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IMP - Progress Report for 1989

(presented by the Commission)

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I. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

1. This progress report covers 1989. It is the third report presented pursuant to Article 18 of Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85. Its purpose is to inform the Council, Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee of progress in the implementation of the IMPs, especially the financial aspects. For the first time an attempt has been made to evaluate the results in economic and social terms. This is in answer to the express wish for an economic and social evaluation included in Parliament's resolution on the progress report for 1988. By placing more emphasis on tangible results than on the implementing procedures and machinery, this report seeks to present an overview of the current state of progress.
2. 1989 was the first year of application of the reform of the structural Funds. Consequently, in addition to the tasks involved in the day-to-day management of the IMPs, the national and regional administrations had to muster their efforts to prepare the regional development plans and negotiate the Community Support Frameworks. In some cases their attention may have been diverted away from the IMPs. Generally speaking, from this point of view the year was difficult for implementation of the IMPs in Greece, and especially Italy. Regional administrative weaknesses in these countries already constitute a handicap in this respect, and the preparation of new plans in the context of the reform, with significant economic and financial interests at stake, led to some breakdowns in the machinery of programme implementation. These incidents were compounded by the climate of political instability in these countries, especially Greece. In contrast, the French IMPs enjoyed a more favourable climate and the attention of all the parties concerned as the second phase was negotiated and adopted.
3. This report gives particular prominence to the French IMPs, especially as regards the evaluation of results, followed by the Greek programmes. There is no analysis of the Italian IMPs because negotiation had only just been completed, and 1989 was the first effective year of implementation. To offset this imbalance, the next progress report will focus more closely on the Italian situation.

Budgetary implementation

4. Commitments of Community assistance up to 1989 show broadly satisfactory rates for the French and Greek IMPs (97% and 93%), but a worrying situation for Italy (47%) where commitments related mainly to the first tranche of the programmes.

On the question of payments as opposed to commitments, the rate is speeding up for the Greek and French IMPs (payments representing about 2/3 of commitments), Greece being slightly ahead. However, for Italy, the payment rate is 50% below commitments.

This means that the French and Greek IMPs will be able to absorb all the appropriations allocated within the deadlines laid down in the rules. Utilization of the entire allocation of Community appropriations will depend on the progress made with the Italian IMPs.

Activity at Commission level and situation by country

5. The present report shows that, despite the departmental reorganization in 1989 and the volume of work generated by the negotiation of the CSFs, activity relating to the IMPs remained as intense as ever. In the course of the year the second phase of the French IMPs was negotiated, certain Greek IMPs underwent adjustments and received additional funds, and measures were taken at various levels to resolve the implementing problems besetting the Italian IMPs.

FRENCH IMPs

6. When the second phase was being negotiated the wishes of the French authorities were assessed in the light of three criteria:
 - the degree of implementation and experience in this respect in the first phase (operation of Monitoring Committees, commitment of authorities concerned, take-up of appropriations);
 - the importance of the measures in terms of progress towards the specific objectives of the IMPs;
 - capacity to use the appropriations by the end of 1992.

Apart from a satisfactory implementation rate, the French IMPs had benefited from regular meetings of all the Monitoring Committees in a constructive climate, confirming the success of a genuine partnership between the Community and its French partners. The assessment bodies and the monitoring systems are operational, helping to ensure transparent programme management and a steady flow of information to the parties concerned. The active participation of programme managers and those involved at local level was exemplary.

An appropriation of ECU 422.94 million was therefore allocated for the accomplishment of the second phase, bringing the French IMP appropriation for 1986-92 to ECU 783.54 million. The first results are analysed in detail, taking account of the assessments made in respect of each IMP.

GREEK IMPs

7. The same criteria were applied for second-phase adjustments to four (out of seven) Greek IMPs (Macedonia and Thrace, Aegean Islands, Central and Eastern Greece and Peloponnese, Western Greece).

In fact the adjustments for 1989-92 were minor. No changes were made to the development priorities. An additional appropriation of ECU 140 million was allocated to productive investment. This is consistent with the fact that when the IMPs in question were first being appraised the Commission expressed the view, in full agreement with the Greek authorities, that part-financing of productive investment was of special importance for the achievement of the programme objectives. Although this key measure encountered difficulties in the early stages, the initial appropriation of ECU 188.5 million was fully committed as a result of heavy demand. With the additional ECU 140 million, the Community's contribution towards productive investment now represents more than 15% of the funds mobilized in the IMP context.

The actual rates of implementation are satisfactory except in the case of the "Information technology" programme. However, a series of changes to this particular programme - finalized at the start of 1991 - should improve matters.

The present status of the Greek IMPS, in terms of tangible achievements, is presented in this report on the basis of the work of the assessors and the findings of the Monitoring Committees. Although implementation of infrastructural measures is more than satisfactory, there is a need for faster progress on measures such as support for small business development and tourism. This being the case, and given certain weaknesses on the side of the administrative authorities, more frequent recourse to technical assistance would be undoubtedly beneficial. Consequently, at the Commission's instigation, several operations are now under way in this direction.

ITALIAN IMPS

8. In 1989 it was becoming clear that the implementing difficulties would be much greater in the Mezzogiorno regions than in the central and northern areas. The situation is not completely clearcut, and in fact there are three groups of regions emerging:
 - central and northern regions which, thanks to the willingness of the national partners, now have all they need to achieve a satisfactory implementation rate, as is already the case for regions such as Emilia-Romagna and Toscana;
 - at the other extreme, certain programmes in the Mezzogiorno are meeting difficulties (Calabria, Sicily, Campania and Apulia) compounded by poor functioning of the monitoring mechanisms;
 - other regions in the Mezzogiorno, where programme implementation is making favourable progress.

9. The main difficulties lies in the conflicts of competence between national and regional authorities, and within the regional authorities. In some cases this leads to a refusal on the part of the regional administrations to assume responsibility or commitment for the preparation or implementation of operations. In the central and northern regions the main obstacle during the launching phase was the lack of a national partner, which obliged some regions to run into debt in order to set up certain measures. For some innovative measures, especially those involving financial engineering, the preparatory phase had to be longer.

10. These disquieting aspects induced the Commission staff to organize a meeting in December 1989 between Commission Member Mr Bruce Millan and Ministers Romita and Maccanico, together with all the Presidents of the Italian regions, in order elicit some constructive initiatives to improve the overall situation. The meeting also provided an occasion for a thorough review of certain aspects such as the use of Community resources, the setting up of the special Fund (Fondo di Rotazione), the problems associated with financial engineering measures, the development of an operational prototype for computerized monitoring, the appointment of assessors, the role and duties of the Monitoring Committees and the conditions for notifying aid schemes.
11. Contacts between the Commission staff and the regional authorities were stepped up and greater emphasis was given to technical assistance. A number of initiatives were taken, including the designation of a back-up service to assist the regional authorities, the finalization of the monitoring system and the selection of assessors, the release of resources for the Fondo di Rotazione and the approval of specific measures relating to aid schemes and financial engineering. More radical changes to most of the programmes are still under way.
12. Despite these efforts, the status of certain programmes induced the Commission to notify the relevant authorities of its wish to review the situation on 31 March 1991 and then to bring into effect certain rules to permit a reallocation of appropriations between the various programmes. This move, coupled with the technical assistance already mentioned, is intended to put pressure on the Italian authorities to obtain a stronger commitment to find solutions to the problems and achieve a satisfactory rate of implementation. Such a commitment should have a positive impact on the implementation of new programmes.

Outlook

13. From the budgetary standpoint, save unforeseen developments, the French and Greek IMPs will absorb the appropriations assigned to them. Full utilization of the IMP appropriations will depend on the implementation of certain IMPs in the Mezzogiorno.

As regards monitoring and assessment, the partnership is working satisfactorily for the French and Greek regions, and most of the Italian ones. The computerized monitoring system works well in all these regions for the collection of financial data, and the Independent assessment agencies are on their second reports for the French and Greek IMPs, while the first assessment reports on the Italian IMPs are gradually being produced. The foundations of partnership are now established, and in most regions are being developed in the context of the reform of the structural Funds.

The first findings to emerge from the assessment reports, as commented on in this report, show that, within the limits of the means available, the programmes answered the expectations of the regions and, above all, helped to pave the way for the introduction or reinforcement of innovative measures.

II. UTILIZATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

A. TAKE-UP OF COMMUNITY APPROPRIATIONS

14. The breakdown of Community assistance by financing source is as follows:¹

	ERDF	ESF	EAGGF	FISHERIES	Art 551	TOTAL
ITALIAN IMPs	291.74	92.63	253.90	17.37	353.93	1009.57
FRENCH IMPs	233.96	122.03	140.47	7.60	279.48	783.54
GREEK IMPs	798.61	102.03	281.91	2.58	807.80	1992.93
TOTAL	1324.31	316.69	676.28	27.55	1441.21	3786.04 ²

Total Community expenditure for the 29 IMPs amounts to about ECU 8.8 billion. This means that 92.3% of the Community resources made available through the budgetary allocation of ECU 4.1 billion under Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85 (ECU 2.5 billion from the Funds and ECU 1.6 billion in additional budgetary resources) has been used.

¹ Details are to be found in Tables 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 in the Annex.

² The difference between this amount and the maximum amount of ECU 4.1 billion will be allocated as necessary to the execution of the programmes in compliance with the rules.

15. Collection of financial data for 1989 was facilitated by completion of a coordinated system with specific financial management procedures for IMP appropriations in each of the departments involved with the IMPs. The system is based on the recording of financial flows generated by programme implementation. It has required revision of all the IMP data processed in the context of each structural Fund. A summary of commitments and payments since the programmes began is annexed.
16. At 31 December 1989 the total Community budgetary assistance planned under the programme contracts was as follows:

	Commitments ECU million		Payments ECU million		%		
	est	committed	est	settled	2/1	4/2	4/3
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
French IMPs	470.64	457.96	292.97	264.53	97	58	90
Italian IMPs	421.60	197.34	223.23	93.31	47	47	42
Greek IMPs	954.02	890.56	665.56	587.26	93	66	87
TOTAL	1846.26	1545.85	1185.76	945.10	84	61	80

A detailed breakdown by IMP is given in Tables 2.1 to 3.3 in the Annex. As already mentioned in the previous report, it should be noted that, while the take-up of Community appropriations depends on the progress of work and expenditure at field level, the take-up rates in the following table do not precisely reflect the rate of progress of the programmes, since the various Community commitment and payment procedures authorize the payment of advances, with the balance being paid at the end of the calendar year in question. It should, however, be noted that adoption of the second phase of the IMPs for France and Greece means that some of the new procedures introduced under the reform of the structural Funds now apply:

17. At 31 December 1989 the breakdown of take-up by source of Community finance was as follows (details by IMP are at Table 4 in the Annex):

	Art. 551	EAGGF	ERDF	ESF	Fisheries(1)	Total
	Commitments as % of estimates					Commitment
French IMPs	100	72	100	122	51	97
Italian IMPs	45	47	28	114	25	47
Greek IMPs	89	83	99	103	0	93
T O T A L	83	66	86	115	41	84
	Payments as % of commitments					Payments
French IMPs	60	37	65	57	28	58
Italian IMPs	49	48	40	50	0	47
Greek IMPs	60	94	65	64	0	66
T O T A L	59	66	63	57	16	61

18. Utilization of the additional budget article for the IMPs in 1989 was as follows:

Article 551 (Article 11 of Regulation No 2088/85)

Commitment appropriations			Payment appropriations		
Available m ECU	Commitments made	Implementation %	Originally available m ECU	Payments made	Implementation %
250	111	44.4	252	80	31.6

(1) Regulation (EEC) n° 4028/86

Utilization of Article 551 since 1985 may be summarized as follows:

	Available m ECU	Implementation		Cancelled	Carryover
		m ECU	%		
Commitment appropriations					
1985	120	-	-	-	120
1986	330	15.5	5	104.5	210
1987	350.8	187.5	54	22.5	140.8
1988	270.8 ¹	265.8	98	4.9	-
1989	250	111.0	44	-	-
Payment appropriations					
1985	-	-	-	-	-
1986	118	7.6	6	-	110.4
1987	178.1	103.9	58.3	6.5	67.7
1988	148.7 ²	148.6	99.9	0.1	-
1989	252	79.7	31.6	-	-

In comparison with 1988, when take-up was very satisfactory at a rate approaching 100%, 1989 was a disappointing year. This may be explained by a number of factors:

- In 14 out of the 15 IMPs for Italy, no appropriations were committed during 1989, which clearly had repercussions on the level of budgetary take-up;
- over-provision of funds for Article 551 in line with the speed up in expenditure noted in 1988.
- The 1989 tranche was not committed for two of the IMPs for Greece (the IMP for Attica and the IMP on information technology).

1 Including ECU 130 million entered in the 1988 budget and ECU 140.8 million carried over from 1987

2 Including ECU 70 million entered in the 1988 budget, ECU 11 million transferred from Articles 550 and 552 and ECU 67.7 million carried over from 1987

B. UTILIZATION OF EIB LOANS

19. Utilization in 1989 of EIB loans directly included in the IMPs was below expectations. The reasons vary depending on place, particularly in Greece and France. The difficulties associated with the use of loans, already mentioned in previous reports, continued to prevail. They include the very small scale and highly scattered nature of most investments, heavy reliance on grants, the limited nature of genuine loan opportunities, the indebtedness of certain regions or their desire to reduce debt, administrative delays, difficulties encountered by promoters in meeting the conditions and rules for presenting projects and the poor quality of information. Steps should be taken to encourage better utilization of loans within the programmes. It should be noted that during 1989 38% of EIB financing in the IMP areas was in pursuit of IMP objectives without, however, being incorporated in those programmes.

For the first phase of the IMPs for France and Greece, it had been estimated on the basis of the financing plans that EIB assistance could amount to ECU 180 million and ECU 254 million respectively.

The EIB has taken note of the financing plans for 1989-93. The amount not committed during the first phase (ECU 122.3 million for France and ECU 233.4 million for Greece) means that the EIB can again participate by means of loans, up to the limits referred to above, in financing new measures.

The delay in approving programmes in Italy in 1988 did not constitute an obstacle to the better use of EIB loans in 1989.

20. The following table shows EIB assistance during 1989 by IMP:

	<u>Estimated loans</u> (m ECU)	<u>Loans (m ECU)</u> 86-88	<u>Loans (m ECU)</u> 1989
<u>French IMPs</u>			
-Aquitaine	30	-	2.2
-Midi-Pyrénées	40	15.4	-
-Languedoc-Roussillon	30	-	-
-PACA	55	42.3	42.7
-Corsica	10	-	-
-Drôme	7.5	-	-
-Ardèche	7.5	-	-
TOTAL	180	57.7	44.9

<u>Greek IMPs</u>			
-Attica	30	0.6	-
-Central and eastern Greece	30	0.7	4.3
-Computerization	5	0.1	-
-Northern Greece	55	3.2	3.4
-Western Greece	50	5.5	-
-Crete	60	10.5	2.6
-Aegean Islands	24		6.7
TOTAL	254	20.6	17

<u>Italian IMPs</u>			
-Umbria	40	-	-
-Tuscany	70	-	2.3
-Liguria	20	-	-
-Emilia-Romagna	15	-	6.4
-Marche	90	8.3	47.3
-Northern Adriatic lagoons	35	-	-
-Lazio	40	0.2	16.0
-Abruzzo	85	7.8	13.2
-Molise	30	2.2	9.4
-Apulia	60	1.2	6.6
-Campania	47	1.2	5.0
-Basilicata	35	3.3	8.6
-Calabria	25	0.7	1.2
-Sicily	35	1.7	1.0
-Sardinia	80	13.8	39.2
TOTAL	707	40.4	156.2

GRAND TOTAL	1.138	133.2	216.0
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It should again be noted that full utilization of the ECU 2.5 billion in loans (Article 10(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85) depends on demand by operators for investments in the programmes which are eligible under the EIB criteria. In close collaboration with the Commission, the EIB will continue to do all it can to implement the above-mentioned regulation.

II. ACTIVITIES IN 1989

A. NEGOTIATION OF THE SECOND PHASE (1989-92) OF FRENCH IMPS

21. When the initial decisions approving the French IMPS were taken (15 July 1987) the financing plans were adopted for a three-year period (1986-88) to coincide with the National-Regional Plan contracts, whereas the programmes themselves were adopted for seven years (1986-92).

The proposals for the second phase were submitted by the French authorities in late December 1988/ early January 1989. They were studied in the light of the objectives laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85 and the achievements of the first phase (1986-88). Three criteria determined the allocation of funds for each measure:

- the implementation rate and the experience gained during the first phase;
- the importance of the measure in terms of impact on the specific objectives of the IMPS;
- the take-up capacity represented by expenditure up to end-1992.

22. Following an allocation of ECU 360.0 million in Community assistance for the first phase, the negotiations - mainly concerned with extended existing measures and evaluating new ones in the light of the programme objectives - led to the allocation of assistance totalling ECU 422.94 million for the second phase. Altogether the French IMPS will have received an overall allocation of ECU 783.54 million, plus the possibility of obtaining EIB and NCI loans.

After the Advisory Committee gave a favourable opinion on 20 July 1989, the Commission's decisions of approval were adopted for the seven IMPS on 28 July 1989.

It was also agreed that the IMP financing decisions should be reviewed in 1991. Subject to Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85 the appropriations made available to each region may be increased or reduced according to the state of progress of each programme and the effective spending capacity over a maximum period of seven years.

23. For procedural reasons and with the agreement of the French authorities the decisions adopted on 28 July were amended on 21 December 1989 to apply certain provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 on the coordination of assistance from the various structural Funds. Thus, Article 14 (single decision granting assistance from all the Funds and other instruments contributing to the IMPs), Article 20 (harmonized commitment procedure) and Article 21 (harmonized payment procedure) of the said Regulation were applied to the second phase of the IMPs. Furthermore, when the second phase was adopted, the Commission also indicated that operations planned in the context of IMPs in regions or areas eligible under Objectives 1, 2 and 5(b) would be taken into account for the purposes of achieving these Objectives. Consequently, from 1989, if IMP measures financed from the structural Funds are identical to measures provided for in respect of the various Objectives and if they are located in eligible areas the financing is charged against the resources earmarked for the Objectives concerned. Conversely, the financing of multiannual IMP operations in regions or areas no longer eligible under the structural Funds will be safeguarded by virtue of the "transitional measure" arrangements.
24. The table below gives the financing from each Fund for all the French IMPs for the first and second phases:

	<u>1986-88</u>	<u>1989-92</u>	<u>1986-1992</u>
ERDF	101.27 (28.08%)	132.69 (31.37%)	233.96 (29.86%)
ESF	54.65 (15.16%)	67.38 (15.93%)	122.04 (15.57%)
EAGGF Guidance	67.92 (18.83%)	72.54 (17.15%)	140.46 (17.93%)
551	133.07 (36.90%)	146.41 (34.62%)	279.48 (35.67%)
Fisheries	3.69 (1.02%)	3.92 (0.93%)	7.61 (0.97%)
TOTAL	<u>360.60 (100%)</u>	<u>422.94 (100%)</u>	<u>783.54 (100%)</u>

Details of the negotiations for each IMP are set out in Annex 6.

B. ADJUSTMENT OF THE PERIOD FROM 1989-1992 FOR CERTAIN GREEK IMPs AND GRANT OF ADDITIONAL FUNDS

25. Like the French IMPs, the Greek IMPs were adopted for a period of seven years. Of a maximum overall amount of ECU 2 000 million granted under additional Article 551 and the structural Funds, ECU 1 830.6 million had already been allocated at the time of their adoption in 1987 and the adjustment of the IMP for Crete in 1988. The year of 1989 was devoted, not as in France to the negotiation of the contents of the second phase, but to the adjustment of the detailed financing plan for 1989 to 1992 (a two-phase planning method having been adopted for all the IMPs) and the allocation of a substantial part of the appropriations still available for financing productive investments. As shown in the detailed analysis which follows, adaptation of the IMPs has resulted in the allocation of additional aid totalling ECU 22.3 million and the allocation of ECU 140 million to increase the support for productive investments.

(a) Adjustment of financing plans for 1989-92

26. The annual allocation of appropriations for 1989-92 provided the opportunity for an evaluation, for the four IMPs concerned (Macedonia and Thrace, the Aegean Islands, Central and Eastern Greece and Western Greece and the Peloponnese*), of the experience gained in 1986-88 and the executive and managerial abilities of the bodies responsible for implementing certain measures. In view of the average take-up rate of 63% during the first phase and clearly identified start-up difficulties (operational difficulties and inadequacies of certain implementing bodies - EOT, EOMEX, Ministry of Agriculture; delays in setting up administrative machinery for productive investment; innovative measures not appropriate to requirements or implementing abilities) the Commission and the Member State made adjustments to certain measures and, in some cases, added measures of particular relevance.

* The annual allocation of appropriations for the IMP for Attica and for information technology was deferred until 1990.

27. The adjustments adopted for the second phase are minor. No change of priorities was necessary. The structure of the IMPs and the aims of the subprogrammes were confirmed. The financing plans were drawn up measure by measure, taking account of the implementing capacity assessed on the basis of experience and the take-up rate in the first phase, i.e. without any automatic carry-over of expenditure. After consultation of the Advisory Committee on Integrated Mediterranean Programmes, the Commission approved amendments in July 1989 resulting in the allocation of ECU 22.3 million in addition to the aid initially approved.
28. The table below shows the effects of the changes:

AMENDMENTS TO THE IMPs¹

(In ECU '000)

IMPs	D I F F E R E N C E							
	Total Expenditure	Community aid Initially approved	Total Cost	Community aid	ERDF	EAGGF	ESF	Article 551
West. Greece and the Peloponnese	631 324	361 348	+ 6 214.7	+ 3 263.5	+ 181	+ 4 790.4	+ 1.7	-1 709.5
Macedonia and Thrace	695 831	406 056	+21 148	+17 067	+1 589	+ 3 691	+4 833	+6 954
The Aegean Islands	325 171	193 538	+4 599	+2 957	+3 045	-783	+65.45	+629
Central and Eastern Greece	550 126	315 716	- 2 732	- 968	+4 290.5	- 6 777	+1 638	- 119.5
T O T A L	2 202 452	1 276 658	+29 229.7	+22 319.5	+9 105.5	+ 921.4	+6 538.15	+5 754

1 The IMP for Crete was adapted in 1988 and the IMPs for Attica and Informatics during 1990.

29. Analysis by subprogramme and measure reveals that delays in financial implementation are principally due to:
- a long start-up phase involving no expenditure - preparatory studies, administrative authorization, calls for tenders, etc. - for certain important measures (marinas, museums, irrigation projects etc);
 - a significant and worrying bottleneck in the "implementation" subprogramme due to the fact that the Greek administrative system does not permit the Chairpersons of the Monitoring Committees to use the allocations granted to this subprogramme;
 - hold-ups in the Greek financing channels and delays in payments to certain end beneficiaries and bodies (e.g. research bodies, productive investments), most of which have now been resolved;
 - the time-lag between the physical implementation of certain measures and the payments declared by the Greek authorities (e.g. certain agricultural measures and in particular agricultural conversion);
 - poor planning and inadequate capacity of certain bodies and Ministries which were over-ambitious when the IMPs were drawn up. This is particularly the case with the EOT (Hellenic Tourist Board), EOMMEX (Office for SMEs), the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Culture;
 - the unsuitability of certain measures for local needs.
30. The Monitoring Committees, which have met several times since the beginning of 1988, have played a very important role in identifying bottlenecks, pushing forward the implementation of certain measures and monitoring physical and financial progress.

Once again, the importance of the computer facilities and monitoring system set up for all Greek IMPs must be stressed. Information is processed by computer through a network of contacts in the ministries, prefectures and periferiarchs.

It must also be stressed that local bodies (prefectures, regions and communes) have become more active since the Monitoring Committees started functioning. They are now in a position to carry out fully the role assigned to them.

These tools give the periferiarchs and the prefects a solid basis and structure for their work at regional level. And they can use the same structure on a broader scale for preparing and monitoring all the various other national and Community measures in the region.

The adjustments made to the four IMPs in question for the second phase are set out in Annex 7.

(b) Additional appropriations for productive investments

31. Commission staff have always held that the part-financing of productive investments was particularly important to the achievement of the aims of the Greek IMPs.

As originally approved in 1987, the IMPs provided around ECU 168.5 million for productive investments. Despite start-up delays in this key measure, due essentially to the need for new administrative procedures, the amount initially adopted was fully committed because of the strong demand from investors. It should be stressed that the IMPs have played a major role in stimulating productive investment in Greece. The investment aid conditions, ceilings and procedures established by the Greek authorities, coupled with the improvement in the economic situation, have greatly contributed to a rise in investment exceeding the initial forecasts of the Greek Ministry for Economic Affairs.

During 1989, the Greek authorities indicated that they were in a position to use up and exceed the additional amount available for Greece under Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85 with productive investment projects, most of which had already been approved for funding at national level.

32. Given the limits imposed by Article 10(3) of the IMP Regulation (a maximum of ECU 2 000 million for Greece) and the possibility of other priorities being adopted, in particular, during the decisions on the second phase (1989-92) of the Attica and Information Technologies IMPs, an additional amount of ECU 140 million was granted in December 1989 for productive investments. This brings the sum allocated to Greece under the IMPs to around ECU 1 993 million.

The following table gives a breakdown by IMP and type of productive investment (private, public, tourism) of the Community contribution and the allocation of the additional ECU 140 million between IMPs.

The total Community contribution for productive investments in Greece accounts for around 15.6% of the funds allocated to the country under the IMPs.

PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENTS UNDER THE
GREEK IMPS

I M P	Private productive investments		Public productive investments		Tourism		Allocation of the additional amount	Total productive investments
	as initially approved	new allocation	as initially approved	new allocation	as initially approved	new allocation		
Northern Greece	47.25	75.95 (+28.7)	-	25	3.01	3.01	53.7	103.96
Western Greece and the Peloponnese	40	47.5 (+7.5)	-	4	6.1	6.1	11.5	57.6
Aegean Islands	4.9	4.9	-	-	4.77	38.07 (+31.3)	31.3	40.97
Central and Eastern Greece	27.5	46.7 (+19.2)	-	10.5	1.2	1.2	29.7	58.4
Crete	19.79	19.79	-	-	3.23	11.73 (+8.5)	8.5	31.52
Attica	13.72	19.02	-	-	-	-	5.3	19.02
TOTAL	153.16	213.86	-	39.5	18.31	58.11	140	311.47

C. THE ITALIAN IMPs

33. The situation as regards implementation of the IMPs in Italy in 1989 differs between the central/northern regions and those of the Mezzogiorno.

In the central/northern regions, implementation is relatively satisfactory and some delays could be made up later. The situation in the Mezzogiorno is more difficult and there are genuine problems attending the launch of some programmes, those most affected being in Calabria, Sicily, Campania and Sardinia. The situation in the other regions of the Mezzogiorno is less serious since, although there are substantial delays, it has proved possible to commit expenditure in respect of a certain number of measures.

(a) Major implementing difficulties

34. The main problem affecting the central/northern regions concerned availability of the national contribution. There are different views regarding use of the Fund set up for the purpose and the specific allocation of the resources to the IMPs, together with problems at a purely operational level. The central/northern IMPs also include a number of innovative measures, mainly concerned with financial engineering, which entails more detailed and time-consuming preparation than traditional measures. Where appropriate, the Commission proposes the use of technical assistance to help these measures get under way.

In the Mezzogiorno regions the launch of the IMPs has been affected by the division of political and administrative responsibilities at regional level which has sometimes led to delays on the part of local decisionmakers. Furthermore, in certain regions the budgetary conditions for implementing the IMPs have not always been achieved in time (delay in adoption of the regional budget, difficulties in incorporating the IMPs into the regional budget). It has not always proved possible to set up a fund of advances to speed up financial flows to beneficiaries.

There is no denying that, as for all other structural measures, use of Community funds by the IMPs has proved to be very slow.

(b) Monitoring mechanisms

35. There have been considerable delays for political reasons in the setting up of certain Monitoring Committees (Campania, Apulia, Sicily).

The Commission has had prepared a monitoring prototype (software) which is available to the regions, some of which have requested amendments to correspond to their particular requirements. This monitoring system must become operational quickly, any technical problems being solved through the use of appropriations from the "Implementation" subprogramme or through technical assistance.

In certain regions the purchase of computerized equipment has been delayed for no good reason and this deficiency must be made good as soon as possible. Data input must also start as soon as possible and, if requested, technical assistance could even cover expenditure on specialist staff.

It has been noted that the regions have accepted the independent assessment body, selected, in most cases, from a list approved by the Commission. The Commission has proposed a measure to support assessors so as to develop a methodology to provide them with a frame of reference. It is planned to carry out this work in 1990.

(c) Financial aspects

36. In general, the commitment of budgetary expenditure is unsatisfactory. Late adoption of the IMPs does not provide an excuse for the present situation, particularly since some of the sources of finance may be backdated over the year. The situation is more worrying as regards the ERDF, the EAGGF and the additional Article. The backlog is greatest in the case of the IMPs for the Mezzogiorno; in at least some of the central/northern regions the take-up rate has increased since the beginning of 1989. In these regions the main difficulty lies in the lack of available national counterpart funds.

d) Other initiatives

37. One of the most effective initiatives was a meeting held in Brussels in December 1989 between Mr Millan, the Italian ministers Mr Romita and Mr Macanico and the Presidents of the Italian regions. Irrespective of the detailed examination of certain technical problems such as the "Fondo di Rotazione", the financial engineering measures, monitoring, assessment and the notification of aid schemes, the main purpose of the meeting was to make quite clear that if significant progress was not made, particularly in the Mezzogiorno, there was a danger that funds would be withdrawn. The effects of the meeting were seen in 1990, with the emergence of a real will in the regions to improve on the earlier situation and when solutions were found to a number of technical problems (release of resources for the Fondo di Rotazione and assessors).
38. Recourse to technical assistance, available under budget article 552, enabled many of the implementing problems to be ironed out. In Greece, technical assistance was used mainly for the "Information technology" programme, involving consultations with experts on various aspects of the programme and several visits and exchanges of officials. In Italy the computerized monitoring prototype was finalized and preparatory work was carried out for the designation in 1990 of a back-up group (mission d'appui). In France the back-up group engaged in numerous training and information activities, the estimate being that more than 3 000 local officers have benefited from such activities since the group was set up. In 1989 the concept of the IMP "Intermediate Support Structure" (independent back-up agency) was also launched. This rapidly became operational in a wide range of fields, including the definition of selection criteria for Italian assessors and the organization in three Member States of seminars on major topics such as computerized monitoring of irrigation measures and ongoing evaluation.

IV. RESULTS ACHIEVED SO FAR

39. Whereas the day-to-day monitoring of the IMPs consists essentially in the gathering of financial and physical data relating to programme implementation, the assessment of the impact of IMP operations is based mainly on studies carried out by the independent appraisal bodies designated for each programme. There is no point in dwelling on the importance of evaluation work in matters of public policy, including Community assistance. Evaluation is the method of choice for assessing the achievement of the objectives selected by the programme partners and an essential tool for making the adjustments needed in the course of implementation of multiannual programmes. Evaluation is an exercise which requires all the partners to make a major effort to collect information and pool all the material on which to assess the results. Evaluation can only be undertaken in optimum conditions if the underlying strategy of each programme is clear, if the objectives have been clearly identified and if their attainment can be measured by a battery of physical indicators of progress and impact.

40. In addition to the findings relating to the individual programmes, the ongoing evaluation has revealed three types of problem of a more general nature:

i) impact of financing procedures on programme implementation

The normal progress of operations is hampered by inappropriate financing procedures. Delays in the transfer of grants, especially from the Community to the end beneficiaries, can be disastrous. The Commission is looking into this specific aspect;

ii) difficulties relating to new operations

It is easier to propose the pursuit of an existing policy than to generate new projects based on a new approach. And it is easier to launch programmes with which the national authorities are used to dealing than to implement new skill training and technology transfer policies. Nevertheless, provision is made in the IMPs for innovative measures, especially with regard to financial engineering and services to businesses.

iii) obstacles to the initiation of a regional development process in the less-favoured areas

41. A first attempt at a socio-economic assessment of the results is given below. It relates chiefly to the French IMPs, which were the first to be adopted after the IMP for Crete, and which have shown the most satisfactory implementation rate. Each of the French IMPs is analysed below. This first attempt at evaluation, or rather assessment, is inevitably cursory and should not be used as a basis for definitive conclusions, especially as it relates mainly to the situation in 1989.

The same exercise is attempted for certain Greek IMPs, but with even less detail, and no analysis is made of the Italian IMPs because in 1989 they had only just got under way and any assessment would be premature. The Commission's staff will try to give greater prominence to the Greek and Italian IMPs in the next report.

A. French IMPs

Individual data for each IMP region or department are given below.

(1) Midi-Pyrénées

42. Some of the IMP measures made a particular contribution to the economic development of the region.

They include:

- under the "agriculture" subprogramme: market studies, trials, promotion campaigns, development of alternative crops, water engineering;
- under the "industry" subprogramme: centres for research, innovation and technology transfer (CRITT);
- under the "tourism" subprogramme: provision of facilities to upgrade accommodation and leisure poles.

43. Closer examination of these key measures shows that the implementation rate was 100% for market studies and product research, trials, promotion campaigns, development of alternative crops, marketing and processing, which is a clear indication of their success. These measures are essential because:

- they provide backup for measures for which project leaders often find it difficult to obtain funds;
- they provide support for more sustained and wide-ranging regional efforts at product diversification;
- they encourage producers to bring their products into line with European rules.

44. With regard to the "irrigation" measure, implementation concerned 9 691 hectares in the first phase of the IMP. About 9 180 hectares have been fully installed. In 1986, 1987 and 1988 the irrigated area increased by 28 800 hectares in Midi-Pyrénées. Thus the IMP contributed one third of this development, which greatly enhances the benefits of diversification and farm restructuring, and safeguards employment in agriculture.

The extra earnings reaped per irrigated hectare varies from FF 1 200 in the case of a maize crop to FF 2 600 in the case of less conventional crops (seed maize, bright tobacco). Detailed evaluation of certain operations shows that IMP assistance to the tune of FF 7.11m, corresponding to a total investment of FF 17.2m, safeguarded 55 agricultural jobs; thus the social impact of the payment of FF 0.13m in assistance is one full-time job in farming saved.

45. Under the "industry, new technologies" subprogramme, the pulp mill at Saint-Gaudens, owned by Cellulose du Rhône et d'Aquitaine (CDRA), which is crucial to the economy of the region of Comminges and the balance of a large part of the Pyrenees area, received FF 20m of IMP-ERDF assistance under the "wood/paper industry" measure. The assistance went towards an initial programme of investment worth FF 360m, helping to maintain 450 jobs at the mill, 300 jobs in the wood processing industries and at least 2 500 related jobs. The measure led to a second programme of investment worth FF 240m, which was entirely self-financed. A further programme worth FF 1 400m is planned. It will be supported by the EIB and is scheduled to create 1 200 to 1 500 new jobs in forestry.

The centres of research, innovation and technology transfer represent an innovative measure under the IMP. Their specific function - to operate technology transfers to the business world - involves the establishment of research laboratories, transfer units and business nurseries. For instance, in the food processing sector, the Auch CRITF quickly attained an impressive level of activity. Under the guidance of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Gers, the centre received FF 1.5m of assistance for an overall investment of FF 4.6m in the first phase. This is to be followed by a second investment of FF 5m. This centre, which derives 50% of its income from the services it provides, now has national and international status, cooperating with bodies in Spain (Catalonia, Aragon, Valencia), Scotland (Glasgow) and soon Italy.

46. Under the "tourism" subprogramme, the provision of "facilities to upgrade accommodation" led to infrastructural developments enabling tourist enterprises to become more competitive and diversify their activities in areas made vulnerable by the latest enlargement of the Community. With the help of IMP grants totalling FF 2.5m, about 100 tourist enterprises (campsites, hotels, holiday centres) undertook a total of FF 16.65m of investment in "plus products" to improve tourist comfort, services and leisure facilities.

The "leisure pole" measure (FF 67m investment, with FF 20m ERDF assistance) provided scope for the development of several tourist sites, which represent one of the principal assets of the region.

All branches of tourism are concerned, ranging from health cures (Barbotan les Thermes, Gers) and river holidays (restoring navigability of the Lot river) to sporting holidays (facilities at the winter sports resorts of Aubrac).

Despite a fairly modest level of funding for such an important sector, the spillover impact of this measure is considerable.

For instance, the "navigability of the Lot" measure (FF 24m investment, FF 8.2m from the IMP as a whole) has so far generated the equivalent of 12 jobs per year in connection with houseboat hire, passenger boats and hotel-restaurant barges. It has also led to the development of 18 000 canoe-kayak days in three years, for a total turnover of FF 5.5m. This has a spinoff effect in that 40 000 visitors were accommodated during the summer season in connection with river tourism in the Lot area.

(ii) Languedoc-Roussillon

47. The first phase of this IMP showed almost a 100% implementation rate. By 31 December 1989, works equivalent to FF 1.6bn (out of FF 1.8bn scheduled for the first phase) had been completed. The results for certain key measures are summarized below.

48. Under the "agriculture, fisheries" subprogramme, work on the oil mill at Sète was completed in 1989. Oilseed deliveries in the first year were 91% nationally produced: almost all the regionally harvested rape and soya and three-quarters of the regional sunflower crop were delivered to Sète. Under the "water control" measure, investment totalled FF 151.13m by 31 December 1989, of which FF 38m in 1989. Against the first phase target of 10 580 ha, work has now been completed over an area of 9 040 ha, of which 2 115 ha in 1989. The estimated cost per hectare (FF 16 250) has been overstepped only slightly (FF 17 000). In 1989 operations under the "fishing port facilities" and "shellfish farming development" measures were effectively launched (68% and 27% implemented during the year). In the course of the same year eleven shellfish farming barges were delivered (FF 5.91m) out of the thirteen scheduled for the first phase.
49. Under the "industry, advanced services" subprogramme, infrastructural work (wharf and vehicle area) for the Vamo-Mills plant at Sète was completed in 1989. And 40% of the modernization work on the Montpellier airport was carried out. The "business and high-tech areas" measure received FF 52.2m for works conducted in 1989, out of the FF 154m completed since the start of the IMP. Specifically, work was completed on the Georges Gerses Science Park at Nîmes and the business nursery at Rivesaltes, and was continued on the materials laboratory of the Ecole des Mines at Alès and the CECAM at Nîmes.
50. Investments under the "inner areas" subprogramme so far total FF 80m, of which FF 29.6m was devoted to forestry measures in 1989. Since the start of the IMP, reforestation and improvement schemes have been implemented on 5 455 ha, fire prevention measures on 22 360 ha, and 236 km of forest roads have been built.
51. Under the "tourism" subprogramme, investment totalled FF 196m by the end of 1989, of which FF 78m in 1989 alone. Of the total sum, 65% concerns tourist attractions, 12% accommodation and 23% seaside resorts.

Skill training measures under all the IMP subprogrammes progressed normally with ESF assistance. Some 8 700 trainees benefited in 1989.

(iii) PACA

52. This assessment of progress in 1989 is confined to certain measures of special interest or measures whose implementation presented technical or administrative complications.

Under the "agriculture" subprogramme the highly successful "ricefield levelling" measure deserves a special mention. The object is to arrive at more efficient management of ricegrowing areas, with significantly improved returns. In 1989, assistance was provided for 2 421 ha out of more than 2 800 ha proposed. Under the "research, experiments" measure, funds were provided in 1989 for the Cheese Research Centre at Carmejane, Haute Provence, which is one of the few research establishments working on livestock products in the region. The "brucellosis eradication" measure introduced for the second phase of the "inner areas" subprogramme has also been extremely successful. Dossiers were submitted by 692 stockfarmers for livestock exceeding the estimated headage by 36%. The situation was the same for the "vine training" operation in the "farm investment" measure. Over three years of programme, assistance has been provided for 2 156 wine-growers with 4 650 hectares of trained vines. The tangible impact of this measure is significant: the number of grape harvesting machines has increased substantially, the purchase of 31 machines having been subsidized under the national/regional contract for 1989. From the technical standpoint, the newly trained vines show a significant improvement in grape health, earlier ripeness and cleaner fruit. In economic terms, operating costs have been reduced (time saving, lower labour requirement, speed of harvest), although this is not yet quantifiable.

53. Under the "fisheries, aquaculture" subprogramme, there are difficulties facing the "fleet modernization" measure because of incompatibilities between the IMP and the multiannual guidance programme, the objective of the latter being to restrict the aggregate engine power of the fleet. The commitments for this measure will have to be reduced and the unused appropriations transferred to other measures.

54. Under the "industry, new technologies" subprogramme, 40 individual dossiers were approved for assistance under the "technical assistance, business advice" measure. Among the 13 approved applications for technical assistance, two joint operations were of special interest, one relating to quality and standardization, the other to business audits. In 1989 studies were carried out to finalize the status of the venture capital company Sud Capital, together with its operating rules and procedures. The company started functioning in 1990.
55. Under the "inner areas" subprogramme, the "premises and sites for small industry, business and crafts" measure was especially popular, particularly as business location and development in the inner areas has become feasible since the completion of the Val de Durance motorway section financed by the EIB. For instance, additional premises were built by a firm located on the very sparsely populated Valensole plateau, enabling it to remain self-financing, to invest in computer-assisted plant and thus improve its competitive position. Similarly, several leisure and sports projects were submitted by local authorities and individual promoters. Almost 120 operations received assistance under the IMP between 1986 and 1989. Most of the schemes involve leisure facilities, particularly near to lakes and rivers, affecting an area of about 10 ha. Between 1 and 3 permanent jobs are created in each case. Apart from these facilities, assistance was also granted under the IMP towards the development of ski runs, the improvement of access to take-off areas for airborne sports, and the improvement of shorelines to facilitate river sports. For instance, the town of Digne, a health spa and tourist centre, wanted to undertake developments in the Bleone valley where a section of river has now been equipped for bathing, fishing and leisure activities, alongside miscellaneous tourist and sports amenities (air sports, boating, minigolf). But the specific impact of these investments in relation to other determinants of tourist behaviour cannot yet be quantified.

(iv) Corsica

56. The overall impression is that the Corsican IMP progressed well and the general objectives were attained. The main appraisal factors indicate that implementation is more satisfactory in cases where project managers were well-structured agencies accustomed to complex procedures. Conversely, the results were less obvious in the case of small-scale project managers and local authorities whose action was hampered by procedural complexities. This points to the need for better information and technical assistance for this type of project promoter. Similarly, it is easier to set up familiar types of operation than to launch more innovative ones.
57. In terms of impact, although any assessment is hindered by the fact that most of the measures are still in hand, there is no doubt that the Corsican IMP has acted as a trigger for the implementation of measures which would otherwise never have been launched and has allowed the continuation of certain measures which would otherwise have been dropped. In both these cases, jobs have been maintained, even on a long-term basis, as a result of the IMP.
58. On a more specific level, analyses have been made of the difficulties encountered by certain measures. For instance, under the "agriculture" subprogramme, the evaluating body suggested that the delays in assistance for vineyard restructuring, and in particular the introduction of rootstock of Corsican origin, were due to the extension of the grubbing premiums to the AOC areas. On the other hand, Community assistance ensured the survival of schemes such as the provision of "aid for rural business and management agencies" for which no more public funds were available. In the aquaculture sector it is estimated that the modernization of established enterprises and the development of automation and rope rearing techniques yielded some 150 tons of sea-bass in the course of 1989, a production figure equivalent to the national figure for 1988.

Under the "investment aid for small business and craft industries" measure, more than 60 jobs were created and two new businesses, in line with the initial objectives. However, it would seem that the time it takes before assistance is awarded is too long for the needs and wishes of small businessmen.

Under the "tourism" subprogramme the "improvement and increase of rural hotel accommodation" measure concerned almost 40 beneficiaries and a total of 700 rooms. But despite this positive and quantitatively significant result, the measure was slow to take off because of inadequate information and publicity vis-à-vis project promoters. Evaluation of the impact of certain measures is difficult because they are not yet completed.

Although the "planning of tourist itineraries" can be evaluated in terms of the number of km of waymarked routes and the number of beds, it is much more difficult to assess the impact on employment and the precise effect on tourist numbers. In the case of the "building of a new jetty at Ajaccio port", it is not the impact of the measure on employment that is important - although hard - to estimate but more its effect on the promotion of business in the town. This measure forms part of a vast programme to develop the harbour and encourage more diversified tourist traffic, thereby boosting the growth of tourism on the island as a whole. The same remarks apply as regards infrastructural work at the airports of Bastia, Ajaccio and Figari.

(v) AQUITAINE

59. The Aquitaine IMP shows a satisfactory implementation rate, largely due to the very keen participation of all concerned, enabling operations to be launched which would never have been feasible otherwise.
60. The following comments apply to the "agricultural conversion" subprogramme:
 - irrigation networks in the focal areas were completed within the limits laid down in the IMP and in compliance with crop conditions. Funding has thus been provided for the irrigation of 6 931 ha (5 556 ha newly equipped, 688 ha modernized, 687 ha extended) and the provision of 7 million cu.m of additional water resources at seven different sites;

- under the heading of "research and experimental work", one researcher was recruited in 1989 for vegetable research and the strawberry house at Lanxade was installed (allowing 120 crosses and the planting of 22 000 new roots);
- Twelve dossiers were submitted for decisions by the Standing Committee on Agricultural Structures in connection with improvements in processing and storage conditions. The corresponding investments are well in hand or completed, mainly concerning fruit and vegetable packing, slaughterhouses, and cereals storage;
- the "livestock feeding" measure, to provide support for trials in connection with optimum conditions for maize feeding, involved the recruitment of one engineer and one technician to deal with duck/geese feeding, three technicians for pigs and one for cattle.

61. The "fisheries" subprogramme is beset by several kinds of problem:

- refusal of dossiers by the Commission. This applied to eleven dossiers in 1989 where guarantees of vessel withdrawals equivalent to new entrants were not obtained;
- delays in implementation ("quayside investment" measure);
- dropping of projects (oyster batching centre to be set up by the Fonds d'organisation des marchés aquacoles);
- financial difficulties of project manager.

62. Under the "industry, crafts, technological development" subprogramme progress varies from one measure to another and from one project to another. For instance, under the "development of high-tech zones" measure, the completion of the Montesquieu zone has been delayed whereas the Micouleau technology park ("hélioparc") is practically complete. The "regional SME loan guarantee fund" measure has been dropped because of problems at project selection level, whereas the "improvement of SME technical management capacity" measure is well under way (with some delay), even exceeding initial forecasts, especially as regards the commitment of regional resources (three times the initial estimate). This is also true in the case of "innovation marketing", for which the initial budget proved insufficient to cover all the dossiers selected.

63. Under the "tourism" subprogramme the flood of dossiers for the "amenities to upgrade accommodation" measure necessitated the application of selection criteria. Assistance was granted in the first phase for 84 projects (59 private and 25 public). The "new accommodation" measure resulted in the building of three youth hostels (Dordogne, Landes and Lot et Garonne) and a regional hostel (Sud-Ouest). Facts and figures are also available for the other measures under this subprogramme, but they do not allow an impact assessment as yet. The same goes for the "mountain and less-favoured areas" measure. The initial objectives have been reached but will be evaluated in greater detail in a future report.

(vi) DROME

64. The success of this IMP was assured by the exemplary efforts and great efficiency of the political and business leaders, in both the preparatory and executive stages.
65. As tourism is a necessary sideline for the rural population and a potential second income source which could slow down depopulation, the "tourism" subprogramme was designed around certain specific objectives: to strengthen structural and financial support for the growth of the industry, to promote off-season tourism and to increase accommodation. In terms of impact, there is no doubt that the "holiday centres" generate positive spinoff for local communities, as regards business and employment as well as cultural activities. However, the seasonal nature of the jobs created is a major handicap. Under the "gites ruraux" measure (rural self-catering accommodation), which coincides with a priority measure run by the Conseil Général, the main impact is to provide an additional income source rather than job creation.

Although there has been an increase in the rural accommodation capacity, the quality of the accommodation has declined and the uptake is still too seasonally-based. Further thought is needed to define the criteria which will ensure the effectiveness of this measure. The "walking and bridle trails" measure also coincides with an active departmental policy. In addition to the positive impact of this measure on the environment, there has been a rise in overnight stays and the sale of maps reflecting an increase in tourist numbers, and the start of a "countryside tourism" trend with favourable growth prospects.

The potential economic impact of hiking and walking tours is regarded as high, because they can also be organized in spring and autumn for a more leisured clientèle, although this requires efforts over a longer period.

66. The "industry and crafts" subprogramme is intended to stimulate horizontal measures to promote technological advance, skill training and aid for investments in industry and crafts. Priority is given to one sector (leather) to help the leather and shoe industries in the north of the department (bassin de Romans). The IMP seeks to achieve these objectives hand in hand, with sectoral priority corresponding to an emergency situation and an across-the-board policy to modernize and stimulate the whole industrial and craft base. In overall terms the subprogramme has been implemented. But the evaluation of certain measures is difficult. In the case of "technology transfers" there was no individual description of the baseline situation, and the assistance was mainly directed towards the organization of technological promotion and cooperation, with no quantifiable economic and financial effects. Individual or more long-term assistance to help a particular firm resolve its technological problems is only a partial form of assistance whose specific effects cannot be evaluated. On the other hand, for the "business premises" measure, it has been estimated that businesses housed in new premises were able to create or maintain about 1 400 jobs, more than 280 of them with Community assistance alone.
67. The "agriculture" subprogramme accounts for the largest share of IMP expenditure. It covers many branches of the agricultural sector (forestry, forest products, seeds, olive-growing, perfume plants, wine, fruit and vegetables). Among the measures with the greatest impact are "technical backup", "perfume, aromatic and medicinal plants", and "experimental farms". The "technical back-up" measure is bridging a major gap in terms of interest-stimulation, advice and management assistance for producers. It would seem that in order to evolve favourably the farming sector requires structural back-up which should exceed the scope of the IMPs. The "perfume, aromatic and medicinal plants" measure is definitely helping to retain farmers in the mountain areas and may, if it is well conducted, produce very promising results in areas with genuine need of help. Under the "experimental farms" measure, the object is to group as wide as possible a range of promotional and technical experimental services at a specific site. Such services have been hitherto unavailable in Drôme.

The eight farms in question have played a major role in the organization of trials and full-scale demonstrations. Without IMP assistance the measure would no doubt never have been launched. As regards training, it would seem that courses exceeding 200 hours of attendance tend to deter some candidates, especially from the farming world.

(vii) ARDECHE

68. The objectives of the Ardèche IMP are to improve the competitiveness of the farming sector, to encourage new business start-ups and job creation, and to develop tourist potential in order to stimulate economic activity in the most promising areas. In each of these fields, programme planning revolved around certain key priorities: spa holidays (tourism), water control (agriculture) and enterprise promotion (industry).
69. The "agriculture" subprogramme is the heaviest in financial terms. Two lines of approach were adopted, the main one being broad-based and concerning forestry and rural infrastructure, the other (smaller budget) being targeted at the individual farmer and based on the concept of "enterprise". In this connection the "technical back-up" measure is helping directly to increase value added at farm level and product quality as it leaves the farm. This measure, which focuses more closely on the farm and is less general and impersonal, seems very promising and should be maintained beyond the IMP. The targets in terms of recruitment and production have been two thirds achieved. Likewise, the "renovation of chestnut plantations" measure is especially relevant to the local scene and helps to alleviate the difficult circumstances of farms in less-favoured mountain areas, thus contributing to the maintenance of Mediterranean farming. The "fruit packing station" measure has been fully implemented. The initial objectives (support for 7 local units to achieve a packing rate of 4 tonnes per hour) have been achieved, but any evaluation in terms of production costs is difficult because there was no pre-investment consultation with the firms concerned. Under the "irrigation" measure, 50% of the targets have been achieved. The role of the IMP has been significant from the investment point of view, especially because of the area and crop restrictions involved. Investment costs remain heavy in relation to actual productivity gains.

70. The "tourism" subprogramme had several objectives: to attract more tourists from EEC countries, to create jobs, to improve land use planning, to enhance the attractiveness of Ardèche, and to improve the quality and volume of available accommodation.

The "spa/health cure tourism" measure received 56% of the assistance, the aim being to revive a dormant sector. Planning was therefore based on the reactivation of a specific, inadequately developed branch, rather than on more conventional forms of assistance already familiar in the department. The link between health cures and tourism was strongly stressed by efforts to establish complementary amenities. However, although the subprogramme helped to speed up the introduction of sophisticated aids, such as promotional facilities, business advice and videotex systems, some of the planned targets proved unrealistic given the difficulties encountered in implementing the main measures. In the specific case of health cures, the initial ambitions (to achieve an increase from 600 to 3 000 participants per year) of the project proved too high or too approximate. IMP assistance made certain measures (videotex systems) feasible and provided specific remedies to certain local problems, as in the case of "tourism organization and expansion" (100% implementation rate), to deal with the high frequency of complaints by tourists about the lack of any system for the classification of self-catering accommodation.

71. The "industry" subprogramme has been by far the most successful one, the overall implementation rate being almost 90%, and the rate for certain measures 100% (business incubator facilities, road infrastructure, computerization of craft enterprises, new business sites and premises). Two measures (incubators and equity capital) have contributed directly to the encouragement of business start-ups and new activities. The other measures are intended more to give day-to-day back-up to established industries. Some measures are essentially concerned with the continuation of established policies, although there has been some innovation ("data banks" and "technology transfer"). Regular evaluation of this subprogramme shows that planning has been correct and project managers realistic. However, it is regrettable that certain measures (incubator facilities) did not achieve more impact on business start-ups in the tourist and leisure sectors, or in value enhancement of local products.

B. GREEK IMPS

72. The following information is less detailed than the coverage of the French IMPS. In the next annual report the Commission will endeavour to make a closer analysis of the Greek IMPS, especially in terms of impact assessment. The Commission staff are aware of the qualitative shortcomings of the information. The Greek assessors are urged to make a greater effort for 1990.

(1) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

73. As this is a highly innovative IMP it encountered some implementing problems especially in the early stages. But some positive results can be announced, notably the installation of HELLASPAC to improve data transfer in Greece, the installation of an online system for the agricultural Bank, the development of a computerized system for the farmers' cooperatives, and modernization of the computer facilities of the Greek electricity supply company. In addition, 240 personal computers were installed in 54 prefectures, tax offices and customs departments. For the social security system, the central office and 86 local offices were also equipped.

Major difficulties prevail, especially for the computerization of the Ministry of Health and ELSYP (public company for the development of computer technology in Greece). Other problems also exist and some thought should be given to greater involvement of the private sector in the IMP context, the redefinition of certain projects and the adaptation of administrative procedures to speed up implementation of the programme. These suggestions have already been transmitted to the Greek authorities as a basis for the discussions on adapting the second phase.

(11) AEGEAN ISLANDS

74. The main priorities are to reduce the perceived remoteness of the islands, to develop artistic and cultural potential and to upgrade production capacity, especially during the summer season. Given these priorities, the following remarks apply:

- Improvement of communications:

Development work on five airports (Karpathos, Calymnos, Naxos, Syros and Mytilini) is progressing fast, as is harbour development work on the islands of Patmos, Icaria, Tinos, Sikinos, Santorini, the Cyclades and Sifnos. This infrastructural work is proceeding hand in hand with investment in electricity and telecommunications.

- Development of artistic and cultural potential:

The implementation rate in 1989 was not satisfactory in the case of works sponsored by the Board of Tourism. This applies particularly to projects relating to marinas, restoration of traditional buildings, upgrading of tourist sites and places of archeological interest.

- Upgrading of agricultural production capacity:

Small-scale irrigation projects on the various islands were implemented with varying success. Out of nine assisted operations, the implementation rate was satisfactory in four cases, average in two and nil in three in 1989. On the other hand, measures to encourage afforestation, forest improvement and protection and forest road improvements progressed extremely well. The results were also positive for rural roads and stockfarming.

(111) EASTERN AND CENTRAL GREECE

75. The IMP for Central Greece was designed to safeguard the competitiveness of certain sectors such as farming, tourism, industry and small business. The geographical focus has been the inner areas, with emphasis on basic infrastructure directly related to economic growth.

The "agriculture" subprogramme is solely concerned with the lowland areas and concentrates on three types of measure: agriculture, training and research. The agricultural measures were by far the most numerous, and evenly distributed across the various nomoi. The budget take-up rate (78%) is largely explained by the significant overruns incurred by the "training" measure, while other measures showed very poor implementation rates (conversion from olive to pistachio growing, major irrigation projects sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture) or no progress at all (research centres, tobacco drying, weather stations).

Similar remarks apply to the "inner areas" subprogramme. The geographical focus is the inner areas and islands, with emphasis on specific measures such as livestock improvement and fisheries development. As in the first "agriculture" subprogramme, implementation varies considerably. Skill training has made very little progress in comparison with other measures, and the problems are numerous. Difficulties besetting other measures stem mainly from the poor flow of information to potential beneficiaries, the delayed start of the programme, the lack of collaboration between central and local authorities and the lack of preparatory studies. For instance, the delays affecting fisheries measures and the restoration of the Pylon train are due to lack of cooperation between the administrative departments concerned.

With regard to the "industry, SME" subprogramme the main comment is that industrial development was given too much emphasis to the detriment of research and marketing for the benefit of small regional firms. The implementation rate for the subprogramme as a whole is fairly average, which reflects the shortcomings of the bodies in charge (BOMMEX, QAED, EIKEP, OTE).

The "infrastructure" subprogramme contains measures to improve the quality of life (water supplies, electricity, road network) and to facilitate the movements of local people. Except in the case of one measure, payments are higher than the original estimates, showing incorrect assessment of infrastructural requirements.

On a more general level, the Monitoring Committee had insufficient resources (especially personnel) to carry out its duties efficiently. The members are not assigned solely to the IMP and have other day-to-day tasks to accomplish.

(iv) MACEDONIA AND THRACE

76. Implementation slowed down in the second half of 1989 although not all the subprogrammes were equally affected. The "adjustment of lowland agriculture" subprogramme is one of the furthest advanced. The "restructuring of peach-growing", "advisory services", "training" and "rural infrastructure" measures, which account for three quarters of the costs, have been almost fully implemented. The same goes for the "irrigation" measure, which shows the best rate of all. The situation is more critical for measures such as "producers' groups", "applied research" and "regional laboratories".

The "inner areas" subprogramme shows a satisfactory implementation rate thanks to good progress on "afforestation", "irrigation", "rural roads" and "rural electrification". The "afforestation" measure alone accounts for half the expenditure in 1989. Problems persist for the "restructuring of peach-growing", "support for craft enterprises" and "multi-purpose development sites". After a very slow start to expenditure in the first half of 1989, the situation improved significantly in the second half.

Under the "animal products" subprogramme, measures relating to stockfarming account for 80% of the costs and show satisfactory implementation, whereas the "fisheries" measure is beset by problems despite being less ambitious in scale.

Measures relating to "industry and energy" show an implementation rate slightly below 50%. Those under the responsibility of EOMMEX generally progressed more smoothly than others in the same subprogramme. The most problematical are "local initiatives", "technical assistance", "support for innovation" and "development of craft enterprise".

Under the "tourism" subprogramme the situation in 1989 was much improved on that of the previous year, mainly because of good progress on the "museums" measure. Substantial budget overruns were incurred on the "site improvement" measure, while "spa tourism" and "environmental research" are still running into problems.

The fact that spending on the "infrastructure" subprogramme has levelled out reflects the difficulties encountered in the identification of new projects. This applies especially in the case of the "Thessaloniki port" and "cooperatives training school" measures. In contrast, progress was made in 1989 on the "health care" and "computer applications" measures. Progress was even better in the case of "road improvements", "water supplies" and "university building".

(v) ATTICA

77. Unlike the other Greek IMPs, in which agriculture plays a predominant role, the IMP for Attica is mainly geared towards small business and craft industry development. Training measures run by EOMMEX benefited 2 600 people out of a predicted total of 4 000. Training measures implemented by ELKEPA attained their full targets. Under the heading of "productive investment", 37 dossiers were selected and led to the creation of an estimated 1 000 jobs. Twenty-two dossiers concerned modernization and expansion of investments already in hand, twelve concerned new investments and three relate to pollution

control. The "venture capital" measure is not yet under way but the legal framework was established in 1989. The "laboratories and standardization" measure has been implemented as to 60%, with coverage including domestic appliances and toys.

The implementation rate for the "shared services for small business" measure is average. An export promotion department has been set up, as has a permanent exhibition centre in the USA and a European information centre. In the case of the "upgrading of SME products" measure, implementation is also average, 69 small firms having received aid. Similar comments apply as regards "computerized management of SMEs", under which grants were awarded to 70 small firms in 1986-88 and 157 in 1989 for the purchase of microcomputers and management software.

Progress was slowest in the case of infrastructure projects. Implementation rates were average or poor for harbour improvements, roads and weather stations, sewage systems, marinas and museum renovations. Under the Sepolia-Attica metro measure, work consisted in the trial opening of a one-kilometre section. Implementation of the "agriculture" subprogramme was also very variable, ranging from very poor in the case of "agricultural conversion" and "fishing vessel withdrawals" (6 vessels withdrawn out of a predicted 55) to satisfactory in the case of "afforestation", "training" and "rural electrification", which benefited about one hundred farms.

A N N E X E S

TABLE 1.1 APPROVED COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE - IMPS FOR FRANCE 1986-1992

(Ecu million)

IMP	COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE										
	TOTAL	ARTICLE						FISHERIES	GOVT FUNDING	PRIVATE FUNDING	EIB (2)
	EXPENDITURE	TOTAL	551	EAGGF	ERDF	ESF	(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
+ 1 AQUITAINE	521.32	151.43	43.33	16.72	68.00	20.73	2.65	187.97	181.92	0.00	
+ 2 MIDI-PYRENEES	544.76	146.39	42.67	30.78	46.98	25.96	0.00	200.86	197.51	0.00	
+ 3 LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	645.01	199.36	62.92	24.97	77.13	33.00	1.34	286.89	158.76	0.00	
+ 4 PROVENCE ALPES COTE D'AZUR	692.66	149.71	81.02	41.06	0.00	25.15	2.48	308.28	234.67	0.00	
+ 5 CORSE	208.46	77.15	16.32	17.73	33.96	8.01	1.13	84.22	47.09	0.00	
+ 6 DROME	141.56	32.80	22.29	5.47	0.00	5.04	0.00	62.54	46.22	0.00	
+ 7 ARDECHE	110.89	26.70	10.93	3.73	7.89	4.15	0.00	40.84	43.35	0.00	
TOTAL	2864.66	783.54	279.48	140.46	233.96	122.04	7.60	1171.60	909.52	0.00	

(1) Regulation (EEC) No. 4028/86

(2) Not included in the financing plan

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TABLE 1.2 APPROVED COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE - IMPS FOR GREECE 1986-1992

(Ecu million)

IMP	COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE									
	TOTAL	COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE						GOVT	PRIVATE	EIB
	EXPENDITURE	TOTAL	ARTICLE 551	EAGGF	ERDF	ESF	FISHERIES (1)	FUNDING	FUNDING	(2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
* 1 CRETE	494.60	253.75	106.07	51.21	91.86	4.14	0.47	108.98	131.87	0.00
* 2 GRECE OUEST ET PELOPONESE	658.31	376.13	107.48	86.67	161.66	19.04	1.28	190.45	91.73	0.00
* 3 GRECE DU NORD	868.61	474.70	170.82	75.53	191.64	36.58	0.13	270.13	123.78	0.00
* 4 GRECE DE L'EST ET CENTRALE	632.04	343.55	92.76	51.70	186.61	11.92	0.56	199.84	88.65	0.00
* 5 ATTIQUE	419.54	228.40	208.80	2.20	0.60	16.80	0.00	131.20	59.94	0.00
* 6 ILES DE LA MER EGEE	410.11	227.60	69.09	14.61	139.61	4.16	0.13	117.18	65.33	0.00
* 7 TECHNOLOGIES DE L'INFORMATION:	134.18	88.78	52.78	0.00	26.60	9.40	0.00	45.40	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	3617.39	1992.91	807.80	281.92	798.58	102.04	2.57	1063.18	561.30	0.00

(1) Regulation (EEC) No 4028/86

(2) Not included in the financing plan

TABLE 1.3 APPROVED COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE - IMPS FOR ITALY 1987-1992

(Ecu Million)

IMP	COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE							GOVT	PRIVATE	EIB
	TOTAL	TOTAL	ARTICLE	EAGGF	ERDF	ESF	FISHERIES	FUNDING	FUNDING	(2)
	EXPENDITURE	(2)	551	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
+ 1 UMBRIA	204.40	62.90	32.20	22.20	0.00	8.50	0.00	85.50	56.00	0.00
+ 2 TOSCANA	226.60	69.90	40.40	22.20	0.00	7.30	0.00	84.90	71.80	0.00
+ 3 LIGURIA	178.00	52.10	30.80	15.30	0.00	6.00	0.00	55.80	70.10	0.00
+ 4 EMILIA ROMAGNA	153.70	46.70	23.80	18.40	0.00	4.50	0.00	54.00	53.00	0.00
+ 5 MARCHE	169.10	66.90	38.80	19.90	0.00	8.20	0.00	61.30	40.90	0.00
+ 6 LAGUNES NORD ADRIATIQUE	125.80	35.60	20.00	1.50	0.00	1.80	12.30	73.10	17.10	0.00
+ 7 LAZIO	103.80	40.50	15.40	6.50	14.90	3.70	0.00	48.50	14.80	0.00
+ 8 ABRUZZO	131.50	55.40	10.90	13.00	26.20	5.30	0.00	54.90	21.20	0.00
+ 9 MOLISE	93.40	43.10	8.40	12.80	17.00	4.90	0.00	40.10	10.20	0.00
+10 PUGLIA	222.90	100.00	20.50	15.30	54.30	8.20	1.70	98.20	24.70	0.00
+11 CAMPANIA	172.40	80.20	15.40	18.10	42.30	4.40	0.00	79.80	12.40	0.00
+12 BASILICATA	156.80	66.40	12.00	20.60	28.00	5.80	0.00	67.60	22.80	0.00
+13 CALABRIA	206.30	94.60	30.30	12.40	40.60	9.90	1.40	89.40	22.30	0.00
+14 SICILIA	231.10	107.80	37.50	19.20	43.90	5.30	1.90	108.60	14.70	0.00
+15 SARDEGNA	192.00	87.30	17.50	36.50	24.50	8.80	0.00	97.40	7.30	0.00
TOTAL	2567.80	1009.40	353.90	253.90	291.70	92.60	17.30	1099.10	459.30	0.00

(1) Regulation (EEC) No. 4028/86

(2) Not included in the financing plan

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TABLE 2.1 COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS SCHEDULED FOR 31.12.1989 - IMPS FOR FRANCE

(Ecu Million)

IMP	COMMITMENTS						PAYMENTS					
	ARTICLE	EAGGF	ERDF	SOCIAL	FISHERIES	TOTAL	ARTICLE	EAGGF	ERDF	SOCIAL	FISHERIES	TOTAL
	551			FUND	(1)		551			FUND	(1)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
* 1 AQUITAINE	27.97	9.99	35.02	13.36	1.69	88.03	15.69	5.07	19.33	0.33	0.99	49.41
* 2 MIDI-PYRENEES	26.18	17.97	20.70	14.97	0.00	87.90	17.98	12.44	20.84	10.27	0.00	61.53
* 3 LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	37.94	16.83	43.14	19.12	0.86	117.89	20.92	9.76	23.90	11.91	0.45	66.94
* 4 PROVENCE ALPES COTE D'AZUR	49.01	25.54	0.00	15.45	1.46	91.46	31.81	19.62	0.00	11.05	0.81	64.09
* 5 CORSE	10.65	11.39	25.33	3.30	0.68	51.35	5.02	8.12	14.73	1.70	0.35	30.72
* 6 DROME	11.51	3.34	0.00	2.89	0.00	17.74	6.50	2.48	0.00	1.89	0.00	10.87
* 7 ARDECHE	6.75	2.52	4.43	2.57	0.00	16.27	3.57	1.70	2.35	1.79	0.00	9.41
TOTAL	170.01	87.58	136.70	71.66	4.69	470.64	102.29	59.19	81.15	47.74	2.60	292.97

(1) Regulation (EEC) No 4028/86

TABLE 2.2 COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS SCHEDULED FOR 31.12.1989 - IMPS FOR GREECE

(Ecu Million)

IMP	COMMITMENTS						PAYMENTS					
	ARTICLE 551	EAGGF	ERDF	SOCIAL FUND	FISHERIES (1)	TOTAL	ARTICLE 551	EAGGF	ERDF	SOCIAL FUND	FISHERIES (1)	TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
* 1 CRETE	59.82	26.81	63.40	1.49	0.14	151.66	30.01	26.81	24.72	0.74	0.07	82.35
* 2 GRECE OUEST ET PELOPONESE	47.94	24.16	81.19	8.23	0.00	161.52	23.69	24.16	59.16	6.11	0.00	113.12
* 3 GRECE DU NORD	77.42	45.58	98.90	13.74	0.00	235.64	65.43	45.58	71.36	9.77	0.00	192.14
* 4 GRECE DE L'EST ET CENTRALE	34.38	17.46	72.60	6.46	0.00	130.90	25.57	17.46	55.82	5.54	0.00	105.39
* 5 ATTIQUE	105.06	1.58	0.53	9.57	0.11	116.85	62.48	1.58	0.35	6.95	0.00	71.36
* 6 ILES DE LA MER EGEE	32.43	5.64	69.96	1.49	0.00	109.52	21.61	5.64	53.16	1.07	0.00	81.48
* 7 TECHNOLOGIES DE L'INFORMATION	31.67	0.00	12.33	3.93	0.00	47.93	16.57	0.00	5.85	1.30	0.00	23.72
TOTAL	388.72	121.23	398.91	44.91	0.25	954.02	245.36	121.23	271.42	31.43	0.07	669.56

(1) Regulation (EEC) 4028/86

TABLE 2.3 COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS SCHEDULED FOR 31.12.1989 - IMPS FOR ITALY

(Ecu Million)

IMP	COMMITMENTS						PAYMENTS					
	ARTICLE	EAGGF	ERDF	SOCIAL	FISHERIES	TOTAL	ARTICLE	EAGGF	ERDF	SOCIAL	FISHERIES	TOTAL
	551			FUND	(1)		551			FUND	(1)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
+ 1 UMBRIA	16.31	12.40	0.00	3.26	0.00	32.05	8.16	8.98	0.00	2.00	0.00	19.22
+ 2 TOSCANA	9.86	20.82	0.00	1.99	0.00	32.67	4.93	14.98	0.00	1.63	0.00	21.54
+ 3 LIGURIA	14.54	6.81	0.00	1.87	0.00	23.22	7.27	3.91	0.00	0.93	0.00	12.11
+ 4 EMILIA ROMAGNA	13.35	11.65	0.00	3.59	0.00	28.59	6.67	6.72	0.00	2.52	0.00	15.91
+ 5 MARCHE	12.69	8.69	0.00	3.09	0.00	24.47	6.34	5.33	0.00	1.88	0.00	13.55
+ 6 LAGUNES NORD ADRIATIQUE	7.97	3.00	0.00	0.72	2.07	13.76	3.99	0.97	0.00	0.38	0.66	6.00
+ 7 LAZIO	9.24	3.02	6.93	1.16	0.00	20.35	4.97	1.54	3.47	0.58	0.00	10.56
+ 8 ABRUZZO	5.26	6.60	13.85	2.12	0.00	27.84	2.63	4.39	8.18	1.38	0.00	16.58
+ 9 MOLISE	2.45	8.36	9.35	3.79	0.00	23.95	2.55	5.58	6.18	2.47	0.00	16.78
+10 PUGLIA	7.51	6.34	23.16	2.40	1.00	40.41	3.76	1.51	11.46	1.20	0.39	18.32
+11 CAMPANIA	3.39	6.62	11.04	1.11	0.00	22.16	1.69	1.83	4.45	0.55	0.00	8.52
+12 BASILICATA	6.36	7.25	16.11	1.68	0.00	31.40	3.18	4.98	9.13	1.02	0.00	18.31
+13 CALABRIA	11.80	5.80	15.41	3.60	1.44	38.13	5.94	1.54	8.14	1.80	0.22	17.64
+14 SICILIA	11.47	11.40	11.89	3.20	0.79	38.75	5.73	3.60	5.39	1.60	0.24	16.56
+15 SARDEGNA	5.14	8.82	7.24	2.65	0.00	23.85	2.57	4.17	3.56	1.33	0.00	11.63
TOTAL	137.42	127.66	114.99	36.23	5.30	421.60	70.38	70.03	59.96	21.35	1.51	223.23

(1) Regulation (EEC) 4028/86

TABLE 3.1 COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS IMPLEMENTED - SITUATION AT 31.12.1989 - IMPS FOR FRANCE

(Ecu Million)

IMP	COMMITMENTS						PAYMENTS					
	ARTICLE	EAGGF	ERDF	SOCIAL FUND	FISHERIES	TOTAL	ARTICLE	EAGGF	ERDF	SOCIAL FUND	FISHERIES	TOTAL
	551				(1)		551				(1)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 AQUITAINE	27.80	5.23	34.92	17.66	0.55	86.24	17.33	1.13	22.99	11.52	0.39	53.36
2 MIDI-PYRNEES	26.07	14.78	28.61	17.63	0.00	87.09	11.64	4.87	17.54	9.75	0.00	43.80
3 LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	37.98	15.55	42.57	27.73	0.88	124.71	21.24	8.40	29.01	14.80	0.13	73.58
4 PROVENCE ALPES COTE D'AZUR	48.96	17.65	0.00	15.41	0.70	82.72	33.75	5.56	0.00	8.76	0.09	48.16
5 CORSE	10.70	4.85	25.29	3.32	0.27	44.43	7.12	1.18	17.30	2.19	0.05	27.84
6 DROME	11.45	2.56	0.00	2.82	0.00	16.83	7.03	0.90	0.00	1.51	0.00	9.44
7 ARDECHE	6.79	2.14	4.45	2.55	0.00	15.93	3.84	1.08	1.93	1.50	0.00	8.35
TOTAL	169.83	62.76	135.84	87.12	2.40	457.95	101.95	23.12	88.77	50.03	0.65	264.53

(1) Regulation (EEC) 4028/86

TABLE 3.2 COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS IMPLEMENTED: SITUATION AT 31.12.1989 - IMPS FOR GREECE

(Ecu Million)

IMP	COMMITMENTS						PAYMENTS					
	ARTICLE	EAGGF	ERDF	SOCIAL	FISHERIES	TOTAL	ARTICLE	EAGGF	ERDF	SOCIAL	FISHERIES	TOTAL
	551			FUND	(1)		551			FUND	(1)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 CRETE	59.82	20.08	63.40	1.39	0.00	144.69	45.73	15.01	45.17	0.00	0.00	106.71
2 GRECE OUEST ET PELOPONESE	47.94	15.89	81.19	7.75	0.48	153.25	27.33	15.02	55.55	4.53	0.00	102.43
3 GRECE DU NORD	77.42	46.48	98.90	12.26	0.00	235.06	38.52	46.45	62.89	8.40	0.00	156.26
4 GRECE DE L'EST ET CENTRALE	34.30	12.15	71.89	5.22	0.00	123.64	15.50	12.15	35.12	3.46	0.00	66.23
5 ATTIQUE	72.27	1.53	0.00	13.27	0.00	87.07	51.58	1.53	0.00	8.92	0.00	62.03
6 ILES DE LA MER EGEE	31.16	4.07	69.96	1.81	0.00	107.80	13.43	4.87	48.86	1.04	0.00	68.20
7 TECHNOLOGIES DE L'INFORMATION	24.53	0.00	8.79	5.73	0.00	39.05	14.91	0.00	7.32	3.17	0.00	25.40
TOTAL	347.52	101.00	394.13	47.43	0.48	890.56	207.00	95.03	254.91	30.32	0.00	587.26

(1) Regulation (EEC) 4028/86

TABLE 3.3 COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS IMPLEMENTED: SITUATION AT 31.12.1989 - IMPS FOR ITALY

(Ecu Million)

IMP	COMMITMENTS						PAYMENTS					
	ARTICLE 551	EAGGF	ERDF	SOCIAL FUND	FISHERIES (1)	TOTAL	ARTICLE 551	EAGGF	ERDF	SOCIAL FUND	FISHERIES (1)	TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
+ 1 UMBRIA	6.73	8.23	0.00	3.26	0.00	18.22	3.36	3.65	0.00	1.59	0.00	8.60
+ 2 TOSCANA	9.06	21.26	0.00	3.98	0.00	35.10	4.93	12.09	0.00	1.99	0.00	19.81
+ 3 LIGURIA	5.60	2.84	0.00	1.67	0.00	10.19	2.77	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.00	3.61
+ 4 EMILIA ROMAGNA	13.35	10.17	0.00	6.19	0.00	29.71	6.46	6.83	0.00	3.17	0.00	16.46
+ 5 MARCHE	4.05	3.14	0.00	3.20	0.00	10.39	2.01	0.46	0.00	1.60	0.00	4.07
+ 6 LAGUNES NORD ADRIATIQUE	1.93	0.00	0.00	1.39	1.33	4.65	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	1.67
+ 7 LAZIO	3.42	1.25	0.09	0.99	0.00	5.75	1.71	0.13	0.00	0.49	0.00	2.33
+ 8 ABRUZZO	2.81	2.49	6.58	2.41	0.00	14.29	1.40	1.10	2.63	1.20	0.00	6.33
+ 9 MOLISE	2.45	5.05	5.24	2.61	0.00	15.35	1.22	3.25	2.78	1.30	0.00	8.55
+ 10 PUGLIA	1.28	0.00	5.49	0.74	0.00	7.51	0.64	0.00	2.19	0.37	0.00	3.20
+ 11 CAMPANIA	0.20	0.00	0.08	1.23	0.00	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.61
+ 12 BASILICATA	2.04	2.30	6.71	3.30	0.00	14.35	1.02	0.00	2.68	1.65	0.00	5.35
+ 13 CALABRIA	4.26	0.00	4.93	2.52	0.00	11.71	2.13	0.00	1.97	1.26	0.00	5.36
+ 14 SICILIA	3.15	0.00	1.59	4.98	0.00	9.72	1.58	0.00	0.63	2.49	0.00	4.70
+ 15 SARDEGNA	1.17	3.22	1.67	2.75	0.00	8.81	0.59	0.66	0.00	1.37	0.00	2.62
TOTAL	62.46	59.95	32.38	41.22	1.33	197.34	30.79	28.97	12.88	20.63	0.00	93.27

(1) Regulation (EEC) 4028/86

TABLE 4.1: REALISATION RATE (ACTUAL COMMITMENTS IN RELATION TO PLANNED COMMITMENTS) AND PAYMENT RATE (ACTUAL PAYMENTS IN RELATION TO COMMITMENTS)

COMPARISON OF TABLES 2 AND 3 - SITUATION AT 31.12.1989 - IMPS FOR FRANCE

IMP	COMMITMENTS (2)						PAYMENTS (3)					
	ARTICLE 551	EAGGF	ERDF	SOCIAL FUND	FISHERIES (1)	TOTAL	ARTICLE 551	EAGGF	ERDF	SOCIAL FUND	FISHERIES (1)	TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 AQUITAINE	100.00	52.35	100.00	132.19	32.54	97.96	62.16	21.61	65.84	65.23	70.91	61.87
2 MIDI-PYRENEES	100.00	82.25	100.00	118.32	0.00	99.08	44.65	32.91	61.31	55.30	0.00	50.29
3 LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	100.00	92.39	100.00	145.03	102.33	105.79	55.92	54.02	68.15	53.37	14.77	59.00
4 PROVENCE ALPES COTE D'AZUR	100.00	69.11	NA	100.00	47.95	90.44	68.93	336.97	NA	56.85	12.86	58.22
5 CORSE	100.00	42.58	100.00	100.00	39.71	86.52	66.54	24.33	68.41	65.96	18.52	62.56
6 DROME	100.00	76.65	NA	97.58	0.00	94.87	61.40	35.16	NA	53.55	0.00	56.09
7 ARDECHE	100.00	84.92	100.00	100.00	0.00	97.91	56.55	50.47	43.37	58.82	0.00	52.42
TOTAL	100.00	71.66	100.00	121.57	51.17	97.30	60.03	36.93	65.35	57.43	27.50	57.76

(1) Regulation (EEC) No 4028/86

(2) As a percentage of estimated commitments

(3) As a percentage of actual commitments

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TABLE 4.2: REALISATION RATE (ACTUAL COMMITMENTS IN RELATION TO PLANNED COMMITMENTS) AND PAYMENT RATE (ACTUAL PAYMENTS IN RELATION TO COMMITMENTS)

COMPARISON OF TABLES 2 AND 3 - SITUATION AT 31.12.1989 - IMPS FOR GREECE

IMP	COMMITMENTS (2)						PAYMENTS (3)					
	ARTICLE	EAGGF	ERDF	SOCIAL FUND	FISHERIES (1)	TOTAL	ARTICLE	EAGGF	ERDF	SOCIAL FUND	FISHERIES (1)	TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 CRETE	100.00	74.90	100.00	93.29	0.00	95.40	76.45	74.75	71.25	57.55	0.00	73.75
2 GRECE OUEST ET PELOPONESE	100.00	65.77	100.00	94.17	0.00	94.88	57.01	94.52	68.42	60.40	0.00	66.84
3 GRECE DU NORD	100.00	101.97	100.00	89.23	0.00	99.75	49.75	97.78	63.59	68.52	0.00	66.48
4 GRECE DE L'EST ET CENTRALE	100.00	69.59	100.00	80.80	0.00	94.45	45.08	100.00	43.05	66.28	0.00	53.57
5 ATTIQUE	68.53	96.84	0.00	138.66	0.00	74.51	71.37	100.00	0.00	67.22	0.00	71.24
6 ILES DE LA MER EGEE	96.08	86.35	100.00	121.40	0.00	98.43	43.10	100.00	69.84	57.46	0.00	63.27
7 TECHNOLOGIES DE L'INFORMATION	77.46	NA	72.10	145.80	0.00	01.47	60.78	NA	23.28	55.32	0.00	65.04
TOTAL	69.40	83.31	98.80	105.61	0.00	93.35	59.56	94.09	64.68	63.93	0.00	65.94

(1) Regulation (EEC) No 4028/86

(2) As a percentage of estimated commitments

(3) As a percentage of actual commitments

TABLE 4.3: REALISATION RATE (ACTUAL COMMITMENTS IN RELATION TO PLANNED COMMITMENTS) AND PAYMENT RATE (ACTUAL PAYMENTS IN RELATION TO COMMITMENTS)

COMPARISON OF TABLES 2 AND 3 - SITUATION AT 31.12.1989 - IMPS FOR ITALY

IMP	COMMITMENTS (2)						PAYMENTS (3)					
	ARTICLE	EAGGF	ERDF	SOCIAL FUND	FISHERIES (1)	TOTAL	ARTICLE	EAGGF	ERDF	SOCIAL FUND	FISHERIES (1)	TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 UMBRIA	41.26	65.95	NA	100.00	0.00	56.85	49.93	44.35	NA	49.77	0.00	47.20
2 TOSCANA	100.00	102.11	NA	200.00	0.00	107.44	50.00	60.63	NA	50.00	0.00	56.44
3 LIGURIA	39.06	41.70	NA	89.30	0.00	43.88	40.77	0.00	NA	50.30	0.00	35.43
4 EMILIA ROMAGNA	100.00	87.30	NA	172.42	0.00	103.92	40.39	67.16	NA	51.21	0.00	55.40
5 MARCHE	31.91	36.13	NA	103.56	0.00	42.46	49.63	14.65	NA	50.00	0.00	39.17
6 LAGUNES NORD ADRIATIQUE	198.97	0.00	NA	193.06	64.25	33.79	50.26	0.00	NA	50.36	0.00	35.91
7 LAZIO	37.01	41.39	1.30	85.34	9.00	28.26	50.00	10.40	0.00	49.49	0.00	40.52
8 ABRUZZO	53.42	37.73	47.47	113.68	0.00	51.33	47.82	44.10	39.97	49.79	0.00	44.30
9 MOLISE	100.00	60.41	56.04	60.87	0.00	64.09	49.80	64.36	53.05	49.01	0.00	55.70
10 PUGLIA	17.04	0.00	23.70	30.83	0.00	18.50	50.00	0.00	39.89	50.00	0.00	42.61
11 CAMPANIA	8.26	0.00	0.72	110.81	0.00	7.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.59	0.00	38.36
12 BASILICATA	32.00	31.72	41.65	196.43	0.00	45.70	50.00	0.00	39.94	50.00	0.00	37.20
13 CALABRIA	35.86	0.00	31.99	70.00	0.00	30.71	50.00	0.00	39.96	50.00	0.00	45.77
14 SICILIA	27.46	0.00	13.37	155.63	0.00	25.00	50.16	0.00	39.62	50.00	0.00	48.35
15 SARDEGNA	22.76	36.51	23.07	103.77	0.00	36.94	50.43	0.20	0.00	49.82	0.00	29.74
TOTAL	45.45	46.96	20.16	113.77	25.09	46.81	49.47	40.21	39.70	50.05	0.00	47.26

- (1) Regulation (EEC) No 4028/86
(2) As a percentage of estimated commitments
(3) As a percentage of actual commitments

BUDGETARY TAKE-UP

IMP AGGREGATE 1986-1989

ECU X1000

TABLE 5 (based on up-to-date data)

	ERDF		EAGGF		ESF		FISHERIES		551		TOTALS	
	Commitment	Payment	Commitment	Payment	Commitment	Payment	Commitment	Payment	Commitment	Payment	Commitment	Payment
GRECE												
1 ATTIKI	0	0	1534	1534	13270	8920	0	0	72270	51585	87074	62039 - 0.712
2 CRETE	63399	45169	20085	15011	1388	804	0	0	59818	45733	144690	106717 - 0.737
3 CENTRE-ES	71895	35118	12155	12155	5219	3461	0	0	34377	15508	123646	66242 - 0.535
4 NORD	98904	62891	46480	46446	12255	8398	0	0	77418	38518	235057	156253 + 0.664
5 SOUTHWEST PEL.	81192	55547	15891	15016	7753	4533	477	0	47943	27330	153256	102426 + 0.668
6 GEE	69956	48856	4867	4867	1811	1038	0	0	31165	13430	107799	68191 + 0.632
7 INFORMAT	8788	7320	0	0	5732	3173	0	0	24530	14908	39050	25401 + 0.650
TOTAL	394134	254901	101012	95029	47428	30327	477	0	347521	207012	890572	587269 + 0.659
FRANCE												
1 AQUITAINE	34924	22994	5160	1130	17662	11524	617	393	27880	17327	86243	53368 + 0.618
2 ARDECHE	4451	1928	2144	1083	2548	1503	0	0	6790	3845	15933	8359 + 0.524
3 CORSE	25286	17302	4763	1175	3317	2186	273	53	10700	7123	44339	27839 + 0.627
4 DROME	0	0	2557	897	2822	1508	0	0	11450	7025	16829	9430 + 0.560
5 LANGUEDOC	42574	29014	15381	8399	27732	14801	1058	130	37980	21240	124725	73584 + 0.589
6 MIDI PYR.	28608	17541	14783	4877	17631	9747	0	0	26070	11637	87092	43802 + 0.502
7 PACA	0	0	17239	5558	15407	8764	1110	95	48960	33752	82716	48169 + 0.582
TOTAL	135843	88779	62027	23119	87119	50033	3058	671	169830	101949	457877	264551 + 0.577
ITALIE												
1 ABRUZZI	6580	2632	2491	1102	2408	1204	0	0	2806	1403	14295	6341 + 0.443
2 AQUACULTU	0	0	0	0	1391	695	1329	0	1933	966	4653	1661 + 0.356
3 BASILIC	6706	2682	2333	0	3304	1652	0	0	2045	1023	14388	5357 + 0.372
4 CALABRIA	4933	1973	0	0	2520	1260	0	0	4264	2132	11717	5365 + 0.457
5 CAMPANIA	80	0	0	0	1227	614	0	0	284	0	1591	614 + 0.385
6 EMILIA ROM	0	0	10174	6828	6194	3170	0	0	13347	6462	29715	16460 + 0.553
7 LAZIO	92	0	1255	129	980	494	0	0	3418	1709	5753	2332 + 0.405
8 LIGURIA	0	0	2842	0	1674	837	0	0	5683	2772	10199	3609 + 0.353
9 MARCHE	0	0	3145	458	3205	1602	0	0	4048	2008	10398	4068 + 0.391
10 MOLISE	5238	2782	5051	3252	2612	1306	0	0	2448	1224	15349	8564 + 0.557
11 PUGLIA	5486	2194	0	0	741	371	0	0	1279	639	7506	3204 + 0.426
12 SARDEGNA	1665	0	2119	660	2752	1375	1099	0	1173	587	8608	2622 + 0.297
13 SICILIA	1586	634	0	0	4982	2491	0	0	3151	1575	9719	4700 + 0.483
14 TOSCANA	0	0	21264	12889	3985	1992	0	0	9859	4930	35108	19811 + 0.564
15 UMBRIA	0	0	8230	3651	3265	1597	0	0	6728	3364	18223	8602 + 0.472
TOTAL	32366	12897	58904	28969	41248	20650	2428	0	62466	30794	197412	93310 + 0.472
TOTALS	562343	356577	221943	147117	175795	101010	5963	671	579817	339755	1545861	945130 + 0.611

BUDGETARY TAKE-UP

ARTICLE 551 IN THE IMPS

	1986	1986	1987	1987	1988	1988	1989	1989	AGGREGATE	AGGREGATE	
	Commitment	Payment	Commitment	Payment	Commitment	Payment	Commitment	Payment	Commitment	Payment	
GRECE											
+ 1 ATTIKI	0	0	30900000	15450000	41370000	21592260	0	14542740	72270000	51565000	-0.713
+ 2 CRETE	15472000	7603500	19252000	16890500	10000000	4909500	15094000	16329959	59818000	45233459	-0.764
+ 3 CENTRE ES	0	0	8384980	4192490	14270880	11315390	11721140	0	34377000	15507880	+0.451
+ 4 NORD	0	0	22943000	11455885	31120000	26982485	23355000	79545	72418000	36517915	-0.497
+ 5 OUEST PEL	0	0	16387000	8166800	22351000	13012035	9205000	6150800	47943000	27329635	-0.570
+ 6 EGEE	0	0	11900000	5595000	13366000	7835500	6607000	0	31165000	12405000	-0.430
+ 7 INFORMATI	0	0	5285600	2642800	19244000	10358600	0	1906200	24529600	14907600	+0.607
TOTAL	15472000	7603500	114342580	64393475	151723600	96005770	65982140	39009244	347520600	207011989	-0.593
FRANCE											
+ 1 AQUITAINE	0	0	13960000	7795000	9560000	4340000	4360000	5191900	27830000	17326900	+0.621
+ 2 ARDECHE	0	0	2650000	1530000	2390000	1195000	1750000	1120000	6790000	3945000	-0.566
+ 3 CORSE	0	0	4330000	2470000	4730000	2255000	1640000	2398140	10700000	7123140	-0.665
+ 4 DROME	0	0	5400000	3450000	3250000	3575000	2800000	0	11450000	7025000	-0.613
+ 5 LANGUEDOC	0	0	14720000	9200000	13620000	6740000	9640000	5300000	37980000	21240000	+0.559
+ 6 MIDI PYR	0	0	12050000	5500000	8250000	5680000	5770000	456535	26070000	11636535	+0.446
+ 7 PACA	0	0	19650000	9590000	18510000	10705000	10800000	13456959	48760000	33751959	+0.689
TOTAL	0	0	72760000	39535000	60310000	34490000	36760000	27923535	169830000	101948535	+0.600
ITALIE											
+ 1 ABRUZZI	0	0	0	0	2806190	1403095	0	0	2806190	1403095	+0.5
+ 2 AQACULTU	0	0	0	0	1933000	966500	0	0	1933000	966500	+0.5
+ 3 BASILICAT	0	0	0	0	2045350	0	0	1022675	2045350	1022675	+0.5
+ 4 CALABRIA	0	0	0	0	4264000	0	0	2132000	4264000	2132000	+0.5
+ 5 CAMPANIA	0	0	0	0	284000	0	0	0	284000	0	0
+ 6 EMILIA ROM	0	0	0	0	5135000	2461500	8212000	4000000	13347000	6461500	+0.484
+ 7 LAZIO	0	0	0	0	3418000	1709000	0	0	3418000	1709000	+0.5
+ 8 LIGURIA	0	0	0	0	5683000	0	0	2771500	5683000	2771500	+0.487
+ 9 MARCHE	0	0	0	0	4047880	2008440	0	0	4047880	2008440	+0.496
+10 MOLISE	0	0	433000	0	2015000	1224000	0	0	2448000	1224000	+0.5
+11 PUGLIA	0	0	0	0	1279000	0	0	639500	1279000	639500	+0.5
+12 SARDEGNA	0	0	0	0	1173000	0	0	586500	1173000	586500	+0.5
+13 SICILIA	0	0	0	0	3151000	0	0	1575500	3151000	1575500	+0.5
+14 TOSCANA	0	0	0	0	9859000	4929500	0	0	9859000	4929500	+0.5
+15 UMBRIA	0	0	0	0	6727800	3363900	0	0	6727800	3363900	+0.5
TOTAL	0	0	433000	0	53821220	18065935	8212000	12727675	62466220	30793610	+0.492
TOTALS	15472000	7603500	187535580	103928475	265855100	148561705	110954140	79660454	579816820	339754134	+0.585

BUDGETARY TAKE-UP

ERDF IN THE IMPS

	1986	1986	1987	1987	1988	1988	1989	1989	AGGREGATE	AGGREGATE
	Commit- ment	Pay- ment	Commit- ment	Pay- ment	Commit- ment	Pay- ment	Commit- ment	Pay- ment	Commit- ment	Pay- ment
GRECE										
+ 1 ATTIKI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+ 2 CRETE	17582600	7033040	13850000	7033040	0	15880000	25966000	15221600	62398600	45168680 +0.712
+ 3 CENTRE ES	0	0	9347960	3739184	25769930	24355128	36777110	7031536	71895000	35117848 +0.488
+ 4 NORD	0	0	28769600	22967680	42727000	17090800	27467400	22822770	98904000	62891200 +0.635
+ 5 OUEST PEL	0	0	25910340	20728272	37046000	14818400	18235660	2000468	81192000	55547140 +0.684
+ 6 EGEE	0	0	9519290	7615432	19005000	7602000	41431712	33632559	69956002	48856290 -0.698
+ 7 INFORMATI	0	0	1437200	1151360	7350700	3228120	0	2940280	8787900	7319760 -0.832
TOTAL	17582600	7033040	94774390	63234968	131898630	82974448	149877802	101669462	394133502	254900918 +0.646
FRANCE										
+ 1 AQUITAINE	0	0	12120000	4848000	13580000	10758000	9224000	7366000	34924000	22994000 +0.658
+ 2 ARDECHE	0	0	1350000	540000	1970000	1388000	1131000	0	4451000	1928000 +0.433
+ 3 CORSE	0	0	10670000	4268000	0	4594000	14616000	8440000	25286000	17302000 -0.684
+ 4 DROME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 +0
+ 5 LANGUEDOC	0	0	15710000	6284000	16630000	13364000	10234000	9366000	42574000	29014000 -0.681
+ 6 MIDI PYR	0	0	12630000	5052000	566000	6464800	15412000	6024000	28608000	17540800 -0.613
+ 7 PACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 +0
TOTAL	0	0	52480000	20992000	32746000	36568800	50617000	31218000	135843000	88778800 +0.653
ITALIE										
+ 1 ABRUZZI	0	0	0	0	6580370	2632148	0	0	6580370	2632148 +0.4
+ 2 AQACULTU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 +0
+ 3 BASILICAT	0	0	0	0	6704000	0	0	7692400	6706000	2682400 +0.4
+ 4 CALABRIA	0	0	0	0	4933000	0	0	1973200	4933000	1973200 +0.4
+ 5 CAMPANIA	0	0	0	0	80000	0	0	0	80000	0 +0
+ 6 EMILIA RO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 +0
+ 7 LAZIO	0	0	0	0	92000	0	0	0	92000	0 +0
+ 8 LIGURIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 +0
+ 9 MARCHE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 +0
+ 10 MOLISE	0	0	1718000	0	0	0	3520000	2782400	5238000	2782400 +0.531
+ 11 PUGLIA	0	0	0	0	5486000	0	0	2194400	5486000	2194400 +0.4
+ 12 SARDEGNA	0	0	0	0	1665000	0	0	0	1665000	0 +0
+ 13 SICILIA	0	0	0	0	1586000	0	0	634400	1586000	634400 +0.4
+ 14 TOSCANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 +0
+ 15 UMBRIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 +0
TOTAL	0	0	1718000	0	27128370	2632148	3520000	10266800	32366370	12898948 +0.634
TOTALS	17582600	7033040	148972390	84226968	191773000	122175396	204014882	143113262	562342872	356578666 +0.634

BUDGETARY TAKE-UP

EAGGF IN THE IMPS

	1986	1986	1987	1987	1988	1988	1989	1989	AGGREGATE	AGGREGATE	
	Commit- ment	Pay- ment	Commit- ment	Pay- ment	Commit- ment	Pay- ment	Commit- ment	Pay- ment	Commit- ment	Pay- ment	
+ GRECE											
+ 1 ATTIKI	0	0	0	0	1080946	1080946	453136	453136	1534082	1534082	1
+ 2 CRETE	0	0	10544581	4643843	3608823	3608823	5931944	6757706	23085346	15012372	+0.747
+ 3 CENTRE ES	0	0	0	0	7685178	7685178	4469460	4469460	12154636	12154636	1
+ 4 NORD	0	0	419493	136796	29360947	2935281	16700389	16773755	46480623	46445632	+0.999
+ 5 OUEST PEL	874549	0	0	0	11150421	11150421	3865958	3865958	15892626	15014579	-0.944
+ 6 EGEE	0	0	0	0	3280554	3280554	1586123	1586123	4866677	4866677	1
+ 7 INFORMATI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
+ TOTAL	874549	0	10964074	4780639	56166869	56341203	33007010	33906138	101012502	95027980	+0.940
+ FRANCE											
+ 1 AQUITAINE	155398	0	1193354	466511	3112842	150072	698165	513721	5159769	1120204	+0.219
+ 2 ARDECHE	0	0	1117137	0	466983	253542	560132	829446	2144252	1082588	+0.505
+ 3 CORSE	0	0	2182102	0	2155574	325789	424929	849337	4762605	1175126	+0.246
+ 4 DROME	0	0	1681288	0	876166	423184	0	474133	2557454	697217	+0.350
+ 5 LANGUEDOC	0	0	6693725	0	4993629	2930963	3693882	5467747	15381226	8398710	+0.546
+ 6 MIDI PYR	0	0	6584012	140192	4575688	815199	3623461	3921421	14783161	4876812	+0.329
+ 7 PACA	0	0	6006830	0	10785370	2546154	447085	3012225	17239285	5558379	+0.322
+ TOTAL	155398	0	25458448	606703	26966252	7444903	9447654	15068030	62027752	23119636	+0.372
+ ITALIE											
+ 1 ABRUZZI	0	0	0	0	0	187492	2491609	914859	2491609	1102351	+0.442
+ 2 AQUACULTU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+ 3 BASILICAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	2333472	0	2333472	0	0
+ 4 CALABRIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+ 5 CAMPANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+ 6 EMILIA RO	0	0	0	0	5171422	3215589	5002445	3612687	10173867	6828276	+0.671
+ 7 LAZIO	0	129465	0	0	0	0	1254577	0	1254577	129465	+0.103
+ 8 LIGURIA	0	0	0	0	1927824	0	914330	0	2842154	0	0
+ 9 MARCHE	0	0	0	0	1117899	0	2026843	457588	3144742	457588	+0.145
+ 10 MOLISE	0	0	164141	0	3902414	1824414	984047	1427303	5050602	3251717	+0.643
+ 11 PUGLIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+ 12 SARDEGNA	0	0	0	660199	1586797	0	532521	0	2119318	1660199	+0.311
+ 13 SICILIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+ 14 TOSCANA	0	0	0	0	13042695	3878155	8220871	9010805	21263566	12888960	+0.606
+ 15 UMBRIA	0	0	0	0	5788792	2086490	2440941	1564421	8229733	3650911	+0.443
+ TOTAL	0	129465	164141	660199	32537843	11192140	26201656	16987663	58903640	28969467	+0.491
+ TOTALS	1029947	129465	36586663	6047541	115670964	74978246	68656320	65961831	221943894	147117083	+0.662

BUDGETARY TAKE-UP

ESF IN THE IMPS

	1986	1986	1987	1987	1988	1988	1989	1989	AGGREGATE	AGGREGATE
	Commit- ment	Pay- ment	Commit- ment	Pay- ment	Commit- ment	Pay- ment	Commit- ment	Pay- ment	Commit- ment	Pay- ment
+ 1 ATTIKI	0	0	4465063	2247349	3583999	1791305	5220681	4881837	3269743	8920491 +0.672
+ 2 CRETE	0	0	413424	206352	150815	75406	823314	521966	387552	803724 +0.579
+ 3 CENTRE ES	0	0	888898	437015	1707076	856225	2623082	2167823	5219056	3461073 +0.663
+ 4 NORD	0	0	1598233	834088	4129363	2376289	6527702	5187677	2255298	8397988 +0.685
+ 5 OUEST PEL	0	0	1103643	542284	3068243	1469378	3580891	2521443	2752777	4533105 +0.584
+ 6 EGEE	0	0	439015	209970	663124	331190	709094	496480	1811233	1037640 +0.572
+ 7 INFORMATI	0	0	640235	320117	1179908	590152	3911517	2263172	5731660	3173441 +0.553
+ TOTAL	0	0	9548511	4797175	14482528	7489945	23396281	18040342	47427320	30327462 +0.639
FRANCE										
+ 1 AQUITAINE	0	0	7032031	3516014	5587855	3301694	5042254	4706775	27662140	11524423 +0.652
+ 2 ARDECHE	0	0	1474909	737448	475627	226536	597085	538576	2547621	1502602 +0.589
+ 3 CORSE	0	0	68529	34263	1634899	822780	1613200	132693	3116538	2185974 +0.659
+ 4 DROME	0	0	457700	228848	1204778	641142	1159783	638480	2821781	1508470 +0.534
+ 5 LANGUEDOC	0	0	13528999	5009088	6292365	3764811	7903219	6026143	27731583	14800842 +0.533
+ 6 PIDI PYR	0	0	1659427	829711	9404136	4915903	6567359	4001754	17630922	9746878 +0.552
+ 7 PACA	0	0	4674387	2405237	5296014	2648004	5437070	3710930	15407471	8764191 +0.568
+ TOTAL	0	0	28895982	12761409	29902104	16320870	28319970	20951101	87118056	50033380 +0.574
ITALIE										
+ 1 ABRUZZI	0	0	0	0	1095380	547690	1313016	656508	2400396	1204198 +0.5
+ 2 AQUACULTU	0	0	0	0	422162	211080	968553	484275	1390715	695355 +0.499
+ 3 BASILICAT	0	0	729443	364721	499640	249820	2074011	1037005	3303094	1651546 +0.499
+ 4 CALABRIA	0	0	0	0	237409	118704	2282827	1141412	2520236	1260116 +0.499
+ 5 CAMPANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1227300	613648	1227300	613648 +0.499
+ 6 EPILIA RQ	0	0	2194323	1097161	2577917	1288939	1421473	783979	6193713	3170079 +0.511
+ 7 LAZIO	0	0	0	0	0	0	988368	494182	988368	494182 +0.499
+ 8 LIGURIA	0	0	33769	16884	0	0	1640364	820294	1674133	837178 +0.500
+ 9 MARCHE	0	0	0	0	1222741	611370	1982290	991144	3205031	1602514 +0.499
+10 MOLISE	0	0	0	0	1428219	714108	1183866	591933	2612085	1306041 +0.499
+11 PUGLIA	0	0	488293	244146	0	0	252955	126477	741248	370623 +0.499
+12 SARDEGNA	0	0	0	0	0	0	2752026	1375009	2752026	1375009 +0.499
+13 SICILIA	0	0	0	0	2670607	1335298	2311663	1155827	4982270	2491125 +0.499
+14 TOSCANA	0	0	0	0	2072972	1036383	1911647	955823	3984619	1992206 +0.499
+15 UMBRIA	0	0	0	0	1615009	761854	1650431	825213	3265440	1587067 +0.486
+ TOTAL	0	0	3445828	1722912	13842056	6875246	23960790	12052729	41248674	20650887 +0.500
+ TOTALS	0	0	41890321	19281496	58226688	30686061	75677041	51044172	175794050	101011729 +0.574

BUDGETARY TAKE-UP

FISHERIES IN THE IMPS

	1986	1986	1987	1987	1988	1988	1989	1989	AGGREGATE	AGGREGATE
	Commit-	Pay-	Commit-	Pay-	Commit-	Pay-	Commit-	Pay-	Commit-	Pay-
	ment	ment	ment	ment	ment	ment	ment	ment	ment	ment
+ GRECE										
+ 1 ATTIKI :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+ 2 CRETE :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+ 3 CENTRE ES :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+ 4 NORD :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+ 5 OUEST PEL :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	477401 :	0 :	477401 :	0 + 0
+ 6 EGEE :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+ 7 INFORMATI :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+ TOTAL :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	477401 :	0 :	477401 :	0 + 0
+ FRANCE										
+ 1 AQUITAINE :	0 :	0 :	515817 :	0 :	67662 :	47878 :	33847 :	344703 :	617326 :	392381 +0.635
+ 2 ARDECHE :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+ 3 CORSE :	0 :	0 :	264567 :	0 :	8828 :	18509 :	0 :	24776 :	273295 :	53285 +0.194
+ 4 DROME :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+ 5 LANGUEDOC :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	961723 :	0 :	96504 :	129467 :	1058227 :	129467 +0.122
+ 6 MIDI PYR :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+ 7 PACA :	0 :	0 :	688149 :	0 :	227978 :	0 :	193442 :	95472 :	1109569 :	95472 +0.086
+ TOTAL :	0 :	0 :	1468533 :	0 :	1266191 :	66387 :	323793 :	604418 :	3058517 :	670805 +0.219
+ ITALIE										
+ 1 ABRUZZO :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+ 2 AQUACULTU :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	328660 :	0 :	328660 :	0 + 0
+ 3 BASILICAT :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+ 4 CALABRIA :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+ 5 CAMPANIA :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+ 6 E?ILIA RO :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+ 7 LAZIO :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+ 8 LIGURIA :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+ 9 MARCHE :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+10 MOLISE :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+11 PUGLIA :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+12 SARDEGNA :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	1099479 :	0 :	1099479 :	0 + 0
+13 SICILIA :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+14 TOSCANA :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+15 UMBRIA :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 + ERR
+ TOTAL :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	2428139 :	0 :	2428139 :	0 + 0
+ TOTALS										
+ TOTALS :	0 :	0 :	1468533 :	0 :	1266191 :	66387 :	3229333 :	604418 :	5964057 :	670805 -0.112

Annex 6

Brief analysis of the second phase of the IMPs for France*
(1989-1992)

I. Aquitaine

Both phases of this IMP comprise six subprogrammes:

- agricultural conversion
- fisheries
- SME and technological development
- tourism
- mountain and hill areas, less-favoured areas
- implementation

Funding details are as follows:

SUBPROGRAMME	1st phase 1986 - 1988		2nd phase 1989 - 1992		Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Agric. conversion	124,09	57,9	149,26	48,6	273,35	52,4
Fisheries	11,24	5,2	18,63	6,1	29,87	5,7
SME and technolog- ical development	27,69	12,9	38,52	12,5	66,21	12,7
Tourism	42,69	19,9	89,85	29,3	132,54	25,4
Mountain + less- favoured areas	8,05	3,8	10,28	3,3	18,33	3,5
Implementation	0,58	0,3	0,43	0,1	1,01	0,2
TOTAL COST	214,34	100,0	306,98	100,0	521,32	100,0
Total public expenditure	158,69	74,0	180,71	58,9	339,40	65,1

* All amounts in tables are in million ecus.

The financing plan is as follows:

SOURCE	1986 - 1988		1989 - 1992		TOTAL	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1. <u>Total expenditure</u>	214,34	100	308,98	100	521,32	100
2. <u>Community budget</u>	69,18	32,3	82,25	26,8	151,43	29,0
ERDF	25,70	12,0	42,30	13,8	68,00	13,0
ESF	10,90	5,1	9,83	3,2	20,73	4,0
EAGGF Guidance	7,64	3,6	9,08	3,0	16,72	3,2
Article 551	23,52	11,0	19,81	6,5	43,33	8,3
Fisheries	1,42	0,7	1,23	0,4	2,65	0,5
3. <u>National sources</u>	145,16	67,7	224,73	73,2	369,89	71,0
Public	89,51	41,8	98,46	32,1	187,97	36,1
Other, including private	55,65	26,0	126,27	41,1	181,92	34,9

The changes mainly concern the "agricultural conversion" subprogramme, some measures having been dropped (timber resource evaluation) and others added (two forestry measures). There has been a significant increase in the volume of resources allocated to "SME and high-tech areas". Under the "tourism" subprogramme the limits of the main focal area have been redefined to correspond more closely to the natural growth of tourism in Aquitaine.

II. Ardèche

Both phases comprise four subprogrammes:

- agriculture;
- industry and crafts;
- tourism;
- implementation.

Funding details are as follows:

SUBPROGRAMME	1st phase 1986 - 1988		2nd phase 1989 - 1992		Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Agriculture	19,08	38,1	23,91	39,3	42,99	38,8
Industry, crafts	11,18	22,3	16,74	27,5	27,92	25,2
Tourism	19,72	39,3	19,94	32,8	39,66	35,8
Implementation	0,15	0,3	0,19	0,3	0,34	0,3
TOTAL COST	50,13	100,0	60,78	100,0	110,91	100,0
Total public expenditure	29,07	57,9	38,48	63,3	67,55	60,9

The financing plan is as follows:

SOURCE	1986 - 1988		1989 - 1992		TOTAL	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1. <u>Total expenditure</u>	50,13	100	60,78	100	110,91	100
2. <u>Community budget</u>	12,06	24,0	14,65	24,1	26,71	24,1
ERDF	3,32	6,6	4,58	7,5	7,90	7,1
ESF	2,01	4,0	2,14	3,5	4,15	3,7
EAGGF Guidance	1,69	3,4	2,04	3,4	3,73	3,4
Article 551	5,04	10,1	5,89	9,7	10,93	9,9
3. <u>National sources</u>	38,06	75,9	46,13	75,9	84,19	75,9
Public	17,01	33,9	23,82	39,2	40,83	36,8
Other, including private	21,05	42,0	22,30	36,7	43,35	39,1

Within the "agriculture" subprogramme, two measures have been dropped ("land restructuring" and "forest roads and access"). The "industry/crafts" subprogramme has concentrated mainly on "start-up facilities" in order to encourage the location and expansion of new firms in Ardèche. Under the "tourism" subprogramme greater emphasis will be given in the second phase to road improvements, in order to facilitate tourist traffic, together with amenities and services in spas and health resorts.

III. Corsica

Both phases comprise five subprogrammes:

- agricultural conversion/ diversification;
- fisheries;
- SME and crafts;
- tourism, environment and access;
- implementation.

Funding details are as follows:

SUBPROGRAMME	1st phase 1986 - 1988		2nd phase 1989 - 1992		Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Agric. conversion	57,19	52,40	44,74	45,05	101,93	48,90
Fisheries	5,52	5,05	3,82	3,84	9,34	4,48
SME and crafts	15,56	14,25	24,20	24,37	39,76	19,07
Tourism, environ- ment and access	30,34	27,80	26,19	26,37	56,53	27,12
Implementation	0,54	0,50	0,36	0,36	0,90	0,43
TOTAL COST	109,15	100	99,30	100	208,45	100
Total public expenditure	85,93	78,73	75,24	75,77	161,17	77,32

The financing plan is as follows:

SOURCE	1986 - 1988		1989 - 1992		TOTAL	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1. Total expenditure	109,15	100	99,30	100	208,45	100
2. Community budget	39,96	36,6	37,18	37,4	77,14	37,0
ERDF	18,97	17,4	14,99	15,1	33,96	16,3
ESF	1,68	1,5	6,33	6,4	8,00	3,8
EAGGF Guidance	9,74	8,9	7,99	8,0	17,73	8,5
Article 551	9,06	8,3	7,25	7,3	16,31	7,8
Fisheries	0,51	0,5	0,62	0,6	1,13	0,5
3. National sources	69,19	63,4	62,12	62,5	131,31	63,0
Public	45,97	42,1	38,05	38,3	84,02	40,3
Other, including private	23,22	21,3	24,06	24,2	47,29	22,7

Unlike the other French IMP areas, Corsica qualifies for specific Community assistance under Objective 1 of the reform of the structural Funds. Under the "agricultural conversion" subprogramme, the measures relating to "rural infrastructure" and "modernization and mechanization of farms" are to be dropped. Under "SME and crafts", no new measures are proposed, but assistance for certain measures has been increased significantly. Under the "tourism, environment and access" subprogramme, some of the measures will receive priority assistance under the Community Support Framework.

IV. Drôme

The two phases comprise four subprogrammes:

- tourism;
- industry and crafts;
- agriculture;
- implementation.

The funding details are as follows:

SUBPROGRAMME	1st phase 1986 - 1988		2nd phase 1989 - 1992		Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Tourism	18,60	36,4	28,85	31,9	47,45	33,5
Industry, crafts	7,64	14,9	25,45	28,1	33,09	23,4
Agriculture	24,74	48,4	35,94	39,7	60,68	42,9
Implementation	0,15	0,3	0,20	0,2	0,35	0,2
TOTAL COST	51,13	100,0	90,44	100,0	141,57	100,0
Total public expenditure	36,81	72,0	58,54	64,7	95,35	67,4

The financing plan is as follows:

SOURCE	1986 - 1988		1989 - 1992		TOTAL	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1. <u>Total expenditure</u>	51,13	100,0	90,44	100,0	141,57	100
2. <u>Community budget</u>	13,40	26,2	19,41	21,5	32,81	23,2
ERDF	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESF	2,12	4,1	2,92	3,2	5,04	3,6
EAGGF Guidance	2,63	5,1	2,84	3,1	5,47	3,9
Article 551	8,65	16,9	13,65	15,1	22,30	15,8
3. <u>National sources</u>	37,73	73,8	71,03	78,5	108,76	76,8
Public	23,41	45,8	39,14	43,3	62,54	44,2
Other, including private	14,32	28,0	31,90	35,3	46,22	32,6

The "tourism" subprogramme has two new measures: "water-based leisure amenities" and "amenities at existing tourist sites". The "industry and crafts" subprogramme has been expanded to give more emphasis to small business modernization and to encourage business start-ups. Measures such as the "intermodal freight terminal" and "enterprise promotion" are still operational. The second phase of the "agriculture" subprogramme constitutes a continuation of the first phase, with no significant changes.

V. Languedoc-Roussillon

Both phases comprise five subprogrammes:

- agriculture and fisheries;
- industry, crafts and advanced services;
- inner areas;
- tourism;
- implementation.

Funding details are as follows:

SUBPROGRAMME	1st phase 1986 - 1988		2nd phase 1989 - 1992		Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Agriculture - fisheries	123,97	48,2	142,84	36,8	266,81	41,4
Industry, crafts, services	73,24	28,5	119,98	30,9	193,22	29,9
Inner areas	34,71	13,5	67,01	17,3	101,72	15,8
Tourism	24,54	9,6	57,91	14,9	82,45	12,8
Implementation	0,44	0,2	0,36	0,1	0,80	0,1
TOTAL COST	256,90	100	388,10	100	645,00	100
Total public expenditure	181,05	70,5	305,20	78,6	486,25	75,4

The financing plan is as follows:

SOURCE	1986 - 1988		1989 - 1992		TOTAL	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1. <u>Total expenditure</u>	256,90	100	388,10	100	645,00	100
2. <u>Community budget</u>	89,73	34,9	109,63	28,2	199,36	30,9
ERDF	32,34	12,5	44,79	11,5	77,13	12,0
ESF	14,53	5,7	18,47	4,8	33,00	5,1
EAGGF Guidance	13,80	5,4	11,16	2,9	24,96	3,9
Fisheries	0,72	0,3	0,63	0,2	1,35	0,2
Article 551	28,34	11,0	34,58	8,9	62,92	9,8
3. <u>National sources</u>	167,17	65,1	278,48	71,8	445,65	69,1
Public	91,32	35,6	195,57	50,4	286,89	44,5
Other, including private	75,85	29,5	82,91	21,4	158,76	24,6

The second phase is seeing more resources being channelled into training measures relating to the "agriculture and fisheries" subprogramme, and the installation of new irrigation networks within the focal areas. The various measures under the "inner areas" subprogramme are intended to maintain farming wherever possible while also developing new employment possibilities, especially in forestry and environment protection. The target is to create about 700 new jobs by 1993. The job creation target under the "tourism" subprogramme is even more ambitious: 1000 new seasonal jobs per year in the context of measures to enhance the assets of the region and to achieve a more balanced distribution of tourist traffic in space and time. The "industry, crafts and advanced services" subprogramme gives priority to three objectives: creating new bases for regional development, supporting industrial development in conjunction with advanced services, and developing new measures to improve the competitiveness and structure of craft enterprises and SMEs.

VI. Midi-Pyrénées

This IMP comprises five subprogrammes in each phase:

- agricultural adjustment, diversification and support;
- industry and new technologies;
- diversification of tourism;
- improvement of communications;
- implementation.

Funding details are as follows:

SUBPROGRAMME	1st phase 1986 - 1988		2nd phase 1989 - 1992		Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Agricultural adjustment, diversification, support	127,02	51,38	185,04	62,19	312,06	57,29
Industry and new technologies	76,28	30,85	42,60	14,32	118,88	21,82
Diversification of tourism	21,30	8,62	29,93	10,06	51,23	9,40
Improvement of communications	22,06	8,92	39,40	13,24	61,46	11,28
Implementation	0,56	0,23	0,56	0,19	1,12	0,21
TOTAL COST	247,22	100	297,53	100	544,75	100
Total public expenditure	149,46	60,45	197,77	66,47	347,23	63,74

The financing plan is as follows:

SOURCE	1986 - 1988		1989 - 1992		TOTAL	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1. <u>Total expenditure</u>	247,22	100	297,53	100	544,75	100
2. <u>Community budget</u>	66,20	26,8	80,19	26,9	146,39	26,9
ERDF	20,94	8,5	26,03	8,7	46,97	8,6
ESF	11,27	4,6	14,69	4,9	25,96	4,8
EAGGF Guidance	13,69	5,5	17,10	5,7	30,79	5,6
Article 551	20,30	8,2	22,37	7,5	42,67	7,8
3. <u>National sources</u>	181,03	73,2	217,34	73,0	398,37	73,1
Public	83,28	33,7	117,58	39,5	200,86	36,9
Other, including private	97,75	39,5	99,76	33,5	197,51	36,2

The second phase has provided an opportunity to boost the importance of the "agricultural adjustment, diversification and support" subprogramme, with more emphasis being placed on measures relating to marketing, land tenure, genetic improvements, stock health and water engineering, particularly with a view to improving the competitiveness of the types of farming most at risk. The "industry, new technologies" subprogramme now includes a new measure to encourage the modernization of small craft enterprises; the other measures have been maintained at a high level given their successful implementation in the first phase. The "diversification of tourism" subprogramme is concerned mainly with two basic measures to develop tourism in Midi-Pyrénées, namely the provision of facilities to upgrade tourist accommodation and skill training. The "improvement of communications" subprogramme has been stepped up, with priority being given to links across the Pyrenees.

VII. Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur

The two phases of this IMP comprise six subprogrammes:

- agricultural adjustment/diversification;
- fisheries and aquaculture;
- forestry, forest products;
- industry, new technologies;
- inner areas;
- implementation.

Funding details are as follows:

SUBPROGRAMME	1st phase 1986 - 1988		2st phase 1989 - 1992		Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Agricultural adjustment/diversification	71,25	23,4	81,77	21,0	153,02	22,1
Fisheries/aquaculture	8,15	2,7	9,24	2,4	17,39	2,5
Forestry, forest products	32,27	10,6	33,65	8,7	65,92	9,5
Industry, new technologies	54,68	18,0	91,24	23,5	145,92	21,1
Inner areas	136,96	45,1	172,29	44,3	309,25	44,6
Implementation	0,58	0,2	0,58	0,1	1,16	0,2
TOTAL COST	303,89	100,0	388,77	100,0	692,66	100,0
Total public expenditure	239,88	78,9	218,11	56,1	457,99	66,1

The financing plan is as follows:

SOURCE	1986 - 1988		1989 - 1992		TOTAL	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1. <u>Total expenditure</u>	303,89	100	388,77	100	692,66	100
2. <u>Community budget</u>	70,08	23,1	79,63	20,5	149,71	21,6
ERDF	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESF	12,15	4,0	13,00	3,3	25,15	3,6
EAGGF Guidance	18,73	6,2	22,33	5,7	41,06	5,9
Article 551	38,16	12,6	42,86	11,0	81,02	11,7
Fisheries	1,04	0,3	1,44	0,4	2,48	0,4
3. <u>National sources</u>	233,81	76,9	309,14	79,5	542,95	78,4
Public	169,80	55,9	138,48	35,6	308,29	44,5
Other, including private	64,01	21,1	170,66	43,9	234,67	33,9

The second phase has confirmed the importance of the "farm investment" measure under the "agricultural adjustment/diversification" subprogramme; the measure accounts for almost 40% of the total cost of the subprogramme. Assistance for rice field levelling has been stepped up, the eligible area being 2 500 hectares per year compared with 900 in the first phase. More than 90% of the appropriations for the "forestry/forest products" subprogramme are being used for "forestry works", grouping six measures originally launched in the first phase. The "high-tech link-ups" still represents the cornerstone of the "industry, new technologies" subprogramme. But emphasis is now being concentrated on efforts to optimize technology transfer facilities and the provision of common services and premises for new businesses. Assistance for the CERFO project is no longer available during the second phase, but a venture capital scheme has been introduced to increase the venture capital availability for small businesses. Under the "inner areas" subprogramme, which qualifies for more than 40% of the IMP appropriation, half the funds are to be spent on "road infrastructure", two measures have been dropped ("business promotion" and "Gap training centre"), and one new measure to eradicate brucellosis in sheep and goats has been launched.

Annex 7

Adjustment of the second phase of the IMPs for Greece

I. Macedonia and Thrace

The main changes to subprogrammes 1 and 2 (agriculture) are:

- additional aid for diversification out of peach-growing (increase in average rate of aid, maintenance of ceiling), in view of its key role in the whole subprogramme and its importance to the CAP;
- more funds for certain accompanying measures to improve agricultural efficiency: support for applied research, agricultural advisors for cooperatives, more emphasis on vocational training with support for the agricultural training centre at Thessaloniki - renovation of infrastructure and equipment, training programmes - and building of an agricultural cooperative training school (measure included in the "infrastructure" subprogramme);
- reduction of the scope of the measure for lowland irrigation because of the withdrawal of a project posing particular problems and other minor amendments;
- cut in the budget for the "rural electrification" measure due, in particular, to the difficulties of physically implementing the measure by 1992;
- increase in funds for forestry measures in inner areas in line with needs and to ensure compliance with implementation schedule.

As regards the "livestock and fisheries" subprogramme:

- the stockfarming measure has been amended with a reduction in the premiums for keeping calves and more funds for genetic improvements;
- the premium for the withdrawal of trawlers has been increased to make the measure more attractive and to meet the withdrawal target laid down in the IMP.

The correction of planning errors in the files on applied research and the upgrading of lagoons slightly increases the cost of these measures but, overall, the cost of the subprogramme should be reduced.

Finally, the fisheries centre in Kavalia has been kept in view of the assurances received regarding the resolution of certain difficulties.

The "industry-energy" subprogramme has undergone the most important changes;

- several of the measures on services for small businesses have been changed to promote exports by companies in the region and to match them more closely to requirements and implementing capacity;
- vocational training measures have been increased.

Apart from the significant increase in appropriations for productive investments, it is proposed that the essential targets of the subprogramme be maintained, subject to adjustments of content in line with needs and implementing capacities.

Under the "tourism" subprogramme, the measure on the development of archeological sites has been scaled down to take account of certain implementing problems. On the other hand, the geographical scope of the measure on "the development of urban sites" will be widened. The measure on "art reproduction workshops" was found to be unrealistic and was abandoned.

In the "infrastructure" subprogramme, the main changes are:

- adjustment of the "road network" measure take account of new priorities;
- the incorporation of two new low-cost measures : the setting up of meteorological stations and the acquisition by the University of Thessaloniki of equipment for research into geothermics, soil pollution and seismic activity.

Planning of the "implementation" subprogramme has been slightly adjusted, to take account of time available and of the need to increase the flow of information to field operators.

Additional funding of ECU 17 million from the structural Funds and Article 551 were considered necessary to cover the above amendments and the increase in support for productive investment. This funding will go mainly to vocational training (including related infrastructure), diversification out of peach-growing, reforestation and services to SMEs.

II. Aegean Islands

In the "improvement of communications" subprogramme, a number of changes have been made:

- extension of the measure to promote the products of local SMEs;
- slight increase in appropriations for the improvement of port and airport infrastructures;
- slight increase in appropriations for the agricultural training centre in Rhodes and the University of the Aegean buildings.

In the "control of expansion of tourism" subprogramme, the measures on the construction of marinas and the development of archeological sites have been cut back because of delays accumulated during the preparatory studies and changes that had to be made to the initial financing plans in order to take account of these delays.

On the other hand, the "sewage system and sewage treatment plant" measure had to be stepped up (in particular for the island of Paros) because of the expanding tourist industry.

Cutbacks on "marinas" and "archeological site development" were also made in the subprogramme to develop tourism in areas not yet saturated. Appropriations for "roads" and "museums", on the other hand, were increased slightly. The principal beneficiary will be the archeological museum of Lesbos now under construction.

In the "agriculture" subprogramme, the following changes have been made:

- slight increase in measures on afforestation, the employment of agricultural counsellors by cooperatives, the development of farm tourism and agricultural training and the development of renewable energy sources;
- slight cut in funds for measures under the veterinary programme, agricultural advisory services and genetic improvement, to take account of the actual situation and demand by farmers;
- the measure for the conversion of olive groves has been abandoned because of the lack of interest and the shortage of water resources for irrigation;
- the measure for the withdrawal of fishing vessels has been made more attractive by increasing the withdrawal premium per vessel whilst maintaining the initial aim;
- finally, the "provision of simple anchorages" measure has been extended in view of its importance for the region.

The above amendments involve an increase of ECU 2.9 million in the Community contribution. The main object is to rebalance the budget of certain measures which are important for the Aegean Islands and were implemented at a rapid pace during the first phase.

III. Central and Eastern Greece

In the "lowland farming" subprogramme, the "irrigation" measure was cut considerably because of delays in the implementation of seven large irrigation projects. The "farm advisory services" measure has also been scaled down in line with a cut in the number of people recruited to implement it.

A new measure concerning renewable energy for the development of horticulture has been added in view of its important development prospects.

Minor readjustments have been made to the "inner areas and islands" subprogramme, in particular:

- development of measures to upgrade accommodation and farm tourism, particularly in inland and mountain areas;
- increase in appropriations for the renovation of the Pylion railway;
- addition of two new measures particularly important for regional development: conversion to fig production, implemented on an experimental basis, and a small integrated programme in the coastal area of Larissa, which has little tourist potential elsewhere. This will permit development of the coastal areas and diversification of the predominantly agricultural economy of Larissa;
- the premium scheme for producers of calves and cows has been scaled up in line with potential take-up and actual demand;
- finally, as in the other IMPs, adjustments were proposed to the "forestry" and "fishing vessel withdrawal" measures to boost current afforestation efforts and to make the second measure more attractive.

Under the "industry and crafts" subprogramme, apart from the "productive investments" measure which was increased, it was decided to:

- scale down the "aerospace industry" measure (development of production of integrated circuits) because of delays in the drafting of preparatory studies;

- extend the measure to promote exports by local companies, in particular by a promotional campaign on the American and Japanese markets.

In the "infrastructure" programme, it was thought appropriate to finance three measures which would be particularly important for the development of the mountain regions:

- building of an institute of rural economy in the mountain area of Evrytania (Karpenissi);
- an integrated development programme for fourteen communes in the mountain area around Lake Plastiras to maintain the population and to improve access;
- completion of the Karpenissi ski centre infrastructure.

The financial impact of these amendments is a drop of about ECU 0.97 million in the Community contribution due mainly to a cutback in the irrigation measure, implementation of which has been seriously delayed.

IV. Western Greece and the Peloponnese

The following changes have been made to the "agriculture" subprogramme:

- extension of the "genetic improvement" measure in view of the interest shown by stockfarmers and agricultural cooperatives;
- substantial cuts in premiums for cows and calves;
- extension of the "tobacco conversion" measure in view of interest shown by producers and the very satisfactory implementation rate in the first three years;
- introduction of a new "soft energy resources" measure for the development of greenhouse production using solar, geothermal and biomass energy.

In the "inner areas and islands" subprogramme, it was decided to:

- cut back the irrigation measure since part of the cost was to be covered under Regulation (EEC) No 1975/82. For the same reason, the measures concerning rural roads, water supplies and rural electrification were also reduced slightly;
- substantially increase the "farm tourism" measure in view of the prospects and of the fact that the administrative difficulties encountered during the start-up phase had been overcome;
- abandon the "craft industry" measure due to the lack of interest shown by the implementing body;
- introduce a measure to develop renewable energy sources (solar power) with a view to expanding out-of-season vegetable production.

In the "fisheries/aquaculture" subprogramme, it was proposed to:

- scale down the "lagoon development" measure because of delays in construction work during the first phase;
- increase funding for the withdrawal of fishing vessels to make it more attractive;
- slightly increase the "provision of simple anchorages" measure in view of the satisfactory implementation so far and the inclusion of two additional anchorages.

Under the "industry and energy" subprogramme, it was agreed to increase funding for the modernization of the energy distribution network to allow its completion. The adjustments involve an increase of around ECU 3.2 million in the Community contribution.