberg (1995)	14,3	5,7	0,0	5,7	100%	0,0	1,7	30%
Bayern (1995)	113,5	43,0	2,1	10,1	24%	3,0	7,6	18%
Berlin (Ost) (1995)	0,4	0,2	0,0	0,2	100%	0,0	0,2	80%
Brandenburg (1995)	33,7	18,8	0,0	18,8	100%	0,0	11,3	60%
Hessen (1995)	24,9	7,7	1,0	7,7	100%	3,8	5,8	76%
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (1995)	33,1	17,6	2,2	17,7	101%	9,4	14,1	80%
Niedersachsen (1995)	40,1	18,8	0,0	18,8	100%	4,9	10,6	56%
Nordrhein-Westfalen (1995)	8,9	4,4	0,2	4,4	100%	2,2	3,5	80%
Rheinland-Pfalz (1995)	25,5	8,6	0,0	8,6	100%	2,8	6,8	80%
Saarland (1995)	5,4	2,2	0,3	2,2	100%	0,1	1,7	75%
Sachsen (1995)	40,2	20,4	2,4	20,4	100%	7,6	14,2	70%
Sachsen-Anhalt (1995)	29,8	17,6	2,0	17,6	100%	1,6	11,8	67%
Thüringen (1995)	34,4	15,7	1,8	15,7	100%	1,5	12,2	78%
<b>Total</b>	<b>422,7</b>	<b>188,4</b>	<b>12,0</b>	<b>155,6</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>37,3</b>	<b>104,2</b>	<b>55%</b>
<b>Pesca</b>								
Deutschland (1994)	50,3	23,0	1,1	24,1	105%	10,6	18,3	79%

Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>SMEs</b>								
Sachsen-Anhalt: tourism - promotion via Internet (1998)	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	100%	0,1	0,1	40%
Thüringen: tourism - promotion via Internet (1998)	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	100%	0,1	0,1	40%
Network: IBEX Magdeburg 1998: energy (1997)	0,6	0,3	0,0	0,3	100%	0,0	0,1	40%
Baden-Württemberg (1996)	1,8	0,9	0,0	0,9	100%	0,0	0,4	50%
Brandenburg (1996)	21,9	15,3	0,3	15,2	99%	5,2	9,7	63%
Niedersachsen (1996)	9,7	4,9	0,0	4,9	100%	0,0	3,6	75%
Rheinland-Pfalz (1996)	6,6	3,3	0,1	3,3	100%	1,5	2,6	80%
Saarland (1996)	3,1	1,6	0,0	1,6	100%	0,5	1,3	80%
Schleswig-Holstein (1996)	3,6	1,8	0,0	1,8	100%	0,5	1,5	80%
Bayern (1995)	17,8	7,1	0,0	7,1	100%	0,0	5,7	80%
Berlin (1995)	43,0	16,3	0,0	16,3	100%	4,7	12,9	79%
Bremen (1995)	9,3	1,0	0,0	1,0	100%	0,3	0,8	80%
Hessen (1995)	3,5	1,2	0,0	1,2	100%	0,0	0,4	30%
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (1995)	36,0	18,7	0,0	18,7	100%	8,7	14,5	78%
Nordrhein-Westfalen (1995)	32,7	8,1	0,0	8,1	100%	2,4	6,5	80%
Sachsen (1995)	100,9	44,3	0,0	14,5	33%	1,1	12,5	28%
Sachsen-Anhalt (1995)	65,2	35,8	0,0	35,8	100%	0,0	17,6	49%
Thüringen (1995)	65,0	30,0	0,5	30,0	100%	7,8	22,6	75%
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,4</b>	<b>191,0</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>161,0</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>33,0</b>	<b>112,8</b>	<b>59%</b>
<b>Rechaz</b>								
Brandenburg (1996)	60,9	34,7	4,5	34,7	100%	8,9	24,0	69%
Niedersachsen (1995)	3,4	1,7	0,0	1,7	100%	0,4	1,2	73%
Nordrhein-Westfalen (1995)	299,2	74,8	19,9	65,3	87%	9,9	46,9	63%
Saarland (1995)	29,5	8,3	0,0	8,0	97%	3,1	6,4	78%
Sachsen (1995)	64,6	34,3	0,2	34,3	100%	12,6	27,5	80%
Sachsen-Anhalt (1995)	34,1	22,0	0,0	22,0	100%	0,0	10,2	46%
Thüringen (1995)	14,8	7,4	0,0	7,4	100%	0,0	5,9	80%
<b>Total</b>	<b>506,5</b>	<b>183,3</b>	<b>24,6</b>	<b>173,5</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>34,8</b>	<b>122,2</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>Konver</b>								
Baden-Württemberg (1996)	72,9	17,4	4,7	17,3	100%	0,0	6,3	36%
Brandenburg (1996)	119,4	64,8	8,2	45,3	70%	7,4	29,3	45%
Sachsen (1996)	69,6	43,8	6,6	32,0	73%	4,4	20,0	46%
Bayern (1995)	39,4	17,3	0,0	17,3	100%	3,5	11,3	66%
Berlin (1995)	26,4	17,5	0,0	17,5	100%	5,3	14,0	80%
Bremen (1995)	28,4	6,4	0,0	6,4	100%	0,0	5,1	80%
Hamburg (1995)	3,4	1,7	0,0	1,7	100%	0,9	1,4	80%
Hessen (1995)	67,8	16,7	0,0	16,7	100%	0,0	13,3	80%
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (1995)	58,2	34,3	0,6	34,3	100%	0,5	27,4	80%
Niedersachsen (1995)	43,7	17,4	0,2	17,4	100%	7,3	13,8	79%
Nordrhein-Westfalen (1995)	45,6	20,3	1,6	20,3	100%	7,0	14,4	71%
Rheinland-Pfalz (1995)	37,9	18,3	0,2	18,3	100%	0,0	12,2	66%
Saarland (1995)	9,5	1,3	0,0	1,3	100%	0,4	1,0	80%
Sachsen-Anhalt (1995)	29,5	19,3	0,0	19,3	100%	0,0	5,6	29%
Schleswig-Holstein (1995)	40,2	12,3	3,3	12,3	100%	1,8	8,2	67%
Thüringen (1995)	61,7	31,3	0,5	31,3	100%	14,9	24,6	79%
<b>Total</b>	<b>753,7</b>	<b>340,1</b>	<b>25,9</b>	<b>308,7</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>53,3</b>	<b>208,0</b>	<b>61%</b>
<b>Resider</b>								
Brandenburg (1996)	54,1	28,4	2,2	28,4	100%	0,0	13,1	46%
Bayern (1995)	13,2	5,9	0,0	5,9	100%	0,0	4,1	68%
Bremen (1995)	6,7	3,3	0,0	3,3	100%	1,0	2,7	80%
Niedersachsen (1995)	39,0	17,2	0,1	17,2	100%	5,2	13,7	80%
Nordrhein-Westfalen (1995)	420,1	112,2	12,5	55,8	50%	16,3	42,9	38%
Saarland (1995)	41,4	13,5	0,6	13,5	100%	4,6	9,3	69%
Sachsen (1995)	34,6	16,1	0,1	16,1	100%	0,2	7,6	47%
Sachsen-Anhalt (1995)	8,3	5,4	0,0	5,4	100%	0,0	2,7	50%
Thüringen (1995)	11,3	7,5	0,1	7,5	100%	0,1	6,0	80%
<b>Total</b>	<b>628,7</b>	<b>209,6</b>	<b>15,6</b>	<b>153,3</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>27,4</b>	<b>102,1</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Rétax</b>								
Brandenburg (1996)	9,1	3,6	0,3	3,6	100%	0,0	1,6	45%
Niedersachsen (1995)	5,0	1,8	0,0	1,8	100%	0,6	1,5	80%
Sachsen (1995)	103,2	46,2	13,5	18,5	40%	7,1	9,6	21%
Thüringen (1995)	44,6	10,9	0,0	10,9	100%	0,0	8,3	76%
Baden-Württemberg (1993)	32,3	2,3	0,2	2,3	100%	0,7	1,9	82%
Bayern (1993)	141,6	9,9	0,0	9,9	100%	0,3	8,1	83%
Hessen (1993)	7,6	1,9	0,0	1,9	100%	1,1	1,5	80%
Nordrhein-Westfalen (1993)	3,7	1,6	0,0	1,6	100%	0,0	1,0	65%
<b>Total</b>	<b>347,0</b>	<b>78,2</b>	<b>14,0</b>	<b>50,4</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>9,7</b>	<b>33,6</b>	<b>43%</b>

Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1995	Commitments 1994-95 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1995	Payments 1994-95 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Urban</b>								
Sachsen (Zwickau) (1997)	19,7	9,8	0,0	9,8	100%	0,0	4,9	50%
Schleswig-Holstein (Kiel) (1997)	15,0	7,1	0,0	7,1	100%	0,0	3,6	50%
Halle (1996)	5,2	2,7	0,0	2,7	100%	0,0	1,4	50%
Saarbrücken (1996)	22,6	8,3	0,3	8,3	100%	0,0	2,4	29%
Berlin (1995)	31,5	16,4	0,0	16,4	100%	7,5	13,1	80%
Brandenburg (1995)	9,6	7,2	0,0	7,2	100%	0,4	2,8	39%
Bremen (1995)	16,7	8,2	0,0	8,2	100%	0,1	4,1	50%
Chemnitz (1995)	14,5	9,4	0,0	9,4	100%	1,6	5,1	54%
Duisburg (1995)	18,7	8,1	0,0	8,1	100%	0,0	2,4	30%
Erlurt (1995)	17,8	13,4	0,2	13,4	100%	6,6	10,6	80%
Magdeburg (1995)	20,1	12,9	0,0	12,9	100%	3,7	10,1	78%
Roslock (1995)	17,6	12,2	0,0	12,2	100%	3,0	8,5	70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>208,9</b>	<b>115,7</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>115,7</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>22,9</b>	<b>69,0</b>	<b>60%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.287,7</b>	<b>1.797,7</b>	<b>206,3</b>	<b>1.475,1</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>278,6</b>	<b>968,8</b>	<b>54%</b>
<b>Interreg/Regen</b>								
Kingdom/Belgique/België/France/Deutschland/Nederland/ reland/Luxembourg: North Western Metropolitan Area (1998)	56,6	31,4	31,4	31,4	100%	15,7	15,7	50%
Belgique/België/Deutschland/France/Luxembourg/ Nederland: Rhine-Meuse (1997)	426,7	137,1	0,0	15,5	11%	7,8	7,8	6%
Danmark/Deutschland/Suomi Finland/Sverige: Baltic Sea (1997)	47,5	25,0	0,0	25,0	100%	0,0	12,5	50%
Österreich/Deutschland/Ellada/Italia: Central, Adriatic, Danubian and South-Eastern European Space (1997)	36,8	20,9	0,0	20,9	100%	0,0	10,5	50%
United Kingdom/Danmark/Sverige/Nederland/Deutschland: North Sea (1997)	30,3	14,5	0,0	14,5	100%	7,2	7,2	50%
Deutschland/Österreich (1996)	56,3	24,6	0,0	24,6	100%	0,0	10,9	44%
Danmark/Deutschland: Fyns Amt/K.E.R.N. (1995)	3,6	1,8	0,0	1,8	100%	0,5	1,0	56%
Danmark/Deutschland: Sonder-jylland/Planungsraum V (1995)	22,2	11,1	0,0	11,1	100%	5,8	6,9	80%
Danmark/Deutschland: Storstrøm/Cstholstein/Lübeck (1995)	10,4	5,2	0,0	5,2	100%	2,6	4,2	80%
Deutschland/France/Suisse: Oberrhein-centre-sud (1995)	51,4	25,2	-0,4	22,5	89%	-0,2	7,2	29%
Deutschland/France: Rheinland-Pfalz/Saarland/Lorraine (1995)	59,4	23,8	0,6	23,8	100%	11,6	18,8	79%
Deutschland/Luxembourg: Euregio (1995)	30,3	8,0	0,0	8,0	100%	0,0	2,4	30%
Deutschland/Nederland/Belgique/België: Euregio Meuse- Rhine (1995)	71,9	35,7	2,3	35,7	100%	0,7	10,7	30%
Deutschland/Nederland: Ems-Dollard (1995)	62,7	22,5	0,0	22,5	100%	11,2	18,0	80%
Deutschland/Nederland: Euregio (1995)	53,6	22,0	0,0	19,8	90%	9,2	15,8	72%
Deutschland/Nederland: Euregio Rhine-Meuse-Nord (1995)	12,8	6,4	0,0	6,4	100%	3,2	5,1	80%
Deutschland/Nederland: Euregio Rhine-Waal (1995)	23,2	11,5	0,0	11,5	100%	0,0	3,7	33%
Deutschland/Pologne/Czech Republic: Sachsen (1995)	222,6	151,7	31,3	83,4	55%	34,3	68,6	45%
Deutschland/Pologne: Brandenburg (1995)	110,7	73,5	21,3	31,7	43%	19,5	25,3	34%
Deutschland/Pologne: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (1995)	92,8	65,3	13,1	21,9	34%	8,3	12,7	20%
Deutschland/Czech Republic: Bayern (1995)	42,2	16,8	0,0	16,8	100%	0,0	8,4	50%
Deutschland/Suisse: Bodensee (1995)	13,8	6,9	0,0	6,9	100%	0,0	3,4	49%
France/Deutschland: PAMINA (1995)	22,7	11,3	0,3	11,3	100%	0,0	3,3	29%

## ELLAS

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1995	Commitments 1994-95 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1995	Payments 1994-95 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Objective 1</b>								
<b>Regional OPs</b>								
OP Attiki (1994)	975,1	685,7	166,1	657,1	96%	65,3	473,8	69%
OP Kriii (1994)	450,1	318,6	67,5	305,0	96%	58,1	225,8	71%
OP Voreio Aigaio (1994)	344,5	222,5	43,5	165,2	74%	18,6	125,8	57%
OP Notio Aigaio (1994)	396,0	236,1	94,0	229,0	97%	40,8	150,2	64%
OP Epiros (1994)	344,9	236,5	2,4	188,7	80%	15,9	160,1	68%
OP Sterea Ellada (1994)	570,4	371,8	28,3	243,4	65%	57,0	205,9	55%
OP Diki Ellada (1994)	514,2	310,7	8,1	222,8	72%	40,5	170,4	55%
OP Ionia Nisia (1994)	273,9	170,7	14,8	116,6	68%	36,1	100,8	59%
OP Kentriki Makedonia (1994)	849,7	588,5	90,9	445,0	76%	97,9	376,7	64%
OP Diki Makedonia (1994)	341,5	244,0	35,9	182,7	75%	22,8	131,4	54%
OP Makedonia - Thraki (1994)	688,9	494,3	168,3	465,1	94%	77,6	325,0	66%
OP Peloponnisos (1994)	440,2	286,0	65,0	202,0	71%	81,7	168,4	59%
OP Thessalia (1994)	568,0	375,8	63,8	359,9	96%	66,7	266,6	71%

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1999	Commitments 1994-95 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1999	Payments 1994-95 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Multiregional OPs</b>								
GG Industry (1997)	30,0	15,0	0,0	15,0	100%	3,4	4,5	30%
OP Technical assistance (1996)	84,8	67,3	22,3	37,8	56%	7,4	21,4	32%
OP Culture-tourism (1995)	797,7	229,1	64,0	138,0	60%	62,0	121,0	53%
OP Postal services (1995)	117,1	78,0	0,0	10,8	14%	0,0	5,4	7%
OP Telecommunications (1995)	383,8	203,7	19,6	184,8	91%	30,6	141,0	69%
OP Agriculture (1994)	2.882,7	1.287,4	310,6	1.287,4	100%	213,2	1.032,0	80%
OP Railways (1994)	639,7	384,1	160,6	384,1	100%	180,4	301,3	78%
OP Urban development (Underground) (1994)	1.566,0	783,0	0,0	657,0	84%	146,6	580,4	74%
OP Education and initial training (1994)	1.881,7	1.411,3	336,5	871,2	62%	223,9	641,4	45%
OP Energy (1994)	1.116,0	358,5	79,2	358,5	100%	0,0	254,0	71%
OP Environment (1994)	515,0	376,7	139,4	296,8	79%	83,3	210,2	56%
OP Social exclusion (1994)	338,7	254,0	51,9	172,3	68%	31,6	91,4	36%
OP Public administration (1994)	305,4	168,6	45,9	113,3	67%	44,4	96,2	57%
OP Continuous training (1994)	1.267,5	797,0	128,3	566,2	71%	127,1	477,1	60%
OP Natural gas (1994)	825,4	354,6	0,0	249,6	70%	46,1	225,2	64%
OP Industry and services (1994)	2.778,9	705,0	247,9	538,5	76%	152,4	384,0	54%
OP Fisheries - Aquaculture (1994)	312,9	153,8	33,0	105,5	69%	18,8	77,2	50%
OP Research - Technology (1994)	560,2	316,2	88,2	243,9	77%	57,2	184,9	58%
OP Roads - Ports - Airports (1994)	2.639,3	1.441,4	441,0	1.441,4	100%	419,4	857,6	59%
OP Health - Prevention (1994)	339,0	226,4	83,4	140,7	62%	55,5	90,6	40%
Technical assistance	0,7	0,7	0,0	0,7	100%	0,3	0,3	49%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26.139,8</b>	<b>14.152,9</b>	<b>3.100,5</b>	<b>11.595,9</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>2.582,7</b>	<b>8.677,9</b>	<b>61%</b>
Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-95 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-95 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Adapt:</b>								
Ellada (1995)	49,7	33,5	0,8	30,7	91%	0,4	15,3	46%
<b>Employment:</b>								
Ellada (1994)	108,6	71,8	9,7	36,1	53%	7,1	25,1	35%
<b>Leader:</b>								
Ellada (1995)	333,6	166,7	36,5	69,1	35%	21,2	36,0	22%
<b>Pesca:</b>								
Ellada (1994)	56,8	31,1	0,5	31,1	100%	0,2	13,2	42%
<b>SMES</b>								
Promotion via Internet (1998)	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	100%	0,1	0,1	40%
Promotion via Internet (1998)	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	100%	0,1	0,1	40%
Aegean islands: Tourism - promotion via Internet (1998)	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,7	100%	0,3	0,3	40%
Internet (1998)	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	100%	0,1	0,1	40%
Ellada (1995)	156,9	83,3	15,6	44,4	53%	8,3	22,6	27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>158,6</b>	<b>84,6</b>	<b>16,9</b>	<b>45,6</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>8,8</b>	<b>23,1</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>Rechar:</b>								
Ellada (1995)	4,1	3,1	0,1	3,1	100%	0,0	1,5	48%
<b>Korvet:</b>								
Ellada (1995)	36,1	22,8	9,9	22,8	100%	4,8	11,2	49%
<b>Resider:</b>								
Ellada (1995)	11,6	6,3	0,0	4,7	75%	0,0	2,3	37%
<b>Retex:</b>								
Ellada (1993)	152,8	91,2	18,3	79,3	87%	8,5	56,9	62%
<b>Urban:</b>								
Ellada (1995)	67,2	45,2	0,0	5,6	12%	0,0	2,3	5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>979,0</b>	<b>556,4</b>	<b>92,8</b>	<b>320,1</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>50,9</b>	<b>186,9</b>	<b>34%</b>
<b>INTERREG/REGION</b>								
España/France/Italia/Ellada: Western Mediterranean - Latin Alps (1998)	24,4	14,5	14,5	14,5	100%	7,3	7,3	50%
Ellada/Italia: Ipiros, Ionia Nisia, Ditiiki Ellada and Puglia (1997)	304,9	169,2	0,0	39,9	24%	0,0	19,9	12%
Österreich/Deutschland/Ellada/Italia: Central, Adriatic, Danubian and South-Eastern European Space (1997)	36,8	20,9	0,0	20,9	100%	0,0	10,5	50%
Ellada/Albania/Bulgaria (1995)	494,9	314,0	118,0	225,9	72%	47,1	143,5	46%
Ellada/Italia (Regen Electricity) (1995)	189,4	75,8	0,0	22,0	29%	0,0	11,0	15%
Ellada: Completion of energy networks (Regen) (1995)	459,2	183,7	0,0	183,7	100%	0,0	161,9	88%



# ESPAÑA

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Objective 1</b>								
<b>Regional OPs</b>								
OP SMEs Sevilla (1998)	66,9	42,4	4,8	4,8	11%	2,4	2,4	6%
GG Castilla y León (1997)	352,8	56,2	17,3	22,0	39%	17,6	17,6	31%
MP Main drain, Santander Bay (1997)	25,3	17,7	13,3	17,7	100%	11,5	13,7	77%
MP Cartagena-Puertollona oil pipeline(1997)	161,2	62,9	27,8	45,5	72%	14,1	14,1	22%
GG Castilla-La Mancha (1) (1996)	60,7	9,5	2,3	5,6	59%	2,2	4,3	46%
OP Ceuta and Melilla (2) (1996)	16,3	13,1	0,0	13,1	100%	0,0	10,4	80%
OP Commerce and tourism (2) (1996)	45,5	34,2	2,8	34,2	100%	1,4	17,1	50%
MP Gibraltar-Córdoba gas pipeline(1996)	205,2	82,1	-7,7	82,1	100%	7,5	79,4	97%
MP Natural gas installation Huelva (1996)	27,4	7,3	0,0	7,3	100%	0,0	7,3	100%
GG Andalucía (1995)	1 894,5	223,9	38,0	144,8	65%	14,6	99,6	44%
OP Andalucía (3) (1995)	586,7	351,7	169,5	351,7	100%	59,7	226,0	64%
OP Cantabria (2) (1995)	12,0	9,0	4,5	7,1	79%	2,7	3,4	37%
GG Salamanca (1995)	33,1	4,1	-0,4	5,8	144%	0,0	5,0	124%
GG Sodalca (Castilla y León) (1995)	43,1	6,5	1,5	5,0	78%	1,2	4,4	69%
OP Andalucía (1) (1994)	6 727,8	2 991,6	603,5	2 991,6	100%	546,2	2 224,4	74%
OP Andalucía (2) (1994)	448,0	336,0	36,0	240,6	72%	1,0	154,1	46%
OP Asturias (1) (1994)	1 475,5	651,1	0,0	516,0	61%	22,6	473,4	56%
OP Asturias (2) (1994)	45,9	34,4	0,0	21,0	61%	0,0	18,4	53%
OP Asturias (3) (1994)	116,5	81,1	15,4	69,6	86%	12,3	63,7	79%
OP Canarias (1) (1994)	1 318,3	774,9	137,7	774,9	100%	130,2	608,3	79%
OP Canarias (2) (1994)	224,1	190,5	35,4	156,3	82%	35,8	139,5	73%
OP Canarias (3) (1994)	201,4	92,7	33,5	92,7	100%	17,9	72,7	0,8
OP Castilla-La Mancha (1) (1994)	1 892,1	966,7	0,0	799,0	83%	188,8	762,1	79%
OP Castilla-La Mancha (2) (1994)	55,1	41,3	8,6	31,9	77%	7,0	27,2	66%
OP Castilla-La Mancha (3) (1994)	628,5	288,4	49,3	207,2	72%	45,4	182,8	63%
OP Castilla y León (1) (1994)	2 959,2	1 737,3	0,0	1 148,1	66%	0,0	890,0	51%
OP Castilla y León (2) (1994)	176,6	132,4	24,4	101,8	77%	37,4	87,2	66%
OP Castilla y León (3) (1994)	746,3	361,1	0,0	284,2	75%	42,1	242,5	64%
OP Ceuta (1) (1994)	83,0	56,0	13,3	56,0	100%	8,7	48,5	87%
OP Doñana Phase 2 (4) (1994)	217,9	149,0	37,2	95,2	64%	16,5	63,0	42%
OP Extremadura (1) (1994)	1 609,5	1 023,8	43,5	648,6	63%	262,3	603,2	59%
OP Extremadura (2) (1994)	213,9	171,1	27,4	132,0	77%	28,0	103,1	60%
OP Extremadura (3) (1994)	299,8	169,8	0,0	101,5	60%	0,0	89,1	52%
OP Galicia (1) (1994)	2 537,5	1 576,4	39,8	1 170,1	74%	85,6	1 109,2	70%
OP Galicia (2) (1994)	247,2	185,4	36,3	143,5	77%	32,3	115,8	62%
OP Galicia (3) (1994)	464,1	303,5	61,2	303,5	100%	40,7	215,8	71%
OP Melilla (1994)	82,0	40,9	12,8	40,9	100%	9,1	28,6	70%
GG Murcia (1) (1994)	518,0	79,2	18,1	60,9	77%	7,9	39,3	50%
OP Murcia (1) (1994)	767,3	467,3	0,0	335,8	69%	31,2	260,4	53%
OP Murcia (2) (1994)	64,4	48,3	12,7	37,2	77%	8,1	27,9	58%
OP Murcia (3) (1994)	127,3	55,6	9,2	43,7	79%	8,8	39,4	71%
OP Multiregional Cantabria (1) (1994)	573,6	365,4	54,7	302,4	83%	0,0	225,1	62%
OP Multiregional Cantabria (3) (1994)	110,8	54,3	23,5	54,3	100%	8,6	26,7	49%
OP Regional Cantabria (1) (1994)	158,6	105,0	18,0	84,0	80%	15,0	69,4	66%
OP Comunidad Valenciana (1) (1994)	3 691,7	1 207,9	168,5	1 104,9	91%	171,8	894,4	74%
OP Comunidad Valenciana (2) (1994)	423,8	317,8	28,9	255,5	80%	45,2	233,4	73%
OP Comunidad Valenciana (3) (1994)	274,2	103,5	8,3	103,5	100%	16,4	92,0	89%
<b>Multiregional OPs</b>								
OP Technical assistance Evaluation (1998)	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	100%	0,0	0,0	0%
OP Gas infrastructure (1998)	513,5	205,4	187,6	187,6	91%	93,7	93,7	46%
innovation (1998)	155,5	111,0	37,0	37,0	33%	29,6	29,6	27%
OP Updating of statistical data (1996)	79,4	59,6	16,0	36,1	51%	6,0	16,1	27%
OP Technical assistance (1) (1996)	10,7	8,0	0,0	8,0	100%	0,0	6,4	80%
OP Rural development (1996)	602,1	275,4	27,9	69,3	25%	14,0	34,7	13%
MP Valencia-Cartagena gas pipeline (1996)	60,7	23,8	0,0	23,8	100%	0,0	19,0	60%
GG IDAE (1996)	964,6	118,3	23,7	47,3	40%	11,8	30,8	26%
OP PITMA II (5) (1996)	623,7	59,7	0,0	24,0	40%	0,0	6,1	10%
OP Technical assistance (3) (1995)	18,4	13,8	2,0	6,0	43%	0,5	4,1	30%
GG Chamber of commerce (1995)	37,0	19,2	5,1	10,7	56%	3,8	7,0	36%
OP Regional aids (1994)	4 144,8	514,5	183,1	514,5	100%	130,1	439,3	85%
GG SMEs competitiveness (1994)	344,9	241,5	0,0	102,7	43%	0,0	77,5	32%
OP Local environment (1994)	828,6	580,6	0,0	361,8	62%	91,5	238,7	41%
OP FORCEM (1994)	447,6	262,5	41,3	218,0	83%	46,8	189,1	72%

(1) Single Fund OP ERDF

(2) Single Fund OP ESF

(3) Single Fund OP EAGGF

(4) Including appropriations under budget heading B2-1820

(5) Industrial and technological programme for the environment



Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	5 Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
OP Food industry (1994)	3 218,3	1 230,5	217,6	1 230,5	100%	250,7	963,1	78%
OP INEM (6) (1994)	3 511,1	2 633,3	424,9	2 172,8	83%	337,7	1 876,2	71%
OP Scientific infrastructure (1994)	479,4	342,2	0,0	256,9	75%	48,7	232,7	66%
OP Local (1994)	812,5	580,6	168,2	580,6	100%	125,0	387,4	67%
OP Ministry of Education (1994)	1 958,8	1 469,1	354,6	1 157,1	79%	319,3	1 008,0	69%
OP Ministries (1994)	75,9	56,9	8,3	37,2	65%	9,2	30,7	54%
OP Independent bodies (1994)	307,7	230,8	25,2	178,4	77%	35,2	148,1	64%
OP Fisheries (1994)	1 697,0	1 015,5	158,8	804,7	79%	197,3	729,6	72%
GG industrial technology (1994)	472,6	143,2	60,5	143,2	100%	22,2	84,7	59%
Technical assistance	0,8	0,8	0,0	0,8	99%	0,2	0,5	70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>54 378,5</b>	<b>26 516,7</b>	<b>3 774,7</b>	<b>21 464,5</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>3 791,0</b>	<b>17 388,2</b>	<b>66%</b>
<b>Objective 2</b>								
<b>Regional OPs</b>								
OP Madrid (1998)	759,0	193,9	116,2	116,2	60%	47,0	47,0	24%
OP País Vasco (1998)	2 109,2	374,1	241,4	241,4	65%	180,1	180,1	48%
OP Aragón 1997-99 (1997)	478,0	105,2	5,9	29,6	28%	21,9	21,9	21%
OP Baleares 1997-99 (1997)	68,3	14,8	2,2	14,8	100%	7,4	7,4	50%
OP Cataluña 1997-99 (1997)	3 440,0	688,9	266,3	448,1	65%	353,0	353,0	51%
OP La Rioja 1997-99 (1997)	132,0	17,6	1,9	17,6	100%	8,8	8,8	50%
OP Navarra 1997-99 (1997)	136,3	25,4	0,0	25,4	100%	6,1	18,8	74%
OP Aragón 1994-96 (1995)	148,7	40,5	0,0	45,6	113%	0,1	33,3	82%
OP Baleares 1994-96 (1995)	57,6	8,7	-0,2	9,4	108%	-1,2	6,6	76%
OP Cataluña 1994-96 (1995)	4 665,3	448,2	-6,0	442,1	99%	28,1	407,9	91%
OP La Rioja 1994-96 (1995)	64,9	8,5	0,0	10,7	126%	0,0	6,8	81%
OP Madrid 1994-96 (1995)	314,7	122,1	-7,7	120,6	99%	37,0	105,1	86%
OP Navarra 1994-96 (1995)	102,6	21,4	-0,2	21,2	99%	1,0	17,7	83%
OP País Vasco 1994-96 (1995)	1 889,0	311,6	-0,3	311,3	100%	6,9	288,6	93%
<b>Multiregional OPs</b>								
Multiregional OP 1997-98 (1998)	130,4	65,2	43,7	43,7	67%	32,6	32,6	50%
Multiregional OP 1994-96 (2) (1995)	64,7	29,1	-0,4	28,8	99%	1,0	28,8	99%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 560,8</b>	<b>2 475,0</b>	<b>663,0</b>	<b>1 926,5</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>729,7</b>	<b>1 564,3</b>	<b>63%</b>
<b>Objective 3</b>								
<b>Regional OPs</b>								
OP Aragón (1994)	45,1	20,3	0,0	20,3	100%	3,8	12,7	62%
OP Baleares (1994)	28,8	12,9	0,0	12,9	100%	1,8	4,8	37%
OP Cataluña (1994)	214,9	96,7	19,5	79,2	82%	22,4	71,1	73%
OP La Rioja (1994)	11,5	5,2	0,8	5,2	100%	1,5	3,1	60%
OP Madrid (1994)	250,2	112,6	39,8	83,5	74%	25,1	58,4	52%
OP Navarra (1994)	101,4	45,6	7,0	38,1	84%	6,9	34,6	76%
OP País Vasco (1994)	280,7	126,3	13,0	94,7	75%	18,0	84,2	67%
<b>Multiregional OPs</b>								
OP Various bodies (1994)	57,0	25,6	-5,1	25,6	100%	5,1	12,0	47%
OP INEM (6) (1994)	1 414,3	636,4	119,9	516,7	81%	96,9	436,3	69%
Multiregional OP (1994)	743,3	334,5	81,1	265,2	79%	83,9	234,6	70%
OP Universities (1994)	210,4	94,7	15,6	68,1	72%	18,8	57,2	60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 357,6</b>	<b>1 510,9</b>	<b>291,7</b>	<b>1 209,6</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>284,1</b>	<b>1 009,1</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>Objective 4</b>								
SPD España (1994)	1 040,3	368,6	75,7	290,4	79%	81,3	238,4	65%
Technical assistance	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,2	99%	0,0	0,2	99%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 040,4</b>	<b>368,8</b>	<b>75,7</b>	<b>290,5</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>81,3</b>	<b>238,6</b>	<b>65%</b>
<b>Objective 5(a) agriculture</b>								
Forecasts España Reg. 950/97 (1995)	408,26	157,00	0,00	91,78	58%	4,47	85,17	54%
SPD España Reg. 951/97 and 867/90 (1994)	585,90	175,77	92,61	175,77	100%	51,69	123,33	70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>994,2</b>	<b>332,8</b>	<b>92,6</b>	<b>267,6</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>56,2</b>	<b>208,5</b>	<b>63%</b>
<b>Objective 5(a) fisheries</b>								
SPD España (1994)	329,1	123,6	40,5	122,5	99%	22,9	88,7	72%
<b>Objective 5(b)</b>								
SPD Baleares (1995)	149,0	47,3	3,9	27,4	58%	3,2	19,7	42%
SPD Aragón (1994)	776,4	306,2	27,4	244,6	80%	61,3	223,0	73%
SPD Cataluña (1994)	374,2	151,1	21,9	93,2	62%	23,1	83,0	55%
SPD La Rioja (1994)	192,4	40,4	4,3	26,1	65%	6,5	23,8	59%
SPD Madrid (1994)	115,2	51,1	11,0	35,5	69%	8,6	28,7	56%
SPD Navarra (1994)	163,0	58,0	2,6	53,7	92%	5,7	46,5	84%
SPD País Vasco (1994)	82,1	27,1	3,4	19,7	73%	3,7	16,7	62%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 862,3</b>	<b>681,2</b>	<b>74,5</b>	<b>500,2</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>112,2</b>	<b>443,3</b>	<b>65%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76 512,8</b>	<b>32 008,9</b>	<b>5 012,7</b>	<b>25 781,4</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>5 077,3</b>	<b>20 940,8</b>	<b>65%</b>

(2) Single Fund OP ESF

(6) National Employment Institute

Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1999	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1999	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Adapt</b>								
España (1995)	465,4	298,2	60,0	219,3	74%	61,0	178,4	60%
<b>Employment</b>								
España (1994)	675,8	457,9	139,9	307,4	67%	119,8	235,6	51%
<b>Leader</b>								
National networks (1998)	1,8	1,4	1,4	1,4	100%	0,4	0,4	30%
Andalucía (1995)	194,6	77,8	28,0	38,3	49%	14,5	19,7	25%
Aragón (1995)	143,8	33,9	6,4	33,9	100%	9,6	17,8	53%
Asturias (1995)	36,4	14,7	1,7	14,7	100%	0,3	4,2	28%
Baleares (1995)	14,0	3,9	0,7	3,8	98%	0,1	1,4	35%
Canarias (1995)	30,8	12,3	0,0	12,3	100%	0,0	3,7	30%
Cantabria (1995)	17,6	7,3	5,4	6,4	88%	4,6	5,1	71%
Castilla y León (1995)	134,6	60,5	11,4	21,4	35%	5,7	13,6	22%
Castilla-La Mancha (1995)	110,7	48,4	14,3	19,2	41%	7,5	10,0	22%
Cataluña (1995)	59,9	16,6	13,6	15,9	95%	3,7	4,8	29%
Comunidad Valenciana (1995)	80,7	26,7	3,1	26,7	100%	0,9	8,0	30%
Extremadura (1995)	62,2	27,2	2,9	26,9	99%	7,2	14,4	53%
Galicia (1995)	112,4	49,6	0,0	11,8	24%	0,0	6,8	14%
La Rioja (1995)	18,4	4,5	0,8	4,5	99%	0,2	1,3	30%
Madrid (1995)	14,1	4,4	0,8	4,4	99%	1,3	2,4	53%
Murcia (1995)	26,1	10,8	1,3	10,8	100%	5,5	8,3	77%
Navarra (1995)	21,5	5,9	0,0	5,9	100%	0,0	1,8	30%
País Vasco (1995)	12,6	2,5	0,0	2,5	100%	0,6	1,3	53%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.092,3</b>	<b>406,6</b>	<b>91,8</b>	<b>260,9</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>62,1</b>	<b>125,0</b>	<b>31%</b>
<b>Pesca</b>								
España (1994)	96,9	46,6	0,0	10,7	23%	0,2	5,5	12%
<b>SMEs</b>								
Andalucía - Promotion v+A683ia Internet (1998)	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,4	100%	0,2	0,2	40%
Aragón, Cataluña, Murcia, La Rioja, Navarra, País Vasco - Promotion Via Internet (1998)	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	100%	0,1	0,1	40%
Asturias, Cantabria - Promotion Via internet (1998)	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	100%	0,1	0,1	40%
Canarias - Promotion Via Internet (1998)	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	100%	0,1	0,1	40%
Castilla-La Mancha - Promotion Via Internet (1998)	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	100%	0,1	0,1	40%
Extremadura - Promotion Via Internet (1998)	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	100%	0,1	0,1	40%
Valencia - Promotion Via Internet (1998)	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	100%	0,1	0,1	40%
Network: iBEX León-96 food sector (1997)	1,0	0,6	0,0	0,6	100%	0,2	0,5	70%
España (1996)	2.425,4	253,9	83,4	176,3	69%	72,6	147,0	58%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.428,9</b>	<b>256,2</b>	<b>85,1</b>	<b>178,6</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>73,5</b>	<b>148,1</b>	<b>58%</b>
<b>Rechar</b>								
España (1996)	59,0	34,3	0,0	32,7	95%	0,0	26,1	76%
<b>Regis</b>								
Canarias (1995)	385,5	216,9	41,9	159,2	73%	12,6	99,0	46%
<b>Kenver</b>								
España (1997)	56,6	23,8	0,0	23,8	100%	19,0	19,0	80%
<b>Resider</b>								
España (1996)	464,3	73,6	30,2	72,3	98%	0,0	33,7	46%
<b>Retex</b>								
España (1993)	361,1	90,4	0,0	82,2	91%	0,2	52,9	59%
<b>Urban</b>								
España II (1998)	121,4	77,3	32,5	32,5	42%	12,1	12,1	16%
España (1995)	254,3	166,0	61,5	117,5	71%	38,0	82,4	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>375,7</b>	<b>243,3</b>	<b>94,0</b>	<b>150,1</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>50,2</b>	<b>94,5</b>	<b>39%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.461,5</b>	<b>2.147,8</b>	<b>562,9</b>	<b>1.497,1</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>398,6</b>	<b>1.018,0</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>Interreg/Regen</b>								
España/France/Italia/Ellada: Western Mediteranean - Latin Alps (1998)	24,4	14,5	14,5	14,5	100%	7,3	7,3	50%
España: drought prevention and spatial planning (1998)	143,6	107,7	15,6	15,6	14%	7,8	7,8	7%
France/España/Portugal: South-west Europe/Continental Diagonal (1998)	9,0	5,2	5,2	5,2	100%	2,6	2,6	50%
España/Morocco (1996)	190,7	103,6	42,0	79,1	76%	24,2	53,9	52%
France/España (1996)	142,6	62,4	10,5	29,7	47%	3,5	15,3	24%
España/Portugal (1995)	781,3	571,3	172,0	412,2	72%	190,1	344,5	60%
España/Portugal (Regen Natural gas) (1995)	558,1	223,7	-8,6	207,8	93%	13,9	194,2	87%

## FRANCE

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	5. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-96 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-96 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Objective 1</b>								
SPD Avesnes-Douai-Valenciennes (1994)	1 342,8	456,1	84,1	276,6	61%	20,4	187,5	41%
SPD Corse (1994)	722,6	256,2	81,6	186,8	73%	44,9	133,2	52%
SPD Guadeloupe (1994)	783,9	357,5	21,1	212,7	59%	16,7	177,5	50%
SPD Guyane (1994)	299,3	164,9	44,7	117,0	71%	25,1	87,0	53%
SPD Martinique (1994)	680,8	337,1	50,3	185,7	55%	16,0	111,3	33%
SPD Réunion (1994)	1 281,9	673,2	171,1	441,7	66%	79,7	327,4	49%
Technical assistance	0,6	0,4	0,0	0,3	96%	0,1	0,3	73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 111,8</b>	<b>2 245,3</b>	<b>452,8</b>	<b>1 420,8</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>202,9</b>	<b>1 024,1</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Objective 2</b>								
<b>Regional SPDs</b>								
SPD Alsace 1997-99 (1997)	138,4	21,9	0,0	21,9	100%	1,4	12,4	57%
SPD Aquitaine 1997-99 (1997)	500,2	132,5	28,8	70,1	53%	17,7	38,3	29%
SPD Auvergne 1997-99 (1997)	170,6	63,7	40,9	67,0	60%	22,0	35,1	42%
SPD Basse-Normandie 1997-99 (1997)	237,9	60,3	3,4	30,2	38%	4,5	17,9	22%
SPD Bourgogne 1997-99 (1997)	205,9	70,8	0,0	18,8	27%	0,0	9,4	13%
SPD Bretagne 1997-99 (1997)	318,5	118,3	23,8	61,8	52%	4,7	23,7	20%
SPD Centre 1997-99 (1997)	126,1	38,0	0,0	38,0	100%	0,0	19,0	50%
SPD Champagne-Ardenne 1997-99 (1997)	298,1	113,8	22,6	59,1	52%	3,7	21,9	19%
SPD Franche-Comté 1997-99 (1997)	126,7	57,3	12,8	30,7	54%	9,6	18,6	32%
SPD Haute-Normandie 1997-99 (1997)	504,6	164,2	35,9	87,1	53%	41,0	66,6	41%
SPD Languedoc-Roussillon 1997-99 (1997)	342,0	98,9	18,5	52,6	53%	11,7	28,8	29%
SPD Lorraine 1997-99 (1997)	381,1	176,3	46,8	92,8	53%	11,7	34,7	20%
SPD Midi-Pyrénées 1997-99 (1997)	177,3	53,5	18,5	33,8	63%	2,5	10,1	19%
SPD Nord/Pas-de-Calais 1997-99 (1997)	1 186,1	375,4	56,0	170,8	45%	15,3	72,8	19%
SPD Pays-de-la-Loire 1997-99 (1997)	403,7	162,5	36,1	65,6	53%	28,0	50,8	31%
SPD Picardie 1997-99 (1997)	489,1	142,2	37,8	82,4	58%	40,5	62,8	44%
SPD Poitou-Charentes 1997-99 (1997)	187,6	62,9	20,9	41,0	65%	16,5	26,6	42%
SPD Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur 1997-99 (1997)	428,4	154,4	24,7	72,8	47%	0,0	24,1	16%
SPD Rhône-Alpes 1997-99 (1997)	301,7	148,9	42,3	97,1	65%	0,0	27,4	18%
SPD Alsace 1994-96 (1994)	47,3	19,9	0,0	19,9	100%	0,0	15,9	80%
SPD Aquitaine 1994-96 (1994)	372,4	100,2	0,0	99,3	99%	0,0	84,4	84%
SPD Auvergne 1994-96 (1994)	109,5	52,9	0,0	52,9	100%	0,0	46,8	88%
SPD Basse-Normandie 1994-96 (1994)	155,9	49,3	0,0	49,3	100%	0,0	41,3	84%
SPD Bourgogne 1994-96 (1994)	122,4	36,5	0,0	36,5	100%	0,0	31,3	86%
SPD Bretagne 1994-96 (1994)	228,9	82,9	-0,6	82,3	99%	0,8	68,8	83%
SPD Centre 1994-96 (1994)	128,4	16,3	0,0	16,3	100%	0,0	13,2	81%
SPD Champagne-Ardenne 1994-96 (1994)	245,1	55,7	0,0	55,7	100%	0,0	45,0	81%
SPD Franche-Comté 1994-96 (1994)	117,4	48,5	0,0	48,5	100%	9,4	43,8	90%
SPD Haute-Normandie 1994-96 (1994)	428,9	149,0	0,0	149,0	100%	0,0	129,9	87%
SPD Languedoc-Roussillon 1994-96 (1994)	231,9	55,1	0,0	55,3	99%	0,0	47,0	84%
SPD Lorraine 1994-96 (1994)	214,2	98,1	0,0	95,5	97%	0,0	84,7	86%
SPD Midi-Pyrénées 1994-96 (1994)	152,5	41,4	0,0	41,4	100%	0,0	27,2	66%
SPD Nord-Pas-de-Calais 1994-96 (1994)	925,0	303,0	-1,1	301,9	100%	8,2	258,0	85%
SPD Pays-de-la-Loire 1994-96 (1994)	364,5	130,2	0,0	128,1	98%	0,0	108,7	84%
SPD Picardie 1994-96 (1994)	479,2	122,4	0,0	122,4	100%	0,0	102,8	84%
SPD Poitou-Charentes 1994-96 (1994)	130,5	54,1	0,0	54,1	100%	0,0	47,0	87%
SPD Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur 1994-96 (1994)	264,7	99,4	0,0	99,4	100%	0,0	81,0	81%
SPD Rhône-Alpes 1994-96 (1994)	220,7	65,8	0,0	65,8	100%	0,6	55,0	84%
<b>Multiregional SPDs</b>								
SPD Defence (1998)	136,3	38,4	31,4	31,4	82%	0,0	0,0	0%
SPD Technical assistance 1997-99 (1997)	2,0	1,0	0,0	1,0	100%	0,0	0,5	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 601,4</b>	<b>3 876,7</b>	<b>499,2</b>	<b>2 819,5</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>247,9</b>	<b>1 933,2</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Objective 3</b>								
SPD France (1994)	8 110,5	2 625,8	602,3	2 023,3	77%	450,4	1 631,8	62%
<b>Objective 4</b>								
SPD France (1994)	1 820,1	653,4	157,7	442,8	68%	130,5	310,9	48%
<b>Objective 5(a): agriculture</b>								
Forecasts France Reg. 950/97 (1995)	4 675,5	1 521,6	263,2	1 260,2	83%	324,3	1 046,9	69%
SPD France Reg. 951/97 and 867/90 (1995)	1 489,2	277,6	44,1	170,7	61%	31,2	125,8	45%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 164,8</b>	<b>1 799,2</b>	<b>307,3</b>	<b>1 430,9</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>355,6</b>	<b>1 172,7</b>	<b>65%</b>
<b>Objective 5(a): fisheries</b>								
SPD France (1994)	783,5	196,2	1,4	96,3	49%	15,8	82,2	42%
<b>Objective 5(b)</b>								
SPD Alsace (1994)	171,7	49,3	9,5	31,9	65%	11,1	24,8	50%
SPD Aquitaine (1994)	919,1	230,9	37,6	190,5	82%	56,8	155,4	67%
SPD Auvergne (1994)	736,6	168,8	35,1	135,7	80%	32,6	114,6	68%
SPD Basse-Normandie (1994)	444,1	134,0	25,3	91,4	68%	17,9	69,1	52%
SPD Bourgogne (1994)	410,7	112,7	33,3	82,6	73%	32,9	68,1	60%
SPD Bretagne (1994)	518,2	188,9	50,7	155,0	82%	40,9	130,2	69%
SPD Centre (1994)	268,8	86,5	21,0	57,6	67%	18,7	40,9	47%
SPD Champagne-Ardenne (1994)	102,5	29,3	7,3	19,2	66%	6,1	16,4	56%
SPD Franche-Comté (1994)	448,2	78,6	13,9	54,9	70%	17,3	45,6	58%
SPD Haute-Normandie (1994)	33,9	11,5	2,2	5,7	49%	1,7	4,5	39%

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
SPD Languedoc-Roussillon (1994)	351,4	120,6	25,9	89,9	75%	24,5	72,3	60%
SPD Limousin (1994)	585,7	131,2	24,3	107,0	82%	20,3	84,9	65%
SPD Lorraine (1994)	327,8	96,8	18,8	72,3	75%	15,6	59,3	61%
SPD Midi-Pyrénées (1994)	857,2	283,1	89,1	212,8	75%	65,7	157,1	56%
SPD Pays de la Loire (1994)	355,3	126,3	18,9	86,8	69%	15,6	71,6	57%
SPD Poitou-Charentes (1994)	450,8	130,1	32,8	97,5	75%	29,1	81,2	62%
SPD Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (1994)	291,5	95,7	20,0	67,2	70%	20,5	55,9	58%
SPD Rhône-Alpes (1994)	699,2	172,1	49,7	121,7	71%	45,2	87,2	51%
SPD Technical assistance (1997)	2,0	1,0	0,0	1,0	100%	0,0	0,3	30%
SPD Massif Central (1995)	27,4	12,7	2,9	6,7	53%	2,3	5,0	40%
SPD Massif des Pyrénées (1995)	18,2	8,7	2,6	3,7	42%	2,0	2,6	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.020,4</b>	<b>2.268,7</b>	<b>521,0</b>	<b>1.691,2</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>476,8</b>	<b>1.347,0</b>	<b>59%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41.612,5</b>	<b>13.665,3</b>	<b>2.541,7</b>	<b>9.924,7</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>1.879,9</b>	<b>7.502,0</b>	<b>55%</b>
Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Adapt:</b>								
France (1995)	680,9	283,1	70,5	143,2	51%	68,3	109,9	39%
<b>Employment</b>								
France (1994)	382,1	191,2	55,3	126,0	66%	42,8	99,4	52%
<b>Leader</b>								
Technical assistance national network (1997)	0,7	0,4	0,0	0,4	100%	0,0	0,1	40%
Alsace (1996)	9,9	4,4	0,1	4,4	100%	0,0	2,1	47%
Centre (1996)	17,7	7,7	0,2	7,7	100%	0,1	2,3	30%
Champagne-Ardenne (1996)	8,5	2,7	0,0	2,7	98%	0,5	1,3	49%
Douai, Valenciennes (1996)	4,5	2,0	0,0	2,0	100%	0,0	0,6	30%
Haute-Normandie (1996)	2,8	1,3	0,0	1,3	100%	0,0	0,4	30%
Lorraine (1996)	19,3	9,0	0,0	9,0	100%	0,0	3,4	38%
Midi-Pyrénées (1996)	65,6	25,5	0,4	25,5	100%	0,1	7,6	30%
Pays-de-la-Loire (1996)	22,6	11,2	0,0	10,8	96%	0,0	4,9	44%
Rhône-Alpes (1996)	33,5	15,9	0,5	15,9	100%	0,2	4,8	30%
Aquitaine (1995)	57,2	20,9	0,0	20,9	100%	0,0	12,2	58%
Auvergne (1995)	36,4	15,5	0,0	15,5	100%	7,1	12,0	78%
Basse-Normandie (1995)	28,1	12,3	0,0	12,3	100%	0,0	3,9	32%
Bourgogne (1995)	24,8	10,3	0,0	10,3	100%	0,0	3,4	32%
Bretagne (1995)	34,5	17,1	0,4	17,1	100%	0,1	5,1	30%
Corse (1995)	7,2	3,0	0,0	3,0	100%	0,0	1,0	32%
Franche-Comté (1995)	14,0	7,0	0,0	7,0	100%	3,1	5,2	74%
Languedoc-Roussillon (1995)	40,9	17,4	0,3	17,4	100%	7,0	13,1	75%
Limousin (1995)	50,1	18,2	0,0	18,0	99%	6,7	14,2	78%
Poitou-Charentes (1995)	29,7	11,9	0,0	11,5	97%	4,9	8,7	73%
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (1995)	29,8	14,9	0,0	14,9	100%	0,0	4,5	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>537,8</b>	<b>228,5</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>227,5</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>29,8</b>	<b>110,8</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>Pesca</b>								
France (1995)	78,2	33,9	5,6	33,9	100%	5,8	14,3	42%
<b>SMEs</b>								
Corse (1995)	8,6	3,0	0,0	3,0	100%	0,0	0,9	30%
Nord/Pas-de-Calais/Hainaut (1995)	25,1	6,3	0,0	6,3	100%	0,0	1,9	30%
Obj 2 and 5(b) areas A674(1995)	98,3	49,2	18,1	31,7	64%	4,1	11,2	23%
<b>Total</b>	<b>132,1</b>	<b>58,5</b>	<b>18,1</b>	<b>41,0</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>14,0</b>	<b>24%</b>
<b>Réchar:</b>								
Nord/Pas-de-Calais (1996)	39,3	16,9	0,0	16,9	100%	0,0	8,4	50%
Bourgogne (1995)	3,1	1,5	0,0	1,5	100%	0,0	1,2	80%
Languedoc-Roussillon (1995)	3,3	1,1	0,1	1,1	100%	0,0	0,5	45%
Lorraine (1995)	27,5	12,1	1,2	12,1	100%	0,0	5,5	45%
Midi-Pyrénées (1995)	4,9	1,3	0,1	1,3	100%	0,0	0,6	45%
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (1995)	2,0	1,0	0,0	1,0	100%	0,0	0,5	50%
Rhône-Alpes (1995)	2,3	1,1	0,1	1,1	100%	0,0	0,5	45%
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,4</b>	<b>35,1</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>35,1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>17,2</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Régis:</b>								
Guadeloupe (1996)	123,9	61,3	7,6	27,2	44%	8,8	20,9	34%
Guyane (1996)	47,3	28,4	0,0	28,4	100%	3,7	12,2	43%
Martinique (1996)	120,7	60,8	10,9	22,6	37%	2,2	6,9	11%
Réunion (1995)	204,0	115,6	12,8	37,7	33%	12,5	27,4	24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>495,9</b>	<b>266,1</b>	<b>31,2</b>	<b>115,9</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>27,2</b>	<b>67,4</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Konver:</b>								
Alsace (1995)	20,1	4,3	0,0	4,3	100%	1,2	3,4	78%
Aquitaine (1995)	75,3	14,3	0,0	14,3	100%	0,0	10,9	77%
Auvergne (1995)	3,8	1,5	0,0	1,5	100%	0,0	0,8	50%
Basse-Normandie (1995)	6,8	3,4	1,0	3,0	91%	0,5	1,5	45%
Bretagne (1995)	12,6	6,2	0,0	6,2	100%	0,0	2,6	42%
Centre (1995)	28,9	5,2	0,0	5,2	100%	0,0	2,1	40%
Champagne-Ardenne (1995)	6,8	3,0	0,0	3,0	100%	0,0	1,2	41%
Ile-de-France (1995)	29,0	8,2	0,4	8,2	100%	1,8	6,0	74%

Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S: Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (3)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
Languedoc-Roussillon (1995)	9,9	3,2	0,0	3,2	100%	0,0	1,6	50%
Limousin (1995)	28,1	4,8	0,0	4,8	100%	1,8	3,9	80%
Lorraine (1995)	8,6	3,9	0,0	3,9	100%	0,0	1,2	30%
Midi-Pyrénées (1995)	16,1	5,1	0,0	5,1	100%	0,0	2,0	40%
Nord/Pas-de-Calais (1995)	2,2	1,1	0,0	1,1	100%	0,0	0,6	50%
Picardie (1995)	21,8	10,0	0,1	10,1	101%	-0,1	4,6	46%
Poitou-Charentes (1995)	3,1	1,5	0,0	1,5	100%	0,0	0,8	50%
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (1995)	16,9	8,5	0,0	8,5	100%	0,0	2,9	35%
Rhône-Alpes (1995)	8,3	3,3	1,0	3,3	100%	0,0	1,1	34%
<b>Total</b>	<b>298,3</b>	<b>87,4</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>87,1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,4</b>	<b>47,1</b>	<b>54%</b>
<b>Resider</b>								
Basse-Normandie (1996)	24,1	5,6	0,4	5,6	100%	0,0	2,6	46%
Nord/Pas-de-Calais (1996)	45,7	14,4	0,0	14,4	100%	0,0	7,2	50%
Bourgogne (1995)	3,7	1,8	0,0	1,8	100%	0,0	0,9	50%
Lorraine (1995)	78,8	33,7	2,6	33,7	100%	1,1	16,6	49%
Picardie (1995)	7,1	2,5	0,0	2,5	100%	0,0	1,2	49%
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (1995)	19,4	5,6	0,4	5,6	100%	0,0	1,6	28%
Rhône-Alpes (1995)	6,1	2,2	0,0	2,2	100%	0,0	0,7	34%
<b>Total</b>	<b>184,9</b>	<b>65,8</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>65,8</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>30,8</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>Retex</b>								
France (1993)	126,2	39,5	3,9	41,3	104%	9,7	14,3	36%
<b>Urban</b>								
Bourgogne (Châlons-sur-Saône) (1997)	14,0	5,3	0,0	5,3	100%	0,0	2,7	50%
Corse (Bastia) (1997)	6,5	3,5	0,5	3,5	100%	0,2	1,8	50%
Ile-de-France (Cligny-Montfermeil) (1997)	18,5	5,3	0,0	5,3	100%	0,0	2,7	50%
Ile-de-France (Mantes-la-Jolie) (1997)	16,3	5,3	1,0	5,3	100%	0,5	2,6	50%
Rhône-Alpes (Saint-Etienne) (1997)	15,1	5,3	1,4	5,3	100%	0,7	2,7	50%
Alsace (Mulhouse) (1996)	20,9	7,0	0,0	7,0	100%	0,0	2,1	30%
Ile-de-France (Aulnay-sous-Bois) (1996)	22,8	8,9	0,0	8,9	100%	0,0	2,7	30%
Ile-de-France (Les Mureaux) (1996)	15,9	7,0	0,0	7,0	100%	0,0	2,1	30%
Marseille (1996)	14,8	7,1	0,1	7,1	100%	0,0	2,1	30%
Nord/Pas-de-Calais (Roubaix-Tourcoing) (1996)	17,6	7,0	0,0	7,0	100%	0,0	2,1	30%
Nord/Pas-de-Calais (Valenciennes) (1996)	9,7	4,9	0,0	4,9	100%	0,0	2,4	48%
Picardie (Amiens) (1996)	20,5	7,0	0,0	7,0	100%	0,0	2,1	30%
Rhône-Alpes (Lyon-Est) (1996)	29,0	7,0	0,0	7,0	100%	0,0	2,2	32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>221,7</b>	<b>80,6</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>80,6</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>30,1</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.220,4</b>	<b>1.369,6</b>	<b>197,1</b>	<b>997,3</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>195,6</b>	<b>555,3</b>	<b>41%</b>
<b>Interreg/Regen</b>								
France: Technical assistance (1998)	1,6	0,8	0,8	0,8	100%	0,4	0,4	50%
España/France/Italia/Ellada: Western Mediterranean - Latin Alps (1998)	24,4	14,5	14,5	14,5	100%	7,3	7,3	50%
France/España/Portugal: South-west Europe/Continental diagonal (1998)	9,0	5,2	5,2	5,2	100%	2,6	2,6	50%
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Rhône-Alpes and Languedoc-Roussillon (1998)	20,4	7,3	7,3	7,3	100%	3,6	3,6	50%
United Kingdom/Belgique/België/France/Deutschland/Nederland/Ireland/Luxembourg: North Western Metropolitan Area (1998)	56,6	31,4	31,4	31,4	100%	15,7	15,7	50%
Belgique/België/Deutschland/France/Luxembourg/Nederland: Rhine-Meuse (1997)	426,7	137,1	0,0	15,5	11%	7,8	7,8	6%
Belgique/France/Luxembourg: Wallonie-Lorraine-Luxembourg (1996)	65,5	30,2	2,5	28,7	95%	2,2	15,8	52%
Belgique/France: Ardennes (1996)	27,8	12,5	0,0	12,5	100%	0,0	3,7	30%
France/Belgique/België: Nord/Pas-de-Calais/Vlaanderen (1996)	38,3	18,0	0,0	18,0	100%	0,0	9,0	50%
France/Belgique/België: Wallonie/Nord/Pas-de-Calais/Picardie (1996)	148,4	71,5	0,0	10,0	14%	0,2	6,7	9%
France/España (1996)	142,6	62,4	10,5	29,7	47%	3,5	15,3	24%
France/Italia: Corse/Sardegna (1996)	71,8	33,7	0,1	33,2	99%	0,0	10,1	30%
France/Italia: Corse/Toscana (1996)	50,5	18,6	0,4	18,6	100%	0,1	5,6	30%
France/United Kingdom: Haute-Normandie, Picardie and East Sussex (1996)	80,8	34,1	0,0	34,1	100%	0,0	10,2	30%
France/United Kingdom: Nord/Pas-de-Calais/Kent (1996)	95,3	45,1	0,0	7,6	17%	0,0	3,8	8%
Italia/France (1996)	159,1	57,0	0,0	15,1	26%	0,0	7,5	13%
Deutschland/France/Suisse: Oberrhein-centre-sud (1995)	51,4	25,2	-0,4	22,5	89%	-0,2	7,2	29%
Deutschland/France: Rheinland-Pfalz/Saariand/Lorraine (1995)	59,4	23,8	0,6	23,8	100%	11,6	18,8	79%
France/Deutschland: PAMINA (1995)	22,7	11,3	0,3	11,3	100%	0,0	3,3	29%
France/Suisse: Franche-Comté (1995)	14,2	7,1	0,0	7,1	100%	0,0	2,2	31%
France/Suisse: Rhône-Alpes (1995)	11,6	5,4	1,1	5,4	100%	0,3	1,6	29%

## IRELAND

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Objective 1</b>								
OP Technical assistance (1996)	12,6	9,5	0,0	9,5	100%	1,9	4,7	50%
MP Tallaght hospital (1995)	131,3	39,4	0,0	39,4	100%	0,0	31,5	80%
OP Agriculture, rural development (1994)	1 833,8	955,1	62,4	646,9	69%	190,4	802,7	84%
OP Local development (1994)	437,4	263,9	100,8	241,8	92%	49,7	176,2	67%
OP Industry (1994)	1.807,2	1.025,4	394,1	993,3	97%	238,7	759,3	74%
OP Economic infrastructure (1994)	360,2	108,5	18,6	67,5	62%	2,8	44,1	41%
OP Fisheries (1994)	164,7	79,7	17,2	70,3	68%	12,8	60,4	76%
OP Human resources (1994)	4 670,1	1 789,1	625,3	1 745,5	98%	321,1	1 378,9	77%
OP Environmental services (1994)	116,4	71,9	37,9	71,9	100%	22,1	54,0	75%
OP Tourism (1994)	851,5	462,6	76,1	332,5	72%	83,2	307,2	66%
OP Transport (1994)	1 426,6	900,8	189,2	685,5	76%	151,3	617,7	69%
Technical assistance A990	0,5	0,5	0,0	0,5	100%	0,1	0,2	39%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.812,4</b>	<b>5.706,2</b>	<b>1.521,6</b>	<b>5.104,6</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>1.074,1</b>	<b>4.237,0</b>	<b>74%</b>
Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Adapt</b>								
Ireland (1995)	37,3	27,8	6,7	21,0	76%	5,3	17,9	64%
<b>Employment</b>								
Ireland (1994)	123,4	90,1	22,8	64,6	72%	20,8	54,6	61%
<b>Leader</b>								
Technical assistance national network (1997)	1,5	1,1	0,0	1,1	100%	0,0	0,3	30%
Ireland (1995)	198,7	84,5	53,1	60,6	72%	24,7	28,4	34%
<b>Total</b>	<b>200,2</b>	<b>85,6</b>	<b>53,1</b>	<b>61,7</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>24,7</b>	<b>28,7</b>	<b>34%</b>
<b>Fesca</b>								
Ireland (1994)	14,4	7,8	0,0	7,2	91%	2,2	5,7	73%
<b>SMEs</b>								
Ireland (1995)	73,1	29,1	0,3	29,1	100%	0,5	22,3	77%
<b>Retax</b>								
Ireland (1993)	22,9	11,5	0,0	11,5	100%	0,0	8,4	73%
<b>Urban</b>								
Ireland (1996)	27,7	20,8	8,6	20,8	100%	0,0	4,0	19%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>498,9</b>	<b>272,8</b>	<b>91,6</b>	<b>215,9</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>53,4</b>	<b>141,8</b>	<b>52%</b>
<b>Peace</b>								
Ireland/Northern Ireland (1995)	549,0	403,2	162,9	339,1	84%	61,0	197,6	49%
<b>Interregi/Regen</b>								
Kingdom/Belgique/België/France/Deutschland/Nederland/ Ireland/Luxembourg, North Western Metropolitan Area (1998)	56,6	31,4	31,4	31,4	100%	15,7	15,7	50%
Ireland/United Kingdom: Northern Ireland (1995)	272,7	162,6	37,3	101,8	63%	71,6	86,1	53%
Ireland/United Kingdom: Wales (1995)	153,3	85,0	41,9	67,3	79%	37,9	58,0	68%

## ITALIA

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Objective 1</b>								
<b>Regional OPs</b>								
GG Crisis area Gioia Tauro (Calabria) (1998)	57,3	20,0	20,0	20,0	100%	8,0	8,0	40%
GG Crisis area Siracusa (1998)	50,0	25,0	25,0	25,0	100%	7,5	7,5	30%
GG Crisis area Taranto (Apulia) (1998)	49,7	25,0	25,0	25,0	100%	7,5	7,5	30%
GG BICs Sicily (1998)	22,3	12,9	12,9	12,9	100%	5,2	5,2	40%
GG Campania: stock-raising (1998)	66,5	34,3	34,3	34,3	100%	10,3	10,3	30%
GG Historic centre of Naples (1998)	47,8	25,0	25,0	25,0	100%	0,0	0,0	0%
OP Pianura (1997)	55,3	25,0	0,0	25,0	100%	12,5	12,5	50%
GG Crisis area Brindisi (1997)	73,2	25,0	0,0	25,0	100%	7,5	7,5	30%
GG Crotone (1996)	90,9	35,0	0,0	35,0	100%	0,0	10,5	30%
GG Manfredonia (1996)	60,6	25,0	0,0	25,0	100%	0,0	12,5	50%
OP Abruzzo (1995)	365,6	165,5	0,0	165,5	100%	18,8	136,4	82%
OP Abruzzo (1) (1995)	190,0	93,9	0,0	92,5	98%	0,0	74,4	79%
OP Calabria (1) (1995)	485,7	241,0	58,2	165,4	69%	0,0	75,1	31%
OP Campania (1995)	2 904,5	1 327,1	400,3	655,9	64%	221,6	370,9	28%
MP Port of Gioia Tauro (1995)	120,0	40,0	0,0	40,0	100%	0,0	32,0	80%
OP Puglia (1995)	2 499,6	1 148,4	264,7	616,8	71%	265,1	552,0	48%
OP Sicilia (1995)	3 029,5	1 487,2	0,0	715,3	48%	51,3	501,6	34%
OP Basilicata (1994)	1 224,2	663,2	220,5	572,6	86%	131,9	368,2	56%
OP Calabria (1994)	1 288,8	580,3	137,7	428,5	74%	237,3	340,5	59%
OP Molise (1994)	537,2	292,0	86,0	239,6	82%	46,5	143,4	49%
OP Sardegna (1994)	1 811,7	967,1	219,7	681,4	70%	260,7	546,7	57%

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (3)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(4)
<b>Multiregional OPs</b>								
OP Technical assistance (1998)	30,7	21,5	21,5	21,5	100%	6,5	6,5	30%
GG CARTESIO (1998)	25,4	16,9	16,9	16,9	100%	5,1	5,1	30%
GG FICEI (Mezzogiorno) (1998)	4,9	2,6	2,6	2,6	100%	0,8	0,8	30%
GG OASIS (1998)	22,3	11,2	11,2	11,2	100%	3,3	3,3	30%
OP Territorial pacts for the Italian Objective 1 regions (1998)	234,3	140,0	89,8	89,8	64%	0,0	0,0	0%
GG SEPRI project (Mezzogiorno) (1998)	18,8	11,6	11,6	11,6	100%	3,5	3,5	30%
GG Business innovation cooperative industries project (1998)	25,0	12,5	12,5	12,5	100%	0,0	0,0	0%
OP Security for the development of the Mezzogiorno (1998)	190,5	95,3	95,3	95,3	100%	22,6	22,6	24%
OP Environment (1997)	107,1	48,0	0,0	5,7	12%	0,0	2,9	6%
OP Airport infrastructure (1997)	110,0	55,0	50,0	55,0	100%	25,9	28,4	52%
OP Park projects (1997)	69,9	52,4	2,6	28,8	55%	0,0	13,1	25%
GG Literature parks (1997)	29,3	18,0	0,0	18,0	100%	5,4	5,4	30%
OP Civil protection (1997)	120,3	60,0	0,0	20,0	33%	0,0	10,0	17%
OP Support for fruit and vegetable producer organisations (1997)	8,2	4,1	4,1	4,1	100%	2,0	2,0	50%
OP "MEGA II" (1996)	120,0	72,0	0,0	21,7	30%	9,1	11,0	15%
OP Energy (1996)	485,2	170,0	76,8	122,2	72%	50,2	72,8	43%
OP Road infrastructure (3) (1996)	498,0	249,0	54,3	83,0	33%	52,0	66,4	27%
OP Industry and services (1995)	5 591,1	2 672,9	7,5	2 520,8	94%	531,7	2 239,1	84%
OP Water resources (1995)	1 652,1	805,6	-47,0	406,1	50%	166,2	370,5	46%
OP Tourism (1995)	238,7	113,1	65,8	88,0	78%	34,4	45,5	40%
OP Agricultural information (1) (1995)	231,4	162,0	17,1	96,1	59%	0,0	68,4	42%
OP "Emergency" employment (1994)	474,3	355,7	52,7	230,1	65%	100,7	172,4	48%
OP Technical assistance (2) (1994)	101,3	76,0	10,5	48,4	64%	16,1	25,1	33%
OP Training of instructors (1994)	245,3	184,0	26,6	118,3	64%	51,2	59,7	32%
OP Training of migrants (1994)	32,0	24,0	9,0	20,0	83%	10,1	16,6	69%
OP Ministry of Education (1994)	471,0	300,0	75,7	249,4	83%	77,9	211,9	71%
OP Fisheries (1994)	477,8	238,9	68,0	165,0	69%	24,6	81,6	34%
OP Research - development (1994)	1 307,8	821,0	210,2	545,2	66%	219,5	381,6	46%
OP Telecommunications (1994)	1 154,6	376,7	75,1	376,7	100%	76,0	339,9	90%
OP Rail transport (1994)	1 981,6	791,0	0,0	644,7	82%	0,0	370,2	47%
Technical assistance	1,1	1,1	0,0	1,1	100%	0,4	0,7	64%
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.090,3</b>	<b>15.219,8</b>	<b>2.549,6</b>	<b>11.156,5</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>2.786,8</b>	<b>7.859,7</b>	<b>52%</b>
<b>Objective 2</b>								
SPD Emilia-Romagna 1997-99 (1997)	41,0	14,2	0,0	14,2	100%	0,0	7,1	50%
SPD Friuli-Venezia Giulia 1997-99 (1997)	110,1	39,2	11,2	39,2	100%	19,6	19,6	50%
SPD Lazio 1997-99 (1997)	176,5	73,8	9,6	24,4	33%	9,6	9,6	19%
SPD Liguria 1997-99 (1997)	325,7	124,1	6,9	48,3	39%	0,0	20,7	17%
SPD Lombardia 1997-99 (1997)	88,2	34,0	0,0	34,0	100%	0,0	17,0	50%
SPD Marche 1997-99 (1997)	85,8	31,0	0,0	31,0	100%	0,0	15,5	50%
SPD Umbria 1997-99 (1997)	120,4	50,9	0,0	17,0	33%	0,0	8,5	17%
SPD Piemonte 1997-99 (1997)	923,3	296,7	0,0	99,0	33%	0,0	49,5	17%
SPD Toscana 1997-99 (1997)	490,0	152,4	0,0	50,9	33%	0,0	25,4	17%
SPD Valle d'Aosta 1997-99 (1997)	30,5	13,5	0,0	13,5	100%	0,0	6,8	50%
SPD Veneto 1997-99 (1997)	287,6	103,4	0,0	49,5	48%	0,0	24,8	24%
SPD Emilia-Romagna 1994-96 (1994)	39,3	12,0	0,0	12,0	100%	0,7	6,7	56%
SPD Friuli-Venezia Giulia 1994-96 (1994)	59,0	14,1	0,0	18,5	131%	0,0	10,3	73%
SPD Lazio 1994-96 (1994)	158,4	59,0	0,0	59,0	100%	0,0	26,3	45%
SPD Liguria 1994-96 (1994)	219,2	81,6	0,0	81,6	100%	16,1	65,6	80%
SPD Lombardia 1994-96 (1994)	73,2	21,1	0,0	21,1	100%	0,0	11,6	55%
SPD Marche 1994-96 (1994)	32,0	12,3	0,0	16,6	135%	0,0	6,1	50%
SPD Umbria 1994-96 (1994)	37,3	17,4	0,0	24,8	142%	0,0	10,1	58%
SPD Piemonte 1994-96 (1994)	449,1	143,4	0,0	143,4	100%	0,0	102,8	72%
SPD Toscana 1994-96 (1994)	403,1	113,6	0,0	113,6	100%	0,0	85,8	76%
SPD Valle d'Aosta 1994-96 (1994)	1,6	0,6	0,0	3,3	599%	0,2	0,4	80%
SPD Veneto 1994-96 (1994)	152,7	48,9	0,0	48,9	100%	11,0	35,5	72%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.304,0</b>	<b>1.457,2</b>	<b>27,6</b>	<b>963,9</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>57,2</b>	<b>565,8</b>	<b>39%</b>
<b>Objective 3</b>								
<b>Regional OPs</b>								
OP Abruzzo (1997)	47,1	21,2	8,4	14,8	70%	1,6	4,8	23%
OP Bolzano (1994)	54,4	24,5	4,3	20,0	82%	0,0	14,2	58%
OP Emilia-Romagna (1994)	409,8	184,4	51,2	150,5	82%	52,3	111,8	61%
OP Friuli-Venezia Giulia (1994)	118,6	53,4	9,4	43,6	82%	4,8	26,8	50%
OP Lazio (1994)	271,7	122,3	0,0	78,2	64%	5,9	39,8	33%
OP Liguria (1994)	94,0	42,3	7,5	34,5	82%	3,3	20,4	48%
OP Lombardia (1994)	389,1	175,1	30,9	142,9	82%	58,7	71,8	41%

(1) Single Fund OP EAGGF

(2) Single Fund OP ESF

(3) Single Fund assistance ERDF

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
OP Marche (1994)	81,7	36,8	0,0	23,5	64%	0,0	9,8	27%
OP Umbria (1994)	57,7	30,5	5,4	24,9	82%	5,4	13,8	45%
OP Piemonte (1994)	271,8	122,2	21,6	99,8	82%	10,8	62,6	51%
OP Toscana (1994)	145,8	65,6	0,0	42,0	64%	0,0	24,1	37%
OP Trento (1994)	62,7	28,2	5,0	23,0	82%	2,5	19,2	68%
OP Valle d'Aosta (1994)	30,4	12,4	2,6	8,9	72%	2,2	7,1	57%
OP Veneto (1994)	240,7	108,3	19,1	88,4	82%	1,8	25,7	24%
<b>Multiregional OPs</b>								
Multiregional OP (1997)	50,3	27,1	0,0	27,1	100%	0,0	13,6	50%
OP Innovative actions (1994)	118,9	53,5	10,4	40,5	76%	11,6	20,9	39%
OP Technical assistance (1994)	52,2	23,5	0,0	19,8	84%	4,7	7,6	32%
OP Training (1994)	482,4	217,1	51,3	167,2	77%	34,7	70,1	32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.999,5</b>	<b>1.348,4</b>	<b>227,2</b>	<b>1.049,7</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>200,4</b>	<b>564,0</b>	<b>42%</b>
<b>Objective 4</b>								
SPD Ministry of Labour (1994)	917,0	412,6	0,0	263,3	64%	10,4	145,5	35%
<b>Objective 5(a) agriculture</b>								
<b>Regional Ops</b>								
OP Abruzzo Reg. 951/97 (1998)	14,6	2,9	0,0	0,0	0%	0,0	0,0	0%
OP Emilia-Romagna II Reg. 951/97 (1998)	134,7	26,9	26,9	26,9	100%	13,5	13,5	50%
OP Bolzano Reg. 867/90 (1996)	1,6	0,4	0,0	0,4	100%	0,0	0,1	30%
OP Emilia-Romagna I Reg. 951/97 (1996)	0,0	0,0	-5,2	2,7		-2,7	0,0	
OP Friuli-Venezia Giulia Reg. 867/90 (1996)	1,7	0,5	0,0	0,5	100%	0,3	0,4	80%
OP Friuli-Venezia Giulia Reg. 951/97 (1996)	15,3	3,4	0,0	3,4	100%	0,0	1,0	30%
OP Lazio Reg. 867/90 (1996)	2,7	0,7	0,0	0,7	100%	0,0	0,2	30%
OP Lazio Reg. 951/97 (1996)	32,1	8,0	0,0	8,0	100%	0,0	2,4	30%
OP Liguria Reg. 867/90 (1996)	1,1	0,3	0,0	0,3	100%	0,0	0,1	30%
OP Liguria Reg. 951/97 (1996)	7,5	2,3	0,0	2,3	100%	0,0	0,7	30%
OP Lombardia Reg. 867/90 (1996)	4,4	1,2	0,0	1,2	100%	0,0	0,4	30%
OP Lombardia Reg. 951/97 (1996)	132,6	26,5	0,0	26,5	100%	0,0	8,0	30%
OP Marche Reg. 867/90 (1996)	1,2	0,3	0,0	0,3	100%	0,0	0,1	30%
OP Marche Reg. 951/97 (1996)	78,1	20,3	0,0	16,3	80%	0,0	4,9	24%
OP Marche Water Zoo Reg. 951/97 (1996)	3,2	0,8	0,0	0,8	100%	0,0	0,4	50%
OP Umbria Reg. 867/90 (1996)	1,6	0,4	0,0	0,4	100%	0,0	0,1	30%
OP Umbria Reg. 951/97 (1996)	20,4	4,1	0,0	4,1	100%	0,0	1,2	30%
OP Piemonte Reg. 867/90 (1996)	4,8	1,2	0,0	1,2	100%	0,0	0,4	30%
OP Piemonte Reg. 951/97 (1996)	82,7	15,2	0,0	15,2	100%	0,0	4,6	30%
OP Toscana Reg. 867/90 (1996)	4,1	1,0	0,0	1,0	100%	0,0	0,3	30%
OP Toscana Reg. 951/97 (1996)	53,0	10,0	0,0	10,0	100%	0,0	3,0	30%
OP Trento Reg. 867/90 (1996)	3,8	1,0	0,0	1,0	100%	0,0	0,3	30%
OP Trento Reg. 951/97 (1996)	50,3	10,6	0,0	6,5	62%	0,0	2,0	19%
OP Valle d'Aosta Reg. 867/90 (1996)	0,7	0,2	0,0	0,2	100%	0,0	0,1	30%
OP Veneto Reg. 867/90 (1996)	3,1	0,8	0,0	0,8	100%	0,0	0,2	30%
OP Veneto Reg. 951/97 (1996)	72,6	14,5	0,0	14,5	100%	7,3	11,6	80%
OP Bolzano Reg. 951/97 (1995)	47,4	9,6	0,0	7,1	74%	0,0	5,6	59%
<b>Multiregional OPs</b>								
OP Reg. 951/97 and 867/90 Multiregional (1997)	714,0	185,6	0,0	30,0	16%	0,0	15,0	8%
Forecasts Italia Reg. 950/97 (1995)	1.409,8	457,7	112,7	323,1	71%	0,0	181,3	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.899,2</b>	<b>806,5</b>	<b>133,4</b>	<b>505,5</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>18,3</b>	<b>257,8</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>Objective 5(a) fisheries</b>								
SPD Italia (1994)	456,4	134,4	0,0	47,5	35%	13,2	38,8	29%
<b>Objective 5(b)</b>								
SPD Friuli-Venezia Giulia (1995)	213,4	36,5	2,0	19,6	54%	5,9	14,8	40%
SPD Liguria (1995)	141,4	30,8	13,9	24,4	79%	14,1	20,3	66%
SPD Marche (1995)	815,2	237,3	86,3	95,5	40%	46,0	50,7	21%
SPD Piemonte (1995)	367,6	72,7	45,0	54,8	75%	21,7	26,6	37%
SPD Bolzano (1994)	135,2	37,2	6,4	21,1	57%	7,4	14,3	38%
SPD Emilia-Romagna (1994)	264,3	48,9	16,4	36,2	74%	10,7	15,2	31%
SPD Lazio (1994)	438,5	126,5	42,4	59,0	47%	19,6	27,9	22%
SPD Lombardia (1994)	221,8	33,8	12,5	17,3	51%	6,7	9,7	29%
SPD Umbria (1994)	1.045,3	387,6	167,7	178,5	46%	91,2	96,6	25%
SPD Toscana (1994)	630,8	116,0	3,3	74,4	64%	0,3	47,0	41%
SPD Trento (1994)	56,4	17,2	3,0	9,7	57%	3,1	6,2	36%
SPD Valle d'Aosta (1994)	14,4	4,3	1,0	1,6	36%	0,8	1,1	26%
SPD Veneto (1994)	875,9	126,4	11,4	81,7	65%	10,4	44,0	35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.220,1</b>	<b>1.275,1</b>	<b>411,2</b>	<b>673,8</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>238,0</b>	<b>374,5</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47.886,5</b>	<b>20.654,0</b>	<b>3.349,1</b>	<b>14.660,2</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>3.324,4</b>	<b>9.806,1</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>Initiative (year of adoption)</b>								
<b>Adapt</b>								
Italia (1995)	411,8	223,5	43,9	125,6	56%	16,0	57,1	26%
<b>Employment</b>								
Italia (1994)	651,3	408,3	95,1	229,2	56%	35,5	103,2	25%



Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Leader</b>								
Lazio (1996)	73,9	19,9	0,0	4,2	21%	0,0	2,1	11%
Liguria (1996)	18,3	4,8	-0,1	3,9	81%	0,0	1,6	33%
Lombardia (1996)	17,3	5,5	1,0	5,5	100%	0,0	1,9	34%
Marche (1996)	44,6	10,3	0,0	1,9	18%	0,0	0,9	9%
Molise (1996)	20,9	11,0	2,0	2,3	21%	0,0	0,1	1%
Piemonte (1996)	48,8	11,3	0,0	2,6	23%	0,0	1,3	11%
Networks (1996)	3,1	2,0	0,0	2,0	100%	0,0	0,8	40%
Sicilia (1996)	72,5	36,2	9,1	20,5	57%	4,5	10,2	28%
Trento (1996)	10,5	2,7	0,0	2,2	82%	0,0	0,8	31%
Veneto (1996)	70,5	19,9	0,0	6,0	30%	0,0	3,0	15%
Abruzzo (1995)	31,9	16,0	0,0	15,4	96%	0,0	7,7	48%
Basilicata (1995)	39,1	19,6	0,0	2,4	12%	0,0	1,2	6%
Bozano (1995)	23,4	5,9	0,0	4,8	82%	0,0	2,0	35%
Calabria (1995)	53,4	26,0	0,0	7,0	27%	0,0	3,5	13%
Campania (1995)	51,3	25,8	0,0	3,5	14%	0,0	1,8	7%
Emilia-Romagna (1995)	25,1	7,7	0,0	1,7	22%	0,0	0,9	11%
Friuli-Venezia Giulia (1995)	17,7	6,0	0,0	1,5	25%	0,0	0,7	12%
Puglia (1995)	59,8	29,9	0,0	6,6	22%	0,0	3,3	11%
Sardegna (1995)	78,0	36,4	0,0	5,1	14%	0,0	2,5	7%
Toscana (1995)	65,1	18,1	0,0	1,5	8%	0,0	0,7	4%
Umbria (1995)	38,0	10,3	0,0	2,4	24%	0,0	1,0	10%
Valle d'Aosta (1995)	2,2	0,6	0,0	0,5	84%	0,0	0,2	27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>865,5</b>	<b>325,6</b>	<b>12,0</b>	<b>103,3</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>48,3</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Pasca</b>								
Italia (1995)	82,4	34,2	29,6	34,2	100%	13,1	15,4	45%
<b>SMEs</b>								
Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Molise, Sardegna and Sicilia: Tourism - Promotion via Internet (1998)	1,3	1,0	1,0	1,0	100%	0,4	0,4	40%
Puglia: Tourism - promotion via Internet (1998)	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	100%	0,1	0,1	40%
Network: IBEX Capri (Campania): textiles and clothing (1998)	1,0	0,5	0,5	0,5	100%	0,2	0,2	40%
Italia (1996)	591,8	175,7	27,7	74,5	42%	13,9	37,3	21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>594,4</b>	<b>177,4</b>	<b>29,4</b>	<b>76,2</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>14,6</b>	<b>38,0</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Rechar</b>								
Sardegna (1995)	1,8	0,9	0,0	0,9	100%	0,0	0,4	50%
Toscana (1995)	13,2	1,0	0,0	1,0	100%	0,0	0,5	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,0</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Konver</b>								
Italia (1996)	134,5	25,7	-7,5	14,1	55%	0,0	10,8	42%
<b>Resider</b>								
Italia (1996)	354,1	71,6	21,6	64,3	90%	4,2	25,6	36%
<b>Retax</b>								
Italia (Obj 1 regions) (1993)	97,9	40,1	28,2	36,1	90%	14,1	20,4	51%
Italia (Obj 2 and 5(b) areas) (1993)	135,0	30,2	21,7	25,8	86%	0,0	3,3	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>232,9</b>	<b>70,3</b>	<b>49,9</b>	<b>62,0</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>14,1</b>	<b>23,8</b>	<b>34%</b>
<b>Urban</b>								
Italia (1996)	338,5	136,7	61,4	87,8	64%	49,6	69,6	51%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.680,4</b>	<b>1.475,0</b>	<b>335,5</b>	<b>798,6</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>151,6</b>	<b>392,6</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>Interreg/Regen</b>								
España/France/Italia/Ellada. Western Mediterranean - Latin Alps (1996)	24,4	14,5	14,5	14,5	100%	7,3	7,3	50%
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Rhône-Alpes and Languedoc-Roussillon (1998)	20,4	7,3	7,3	7,3	100%	3,6	3,6	50%
Ellada/Italia/ Ipiros, Ionia Nisia, Di+A1166tiki Ellada and Puglia (1997)	304,9	169,2	0,0	39,9	24%	0,0	19,9	12%
Italia/Österreich (1997)	27,4	11,8	0,0	13,1	110%	0,0	6,5	55%
Italia/Slovenia: Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Veneto (1997)	31,4	15,6	1,5	13,2	84%	0,1	5,9	38%
Italia: Drought prevention (1997)	30,5	15,2	0,0	15,2	100%	0,0	7,6	50%
Österreich/Deutschland/Ellada/Italia/ Central, Adriatic, Danubian and South-Eastern European Space (1997)	36,8	20,9	0,0	20,9	100%	0,0	10,5	50%
France/Italia: Corse/Sardegna (1996)	71,8	33,7	0,1	33,2	99%	0,0	10,1	30%
France/Italia: Corse/Toscana (1996)	50,5	18,6	0,4	18,6	100%	0,1	5,6	30%
Italia/Albania: Puglia (1996)	178,2	81,5	0,0	15,5	19%	0,0	7,8	10%
Italia/France (1996)	159,1	57,0	0,0	15,1	26%	0,0	7,5	13%
Italia/Suisse (1996)	52,7	20,0	0,0	20,0	100%	0,0	10,0	50%
Ellada/Italia (Regen Electricity) (1995)	189,4	75,8	0,0	22,0	29%	0,0	11,0	15%
Ellada. Completion of energy networks (Regen) (1995)	459,2	183,7	0,0	183,7	100%	0,0	161,9	88%

## LUXEMBOURG

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Objective 2</b>								
SPD Luxembourg 1997-99 (1997)	45,3	9,8	0,0	9,8	100%	0,0	4,9	50%
SPD Luxembourg 1994-96 (1994)	18,2	5,3	0,0	5,8	109%	0,6	4,9	92%
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,5</b>	<b>15,2</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>15,7</b>	<b>103%</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>9,8</b>	<b>65%</b>
<b>Objective 3</b>								
OP Private promoters (1994)	21,6	9,7	1,8	7,8	81%	1,1	6,7	69%
OP Public promoters (1994)	25,3	11,4	1,9	9,1	80%	1,4	8,4	74%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,9</b>	<b>21,1</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>16,9</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>15,1</b>	<b>72%</b>
<b>Objective 4</b>								
SPD Public promoters (1994)	6,2	2,4	0,0	0,9	39%	0,3	0,9	39%
<b>Objective 5(a) agriculture</b>								
Forecasts Luxembourg Reg. 950/97 (1995)	128,4	36,7	12,0	27,5	75%	5,7	20,2	55%
SPD Luxembourg Reg 951/97 and 867/90 (1994)	20,5	3,1	0,2	1,2	39%	0,1	0,9	29%
<b>Total</b>	<b>148,9</b>	<b>39,8</b>	<b>12,2</b>	<b>28,7</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>21,1</b>	<b>53%</b>
<b>Objective 5(a) fisheries</b>								
SPD Luxembourg (1994)	3,7	1,1	0,0	1,1	98%	0,0	0,3	30%
<b>Objective 5(b)</b>								
SPD Luxembourg (1994)	25,4	6,2	1,6	4,1	66%	0,8	2,8	45%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>295,7</b>	<b>85,7</b>	<b>17,6</b>	<b>67,5</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>10,1</b>	<b>50,0</b>	<b>58%</b>
Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Adapt</b>								
Luxembourg (1995)	0,8	0,3	0,0	0,3	98%	0,2	0,2	80%
<b>Employment</b>								
Luxembourg (1994)	0,6	0,3	0,0	0,3	98%	0,1	0,2	80%
<b>Leader</b>								
Luxembourg (1995)	4,8	1,0	0,0	1,0	100%	0,0	0,7	65%
<b>SMES</b>								
Luxembourg (1996)	1,4	0,3	0,0	0,3	72%	0,0	0,1	22%
<b>Kohyar</b>								
Luxembourg (1997)	1,3	0,4	0,1	0,4	100%	0,0	0,1	30%
<b>Resider</b>								
Luxembourg (1997)	57,9	13,3	1,8	13,2	100%	0,5	4,0	30%
<b>Urban</b>								
Luxembourg (1995)	1,0	0,5	0,0	0,5	100%	0,0	0,3	50%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67,9</b>	<b>16,1</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>15,9</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>34%</b>
<b>Interreg/Regen</b>								
Kingdom/Belgique/België/France/Deutschland/Nederland/ reland/Luxembourg: North Western Metropolitan Area (1998)	56,6	31,4	31,4	31,4	100%	15,7	15,7	50%
Belgie/België/Deutschland/France/Luxembourg/Nederland d. Rhine-Meuse (1997)	426,7	137,1	0,0	15,5	11%	7,8	7,8	6%
Belgique/France/Luxembourg: Wallonie-Lorraine- Luxembourg (1996)	65,5	30,2	2,5	28,7	95%	2,2	15,8	52%
Deutschland/Luxembourg: Euregio (1995)	30,9	8,0	0,0	8,0	100%	0,0	2,4	30%

## NEDERLAND

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Objective 1</b>								
SPD Flevoland (1994)	854,3	153,8	57,0	114,7	75%	49,9	101,0	66%
<b>Objective 2</b>								
SPD Arnhem-Nijmegen 1997-99 (1997)	250,5	76,8	17,3	41,9	55%	5,0	17,3	22%
SPD Groningen-Drenthe 1997-99 (1997)	330,3	113,1	0,0	36,2	32%	0,0	18,1	16%
SPD Zuid-Oost Brabant 1997-99 (1997)	354,5	107,3	0,0	34,4	32%	7,0	24,1	22%
SPD Zuid-Limburg 1997-99 (1997)	226,7	65,5	0,0	21,1	32%	0,0	10,5	16%
SPD Twente-Overijssel 1997-99 (1997)	242,9	79,4	0,0	25,4	32%	0,5	13,2	17%
SPD Arnhem-Nijmegen 1994-96 (1994)	173,1	45,6	0,0	45,6	100%	3,1	37,2	82%
SPD Groningen-Drenthe 1994-96 (1994)	195,9	54,8	0,0	54,8	100%	0,8	47,4	87%
SPD Zuid-Oost Brabant 1994-96 (1994)	189,6	45,3	0,0	45,3	100%	0,0	37,9	84%
SPD Zuid-Limburg 1994-96 (1994)	102,9	29,5	0,0	29,5	100%	8,6	25,0	85%
SPD Twente-Overijssel 1994-96 (1994)	156,4	49,0	4,1	49,0	100%	9,4	41,5	85%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.202,8</b>	<b>666,2</b>	<b>21,4</b>	<b>383,0</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>34,3</b>	<b>272,3</b>	<b>41%</b>
<b>Objective 3</b>								
SPD Nederland (1994)	2.609,0	955,4	130,9	724,8	76%	134,4	654,3	68%
<b>Objective 4</b>								
SPD Nederland (1994)	434,8	161,7	45,1	132,0	82%	40,5	103,7	64%

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Objective 5(a) agriculture</b>								
Forecasts Nederland Reg. 950/97 (1995)	238,7	28,2	0,0	21,3	76%	1,7	11,6	41%
SPD Nederland Reg. 951/97 and 867/90 (1994)	298,2	40,1	0,4	18,4	46%	4,6	15,7	39%
<b>Total</b>	<b>536,9</b>	<b>68,3</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>39,7</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>27,3</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b>Objective 5(a) fisheries</b>								
SPD Nederland (1994)	127,5	46,6	0,0	15,5	33%	0,0	12,7	27%
<b>Objective 5(b)</b>								
SPD Friesland (1994)	288,2	70,5	0,9	31,2	44%	5,5	27,6	39%
SPD Groningen-Drenthe (1994)	139,2	35,8	10,3	15,9	45%	8,9	13,5	38%
SPD Limburg (1994)	51,7	19,1	0,0	13,3	69%	1,6	9,6	50%
SPD Overijssel (1994)	70,2	15,5	1,6	9,0	58%	1,1	6,7	43%
SPD Zeeland (1994)	49,2	11,8	1,4	7,0	60%	1,5	5,8	49%
<b>Total</b>	<b>598,5</b>	<b>152,7</b>	<b>14,1</b>	<b>76,4</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>18,6</b>	<b>63,2</b>	<b>41%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.363,6</b>	<b>2.204,8</b>	<b>268,9</b>	<b>1.486,2</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>284,0</b>	<b>1.234,5</b>	<b>56%</b>
Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Adapt</b>								
Nederland (1995)	166,0	67,9	32,1	43,6	64%	20,4	28,6	42%
<b>Employment</b>								
Nederland (1994)	142,3	64,4	16,2	45,7	71%	13,7	33,4	52%
<b>Leader</b>								
Technical assistance national network (1997)	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100%	0,0	0,0	40%
Drenthe (1995)	3,9	1,5	0,4	1,5	100%	0,7	1,0	69%
Flevoland (1995)	4,4	2,1	0,0	2,1	100%	0,3	1,0	46%
Noordooost Friesland/noordwest Groningen (1995)	16,8	3,6	0,7	3,2	90%	0,6	1,4	38%
Noordwest Friesland (1995)	18,3	3,8	1,1	3,7	99%	0,0	0,8	21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,5</b>	<b>10,9</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>10,5</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>Pesca</b>								
Nederland (1995)	34,2	10,6	0,0	10,5	99%	0,0	3,1	30%
<b>SMIEs</b>								
Nederland (1995)	26,9	10,3	0,0	10,3	100%	0,0	3,1	30%
<b>Konver</b>								
Nederland (1996)	69,1	27,4	15,3	27,4	100%	9,5	13,3	49%
<b>Resider</b>								
Nederland (1995)	83,8	23,5	0,0	22,5	96%	7,5	15,9	67%
<b>Retex</b>								
Twente (1995)	3,5	1,0	0,0	1,0	100%	0,0	0,5	50%
<b>Urban</b>								
Rotterdam (1997)	23,6	6,5	0,0	6,5	100%	3,3	5,2	80%
Utrecht (1997)	26,0	6,5	0,0	6,5	100%	0,0	2,0	30%
Amsterdam (1995)	19,7	4,7	0,0	4,7	100%	0,0	1,4	30%
Den Haag (1995)	68,2	4,7	0,0	4,7	100%	0,0	1,4	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,4</b>	<b>22,3</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>22,3</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>9,9</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>706,7</b>	<b>238,4</b>	<b>65,8</b>	<b>193,9</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>56,0</b>	<b>111,9</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>INTERREG/REGEN</b>								
Kingdom/Belgique/België/France/Deutschland/Nederland/Irland/Luxembourg North Western Metropolitan Area (1998)	56,6	31,4	31,4	31,4	100%	15,7	15,7	50%
Belgique/België/Deutschland/France/Luxembourg/Nederland: Rhine-Meuse (1997)	426,7	137,1	0,0	15,5	11%	7,8	7,8	6%
United Kingdom/Danmark/Sverige/Nederland/Deutschland North Sea (1997)	30,3	14,5	0,0	14,5	100%	7,2	7,2	50%
Belgique/België/Nederland Euregio Scheldemond (1995)	22,6	11,1	0,0	11,1	100%	2,0	5,3	48%
Belgique/België/Nederland: Middengebied (1995)	66,3	32,4	0,0	32,4	100%	5,8	15,6	48%
Deutschland/Nederland/Belgique/België: Euregio Meuse-Rhine (1995)	71,9	35,7	2,3	35,7	100%	0,7	10,7	30%
Deutschland/Nederland Ems-Dollard (1995)	62,7	22,5	0,0	22,5	100%	11,2	18,0	80%
Deutschland/Nederland: Euregio (1995)	53,6	22,0	0,0	19,8	90%	9,2	15,6	72%
Deutschland/Nederland: Euregio Rhine-Meuse-Nord (1995)	12,8	6,4	0,0	6,4	100%	3,2	5,1	80%
Deutschland/Nederland: Euregio Rhine+A1344-Waal (1995)	23,2	11,5	0,0	11,5	100%	0,0	3,7	33%

## ÖSTERREICH

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Objective 1</b>								
SPD Burgenland (1995)	859,4	173,6	42,0	125,8	72%	35,1	90,8	52%
<b>Objective 2</b>								
SPD Niederösterreich 1995-99 (1995)	199,2	22,4	0,0	22,4	100%	0,0	17,9	80%
SPD Oberösterreich 1995-99 (1995)	66,9	10,8	0,0	10,8	100%	0,0	8,6	80%
SPD Steiermark 1995-99 (1995)	472,2	58,0	3,5	37,6	65%	12,0	34,8	60%
SPD Vorarlberg 1995-99 (1995)	85,4	9,9	0,0	9,9	100%	0,0	7,9	80%
<b>Total</b>	<b>823,6</b>	<b>101,0</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>80,6</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>12,0</b>	<b>69,2</b>	<b>68%</b>

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Objective 3</b>								
SPD Österreich (1995)	797,2	341,3	4,4	269,8	79%	39,5	238,7	70%
<b>Objective 4</b>								
SPD Österreich (1995)	175,0	62,3	16,3	48,9	78%	23,3	43,2	69%
<b>Objective 5(a) agriculture</b>								
Forecasts Österreich Reg 950/97 (1996)	1.264,9	334,6	75,6	246,6	74%	74,0	231,4	69%
SPD Österreich Reg 951/97 and 867/90 (1995)	941,7	64,3	18,5	55,1	86%	0,5	32,2	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.206,6</b>	<b>398,9</b>	<b>94,1</b>	<b>301,7</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>74,5</b>	<b>263,6</b>	<b>66%</b>
<b>Objective 5(a) fisheries</b>								
SPD Österreich (1995)	15,6	2,0	0,0	2,0	100%	0,6	1,6	80%
<b>Objective 5(b)</b>								
SPD Niederösterreich (1995)	762,7	111,6	26,7	69,6	62%	26,0	61,0	55%
SPD Kärnten (1995)	426,0	58,0	7,5	39,8	69%	15,7	35,0	60%
SPD Oberösterreich (1995)	539,3	98,5	19,7	61,1	62%	15,6	50,0	51%
SPD Salzburg (1995)	104,3	16,0	3,2	11,2	70%	3,6	9,1	57%
SPD Steiermark (1995)	634,2	85,3	17,0	53,2	62%	17,2	48,2	57%
SPD Tirol (1995)	184,7	34,4	8,0	24,1	70%	9,1	19,1	56%
SPD Vorarlberg (1995)	58,3	7,2	1,8	4,4	61%	1,2	3,2	44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.709,5</b>	<b>411,0</b>	<b>83,8</b>	<b>263,4</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>88,5</b>	<b>225,7</b>	<b>55%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.587,0</b>	<b>1.490,1</b>	<b>244,1</b>	<b>1.092,2</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>273,5</b>	<b>932,7</b>	<b>63%</b>
Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Adapt.</b>								
Österreich (1995)	25,8	11,6	0,0	11,6	100%	3,5	9,3	80%
<b>Employment</b>								
Österreich (1995)	49,4	23,0	0,0	23,0	100%	0,0	18,4	80%
<b>Leader</b>								
Kärnten (1996)	8,4	2,9	0,4	2,9	100%	0,7	2,1	72%
Niederösterreich (1996)	14,0	5,6	1,1	5,6	100%	2,0	3,9	70%
Oberösterreich (1996)	19,0	4,9	0,5	4,9	100%	1,9	3,7	75%
Réseaux (1996)	0,5	0,3	0,0	0,3	100%	0,1	0,2	70%
Salzburg (1996)	2,8	0,8	0,0	0,8	100%	0,1	0,4	48%
Steiermark (1996)	14,9	4,3	0,0	4,3	100%	1,7	3,3	78%
Tirol (1996)	5,3	1,7	0,3	1,7	100%	0,6	1,1	61%
Vorarlberg (1996)	1,0	0,4	0,0	0,4	100%	0,1	0,3	80%
Burgenland (1995)	7,5	3,2	0,6	2,6	82%	0,3	1,1	33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,4</b>	<b>24,0</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>23,4</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>7,5</b>	<b>16,0</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>SMES</b>								
Österreich (1996)	38,0	9,7	0,8	9,7	100%	0,2	2,9	30%
<b>Rechar</b>								
Steiermark, Oberösterreich (1996)	7,0	1,8	0,0	1,8	100%	0,0	0,9	50%
<b>Resider</b>								
Steiermark, Niederösterreich, Oberösterreich (1996)	30,4	5,2	0,0	5,2	100%	1,3	3,8	72%
<b>Retax</b>								
Niederösterreich, Steiermark and Vorarlberg (* 1996)	16,2	2,6	0,7	3,3	126%	0,0	1,9	72%
<b>Urban</b>								
Graz (1996)	23,4	3,6	0,0	3,6	100%	1,4	2,5	70%
Wien (1995)	31,9	9,8	0,0	9,8	100%	2,1	6,9	71%
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,3</b>	<b>13,4</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>13,4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>9,5</b>	<b>71%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>295,5</b>	<b>91,4</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>91,5</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>16,0</b>	<b>62,6</b>	<b>68%</b>
<b>Interreg/Regan</b>								
Italia/Österreich (1997)	27,4	11,8	0,0	13,1	110%	0,0	6,5	55%
Österreich/Deutschland/Ellada/Italia Central, Adriatic, Danubian and South-Eastern European Space (1997)	36,8	20,9	0,0	20,9	100%	0,0	10,5	50%
Deutschland/Österreich (1996)	56,3	24,6	0,0	24,6	100%	0,0	10,9	44%
Österreich/Hungary (1995)	28,2	11,0	0,0	11,0	100%	1,8	5,1	46%
Österreich/Czech Republic (1995)	12,1	4,5	0,0	4,5	100%	1,1	2,4	54%
Österreich/Slovakia (1995)	16,0	5,5	0,0	5,5	100%	1,1	2,7	50%
Österreich/Slovenia (1995)	23,1	9,3	0,2	9,2	99%	2,2	4,9	53%

## PORTUGAL

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Objective 1</b>								
<b>Regional OPs</b>								
OP Zone Alqueva (1997)	376,7	203,1	0,0	39,0	19%	11,4	30,9	15%
OP Açores (1994)	930,9	696,8	145,1	673,7	97%	117,3	554,3	80%
OP Alentejo (1994)	264,5	193,6	48,6	193,6	100%	24,6	145,4	75%
OP Algarve (1994)	130,1	88,7	29,3	88,7	100%	21,8	75,0	85%
OP Centro (1994)	528,7	390,3	114,8	390,3	100%	93,1	315,3	81%
OP Lisboa e Vale do Tejo (1994)	560,7	407,9	119,1	407,9	100%	37,5	266,8	65%
OP Madeira (1994)	690,6	417,8	87,4	415,7	100%	58,7	345,8	83%
OP Norte (1994)	774,7	559,7	136,4	559,7	100%	55,4	405,1	72%

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Multiregional OPs</b>								
GG Local investment (1995)	33,3	25,0	0,0	25,0	100%	0,0	7,5	30%
OP Technical assistance (1994)	108,4	81,3	17,0	61,0	75%	15,4	46,4	57%
OP Knowledge and innovation (1994)	2 339,5	1 713,0	476,3	1 538,3	90%	374,2	1 239,6	72%
OP Endogenous development (1994)	941,9	404,6	199,7	381,2	94%	143,4	279,4	69%
OP Environment/urban renewal (1994)	940,5	559,0	83,2	559,0	100%	109,9	428,2	77%
OP Training and employment (1994)	1 957,7	1 441,1	496,7	1 369,0	95%	316,4	1 002,0	70%
OP Infrastructure (1994)	3 997,9	2 027,5	397,0	2 027,5	100%	203,0	1 682,4	83%
OP Economic modernisation (1994)	10 491,1	4 382,2	1 316,7	4 274,1	98%	643,7	2 931,0	67%
OP Primest (1) (1994)	50,5	37,9	7,9	37,9	100%	7,8	36,3	96%
OP Health and social integration (1994)	957,5	716,4	158,7	661,6	92%	155,5	538,6	75%
Technical assistance	1,3	1,2	0,0	1,2	97%	0,1	0,8	70%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26 076,5</b>	<b>14 347,1</b>	<b>3 833,6</b>	<b>13 704,3</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>2 389,2</b>	<b>10 341,7</b>	<b>72%</b>
<b>Initiative (year of adoption)</b>								
<b>Adapt:</b>								
Portugal (1995)	29,8	21,4	0,0	21,4	100%	0,0	10,7	50%
<b>Employment</b>								
Portugal (1994)	61,8	45,5	1,4	22,6	50%	5,7	18,6	41%
<b>Leader:</b>								
Portugal (1995)	174,5	130,9	46,5	97,1	74%	36,7	65,6	50%
<b>Pesca</b>								
Portugal (1994)	53,2	29,3	0,0	29,3	100%	0,0	8,8	30%
<b>SMES</b>								
Internet (1998)	0,8	0,6	0,6	0,6	100%	0,2	0,2	40%
Portugal (1995)	238,6	125,4	8,1	22,5	18%	4,1	11,3	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>239,4</b>	<b>125,9</b>	<b>8,7</b>	<b>23,1</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>11,5</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Rechar:</b>								
Portugal (1995)	3,0	2,3	0,0	2,2	99%	0,7	1,8	80%
<b>Regis</b>								
Portugal (1995)	161,5	126,5	0,0	105,5	83%	12,4	99,1	78%
<b>Konver:</b>								
Portugal (1995)	19,8	14,2	0,0	14,0	99%	0,0	11,2	79%
<b>Resider</b>								
Portugal (1994)	14,9	9,1	0,0	9,1	100%	0,0	7,3	80%
<b>Retax</b>								
Portugal (1993)	478,2	204,9	0,0	194,8	95%	30,1	130,5	64%
<b>Urban</b>								
Lisboa e Porto (1995)	70,5	50,6	0,0	21,1	42%	0,0	16,4	33%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 306,6</b>	<b>760,6</b>	<b>56,6</b>	<b>540,1</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>89,8</b>	<b>381,5</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>interreg/Regen:</b>								
France/España/Portugal: South-west Europe/Continental Diagonal (1998)	9,0	5,2	5,2	5,2	100%	2,6	2,6	50%
Portugal: Drought prevention (1997)	8,4	6,2	0,0	6,2	100%	0,0	2,5	40%
España/Portugal (1995)	781,3	571,3	172,0	412,2	72%	190,1	344,5	60%
España/Portugal (Regen natural gas) (1995)	558,1	223,7	-8,6	207,8	93%	13,9	194,2	87%

## SUOMI/FINLAND

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Objective 2</b>								
SPD Suomi Finland 1997-99 (1997)	743,6	135,3	0,0	55,2	41%	12,7	40,3	30%
SPD Suomi Finland 1995-96 (1995)	346,4	54,1	0,0	54,1	100%	0,0	45,7	84%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 090,0</b>	<b>189,4</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>109,3</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>12,7</b>	<b>85,9</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>Objective 3</b>								
SPD Suomi Finland (1995)	943,2	269,3	30,1	197,3	73%	37,8	142,0	53%
<b>Objective 4</b>								
SPD Suomi Finland (1995)	320,9	88,8	16,2	61,7	70%	15,2	43,2	49%
<b>Objective 5(a): agriculture</b>								
Forecasts Suomi Finland Reg 950/97 (1996)	1 153,9	294,2	54,8	217,6	74%	13,4	164,2	56%
SPD Suomi Finland Reg. 951/97 and 867/90 (1995)	359,2	43,1	8,3	27,3	63%	7,5	23,3	54%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 513,1</b>	<b>337,3</b>	<b>63,1</b>	<b>244,9</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>20,9</b>	<b>187,5</b>	<b>56%</b>
<b>Objective 5(a): fisheries</b>								
SPD Suomi Finland (1995)	78,5	23,0	0,0	23,0	100%	0,0	18,4	80%
<b>Objective 5(b)</b>								
SPD Åland (1995)	10,3	2,6	0,0	2,6	100%	0,6	1,9	75%
SPD Manner-Suomi (1995)	614,8	191,4	34,7	118,0	62%	35,3	88,3	46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>625,0</b>	<b>194,0</b>	<b>34,7</b>	<b>120,6</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>35,9</b>	<b>90,2</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>Objective 6</b>								
SPD Suomi Finland (1995)	1 364,7	476,0	89,3	361,6	76%	89,9	253,6	53%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5 935,3</b>	<b>1 577,8</b>	<b>233,3</b>	<b>1 118,4</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>212,3</b>	<b>820,9</b>	<b>52%</b>

(1) Statistical infrastructure

Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Adapt</b>								
Suomi Finland (1995)	51,2	23,6	0,0	23,6	100%	0,0	11,8	50%
<b>Employment</b>								
Suomi Finland (1995)	73,7	33,2	0,0	33,2	100%	0,0	16,6	50%
<b>Leader</b>								
Technical assistance national network (1997)	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,2	100%	0,1	0,1	40%
Suomi Finland (Objective 5(b)) (1996)	44,3	16,2	0,0	16,2	100%	1,4	6,2	38%
Suomi Finland (Objective 6) (1996)	32,1	11,9	0,0	11,9	100%	3,4	7,0	58%
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,0</b>	<b>28,3</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>28,3</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,9</b>	<b>13,3</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>Pesca</b>								
Suomi Finland (1996)	8,8	3,4	0,0	3,4	100%	0,4	1,6	45%
<b>SMES</b>								
Suomi Finland (1996)	27,9	11,1	0,0	11,1	100%	0,0	3,3	30%
<b>Urban</b>								
Helsinki/Vantaa (1997)	10,2	3,9	1,4	3,9	100%	1,2	2,5	62%
Joensuu (1996)	5,3	4,0	0,0	4,0	100%	1,2	3,2	80%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,5</b>	<b>7,9</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>7,9</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>71%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>254,0</b>	<b>107,5</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>107,5</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>52,1</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Interreg/Regen</b>								
Danmark/Deutschland/Suomi Finland/Sverige. Baltic Sea (1997)	47,5	25,0	0,0	25,0	100%	0,0	12,5	50%
Suomi Finland/Baltic States: coastal area Southern Finland (1996)	21,9	6,1	0,0	6,1	100%	0,6	2,5	41%
Suomi Finland/Russia: Karelia (1996)	31,8	13,9	0,0	13,9	100%	6,3	10,4	75%
Suomi Finland/Russia: South-east Finland (1996)	44,6	9,6	0,0	9,6	100%	0,0	2,9	30%
Suomi Finland/Sverige/Norway. Northern ice-cap (1996)	29,2	12,2	0,0	12,2	100%	0,0	3,7	30%
Suomi Finland/Sverige/Norway: Kvarken and Mittskandia (1996)	14,6	6,6	0,0	6,6	100%	2,5	4,5	68%
Suomi Finland/Sverige: Islands (1996)	9,5	4,0	0,0	4,0	100%	1,0	2,2	54%
Sverige/Suomi Finland/Norway/Russia: Barents Sea (1996)	23,4	10,5	0,0	10,5	100%	3,3	6,5	62%

## SVERIGE

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Objective 2</b>								
SPD Angerandskusten 1995-99 (1995)	83,0	18,6	0,6	18,6	100%	0,4	13,7	73%
SPD Bergslagen 1995-99 (1995)	329,1	69,3	14,0	26,8	39%	13,3	22,4	32%
SPD Blekinge 1995-99 (1995)	79,2	15,5	0,5	15,5	100%	0,3	11,5	74%
SPD Fyrstad 1995-99 (1995)	141,4	24,8	0,8	24,8	100%	5,7	17,7	71%
SPD Norra Norrlandskusten 1995-99 (1995)	148,5	37,2	1,2	37,2	100%	9,5	27,5	74%
<b>Total</b>	<b>781,1</b>	<b>165,4</b>	<b>17,1</b>	<b>122,9</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>29,3</b>	<b>92,9</b>	<b>56%</b>
<b>Objective 3</b>								
SPD Sverige (1995)	771,0	347,0	91,5	257,1	74%	117,7	222,7	64%
<b>Objective 4</b>								
SPD Sverige (1996)	614,6	173,0	87,0	124,5	72%	59,7	78,4	45%
<b>Objective 5(a) agriculture</b>								
Forecasts Sverige Reg. 950/97 (1996)	304,6	79,7	20,0	62,3	78%	18,9	58,1	73%
SPD Sverige Reg. 951/97 and 867/90 (1996)	187,8	23,5	8,3	20,1	86%	6,0	15,5	66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>492,4</b>	<b>103,2</b>	<b>28,3</b>	<b>82,4</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>24,9</b>	<b>73,6</b>	<b>71%</b>
<b>Objective 5(a) fisheries</b>								
SPD Sverige (1995)	120,4	41,4	0,0	40,2	97%	0,0	32,0	77%
<b>Objective 5(b)</b>								
SPD Gotland (1996)	71,7	13,8	2,6	13,8	100%	2,0	7,6	55%
SPD Skårgården (1996)	32,2	7,5	0,3	7,5	100%	3,2	5,4	72%
SPD Sydöstra Sverige (1996)	274,0	51,5	8,1	20,6	40%	8,8	17,8	35%
SPD Västerbotten/Gävle/Dala (1996)	202,6	45,0	8,3	16,3	36%	8,1	13,0	29%
SPD Västra Sverige (1996)	129,6	32,3	1,6	32,3	100%	7,5	25,8	80%
<b>Total</b>	<b>710,1</b>	<b>150,0</b>	<b>21,0</b>	<b>90,5</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>29,6</b>	<b>69,6</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Objective 6</b>								
SPD Sverige (1995)	743,8	300,1	97,9	178,0	59%	54,7	114,7	38%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.233,5</b>	<b>1.280,1</b>	<b>342,8</b>	<b>895,5</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>315,8</b>	<b>683,9</b>	<b>53%</b>
Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Adapt</b>								
Sverige (1995)	28,3	13,1	0,0	13,1	100%	0,0	6,5	50%
<b>Employment</b>								
Sverige (1995)	50,7	24,0	0,0	24,0	100%	7,2	19,2	80%



Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Leader</b>								
National network (1997)	0,5	0,2	0,0	0,2	100%	0,1	0,2	70%
Sverige (Objective 5(b)) (1996)	71,8	12,1	0,0	12,1	100%	1,2	4,8	40%
Sverige (Objective 6) (1996)	14,1	4,0	0,0	4,0	100%	0,0	1,2	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,4</b>	<b>16,4</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>16,4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>6,2</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>Pesca</b>								
Sverige (1996)	10,5	4,0	0,0	4,0	100%	0,0	1,2	30%
<b>SMES</b>								
Sverige (1996)	48,8	17,2	0,0	17,2	100%	0,0	5,2	30%
<b>Konvar</b>								
Karlskoga, Karlsborg (1996)	11,4	3,3	0,0	3,3	100%	0,0	1,1	34%
<b>Urban</b>								
Malmö (1996)	11,9	5,0	0,0	5,0	100%	0,0	1,5	30%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>248,1</b>	<b>82,9</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>82,9</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8,5</b>	<b>41,0</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Interreg/Regen</b>								
Danmark/Deutschland/Suomi Finland/Sverige: Baltic Sea (1997)	47,5	25,0	0,0	25,0	100%	0,0	12,5	50%
United Kingdom/Danmark/Sverige/Nederland/Deutschland: North Sea (1997)	30,3	14,5	0,0	14,5	100%	7,2	7,2	50%
Danmark/Sverige (1996)	28,0	13,0	0,0	13,0	100%	4,8	8,7	67%
Suomi Finland/Sverige/Norway: Northern ice-cap (1996)	29,2	12,2	0,0	12,2	100%	0,0	3,7	30%
Suomi Finland/Sverige/Norway: Kvarken and Mittskandia (1996)	14,6	6,6	0,0	6,6	100%	2,5	4,5	68%
Suomi Finland/Sverige: Islands (1996)	9,5	4,0	0,0	4,0	100%	1,0	2,2	54%
Sverige/Norway: Nordic green belt (1996)	13,0	5,5	0,0	5,5	100%	0,0	1,7	30%
Sverige/Norway: Göteborg/Bohus/Älvsborg (1996)	13,0	5,5	0,0	5,5	100%	0,0	1,7	30%
Sverige/Norway: Inner Scandinavia (1996)	10,8	4,5	0,0	4,5	100%	0,0	1,4	30%
Sverige/Suomi Finland/Norway/Russia: Barents Sea (1996)	23,4	10,5	0,0	10,5	100%	3,3	6,5	62%

## UNITED KINGDOM

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-98 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-98 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Objective 1</b>								
SPD Highlands and Islands (1994)	1 109,4	322,3	87,9	256,2	79%	85,1	217,5	67%
SPD Northern Ireland (1994)	2 660,4	1 278,0	202,4	1 086,2	85%	169,4	796,7	62%
SPD Merseyside (1994)	2 168,9	850,2	64,1	502,5	59%	95,7	453,1	53%
Technical assistance	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,2	100%	0,0	0,1	39%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 938,9</b>	<b>2 450,7</b>	<b>354,4</b>	<b>1 845,2</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>350,2</b>	<b>1 467,4</b>	<b>60%</b>
<b>Objective 2</b>								
SPD East London and the Lee Valley 1997-99 (1997)	250,0	101,7	11,3	32,9	32%	6,9	17,7	17%
SPD East Midlands 1997-99 (1997)	284,5	113,7	34,7	71,4	63%	6,9	25,3	22%
SPD Eastern Scotland 1997-99 (1997)	326,8	139,9	46,8	94,3	67%	19,4	43,1	31%
SPD Gibraltar 1997-99 (1997)	13,8	6,1	0,0	6,1	100%	0,0	3,0	50%
SPD Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Cheshire 1997-99 (1997)	1 067,4	419,6	176,8	234,6	56%	24,5	53,4	13%
SPD Industrial South Wales 1997-99 (1997)	633,8	254,4	98,2	155,5	61%	54,6	83,3	33%
SPD North East England 1997-99 (1997)	973,6	378,4	111,4	177,8	47%	25,0	58,2	15%
SPD Plymouth 1997-99 (1997)	87,5	38,6	0,0	38,6	100%	0,0	19,3	50%
SPD Thanet 1997-99 (1997)	81,8	22,4	0,0	22,4	100%	0,0	11,2	50%
SPD West Cumbria and Furness 1997-99 (1997)	78,6	32,4	0,0	32,4	100%	0,0	16,2	50%
SPD West Midlands 1997-99 (1997)	1 046,9	448,2	124,1	217,2	48%	65,7	92,2	21%
SPD Western Scotland 1997-99 (1997)	804,8	334,5	117,1	191,1	57%	35,9	72,9	22%
SPD Yorkshire and Humberside 1997-99 (1997)	1 012,1	400,7	123,6	253,1	63%	12,9	77,6	19%
SPD East London and the Lee Valley 1994-96 (1994)	187,6	73,2	0,0	73,2	100%	0,0	57,6	79%
SPD East Midlands 1994-96 (1994)	195,2	66,2	0,0	66,2	100%	-0,8	54,6	82%
SPD Eastern Scotland 1994-96 (1994)	287,0	117,9	-1,3	116,6	99%	0,2	99,7	85%
SPD Gibraltar 1994-96 (1994)	13,5	5,1	0,0	5,1	100%	0,0	4,2	84%
SPD Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Cheshire 1994-96 (1994)	782,7	317,4	-26,2	306,0	96%	0,0	276,7	87%
SPD Industrial South Wales 1994-96 (1994)	400,9	151,1	-3,4	147,6	98%	0,0	130,8	87%
SPD North East England 1994-96 (1994)	729,0	291,9	-7,7	284,2	97%	1,2	247,3	85%
SPD Plymouth 1994-96 (1994)	61,6	27,1	0,0	28,6	105%	0,0	22,8	84%
SPD Thanet 1994-96 (1994)	25,2	8,9	0,0	11,3	126%	2,2	7,3	81%
SPD West Cumbria and Furness 1994-96 (1994)	62,2	24,2	-0,8	23,5	97%	0,0	19,8	82%
SPD West Midlands 1994-96 (1994)	983,8	372,8	-10,0	362,8	97%	0,0	309,5	83%
SPD Western Scotland 1994-96 (1994)	759,8	292,1	-0,7	261,4	100%	4,9	221,1	84%
SPD Yorkshire and Humberside 1994-96 (1994)	738,0	284,8	-7,1	277,7	98%	0,0	232,0	81%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 888,1</b>	<b>4 693,2</b>	<b>786,9</b>	<b>3 491,3</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>259,5</b>	<b>2 257,2</b>	<b>48%</b>

Programmes (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-95 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-95 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Objective 3</b>								
SPD United Kingdom (1996)	3,662.0	1,655.4	574.4	1,655.4	100%	642.4	930.9	56%
SPD United Kingdom (1994)	4,012.4	1,522.1	0.0	1,522.0	100%	71.9	1,471.5	97%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,674.4</b>	<b>3,177.5</b>	<b>574.4</b>	<b>3,177.4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>713.6</b>	<b>2,402.4</b>	<b>76%</b>
<b>Objective 4</b>								
SPD United Kingdom (1998)	549.6	247.4	111.4	111.4	45%	55.7	55.7	23%
<b>Objective 5(a) agriculture</b>								
Forecasts United Kingdom Reg. 950/97 (1995)	600.7	137.7	34.7	122.6	89%	29.7	96.0	70%
SPD United Kingdom Reg. 951/97 and 867/90 (1994)	204.7	51.2	0.0	38.6	75%	0.0	30.9	60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>805.4</b>	<b>188.9</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>161.2</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>Objective 5(a) fisheries</b>								
SPD United Kingdom (1994)	240.8	88.7	14.8	59.1	67%	11.8	52.3	59%
<b>Objective 5(b)</b>								
SPD Borders Region (1995)	76.9	31.1	3.4	21.4	69%	3.0	15.2	49%
SPD Central Scotland / Tayside (1995)	62.7	25.6	7.5	16.2	63%	0.6	7.8	30%
SPD Dumfries and Galloway (1995)	135.0	48.2	5.6	36.2	75%	6.5	26.4	55%
SPD Grampian (1995)	95.1	40.0	4.5	27.9	70%	4.6	20.4	51%
SPD Lincolnshire (1995)	133.6	53.7	6.5	21.1	39%	7.2	18.3	34%
SPD Wales (1995)	540.8	187.6	16.5	120.6	64%	45.3	101.5	54%
SPD East Anglia (1994)	132.0	60.0	7.5	23.7	40%	9.2	19.6	33%
SPD English Northern Uplands (1994)	262.3	108.0	11.7	51.1	47%	11.4	45.0	42%
SPD South West England (1994)	527.5	224.6	38.1	118.0	53%	34.0	102.6	46%
SPD English Midland Uplands (1995)	33.3	12.2	1.8	6.9	57%	3.0	6.0	49%
SPD The Marches (1995)	90.9	40.6	5.1	21.1	52%	5.9	18.7	46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,090.0</b>	<b>831.6</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>464.2</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>130.7</b>	<b>381.5</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,187.2</b>	<b>11,677.9</b>	<b>1,982.8</b>	<b>9,309.9</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>1,551.2</b>	<b>6,743.5</b>	<b>58%</b>
Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1998	Commitments 1994-95 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1998	Payments 1994-95 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Adapt</b>								
Northern Ireland (1995)	5.5	3.5	0.0	3.5	100%	0.0	1.8	50%
United Kingdom (1995)	676.4	297.3	107.3	176.4	59%	35.2	61.8	21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>681.9</b>	<b>300.9</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Employment</b>								
Northern Ireland (1994)	19.5	12.8	0.0	12.8	100%	0.0	9.7	76%
United Kingdom (1994)	466.8	196.9	55.1	134.1	68%	30.0	94.0	48%
<b>Total</b>	<b>486.3</b>	<b>209.7</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>146.9</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Leader</b>								
Technical assistance (implementation of the national network) (1998)	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
England (1995)	57.8	25.8	0.0	25.8	100%	0.0	7.5	29%
Highlands and Islands (1995)	31.3	13.3	1.2	13.1	99%	1.9	8.8	66%
Northern Ireland (1995)	34.9	12.5	0.2	11.6	92%	3.9	7.0	56%
Scotland (1995)	24.4	8.4	0.0	8.4	100%	0.5	5.8	69%
Wales (1995)	18.8	8.6	0.0	8.6	100%	0.0	6.5	76%
<b>Total</b>	<b>168.5</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>52%</b>
<b>Fisca</b>								
United Kingdom (1995)	84.7	37.4	0.0	37.4	100%	3.6	14.8	40%
<b>SMEs</b>								
England Obj. 5(b) areas (1997)	24.6	11.3	2.0	11.3	100%	1.0	5.7	50%
England Obj. 2 areas+A1708 (1997)	74.1	32.4	5.0	32.4	100%	2.5	16.2	50%
Merseyside (1997)	9.8	4.9	0.7	4.9	100%	0.4	2.5	50%
Highlands (1995)	7.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	100%	0.0	1.0	31%
Northern Ireland (1995)	12.5	6.2	0.0	6.2	100%	0.0	5.0	80%
Scotland (1995)	19.7	8.5	0.0	8.5	100%	0.0	2.7	32%
Wales (1995)	5.2	2.3	0.0	2.3	100%	1.0	1.7	72%
<b>Total</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Rechár</b>								
East Midlands (1995)	110.1	46.8	3.1	42.2	90%	14.2	35.0	75%
Eastern Scotland (1995)	25.3	11.6	0.6	11.6	100%	0.5	6.6	57%
North East England (1995)	56.8	26.0	0.4	26.0	100%	0.2	13.0	50%
North West England (1995)	18.0	8.1	0.2	8.1	100%	0.1	4.4	54%
Wales (1995)	57.3	25.2	0.9	25.2	100%	10.0	20.2	80%
West Midlands (1995)	30.9	14.1	0.3	14.1	100%	4.4	11.2	80%
Western Scotland (1995)	7.5	3.5	0.0	3.5	100%	0.9	2.8	80%
Yorkshire (1995)	106.4	49.5	3.7	44.6	90%	29.3	35.8	72%
<b>Total</b>	<b>412.4</b>	<b>184.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>175.3</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>70%</b>
<b>Konver</b>								
United Kingdom & Gibraltar (1995)	307.7	136.9	1.7	95.3	70%	21.5	35.7	26%
<b>Resider</b>								
England (1996)	54.3	24.7	0.4	24.7	100%	0.2	12.4	50%
Wales (1995)	35.0	15.7	0.5	15.7	100%	6.1	12.6	80%
Western Scotland (1995)	27.9	11.7	0.2	11.7	100%	0.6	6.4	54%
<b>Total</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>60%</b>



Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1995	Commitments 1994-95 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1995	Payments 1994-95 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Retex</b>								
Northern Ireland (1995)	10,1	5,1	0,0	5,1	100%	0,0	3,9	77%
United Kingdom (1995)	79,0	36,7	1,1	36,7	100%	2,8	20,5	56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,1</b>	<b>41,8</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>41,8</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>24,5</b>	<b>59%</b>
<b>Urban</b>								
Brighton (1997)	9,4	4,5	1,1	4,5	100%	0,6	2,3	50%
Bristol (1997)	11,5	4,5	1,1	4,5	100%	0,5	2,3	50%
Coventry (1997)	9,5	4,5	1,4	4,5	100%	0,4	2,0	44%
Leeds (1997)	9,5	4,5	1,1	4,5	100%	0,6	2,3	50%
East London and the Lee Valley (Hackney Towers) (1996)	17,3	8,0	0,0	8,0	100%	0,0	4,0	50%
East Midlands (Nottingham) (1996)	14,9	6,8	0,0	6,8	100%	0,0	3,4	50%
(Manchester) (1996)	17,7	8,0	0,0	8,0	100%	0,0	4,0	50%
London (Park Royal) (1996)	16,3	7,7	0,0	7,7	100%	0,0	3,8	50%
(1996)	40,1	19,5	0,0	19,5	100%	0,0	9,7	50%
Wales (Swansea) (1996)	11,7	5,6	0,0	5,6	100%	0,0	2,8	50%
West Midlands (Birmingham) (1996)	20,6	8,0	0,0	8,0	100%	0,0	4,0	50%
Western Scotland (Glasgow) (1996)	32,7	13,6	0,0	13,6	100%	0,0	6,8	50%
Yorkshire and Humber (Sheffield) (1996)	14,8	6,8	0,0	6,8	100%	0,0	3,4	50%
Northern Ireland (1995)	27,9	19,4	0,0	19,4	100%	0,0	7,6	39%
<b>Total</b>	<b>254,0</b>	<b>121,4</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>121,4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>58,3</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.754,8</b>	<b>1.223,0</b>	<b>189,3</b>	<b>986,4</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>172,6</b>	<b>531,1</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>Peace</b>								
Peace Ireland/Northern Ireland (1995)	549,0	403,2	162,9	339,1	84%	61,0	197,6	49%
<b>Interreg/Regen</b>								
United Kingdom/ Belgique/België/France/Deutschland/Nederland/Irland/Lu xembourg: North Western Metropolitan Area (1998)	56,6	31,4	31,4	31,4	100%	15,7	15,7	50%
United Kingdom/Danmark/Sverige/Nederland/Deutschland/ North Sea (1997)	30,3	14,5	0,0	14,5	100%	7,2	7,2	50%
France/United Kingdom: Haute-Normandie, Picardie and East Sussex (1996)	80,8	34,1	0,0	34,1	100%	0,0	10,2	30%
France/United Kingdom: Nord-Pas-de-Calais/Kent (1996)	95,3	45,1	0,0	7,6	17%	0,0	3,8	8%
Ireland/United Kingdom: Northern Ireland (1995)	272,7	162,6	37,9	101,8	63%	71,6	86,1	53%
Ireland/United Kingdom: Wales (1995)	153,3	85,0	41,9	67,3	79%	37,9	58,0	68%
United Kingdom/Morocco: Gibraltar (1995)	1,7	0,7	0,0	0,7	100%	0,0	0,2	30%

## EUROPE

Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1995	Commitments 1994-95 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1995	Payments 1994-95 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Leader</b>								
Networks (1995)	16,0	16,0	5,6	16,3	102%	2,7	10,3	64%
<b>Pesca</b>								
Transnational project: Amble Dabs Project (UK/EP) (1997)	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100%	0,0	0,0	0%
Transnational project: Development of software to exchange auction information (B/NL) (1997)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100%	0,0	0,0	40%
Transnational project: Diversification by developing new markets by new technology (D/DK) (1997)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100%	0,0	0,0	0%
Transnational project: Electronic chart display and information system (B/F/EL/IT/IRL) (1997)	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	100%	0,0	0,0	40%
Transnational project: Information exchange between auction and remote markets (B/F/E) (1997)	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	100%	0,0	0,0	70%
Transnational project: Tourism as an instrument of development in fisheries (I/GR) (1997)	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	100%	0,0	0,0	0%
Transnational project: REC/PE (EP) (1997)	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	100%	0,0	0,0	40%
Transnational project: Crayfish network (F/JK) (1997)	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100%	0,0	0,0	70%
Transnational project: Technical support development in waterfood mussel cooperative (UK/IRL) (1997)	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	100%	0,0	0,0	40%
Transnational project: Aqualine (1996)	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100%	0,0	0,0	96%
Transnational project: Maisons de la Mer (1996)	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,1	100%	0,0	0,1	70%
Transnational project: Mareduet (1996)	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100%	0,0	0,0	70%
Transnational project: Fisheries-Fish Co (1996)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0%	0,0	0,0	0%
Transnational project: Retilour (1996)	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,1	100%	0,0	0,0	96%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>SMEs</b>								
Technical assistance for transnational measures (exchanges of experience): CERRM (1998)	3,0	2,1	2,1	2,1	100%	0,4	0,4	20%
InTourSME: tourism sector - Promotion via Internet (1998)	6,0	3,1	3,1	3,1	100%	1,3	1,3	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,9</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>32%</b>

Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1995	Commitments 1994-95 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1995	Payments 1994-95 (3)	% (3)/(1)
<b>Países</b>								
Peace Ireland/Northern Ireland (1995)	549,0	403,2	162,9	339,1	84%	61,0	197,6	49%
<b>Interreg/Región</b>								
France: Technical assistance (1995)	1,6	0,8	0,8	0,8	100%	0,4	0,4	50%
España/Francia/Italia/Ellada: Western Mediterranean - Latin Alps (1996)	24,4	14,5	14,5	14,5	100%	7,3	7,3	50%
France/España/Portugal: South-west Europe/Continental Diagonal (1996)	9,0	5,2	5,2	5,2	100%	2,6	2,6	50%
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Rhône-Alpes and Languedoc Roussillon (1996)	20,4	7,3	7,3	7,3	100%	3,6	3,6	50%
Drought prevention and spatial planning (1996)	143,6	107,7	15,6	15,6	14%	7,8	7,8	7%
Kingdom/Belgique/België/Francia/Deutschland/Nederland/Irland/Luxemburgo: North Western Metropolitan Area (1996)	56,6	31,4	31,4	31,4	100%	15,7	15,7	50%
Belgique/België/Deutschland/Francia/Luxemburgo/Nederlands: Rhine-Meuse (1997)	426,7	137,1	0,0	15,5	11%	7,8	7,8	6%
Danmark/Deutschland/Suomi Finland/Sverige Baltic Sea (1997)	47,5	25,0	0,0	25,0	100%	0,0	12,5	50%
Ellada/Italia: Ipiros, Ionia Nisia, Dutiiki Ellada and Puglia (1997)	304,9	169,2	0,0	39,9	24%	0,0	19,9	12%
Italia/Österreich (1997)	27,4	11,8	0,0	13,1	110%	0,0	6,5	55%
Italia/Slovenia: Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Veneto (1997)	31,4	15,6	1,5	13,2	84%	0,1	5,9	38%
Italia: Drought prevention (1997)	30,5	15,2	0,0	15,2	100%	0,0	7,6	50%
Österreich/Deutschland/Ellada/Italia: Central, Adriatic, Danubian and South-Eastern European Space (1997)	36,8	20,9	0,0	20,9	100%	0,0	10,5	50%
Portugal: Drought prevention (1997)	8,4	6,2	0,0	6,2	100%	0,0	2,5	40%
United Kingdom/Danmark/Sverige/Nederland/Deutschland: North Sea (1997)	30,3	14,5	0,0	14,5	100%	7,2	7,2	50%
Belgium/Francia/Luxemburgo: Wallonie-Lorraine-Luxembourg (1996)	65,5	30,2	2,5	28,7	95%	2,2	15,8	52%
Belgium/Francia: Ardennes (1996)	27,8	12,5	0,0	12,5	100%	0,0	3,7	30%
Danmark/Sverige (1996)	28,0	13,0	0,0	13,0	100%	4,8	8,7	67%
Deutschland/Österreich (1996)	56,3	24,6	0,0	24,6	100%	0,0	10,9	44%
España/Morocco (1996)	190,7	103,6	42,0	79,1	76%	24,2	53,9	52%
France/Belgique/België: Nord-Pas-de Calais/Vlaanderen (1996)	38,3	18,0	0,0	18,0	100%	0,0	9,0	50%
France/Belgique/België: Wallonie/Nord-Pas-de-Calais/Picardie (1996)	148,4	71,5	0,0	10,0	14%	0,2	6,7	9%
France/España (1996)	142,6	62,4	10,5	29,7	47%	3,5	15,3	24%
France/Italia: Corse/Sardegna (1996)	71,8	33,7	0,1	33,2	95%	0,0	10,1	30%
France/Italia: Corse/Toscana (1996)	50,5	18,6	0,4	18,6	100%	0,1	5,6	30%
France/United Kingdom: Haute-Normandie, Picardie and East Sussex (1996)	80,8	34,1	0,0	34,1	100%	0,0	10,2	30%
France/United Kingdom: Nord-Pas-de-Calais/Kent (1996)	95,3	45,1	0,0	7,6	17%	0,0	3,8	8%
Italia/Albania: Puglia (1996)	178,2	81,5	0,0	15,5	19%	0,0	7,8	10%
Italia/Francia (1996)	159,1	57,0	0,0	15,1	26%	0,0	7,5	13%
Italia/Suisse (1996)	52,7	20,0	0,0	20,0	100%	0,0	10,0	50%
Suomi Finland/Baltic States: coastal area Southern Finland (1996)	21,9	6,1	0,0	6,1	100%	0,6	2,5	41%
Suomi Finland/Russia: Karelia (1996)	31,8	13,9	0,0	13,9	100%	6,3	10,4	75%
Suomi Finland/Russia: South-east Finland (1996)	44,6	9,6	0,0	9,6	100%	0,0	2,9	30%
Suomi Finland/Sverige/Norway: Northern ice-cap (1996)	29,2	12,2	0,0	12,2	100%	0,0	3,7	30%
Suomi Finland/Sverige/Norway: Kvarken and Mittskandia (1996)	14,6	6,6	0,0	6,6	100%	2,5	4,5	68%
Suomi Finland/Sverige: Islands (1996)	9,5	4,0	0,0	4,0	100%	1,0	2,2	54%
Sverige/Norway: Nordic green belt (1996)	13,0	5,5	0,0	5,5	100%	0,0	1,7	30%
Sverige/Norway: Göteborg/Bohus/Älvsborg (1996)	13,0	5,5	0,0	5,5	100%	0,0	1,7	30%
Sverige/Norway: Inner Scandinavia (1996)	10,8	4,5	0,0	4,5	100%	0,0	1,4	30%
Sverige/Suomi Finland/Norway/Russia: Barents Sea (1996)	23,4	10,5	0,0	10,5	100%	3,3	6,5	62%
Belgique/België/Nederland: Euregio Scheldemond (1995)	22,8	11,1	0,0	11,1	100%	2,0	5,3	48%
Belgique/België/Nederland: Middengebied (1995)	66,3	32,4	0,0	32,4	100%	5,8	15,6	48%
Danmark/Deutschland: Fyns Amt/K.E.R.N. (1995)	3,6	1,8	0,0	1,8	100%	0,5	1,0	56%
Danmark/Deutschland: Sonderjylland/Planungsraum V (1995)	22,2	11,1	0,0	11,1	100%	5,6	8,9	80%
Danmark/Deutschland: Storstrøm/Ostholstein/Lübeck (1995)	10,4	5,2	0,0	5,2	100%	2,6	4,2	80%
Danmark: Baltic Sea (1995)	4,6	2,0	0,0	2,0	100%	0,9	1,5	75%
Deutschland/Francia/Suisse: Oberrhein-centre-sud (1995)	51,4	25,2	-0,4	22,5	89%	-0,2	7,2	29%
Deutschland/Francia: Rheinland-Pfalz/Saarland/Lorraine (1995)	59,4	23,8	0,6	23,8	100%	11,6	18,8	79%

Initiative (year of adoption)	Total cost	S. Funds assistance (1)	Commitments 1999	Commitments 1994-99 (2)	% (2)/(1)	Payments 1999	Payments 1994-99 (3)	% (3)/(1)
Deutschland/Luxembourg: Euregio (1995)	30,9	8,0	0,0	8,0	100%	0,0	2,4	30%
Deutschland/Nederland/Belgique/België: Euregio Meuse-Rhine (1995)	71,9	35,7	2,3	35,7	100%	0,7	10,7	30%
Deutschland/Nederland: Ems-Dollard (1995)	62,7	22,5	0,0	22,5	100%	11,2	18,0	80%
Deutschland/Nederland: Euregio (1995)	53,6	22,0	0,0	19,8	90%	9,2	15,8	72%
(1995)	12,8	6,4	0,0	6,4	100%	3,2	5,1	80%
Deutschland/Nederland: Euregio Rhine-Waal (1995)	23,2	11,5	0,0	11,5	100%	0,0	3,7	33%
Deutschland/Poland/Czech Republic: Sachsen (1995)	222,6	151,7	31,3	83,4	55%	34,3	68,6	45%
Deutschland/Poland: Brandenburg (1995)	110,7	73,5	21,3	31,7	43%	19,5	25,3	34%
Deutschland/Poland: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (1995)	92,8	65,3	13,1	21,9	34%	8,3	12,7	20%
Deutschland/Czech Republic: Bayern (1995)	42,2	16,8	0,0	16,8	100%	0,0	8,4	50%
Deutschland/Suisse: Bodensee (1995)	13,8	6,9	0,0	6,9	100%	0,0	3,4	49%
Ellada/Albania/Bulgaria (1995)	494,9	314,0	118,0	225,9	72%	47,1	143,5	46%
Ellada/Italia (Regen Electricity) (1995)	189,4	75,8	0,0	22,0	29%	0,0	11,0	15%
Ellada: Completion of energy networks (Regen) (1995)	459,2	183,7	0,0	183,7	100%	0,0	161,9	88%
España/Portugal (1995)	761,3	571,3	172,0	412,2	72%	190,1	344,5	60%
España/Portugal (Regen natural gas) (1995)	558,1	223,7	-8,6	207,8	93%	13,9	194,2	87%
France/Deutschland: PAMINA (1995)	22,7	11,3	0,3	11,3	100%	0,0	3,3	29%
France/Suisse: Franche-Comté (1995)	14,2	7,1	0,0	7,1	100%	0,0	2,2	31%
France/Suisse: Rhône-Alpes (1995)	11,6	5,4	1,1	5,4	100%	0,3	1,6	29%
Ireland/United Kingdom: Northern Ireland (1995)	272,7	162,6	37,9	101,8	63%	71,6	86,1	53%
Ireland/United Kingdom: Wales (1995)	153,3	85,0	41,9	67,3	79%	37,9	58,0	68%
Österreich/Hungary (1995)	28,2	11,0	0,0	11,0	100%	1,8	5,1	46%
Österreich/Czech Republic (1995)	12,1	4,5	0,0	4,5	100%	1,1	2,4	54%
Österreich/Slovakia (1995)	16,0	5,5	0,0	5,5	100%	1,1	2,7	50%
Österreich/Slovenia (1995)	23,1	9,3	0,2	9,2	99%	2,2	4,9	53%
United Kingdom/Morocco, Gibraltar (1995)	1,7	0,7	0,0	0,7	100%	0,0	0,2	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.813,9</b>	<b>3.490,6</b>	<b>562,6</b>	<b>2.326,4</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>583,6</b>	<b>1.592,3</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.389,4</b>	<b>3.915,6</b>	<b>736,2</b>	<b>2.687,7</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>649,1</b>	<b>1.802,2</b>	<b>46%</b>

**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>Adapt</b>	Community Initiative for the adaptation of workers to industrial change
<b>CAP</b>	Common agricultural policy
<b>CEEC</b>	Central and eastern European countries
<b>CEEP</b>	Centre européen de l'entreprise publique (European Centre for Public Enterprise)
<b>CES</b>	Confédération européenne des syndicats - European Confederation of Trade Unions
<b>CI</b>	Community Initiative
<b>CIP</b>	Community Initiative programme
<b>CSF</b>	Community support framework
<b>EAGGF</b>	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund
<b>Ecos-Ouverture</b>	Cooperation network with central and eastern European cities
<b>EC-BIC</b>	European Community Business and Innovation Centre
<b>ECSC</b>	European Coal and Steel Community
<b>EFTA</b>	European Free Trade Association
<b>EIB</b>	European Investment Bank
<b>EIF</b>	European Investment Fund
<b>Employment</b>	Community Initiative for the development of human resources
<b>ERDF</b>	European Regional Development Fund
<b>ESDP</b>	European Spatial Development Perspective
<b>ESF</b>	European Social Fund
<b>Europartenariat</b>	Events to promote contacts between businesses in regions eligible under the Structural Funds and businesses elsewhere in the Community and/or non-member countries
<b>FIFG</b>	Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance
<b>Forcem</b>	Foundation for continuing training (Spain)
<b>Horizon</b>	Community Initiative for the occupational integration of handicapped and disadvantaged people
<b>Interreg</b>	Community Initiative for the promotion of crossborder and interregional cooperation
<b>ISDN</b>	Integrated Services Digital Network
<b>Konver</b>	Community Initiative for the conversion of regions dependent on the defence sector
<b>LAG</b>	Local action group
<b>Leader</b>	Community Initiative for rural development projects
<b>MGP</b>	Multiannual (fisheries) guidance programme
<b>Now</b>	Community Initiative for the occupational integration of women
<b>OP</b>	Operational Programme
<b>Pacte</b>	Programme for sharing experience among local and regional authorities of Europe
<b>Peace</b>	Community Initiative for reconciliation and peace in Northern Ireland and in the border counties of Ireland
<b>Pesca</b>	Community Initiative for the fishing industry
<b>Phare</b>	Programme of aid for the economic conversion of central and eastern European countries
<b>SME</b>	Small and medium-sized enterprise(s)
<b>SMEs</b>	Community Initiative for the adjustment of SMEs to the Single Market
<b>R&amp;D</b>	Research and development
<b>R&amp;TD</b>	Research and technological development
<b>Rechar</b>	Community Initiative for the conversion of coal-mining areas
<b>Recite</b>	Programme to create networks among the regions and cities of Europe
<b>Regen</b>	Community Initiative for energy networks
<b>Regis</b>	Community Initiative for the most remote regions
<b>Resider</b>	Community Initiative for the conversion of steel-making areas
<b>Retex</b>	Community Initiative for the diversification of economic activities in regions heavily dependent on the textiles and clothing industry

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<b>RIS</b>	Regional Innovation Strategy
<b>RISI</b>	Regional Information Society Initiative
<b>SPD</b>	Single programming document
<b>Stride</b>	Community Initiative on science and technology for regional innovation and development
<b>TEN(s)</b>	Trans-European network(s)
<b>UNICE</b>	Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe
<b>Urban</b>	Community Initiative to assist declining urban areas
<b>Youthstart</b>	Community Initiative for the occupational integration of young people

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