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Tenth annual report (1984)

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Tenth Annual Report (1984)

Document

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by Mr. Grigoris VARFIS,
Member of the Commission of the European Communities, in charge
of regional policy and relations with the European Parliament

**TOWARDS A MORE COORDINATED AND MORE INCISIVE REGIONAL
POLICY**

The adoption of the new ERDF Regulation¹ on 19 June 1984 marks a significant step towards a more coordinated and more incisive regional policy. The new Regulation is the culmination of nearly three years of discussions within the Council, with the Commission having considerably amended its proposal in November 1983 in response to the instructions given to it by the Stuttgart European Council in June 1983 to increase the effectiveness of the Community's structural Funds.

Although the Commission's proposals were not adopted in full, the improved provisions of the new Regulation go a long way towards meeting its main concerns. The new ERDF is designed to contribute to the correction of the principal regional imbalances within the Community by participating in the development and structural adjustment of regions whose development is lagging behind and in the conversion of declining regions. Details of the new provisions are set out later on in this report. The most noteworthy features are greater coordination of Member States' regional policies, the replacement of national quotas by a system of ranges, an increase in aid rates, possibilities of assisting small and medium-sized businesses in the context of measures to exploit the potential for internally generated development of regions, growing use of programme financing and recognition of the integrated development approach. The latter two measures enhance the effectiveness of Community assistance by promoting coherent, multiannual operations and by using the ERDF in co-ordination with the other Community financing instruments along with national and local resources.

It is important to emphasize that all the new avenues which have been opened up will not be effectively used unless all those concerned (the Commission, Member States and regional and local authorities) respond fully to the need for a serious political dialogue.

The new ERDF Regulation will allow the regional and local authorities to participate more actively in drawing up programmes, that is as from the preparation stage and not simply when plans are finalized. For this purpose, the Commission will provide logistical and technical support to national and local authorities requesting it.

In 1985, the Commission pursued four priority regional policy objectives:

¹ J.O. L 169 du 28.6.1984

- emphasizing the regional dimension of the Community's other policies by taking account of the effects which they may have at regional level;
- continuing its efforts to improve the link-up between the measures coming under its own responsibility and those introduced by the Member States;
- making use of the full range of financial support instruments available to promote development measures in the Community's disadvantaged regions;
- increasing the effectiveness of the structural financial instruments, which means greater coordination both of the instruments themselves and of assessment methods.

The findings of the second periodic report on the situation in the regions are disturbing. Regional disparities within the Community have not narrowed in recent years and will widen significantly in the enlarged Community. It is up to the Community institutions, particularly the Commission, in collaboration with the Member States and regional and local authorities, to take effective advantage of the new possibilities provided by the revised ERDF Regulation so as to help in correcting the main regional imbalances within the Community.

NOTICE TO THE READER

A KEY TO SOME ERDF TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Anyone not dealing with the ERDF on a regular basis may be somewhat perplexed by some of the terms and concepts used, such as support measures, specific measures, geographical concentration, integrated operation, structural funds and regional development programmes (RDP).

It was therefore felt that this notice could usefully provide some definitions of the principles underlying the ERDF's day-to-day activities.

- The ERDF, one of the Community's structural Funds², was set up in 1975 to help correct the principal regional imbalances within the Community. ERDF aid is accordingly granted in areas and regions suffering from imbalances resulting in particular from the predominance of agriculture, industrial change and structural under-employment. Such regions are generally the areas covered by national regional aid schemes, these areas being approved by the Commission in accordance with Articles 92 and 94 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community. The ERDF provides assistance by making grants which support and supplement national regional development efforts. It was not until 1979 that the Community began to initiate specific Community regional development measures not directly linked to national regional policy measures.
- What does the ERDF finance? Infrastructure investments: industrial estates, roads, dams, power stations, etc..., and directly productive investment in industrial, craft industry and service activities to create or maintain jobs and assistance in providing firms with access to advice on management and innovation.
- The ERDF makes grants. In the report, the reader will frequently come across references to grant decisions, amounts granted or appropriations committed; these terms are all different aspects of the same thing. Commitment appropriations and payment appropriations are, however, different, which means that the ERDF can make an expenditure commitment one year and make the payments in several instalments in the following years as the project is carried out.
- In 1984, the ERDF was divided into two sections:
 - a. The first section accounts for 95% of the Fund's resources. It covers Community measures in support of regional policy measures adopted by Member States. It used to be known as the "quota" section, because resources were distributed among Member States on the basis of national quotas. However, the relevant Article has not been in force since 1982, and the term "support measures" is used throughout this report instead of "quota" measures.
 - b. The other section is for specific Community regional development measures and can draw on up to 5% of the Fund's resources. This section used to be known as the "non-quota" section, because

² There are two other Community structural Funds: the European Social Fund and the EAGGF Guidance Section

resources were not distributed between Member States on the basis of any predetermined allocation system. The term "specific Community measures" is used throughout this report instead of "non-quota measures". For the specific Community measures, each Member State presents a special implementing programme specifying the nature of the operations to which the Fund may contribute.

- These definitions should assist the general reader in understanding some of the key concepts used in this tenth report on the Fund's activities.
- The Council Regulation establishing a European Regional Development Fund³ provides as follows:
 - a. "Before 1 October each year the Commission shall present a report to the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on the implementation of this Regulation during the preceding year".
 - b. "This report shall also cover the financial management of the Fund and the conclusions drawn by the Commission from the checks made on the Fund's operations".

The obligation to present an annual report is further reinforced, where specific Community measures are concerned, by Article 6 paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Council Regulations instituting such measures.

In keeping with these regulations, the 10th report of the activities of the ERDF relates to the year 1984. For this reason, it does not cover the adoption of the regulation relating to Integrated Mediterranean Programmes, which dates from 27 June 1985, nor to the strengthening of Community structural activities in favour of steel restructuring areas, of which the principle was established by the Commission on 16th July 1985. These aspects will be developed in the 11th report of the activities of the ERDF relating to the year 1985. While waiting for its publication, readers will find it useful to refer to the Commissions periodic publications (monthly bulletins and general reports of activities) to follow the latest changes in these matters.

³ Article 21, paragraphs 1 and 2.

1.1 AN EVENTFUL YEAR FOR EUROPEAN REGIONAL POLICY

1. A turning point in European regional policy was reached in 1984. In June, following a conciliation meeting with Parliament, the Council adopted the new ERDF Regulation which represents an important reform of regional policy as a whole, the ERDF being the only Community instrument set up with the sole and specific purpose of helping to reduce regional imbalances in the Community.

The Fund was set up in 1975, just when the economic crisis was taking hold within the Community. Its resources are too small for it to remedy, on its own, the structural underdevelopment problems of the most disadvantaged regions and the more recent problems of industrial decline in regions which used to be prosperous. The ERDF's annual budget allocation - 2 140 million ECU in 1984, i.e. 7.3% of the Community budget - is equivalent to only 0.08% of the Community's GDP: Even so, ERDF assistance can represent up to 20% and sometimes more of total public and private sector investment in some regions and can therefore be an important element in regional development.

1.1.1 Analysing the situation in the regions

2. In March 1984, the Commission approved the second periodic report on the situation in the regions of the Community in the early 1980s and on their social and economic development since the first oil crisis. The report shows that, during the last ten years, regional disparities in output and productivity have not lessened but remain very substantial. Regional labour market disequilibria are characterized by a relative increase in disparities in unemployment rates. The essential conclusion is that the serious situation of the regions with a development lag has been exacerbated in the present crisis situation, while at the same time new problems are emerging affecting the more industrialised core regions. The most serious problems are often those being experienced in regions on the periphery of the Community (Italian Mezzogiorno, most of the Greek regions, Corsica, Ireland, Northern Ireland and the French Overseas Departments). To these must be added regions in the North and West of the United Kingdom, in central Italy and in Belgium. These regions together have over 50 million inhabitants, nearly one fifth of the Community's total population.

The enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal will virtually double the population of the regions with a per capita GDP of less than 60% of the Community's average GDP. Whereas in 1980 less than 10% of the Community's population (24 million) lived in such less developed regions, the proportion in a Community of Twelve will be 20% (50 million).

3. Regional impact assessment of Community policies is used as the basis for either modifying policy in response to regional needs or devising back-up measures to counteract any harmful effects these policies may have on the regions. On the question of the impact of enlargement, the Commission's second periodic report on the social and economic situation

and development of the regions of the Community included a regional assessment which showed the need for the Community's Mediterranean regions to adapt to the new situation that will be created by enlargement, especially as far as agriculture is concerned.

The report also provides an analysis of the regional effects of the common agricultural policy and a brief analysis of the regional impact of new information technologies. In the light of the latter analysis, the Commission has announced that, within the framework of the reorganized ERDF, a Community programme will be drawn up to develop advanced telecommunications in the disadvantaged regions.

The Commission is also working on a strategy to exploit the potential of new energy resources of the disadvantaged regions which have a high level of energy dependence.

Other studies in progress or completed relate to the regional impact of industrial decline in the Community and of the Community's external trade policy.

1.1.2 Coordinating Member States' regional policies

4. Reducing disparities between the regions requires, amongst other things, the coordination of Member States' regional policies, notably through their regional development programmes. These serve as the reference framework for ERDF assistance and as basic instruments for coordination. On 19 June the Commission delivered an opinion on the second generation regional development programmes (covering the period 1981-85), and stated its intention of conducting with each Member State an annual examination of projects and programmes that could be cofinanced by the Community in line with the priorities drawn up in the framework of the regional development programmes. The importance of such regional policy coordination has been further underscored by the inclusion of a section on coordination in the new ERDF Regulation.

5. The Regional Policy Committee, which is the key forum for regional policy coordination, held four meetings in 1984. The Committee advised the Commission during the preparation of the second periodic report on the social and economic situation and development of the regions and itself adopted a statement on the report; it examined the regional development programmes for France and Italy (Friuli-Venezia Giulia), and discussed the links between the Community's competition policy and national regional aid policies. It also delivered 131 opinions on major infrastructure projects prior to their examination by the ERDF Committee. It elected a new chairman, Mr. S. Miedema, and a new vice-chairman, Mrs. Andreasen.

1.1.3 Providing financial assistance in the regions

6. The Community's most tangible contribution to regional policy is of course the financial assistance it provides, in the form of loans or grants.

Apart from the ERDF, a very large proportion of assistance from the European Social Fund goes to projects located in regions eligible for Regional Fund Assistance.

Most (57%) of European Investment Bank loans go to investment projects situated in less-developed areas or areas with serious problems of industrial decline. Such regions also receive the bulk of ECSC social aid and industrial conversion loans. In 1984 the Commission made available 13

million ECU in interest subsidies on ECSC loans previously granted and decided to grant new loans totalling 293 million ECU, with provision for 50 million ECU in interest subsidies. These operations involve a total of 19 000 jobs. Continuing its activities to promote industrial conversion, the Commission provided assistance in 1984 to facilitate the setting up and extension of business and innovation centres that will provide a full range of services for new and innovatory firms. Drawing on the pilot projects launched in 1983, notably in Liège, the Commission helped to set up eight new centres in industrial conversion regions in 1984 and was instrumental in the establishment of a European association of some 40 centres.

Regional assistance is also provided through the Guidance Section of the EAGGF, loans granted under the New Community Instrument (NCI) and the exceptional Community measure to promote urban renewal in Northern Ireland.

7. So as to achieve greater cohesion between Community and national financial assistance, the Commission has for some time been trying out an integrated development approach. The aim is, through constant dialogue between the local, regional, national and Community authorities, to concentrate and coordinate available financial resources within a given area so as to increase their effectiveness. For this purpose, two integrated operations are currently being tried out in Belfast and Naples. A number of others are being prepared, pointing to wider use of this approach in the years ahead.

8. In 1983 the Commission proposed the introduction of integrated Mediterranean programmes to deal with the problems which enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal would create for certain regions in Italy, southern France and Greece. On 6 September 1984, in the light of the opinions delivered by Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, the Commission amended its proposal for a Regulation instituting the integrated Mediterranean programmes.

On 27 March 1984, the European Council meeting in Brussels reached the following conclusions, confirmed by the Fountainebleau European Council, on this question: "An attempt will be made to coordinate the activities of the various Funds, for example in the form of integrated programmes. With this in mind, integrated Mediterranean programmes will be launched in favour of the southern regions of the present Community so as to be operational in 1985. Designed to be of limited duration such programmes will have as their aim improvement of the economic structures of those regions to enable them to adjust under the best conditions possible to the new situation created by enlargement. They will also cover problems raised in the Greek Memorandum. The financial resources allocated to aid from the Funds, having regard to the IMPs, will be significantly increased in real terms within the limits of financing possibilities".

In view of this agreement, the Council resumed its examination of the Regulation in September, on the basis of the Commission's amended proposal. Its findings were discussed by the European Council in Dublin in December 1984.

Pending adoption of the Integrated Mediterranean programmes, the Commission adopted a number of decisions in December 1984 continuing the pilot projects in preparation for the programmes.

9. As regards specific Community regional development measures under the ERDF, 1984 was an important year with the Council adopting in January six Regulations to back up existing measures and introduce one new measure. In December the Commission adopted four new proposals for Regulations to supplement this second series of measures.

10. The new ERDF Regulation, adopted by the Council on 19 June, enters into force on 1 January 1985. Accordingly, as last year, the Commission had no legal basis for the national quotas, since Article 2 paragraph 3 of

the revised 1975 Regulation, which laid down the quotas, was no longer in force. Acting in its capacity as manager of the Fund, the Commission therefore committed the appropriations available according to the applications submitted by the Member States, accepted after thorough examination. It was guided by the scheme of allocation provisionally authorized by the Council for 1981, and also took account of the future impact of implementation of Article 45 of the new ERDF Regulation. ERDF assistance was concentrated mainly on those regions whose per capita GDP is below the Community average.

2.0 CHAPTER II : AFTER THE FIRST DECADE OF ERDF OPERATIONS, A NEW ERA BEGINS

2.1 REVIEW OF THE FIRST TEN YEARS (1975-1984)

With the entry into force of the new ERDF Regulation on 1 January 1985, the year 1984 marks the end of the first decade of ERDF operations. Those operations are briefly reviewed below.

2.1.1 Increased resources

11. Since 1975, the ERDF has helped to finance almost 26 000 investment projects, of which 19 000 have been infrastructure projects and 6 500 industrial projects. The total number of projects financed in 1984 was 4 400, an increase of 700 on the previous year. The average ERDF grant per project was 450 000 ECU.

Total grant made stands at more than 11 700 million ECU for the period 1975-84 (current prices), equivalent to 14% of the cost of the investment projects assisted (more than 80 000 million ECU).

12. In 1984, the Fund's budget allocation of commitment appropriations was 2 140 million ECU or 7.3% of the Community budget. Part of the 115 million ECU allocated to specific Community measures was transferred at the end of the year to be used for support measures.

In nominal terms, the Fund's allocation in 1984 was 6.5% up on the previous year. With inflation at 5.6%⁴ there was a very slight growth in real terms in the Fund's resources (0.9%).

Table 1 shows just how much the resources available to the ERDF have grown, its budget allocation having increased more than eightfold over ten years.

The total allocation of payment appropriations was fixed at 1 413 million ECU for 1984, of which 100 million ECU was for specific Community measures. The total allocation was 12% up on 1983.

⁴ GDP deflator. Commission departments. Economic forecasts 1984-1985 (January-February 1985)

TABLE 1
ERDF ALLOCATIONS 1975-1984
TOTAL FUNDS

(Mio ECU)

Year	Commitment appropriations			Annual increase (%)	Share in Community budget (%)
	Support measures	Specific measures	TOTAL		
1975	-	-	257.6*	-	4.8
1976	-	-	394.3*	66.6	5.6
1977	-	-	378.5*	0.0	4.9
1978	-	-	581.0	53.5	4.6
1979	900.0	45.0	945.0	62.7	6.1
1980	1 106.8	58.2	1 165.0	23.3	6.7
1981	1 463.0	77.0	1 540.0	32.2	7.3
1982	1 669.0	90.5	1 759.5	14.3	7.6
1983	1 909.5	100.5	2 010.0	14.2	7.6
1984	2 025.0	115.0	2 140.0	6.5	7.3

* 1975: 300 million u.a., 1976: 500 million u.a.
1977: 500 million u.a., converted into ECU at the January 1978 rate.

2.1.2 Analysis of grants by country

13. The analysis of total ERDF grants in the Community over the last ten years shows a very high concentration in five Member States (Italy, the United Kingdom, France, Greece and Ireland), which between them received more than nine tenths of Fund assistance in those ten years. Italy received the largest share (37.7%), with more than 4 400 million ECU. Next came the United Kingdom, with more than 2 800 million ECU (24.1%). These percentages are calculated from the complete figures given in Table 2 and illustrated in Map 1.

14. This ranking, based on absolute amounts of assistance, does not take account of population differences between the ten Member States. A different method of calculation is to relate total Fund grants to the population in the areas eligible for Fund aid in each Member State. Ireland then heads the list with 207 ECU per inhabitant, followed closely by Italy (190 ECU), Greece⁵ (171 ECU), Denmark (165 ECU) and the United Kingdom (133 ECU). The second group, made up of France (73 ECU), the Netherlands (66 ECU), Luxembourg (33 ECU), Belgium (33 ECU) and the Federal Republic of Germany (24 ECU) received well below the Community average of 109 ECU per inhabitant. This method of calculation brings out more clearly the level of intensity of Community assistance in certain countries.

15. As regards the use of ERDF grants by Member States, progress has been achieved in getting Fund resources shown separately in national budgets. Such budgetary transparency makes it easier to apply the principle of additionality. The particularly complex character of additionality must be borne in mind.

⁵ Greece did not become a member of the Community until 1981. Calculating the period 1981-1984, Greece heads the list with 171 ECU per inhabitant ahead of Ireland (142 ECU).

Determining whether, in the various Member States, ERDF resources are in fact combined with national financial resources, supplementing the total budget allocations for regional development, would require an assessment to be made of what the situation would have been without the ERDF resources. The qualitative as well as the quantitative aspects of additionality must also be taken into account, i.e. the knock-on effects of ERDF assistance and the lead which it gives. That being said, however, it may cautiously be affirmed that general additionality applied in all the Member States. Even with strictly limited budgetary resources, the level of support for productive and infrastructure investment seems to be holding steady, and indeed actually rising, which can only imply that ERDF resources are complementing national resources.

2.1.3 Marked geographical concentration in the less-favoured regions

16. In order for the Fund to have a significant impact on the economic development of the regions, the overall effect of interventions, that is geographical concentration, is one of its explicit aims. Since 1975, the ten most aided regions, which account for 13% of the Community's population, have received more than half of ERDF assistance. More broadly, two thirds of ERDF assistance goes to 20% of the regions.





17. The regions with priority status for Community regional policy purposes, i.e. the Mezzogiorno, Greenland, Ireland, Northern Ireland, the French Overseas Departments and Greece (except for Athens), have received more than 57% of ERDF assistance since 1975 (see Table 3). In per capita terms, Greenland is by far the largest beneficiary with 1 960 ECU per person, followed by French Guiana with 581 ECU per person. These large amounts are mainly due to the low population figures in these regions, both of which have fewer than 100 000 inhabitants. Most of the priority regions have as a rule received between 150 and 500 ECU per resident in an ERDF-assisted area.

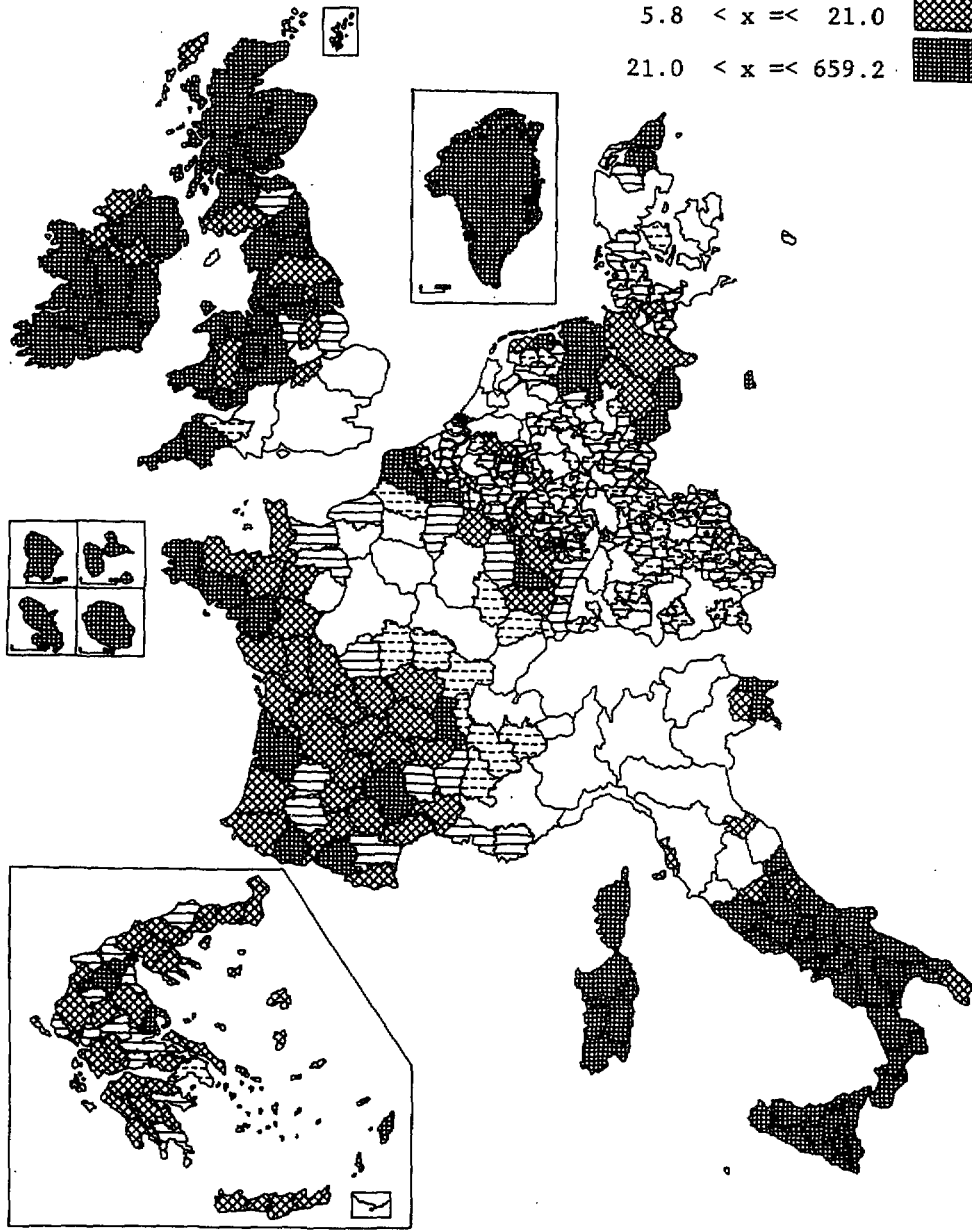
TABLE 2
TOTAL ERDF GRANTS IN 1984 AND FROM 1975 TO 1984
TOTAL FUNDS

(Mio ECU)

Member State	1984			1975-1984		
	Support measures	Specific measures	ERDF total	Support measures	Specific measures 1981-1984	ERDF total
B	33.18	-	33.18	114.41	0.98	115.39
DK	24.60	-	24.60	131.88	-	131.88
D	109.34	0.90	110.24	544.79	0.90	545.69
GR	261.47	6.73	268.20	1 091.70	6.73	1 098.43
F	267.68	10.15	277.83	1 683.51	38.38	1 721.89
IRL	159.12	4.15	163.27	713.44	11.72	725.16
I	805.38	17.68	823.06	4 368.73	38.85	4 407.58
L	4.73	-	4.73	11.97	-	11.97
NL	35.59	0.23	35.82	156.18	0.23	156.41
UK	619.84	21.14	640.98	2 782.01	42.36	2 824.37
EUR 10	2 320.94	60.99	2 381.93	11 598.63	140.15	11 738.78

MAP 1
 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ERDF GRANTS FROM 1975 TO 1984,
 LEVEL III REGIONS (MIO ECU)

0.0 < x ≤ 1.5	
1.5 < x ≤ 5.8	
5.8 < x ≤ 21.0	
21.0 < x ≤ 659.2	



2.1.4 Nearly 9 500 million ECU went to infrastructure projects

18. Since the Fund was set up, four fifths of assistance has been allocated to infrastructure projects. The Federal Republic of Germany is the only one of the ten Member States to have used more than half of its allocation to assist projects in industry, while Ireland, Belgium and the United Kingdom are not far from the 30% of grant aid to be allocated to industrial investment projects pursuant to Article 4.1.b of the revised 1975 Regulation. The other Member States, particularly Greece and Italy, have given priority to infrastructure projects. The year 1984 has seen a slight upturn in industrial investment projects assisted by the ERDF, since they accounted for 14% of grants, compared with 10.9% the previous year.

19. Once again transport infrastructure - in particular roads and highway structures - received most from the ERDF: more than 3 300 million ECU, equivalent to more than a third of grants to infrastructure projects. Water engineering projects took second place with a quarter of grants, followed by energy projects (17%). The marked shift towards this latter category of infrastructure project, which began in 1983, did not continue in 1984.

TABLE 3
GRANTS TO PRIORITY REGIONS IN 1984 AND FROM 1975 TO 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Priority regions	1984		1975 to 1984	
	Amount (Mio ECU)	Assistance per capita * (ECU)	Amount (Mio ECU)	Assistance per capita * (ECU)
Mezzogiorno	723.81	35	4013.49	197
Ellas	261.47	41	1091.70	171
Ireland	159.12	46	713.44	207
Northern Ireland	34.66	22	296.66	190
D.O.M.	44.64	36	327.29	263
Grønland	13.77	270	99.98	1960
Total	1237.47	37	6542.56	198
EUR 10	2320.94	22	11598.63	109
* Assistance per capita, calculated on the basis of the population of the ERDF-assisted areas				

2.1.5 An estimated 640 000 jobs directly created or maintained in the productive sector since 1975

20. Grants for projects in industry, craft industry and services accounted for 14% of ERDF appropriations, whilst the regulation provided for a 30% minimum. These investments helped to create or maintain almost 69 000 jobs in 1984, according to the estimates provided by Member States. This brings to almost 640 000 the estimated number of jobs created or maintained since 1975 with the joint help of the ERDF and the national authorities. Jobs created account for 85% of this total. The figures on jobs created or maintained in each Member State are set out in Table 4.

TABLE 4
FORECASTS OF JOBS CREATED OR MAINTAINED
IN 1984 AND FROM 1975 TO 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Member State	1984			1975-1984		
	created	main- tained	Total	created	main- tained	Total
B	410	-	410	6 550	100	6 650
DK	1 010	-	1 010	5 670	140	5 810
D	10 880	3 750	14 630	80 080	15 870	95 950
GR	930	-	930	6 410	70	6 480
F	14 640	730	15 370	172 990	16 340	189 330
IRL	9 470	320	9 790	67 700	770	68 470
I	6 700	-	6 700	80 010	1 620	81 630
L	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	250	-	250	1 080	680	1 760
UK	11 240	8 620	19 860	121 030	61 210	182 240
EUR 10	55 530	13 420	68 950	541 520	96 800	638 320

It should be added, however, that investment projects in the productive sector, by the very activity they generate, indirectly create jobs around them. It is estimated that for every job directly created a further job is indirectly created.

During the period 1975-1984, average Community assistance per job amounted to 3 200 ECU, with approximately 100 jobs planned per project.

With nearly 365 000 jobs assisted, the metalworking and precision engineering industries come easily top of the list of economic sectors financed by the ERDF. The electrical and electronic industries expanded its share further in 1984, receiving 71 million ECU (double the previous year's figure) for more than 14 000 jobs planned.

All of these figures should not blind us to the fact that it is frequently very difficult to make job creation forecasts. For cyclical reasons, there is some delay before certain investment projects really create jobs. A particularly telling example is that of a German firm in the Saarland, which received ERDF assistance after initially forecasting that 490 jobs would be created. When the Court of Auditors carried out a check in 1983, the firm had created only approximately half the jobs planned. Between then and the beginning of 1985, however, the firm increased the number of jobs created to 613 thereby filling the jobs cofinanced by the ERDF. All in all, the firm in question created 123 jobs more than originally forecast. This example shows how dangerous it is draw hasty conclusions concerning jobs created.

Furthermore, the number of jobs announced by Member States in connection with industrial investment projects does not take into account those created indirectly by the investment: construction of a new factory, installation of new production lines, etc.

2.1.6 Infrastructure projects also create jobs

21. Many jobs are also created directly and indirectly as infrastructure projects are carried out. First of all, these projects entail a large

ERDF

volume of work, particularly in the building and public works sector. According to some estimates, the activity generated by the infrastructure investment projects assisted by the ERDF since it was set up was sufficient to employ a million persons for a year in the building and public works sector.

Secondly, as in the case of industrial investment projects, jobs have to be created to operate the infrastructure facilities. Such is the case with ports, airports, power stations, research centres, etc., which need a permanent and technically skilled staff.

Furthermore, as the second periodic report on the social and economic situation in the regions clearly shows, infrastructure is a necessary pre-condition for the growth and development of industrial, craft and service activities.

It should also be emphasized that, as in the case of productive activities, certain infrastructure projects generate indirectly a substantial volume of employment.

2.1.7 One hundred studies financed

22. Under Article 12 of the revised 1975 Fund Regulation, Member States may undertake studies related to ERDF operations and obtain a financial contribution of up to half their cost. Following an initial experimental phase which began in 1980, the year 1984 saw a further increase in this type of measure. Decisions were taken in respect of 43 studies, bringing to 100 the total number of studies financed by the ERDF since it was set up.

By providing grants for these studies, the Commission should be able to participate in the financing of a number of investment projects from the planning stage and play a more active role in their implementation.

These aims are also consistent with the views expressed by the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee regarding the use of the ERDF for promoting and searching out new initiatives.

2.1.8 A more active year for specific Community measures

23. Since 1979, 95% of the Fund's resources have, in accordance with the revised 1975 Regulation, been earmarked for Community action in support of regional policy measures taken by the Member States. The remaining 5% is allocated to specific Community regional development measures. In fact, the appropriations committed for such measures up to 1984 represented only 1.2% of the Fund's appropriations, so that the analysis given above covers virtually the whole (98.8%) of the Fund's resources.

24. As far as the first series of specific Community measures is concerned, out of a total of 216 million ECU available for a five-year period, 54% of the appropriations had been committed by the end of 1984. The pace of implementation of the measures therefore accelerated in 1984, since 38 million ECU were committed, compared with 6 million ECU in 1983. A total of 23 million ECU was committed in 1984 in respect of the second series of specific Community measures adopted in January 1984.

Notwithstanding the year 1984 saw a slight increase in these measures since a total of 61 million ECU was committed, in addition to the 79 million ECU committed over the three previous years, the overall result is still not adequate.

2.1.9 Financial management of the ERDF: maximum use of resources

25. The unused appropriations from the specific Community measures section were transferred to the support measures. The rate of utilization of appropriations available was very high in 1984, with 99% of resources having been committed. Furthermore, the remaining balance of 5 million ECU is the cumulative balance since the ERDF's inception and represents less than 0.04% commitments made during those ten years.

Taking the first decade of ERDF activity as a whole, the total amount of payments exceeded 6 400 million ECU, equivalent to 55.2% of the commitments during that period. Excluding the commitments entered into in December 1984, in respect of which payments could not yet have been made, this rate is in reality 64%.

2.2 REFORM OF COMMUNITY REGIONAL POLICY

2.2.1 A new ERDF from 1985

26. The Council, having reached an overall compromise agreement in May 1984, adopted the Regulation reforming the European Regional Development Fund on 19 June 1984, following a conciliation meeting between the Council and Parliament attended by the Commission. The Regulation adopted was based on the Commission's proposals of 21 October 1981 and 18 November 1983.

The Regulation, which contains the principles of the 1983 proposal, came into force on 1 January 1985. By drawing three years of negotiation to a close in this way, the Council discharged one of the important tasks assigned to it by the Stuttgart European Council with the aim of improving the efficiency of the Community's structural Funds.

27. At the close of a thorough discussion, the three institutions noted that the conciliation procedure had been satisfactorily concluded and agreed on the following joint declaration:

"The Council, the Commission and the European Parliament, noting the emphasis on the Community nature of the new Regional Fund, consider that appraisal and implementation of the principles contained in the new Regulation must be the subject of an exchange of views at least once a year.

The Council, the Commission and the European Parliament consider that the operations of the Fund will give priority to the elimination of regional imbalances. They will take maximum account of the regional implications of the other Community policies in their deliberations on these policies.

Data on employment, and especially the employment of women and young people, are fundamental factors in assistance from the Fund, as from other Community instruments.

The three institutions agree on the advantages, with due regard for the internal competence of the Member States and the provisions of Community law, of more efficient relations between the Commission of the Communities and regional or, where applicable, local authorities. This will enable regional interests to be better taken into account when regional development programmes and assistance programmes are drawn up.

ERDF aid will, in general, be an additional overall source of finance for the development of beneficiary regions or areas.

The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission agree that in any event those points which were the subject of amendments by the European Parliament and which were not adopted by the Council will be discussed in detail in the future and in any event when the Fund Regulation is subsequently reviewed."

28. The new ERDF Regulation contains substantial improvements on the revised 1975 Regulation⁶. It provides the Commission with the means to develop a proper strategy of assistance and ties ERDF grants more closely to Community objectives.

2.2.2 Content of the Regulation

IMPROVED COORDINATION

29. In order to contribute to the achievement of a higher degree of convergence of the economies of Member States and to ensure a more balanced distribution of economic activities within the territory of the Community, the Regulation provides, in its first two Articles, that Community policies are to be coordinated with each other and that Community regional policy guidelines and priorities are to be coordinated with national regional policies.

In order to accomplish these tasks, the Commission - which is also responsible for coordinating the general systems of regional aids - will use the following instruments:

- the periodic report on the situation and socio-economic changes in the regions of the Community, which the Commission will prepare at two-and-a-half-year intervals;
- regional development programmes, communicated to the Commission by the Member States, and the reports on their implementation;
- the analysis by the Commission of the regional impact of Community economic and sectoral policies;
- operations of the ERDF and of the Community's other financial instruments.

THE MECHANISM FOR DISTRIBUTING THE ERDF'S RESOURCES

30. The ERDF's resources will be used by reference to ranges which set the lower and upper limits of the assistance for which each Member State is eligible, these limits applying for periods of three years (see Table 5).

Allocation of resources will depend on the implementation of the priorities and criteria laid down in the Regulation. Provided that the Member State submits an adequate volume of applications for aid which satisfy the conditions stipulated, it is guaranteed to receive the amount corresponding to the lower limit of the range during the three-year period. The system of ranges ensures greater flexibility in the management of the Fund.

⁶ O.J. L 73, 21.3.1975; O.J. L 349, 23.12.1980.

TABLE 5
RANGES FOR ERDF ASSISTANCE
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(in %)

Member State	Lower limit	Upper limit
B	0.90	1.20
DK	0.51	0.67
D	3.76	4.81
GR	12.35	15.74
F	11.05	14.74
IRL	5.64	6.83
I	31.94	42.59
L	0.06	0.08
NL	1.00	1.34
UK	21.42	28.56

THE CRITERIA FOR ALLOCATING ERDF RESOURCES

31. The Commission will decide whether measures are eligible for ERDF assistance on the basis of, among others, the following criteria:

- the relative severity of the economic imbalance affecting the areas or regions where the measures are carried out;
- the measures' contribution to the attainment of the Community's objectives and priorities;
- the measures' contribution to the development of the areas or regions concerned, their direct and indirect effect on employment and the mobilization of the indigenous potential of the regions concerned;
- consistency with the regional development programmes;
- the integrated use of the ERDF and other financial instruments for structural purposes.

Furthermore, when administering the ERDF, the Commission will give priority to assistance to industry and the crafts and services sectors, primarily to small and medium-sized enterprises, to measures in national priority areas and to measures which fall within Community programmes or integrated programmes or operations. However, the application of these criteria will depend, to a certain extent, on the applications submitted by Member States.

PROGRAMME FINANCING

32. An increasing part of the ERDF's allocation will be used to cofinance programmes, in the form of:

- Community programmes, undertaken on the initiative of the Commission and drawn up by the Member State concerned in consultation with the Commission, on the basis of a framework which the Council will adopt by a qualified majority (hitherto Regulations introducing specific Community measures have been adopted by the Council acting unanimously);
- national programmes of Community interest, undertaken on the initiative of Member States and jointly agreed by the Member State and the Commission.

ERDF

Unlike the national programmes, the Community programmes may, where appropriate, relate to areas other than the assisted areas designated by Member States for the purposes of their regional aid systems. A programme which has become the subject of an agreement between the Commission and the Member State or States concerned and has been adopted by the Commission after consultation of the ERDF Committee constitutes a programme agreement. The Commission will make potential beneficiaries of these programmes aware of the opportunities open to them.

MEASURES TO EXPLOIT THE POTENTIAL FOR INTERNALLY GENERATED DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS

33. In order to promote the development of small and medium-sized undertakings in industry, craft industries and tourism, the ERDF will contribute to the financing of consistent sets of measures (of the sort already provided for by some of the Regulations introducing specific Community measures) whose aim is to provide these undertakings with facilities enabling them to expand their activities and to obtain access to new technology, and to facilitate their access to the capital market.

FINANCING OF INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS

34. The ERDF will continue to contribute to the financing of two types of individual investment projects:

- in industry, the crafts or services sectors,
- in infrastructure,

costing more than 50 000 ECU, the projects to be located in assisted areas as designated by Member States for the purposes of their regional aid systems.

Bearing in mind the differences which exist between regions whose development is lagging and those faced with problems relating to industrial conversion, the requirement to apply a minimum of 30% of ERDF resources to projects in industry, craft industry and services could not be attained and became instead, an objective to be considered. This fact however may be compensated by appropriate use of new possibilities offered by the co-financing of aid schemes, interventions relating to indigenous potential and the integrated approach.

Unlike the old Regulation, the new one lists the categories of infrastructure which are not eligible for ERDF assistance (the negative list).

RATE OF ASSISTANCE AND PAYMENT PROCEDURES

35. The ERDF's contribution will as a rule be 50% of public expenditure, but may rise to 55% in the case of projects of particular importance to the development of the regions in which they are located and in the case of Community programmes and measures to exploit the potential for internally generated development of regions. This new rate is well above the rates laid down by the Regulation now in force.

In order to accelerate payments, the new Regulation provides the possibility of making advance payments within the limits of budget availabilities and according to the progress made with the operations.

THE FINANCING OF STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES PREPARATORY TO ERDF ASSISTANCE

36. While still helping to finance studies closely related to its operations, the ERDF may contribute to public expenditure on the planning, technical preparation and implementation of operations which are the subject of grant applications by the Member States; this was not possible under the old Regulation.

Chapter II : After the first decade of ERDF operations, a new era begins

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS

37. The new Regulation makes provision for an integrated development approach; this marks a first step towards the establishment of a legal framework for integrated operations. Such integrated operations can be an effective instrument both in improving the coordination of the Community's Funds and in introducing closer cooperation between the Commission and the national and local authorities of the Member States.

3.0 CHAPTER III : COMMUNITY ACTION IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL POLICY MEASURES BY THE MEMBER STATES

38. Before receiving a grant from the support measures section of the ERDF, a project must pass through several stages. The application is submitted by the Member State in question; it is then examined by the Commission departments and referred to all the Member States for their opinion and, in some cases, to the ERDF Committee before being approved and finally published. The appropriations are then committed, and later paid; in some cases, projects are inspected. This Chapter provides an account of all the stages. It also describes in detail the wide range of assistance provided by the support measures section of the ERDF.

3.1 SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS

3.1.1 Grant applications for just under 6 000 projects

39. In 1984, the Member States submitted to the Commission grant applications concerning 5 906 investment projects and studies. Altogether, these projects (broken down by Member State in Tables 23 and 24 in the Annex) were the subject of applications for assistance totalling 2 937 million ECU, an appreciable increase over 1983.

The breakdown by project category is as follows:

- infrastructure: 2 539.4 million ECU of aid requested for 4 737 projects;
- industry, craft industry and services: 381.9 million ECU of aid requested for 1 128 projects;
- studies (Article 12): 15.5 million ECU of aid requested for 41 projects.

40. Again in 1984, most grant applications were submitted towards the middle of the year. This concentration on a brief period preceding the last meeting of the ERDF Committee resulted in over 70% of grants being decided and committed at the end of the year.

There are therefore two main stages in the work of the Commission departments:

a first stage stretching from the last quarter of the previous year to the first quarter of the current year is devoted primarily to contacts with the Member States to prepare applications and obtain an overall view of the projects that might receive grants over the year;

a second stage taking in the second and third quarters of the current year is, in practice, given over to examining most of the applications. This examination focuses on the various aspects of each application and, consequently, the Directorate-General for Regional Policy consults the other Commission departments concerned (competition, economic and financial affairs, transport, environment, energy and sectoral policies: agriculture, fisheries and industry).

41. In the interest of making a better selection of projects, the Commission has for several years asked Member States to submit

applications for grants totalling more than the budget funds available for the year.

42. In selecting projects, the Commission departments based themselves on the work carried out and broad lines of policy drawn up since the establishment of the ERDF concerning grant criteria, and the relevant case law. For example, guidelines exist on the scope for assisting socio-cultural or tourist investments, on the eligibility of certain industrial projects depending on their purpose (restructuring, conversion, replacement, etc.), on the advisability of providing finance for advance factories and on the rates of grant to be applied to them. There are also rules for differentiating the level of aid according to the type of region, the category and nature of the project and its importance for the region concerned.

In 1984, the Commission departments drew up guidelines for granting aid to general educational projects involving technical and vocational training (e.g. intermediate vocational schools - LEPs - in France) and for examining industrial projects, the aim being to make vetting procedures for sensitive industries more consistent and more transparent. Lastly, on adoption of the new ERDF Regulation, the Commission, in preparation for its implementation in 1985, began studying more sophisticated methods for vetting applications, focusing on their merits as projects serving the Community's interest.

3.1.2 Project selection

43. Of the 5 906 investment projects and studies submitted by the Member States in 1984, 3 697, or just over 60%, were finally accepted on completion of the examination procedure.

A total of 397 projects were not received in time for them to be examined before the end of the year. They can therefore be held over to 1985 provided the national authorities decide to resubmit them under the new ERDF Regulation, in force since 1 January 1985.

44. Of the 5 509 projects examined, 1 812 (one third) were not accepted by the Commission for the following reasons:

- 57 projects were withdrawn by Member States during the processing procedure.
- 171 projects either failed to fulfil the formal conditions laid down by the Fund Regulation (location in an assisted area, minimum of ten jobs to be created, investment to cost more than 50 000 ECU, project not to be completed by the date on which the Commission receives the grant application) or did not respect certain Community procedures, e.g. with regard to public tendering;
- 187 projects were rejected either because they made no clear contribution to the development of the region in question and were not part of a regional development programme, or because the national aid schemes from which they benefited were incompatible with the Community's competition rules or because the nature of the investment did not conform to the Commission's guidelines;
- 29 projects were rejected because they related to sensitive industries (e.g. where there are risks of structural overcapacity);
- 1 211 projects were not fully documented and the Commission requested further information; when the dossiers are complete, some of these projects may receive ERDF assistance in 1985;
- 157 projects were not accepted because the processing procedure had not been completed by the end of the year.

In all, 3 697 projects were finally accepted in 1984. To this total must be added 939 projects submitted in previous years (including 816 in 1983)

which were not examined until 1984. This gives a grant total of 4 636 projects accepted.

45. Table 6 provides a breakdown by Member State of the number of investment projects and studies examined, accepted or deferred.

Most of the projects not accepted were situated in Italy (1 095) and France (399), and almost all of them were small-scale infrastructure projects.

TABLE 6
OUTCOME OF EXAMINATION OF PROJECTS IN 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(number of projects)

Member State	1984			Accepted in 84, held over from previous years (4)	Total accepted (3+4)
	Submitted (1)	Examined (2)	Accepted (3)		
B	185	121	109	42	151
DK	143	143	142	25	167
D	348	291	224	63	287
GR	209	206	198	127	325
F	1 129	1 053	654	109	763
IRL	155	152	140	-	140
I	2 292	2 117	1 022	520	1 542
L	17	17	17	-	17
NL	28	28	27	-	27
UK	1 400	1 381	1 164	53	1 217
EUR 10	5 906	5 509	3 697	939	4 636

3.2 CONSULTATION OF THE ERDF COMMITTEE

46. For all large projects costing 10 million ECU or more, draft decisions are referred to the Fund Committee for its opinion, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 16 of the revised 1975 ERDF Regulation⁷.

In the case of small-scale projects costing less than 10 million ECU which are the subject of a global grant application, the Commission provides prior information for the Member States in the form of simplified lists. The only small-scale projects referred to the Fund Committee are those on which the Commission or a Member State wishes the Committee to be consulted⁸.

Draft negative decisions are automatically referred to the Committee. Draft decisions concerning the joint financing of studies (Article 12) are not submitted to the Committee for an opinion.

⁷ For infrastructure investments in this category, the Commission, before seeking the opinion of the Fund Committee, consults the Regional Policy Committee (see Article 5, paragraph 2a of the revised 1975 ERDF Regulation).

⁸ Article 5, paragraph 2b of the revised 1975 ERDF Regulation.

47. At its three meetings in April, June and November, the Committee was consulted for an opinion on 829 investment projects out of the 4 593 accepted on completion of the stages of the examination procedure described above.

The prior information procedure introduced in 1979 greatly simplified the work of the Committee again in 1984; of the 4 393 projects costing less than 10 million ECU, only 630 (14%) needed to be discussed at the meetings for an opinion. The Committee also examined the 199 projects costing 10 million ECU or more. None of the projects referred to the Committee was rejected or failed to be the subject of an opinion. However, it should be pointed out that, on 23 investment projects, a number of delegations cast a negative vote or abstained from voting, although this did not lead to the Committee delivering a negative opinion. Examination of one project was discontinued when it was withdrawn by the Member State concerned. In the end, 4 592 investment projects and 43 studies have thus been accepted on completion of the annual examination procedure.

3.3 NEARLY 4 400 PROJECTS APPROVED

48. To these 4 592 projects must be added 8 which had already been endorsed by the Fund Committee in 1983 but which, for administrative reasons, had had to wait until 1984 for a formal grant decision to be taken. On the other hand, 250 of the projects accepted under the annual examination procedure could not be approved in 1984 because of inadequate budget resources. In all, the Commission adopted in 1984 decisions granting aid totalling 2 320.9 million ECU for 4 393 investment projects and studies. The grant decisions were divided into three allocations during the course of the year, except for those relating to studies, which were adopted on a case-by-case basis.

49. The number of projects assisted was up by 19% compared with 1983. As Table 7 shows, Italy, the United Kingdom, France and Greece accounted for four fifths of the total. All the Member States except France registered an increase, especially Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Greece. The increase was due to the growth in the number of small-scale infrastructure projects, combined with an advance in industrial projects.

TABLE 7
NUMBER OF PROJECTS BENEFITING FROM AID IN 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Member State	Industry, services and crafts	Infrastructure	Studies	Total
B	13	133	5	151
DK	36	129	2	167
D	228	58	1	287
GR	18	311	1	330
F	302	234	2	538
IRL	75	64	-	139
I	189	1 327	5	1 521
L	-	17	-	17
NL	10	17	-	27
UK	140	1 049	27	1 216
EUR 10	1 011	3 339	43	4 393

3.4 CONCENTRATION OF AID IN FIVE MEMBER STATES

50. In 1984, aid totalled over 2 300 million ECU, i.e. 9.7% more than in 1983. This percentage increase, which exceeded the expansion in the Fund's budget allocation in 1984, was made possible by the growth in the volume of resources available for commitment as a result of decommitments and changes in the value of the ECU (see Table 11).

The geographical concentration of aid continued to favour five countries, Italy (34.7%), the United Kingdom (26.7%), France (11.5%), Greece (11.3%) and Ireland (6.9%). Together, these countries accounted for 91.1% of aid (see Graph 1 a)). Greece and, to a lesser extent, France and Italy, which had received a relatively large amount of aid in 1983 (16.8%, 13.5% and 38.7% respectively), saw their shares fall. By contrast, the proportion of aid going to the United Kingdom and especially Ireland, which had received 21.7% and 4.8% respectively in 1983, rose. The other beneficiaries of the increase in aid over 1983 were Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands. Tables 8 and 28 provide analyses of aid granted.

Taking aid per inhabitant solely in the areas assisted by the ERDF in 1984, Ireland heads the list with 46 ECU per head, followed by Greece with 41 ECU and then Italy and Denmark with 35 ECU and 31 ECU respectively. The full details are given in Table 21.

51. Article 7 paragraph 5 of the revised 1975 Regulation gives priority to large investment projects costing 10 million ECU or more. The tendency noted in 1983 for Member States to submit small projects at the expense of large-scale projects continued in 1984. There were 194 large projects accounting for 48.3% of total aid, a fall of some 6 percentage points compared with 1983. This fall was due solely to a sharp decline (8 percentage points) in aid to large infrastructure projects. For the first time since 1979, over half of ERDF assistance went to small projects.

3.5 85% OF AID GOES TO INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

52. Infrastructure projects representing a total investment volume of 7 600 million ECU received just under 2 000 million ECU in 1984, i.e. almost 85% of ERDF assistance, a fall of 4 percentage points compared with 1983 even though the volume of assistance rose.

The number of projects assisted (3 339) was sharply up (17%) on 1983.

Map 2 shows the regional distribution of assistance to infrastructure projects in 1984.

TABLE 8
AID GRANTED IN 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio)

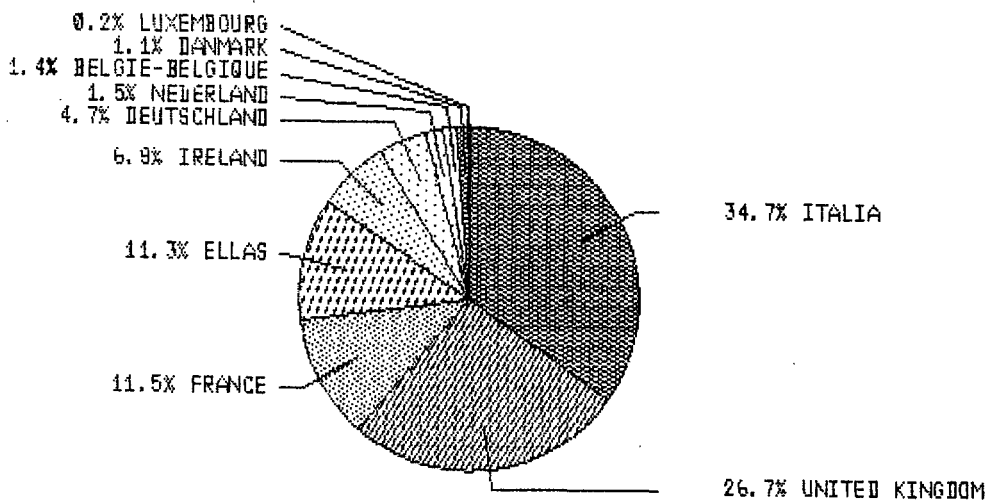
Member State	Industry, services and crafts		Infrastructure		Studies		Total	
	Nat. cur.	ECU	Nat. cur.	ECU	Nat. cur.	ECU	Nat. cur.	ECU
B	209.38	4.66	1 211.04	26.96	70.00	1.56	1 490.41	33.18
DK	22.95	2.85	169.32	21.06	5.50	0.68	197.77	24.60
D	132.03	59.11	112.14	50.20	0.08	0.04	244.25	109.34
GR	0.51*	5.55	23.30*	255.90	0.00*	0.03	23.81*	261.47
F	228.44	33.38	1 562.46	228.29	41.17	6.02	1 832.07	267.68
IRL	35.61	49.54	78.76	109.58	-	-	114.38	159.12
I	78.15*	56.62	1 016.50*	736.46	16.98*	12.30	1 111.63*	805.38
L	-	-	212.30	4.73	-	-	212.30	4.73
NL	11.78	4.67	77.93	30.92	-	-	89.71	35.59
UK	66.56	110.70	303.97	505.55	2.16	3.58	372.69	619.84
EUR 10	-	327.08	-	1 969.65	-	24.21	-	2 320.94

* Thousand millions
ECU rates at 1st December 1984: 1 ECU = 44,91 BFR/LFR = 8,041 DKR = 2.234 DM = 91,07 DRA = 6,844 FF = 0,7188 IRL = 1380 LIT = 2,520 HFL = 0,6013 UKL.

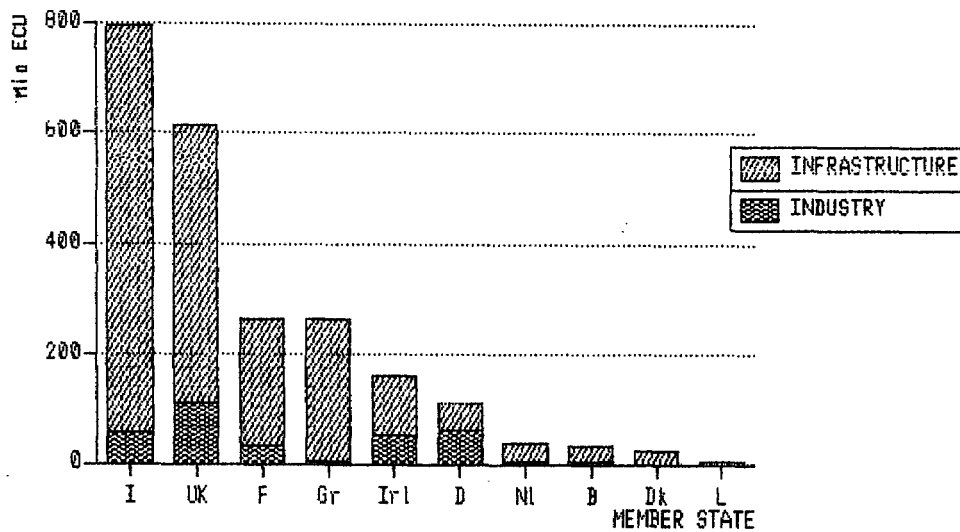
TABLE 8
AID GRANTED IN 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

GRAPH 1 (SUPPORT MEASURES)
 AID GRANTED BY COUNTRY IN 1984: OVERALL DISTRIBUTION IN %
 AND AMOUNTS GRANTED TO INFRASTRUCTURE AND INDUSTRY

a) Overall distribution in %



b) Aid to infrastructure and industry



3.5.1 A lower average rate of contribution

53. The average ERDF contribution per infrastructure project amounted to 590 000 ECU; this was one third of public expenditure and one quarter of the total investment costs.

This average contribution in relation to public expenditure (32.8%) was 2 percentage points down on the previous year. While the normal rates are between 10% and 30% of public expenditure for large projects costing 10 million ECU, and 30% for small projects costing less than 10 million ECU, the maximum may, pursuant to Article 4 paragraph 2 of the revised 1975 Fund Regulation, be as high as 40% for projects of particular importance to the region. In 1984, this was the case with 681 projects located for the most part in Italy, Greece and, to a lesser extent, France and Denmark. Furthermore, 127 projects located almost exclusively in the United Kingdom received aid at a rate of less than 30%, mainly because they involved advance factories or workshops, for which the rate of ERDF contribution is limited to 20%.

Once again, no assistance was given in the form of interest rebates on EIB loans, a possibility open under Article 4 paragraph 2b of the revised 1975 ERDF Regulation.

3.5.2 Proportion of aid going to small projects continues to grow

54. At 980 million ECU and 990 million ECU respectively, the volume of assistance to infrastructure investment in 1984 was divided almost evenly between large projects (numbering 126 compared with 115 in 1983) and small projects (numbering 3 213 compared with 2 741 in 1983). The share going to large projects thus continued its downward trend (63% in 1982, 56% in 1983 and 50% in 1984), with small projects benefiting accordingly.

The average grant to large projects, after rising to 9.2 million ECU in 1983, declined to 7.8 million ECU this year, a figure lower than that recorded in 1982. The average grant to small projects was 308 000 ECU, much the same as in 1983.

Projects classified as located in mountain and hill-farming areas (Article 4, paragraph 1c of the revised 1975 Fund Regulation) accounted for 1.4% of aid for infrastructure projects. Although very low, this share was higher than in 1983 (0.8%).

3.5.3 Transport regains the lead

55. Three sectors continued to absorb four fifths of the aid granted to infrastructure projects - transport (47.9%), water engineering (17.7%) and energy (15.8%). The basic pattern was thus identical to that in 1983, although there was a distinctly smaller share for water engineering and a much larger share for transport.

Compared with 1983, the share taken by energy, which dropped back to third position, halved (34.3% in 1983) while transport more than doubled its share to move into the lead (21.9% in 1983). Water engineering, which remained in second position saw its share fall by around 6 percentage points compared with 1983.

MAP 2
 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ERDF ASSISTANCE
 TO INFRASTRUCTURES PROJECTS IN 1984, LEVEL III REGIONS (MIO ECU)

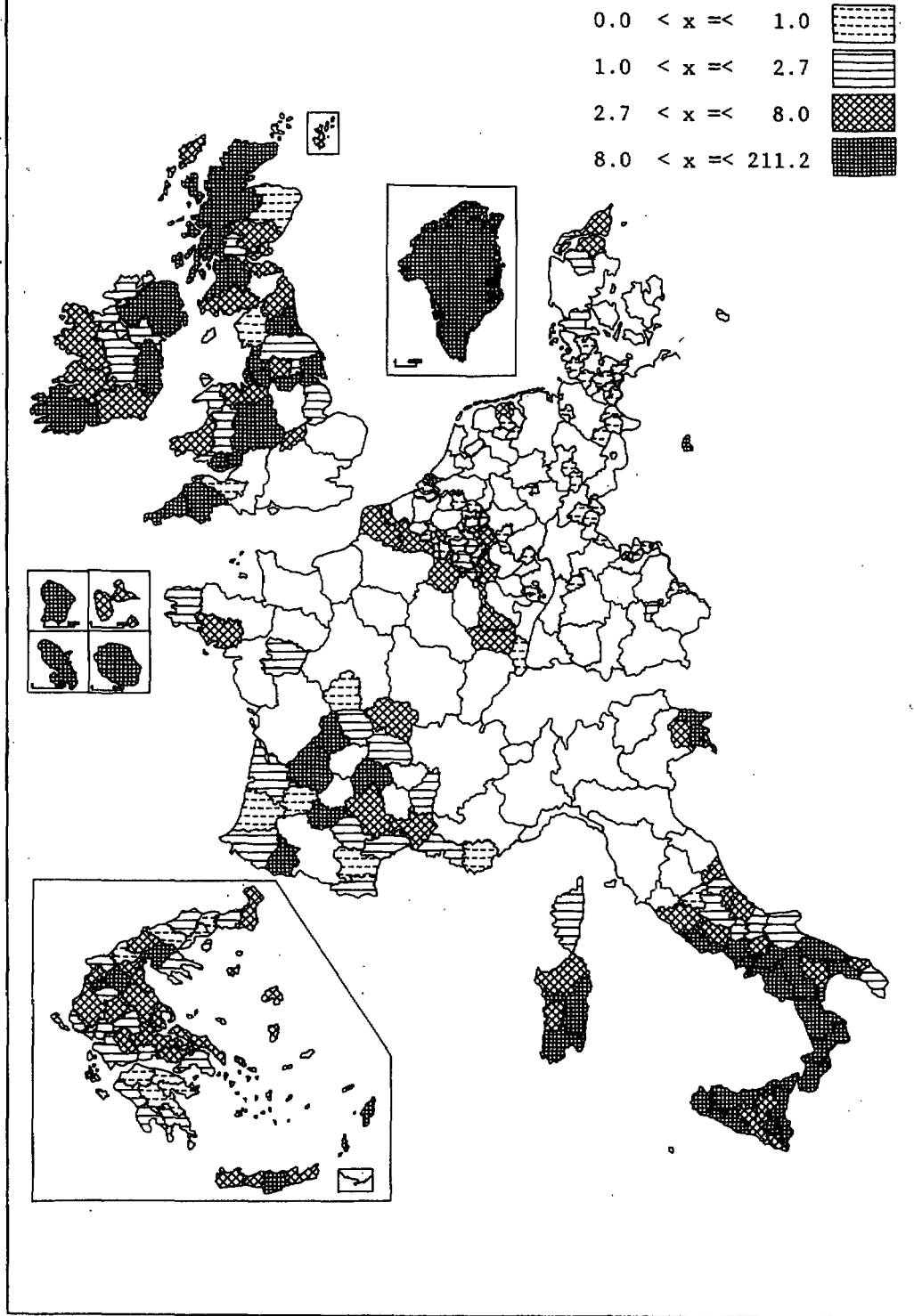


Table 32 in the Annex shows, for 1984, a detailed breakdown of the number of infrastructure projects, and of aid, between the various types of infrastructure project, while Graph 2 a) shows the assistance given to the ten types of infrastructure receiving the most aid.

In the transport sector, roads and highway structures received over four fifths of aid, easily outdistancing port improvements and railways projects. In relation to infrastructure projects as a whole, roads and highway structures absorbed in 1984 close on half the aid for large projects and nearly one third on the aid for small projects.

The proportions of aid going to the water engineering and energy sectors are broadly the same. In water engineering, the bulk of assistance (86%) went to large and small water collection and distribution schemes and especially to small drainage/treatment schemes. In the energy sector, nine tenths of aid went primarily to gas-distribution projects and to large electricity- distribution projects.

As for the other sectors, the proportion of aid allocated to telecommunications was the same (8%) as in 1983. Virtually all the aid went to small and large telephone and telex networks split equally between the two. By contrast, in comparison with 1983, the proportion of aid allocated to infrastructure projects connected with productive activities (5.9%) fell by almost a half to much the same level as had been recorded in 1982. The main beneficiaries in this sector continued to be projects providing services and utilities for industrial estates (71%), followed by research centres (16%).

Small-scale improvement projects received half of the aid allocated to the environment sector, which almost trebled its share (1.6%) compared with 1983 (0.6%).

Infrastructure projects in the socio-cultural and leisure fields shared the remainder of ERDF and more than doubled their share compared with 1983 (from 1.3% to 3.1%). Grants went primarily to projects in education and tourism (culture, sports and leisure).

3.6 PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT UP AND MORE JOBS CREATED OR MAINTAINED

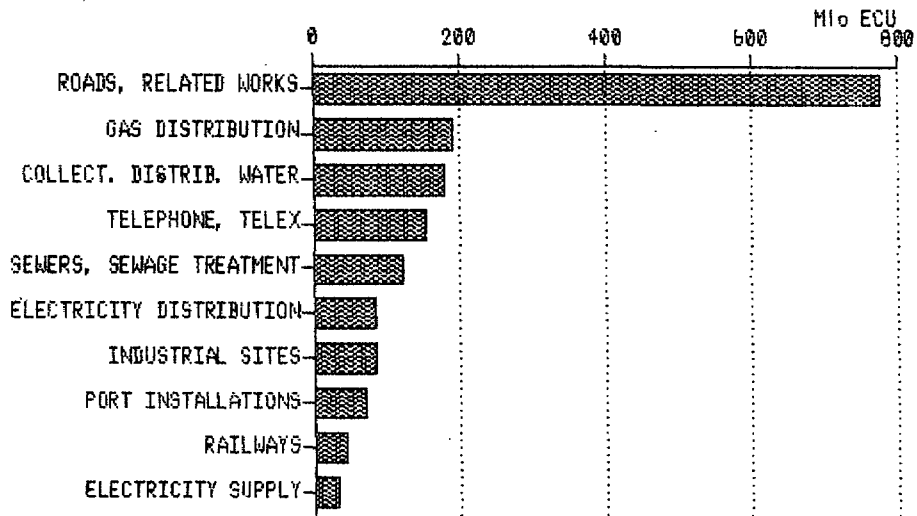
56. In 1984, grants to industry and services (327 million ECU) accounted for 14.1% of aid for support measures, an increase of more than 3 percentage points over 1983. This figure was higher than in 1982 (12.8%) and 1981 (11.9%).

As Graph 1 b) clearly shows, the share of such grants varied considerably from one country to another, ranging from 0% in Luxembourg to 54% in Germany; it was 31% in Ireland, 18% in the United Kingdom, between 12% and 14% in Denmark, France, the Netherlands and Belgium, 7% in Italy and 2% in Greece. Compared with 1983, it rose in all countries except Belgium, Germany and Greece, where it fell. Germany remains the Member State channelling most ERDF aid to productive investments, whereas Italy and especially Greece again devoted the bulk of their efforts to infrastructure projects in 1984.

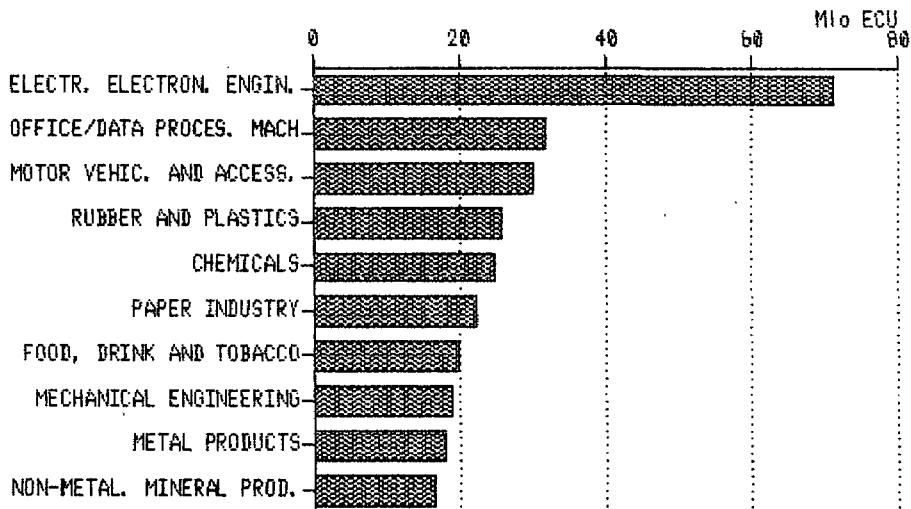
The number of projects (1 011) and the volume of assistance increased in 1984 by 27% (799 projects in 1983) and 42% (231 millions ECU in 1983) respectively.

GRAPH 2 (SUPPORT MEASURES)
 AID GRANTED IN 1984 TO THE LEADING TEN TYPES OF INFRASTRUCTURE
 AND TO THE LEADING TEN INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

a) Types of infrastructure



b) Industrial sectors



Map 3 gives the regional distribution of ERDF assistance to industry, craft industry and services in 1984.

57. Whereas in 1983 small projects received significantly more aid than large projects, there was a marked tendency in 1984 for aid to be divided equally between the two categories, although small projects comfortably retained their lead (57%). According to the figures put forward, these grants should create or maintain 68 950 jobs, an 11% rise on 1983, just over two thirds of which result from small projects.

Average ERDF aid per project was 324 000 ECU, equivalent to 44.3% (42.9% in 1983) of public expenditure⁹ and 9.2% of investment cost.

A total of 68 large projects received aid amounting to 141.2 million ECU and, according to the forecasts made, will create or maintain 19 600 jobs, the same as in 1983, even though the number of projects rose by 51% and the volume of aid by 78%.

In 1984, 943 small projects received 186 million ECU in grants to promote the creation or maintenance of 49 400 jobs, 16% more than in 1983.

ERDF aid per job expected to be created or maintained differed quite markedly in 1984 as between large and small projects: 7 200 ECU for the former and 3 800 ECU for the latter. Average aid per job was 4 700 ECU, significantly higher than in 1983 (3 700 ECU).

Table 9 gives the size breakdown of productive investment projects.

3.6.1 Capital goods predominate

58. As in 1983, 97% of ERDF assistance to the productive sector was concentrated in three areas of industrial activity: capital goods (54.7%), consumer goods (29%) and intermediate goods (14%). All areas of industrial activity saw slight falls, with two exceptions: capital goods, which increased their share compared with 1983 (by 6 percentage points), and services, which, despite an increase, were still of no more than marginal importance (2% of aid and 1 300 jobs announced).

⁹ Under article 4, paragraph 2a of the revised 1975 Regulation, ERDF aid to industrial investment projects can amount to 20% of the investment cost and may not exceed 50% of the national aid. It is limited to that part of the investment which does not exceed 100 000 ECU per job created or 50 000 per job maintained. In the services sector and in the craft industry, the Fund's contribution may exceed 20% of the investment cost but may not exceed 10 000 ECU per job created or maintained or 50% of the national aid.

MAP 3
 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ERDF ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRY,
 CRAFT INDUSTRY AND SERVICES IN 1984, LEVEL III REGIONS (MIO ECU)

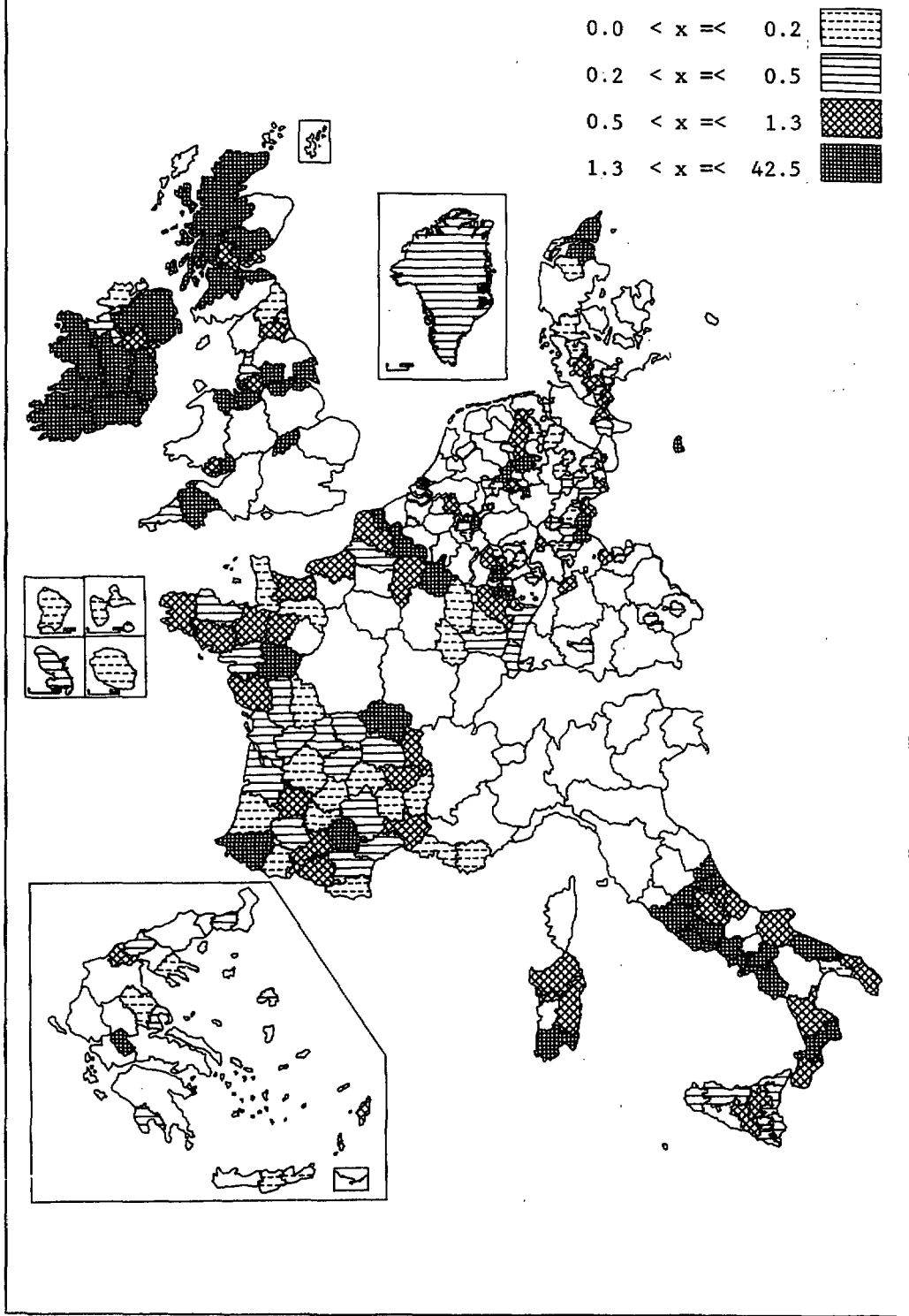


TABLE 9
 SIZE BREAKDOWN OF INDUSTRIAL, CRAFT INDUSTRY AND SERVICE
 PROJECTS AIDS IN 1984
 ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

	ERDF aid		National aid		Investment	
	per project Mio ECU	per job ECU	per project Mio ECU	per job ECU	per project Mio ECU	per job ECU
Small projects: Investment <10 Mio ECU	0.20	3 800	0.44	8 300	1.92	36 600
Large projects: Investment >10 Mio ECU	2.08	7 200	4.82	16 800	25.46	88 500
Average	0.32	4 700	0.73	10 700	3.50	51 400

Capital goods accounted for over half the aid given to productive activities. First place was again taken by electrical engineering and electronics, whose share rose by almost 7 percentage points in 1984. More than 14 000 jobs are expected to be created or maintained in this sector, which absorbed over one fifth of aid to productive activities. Two other sectors came next, each with roughly the same share (9.5%): office and data-processing machines, and the motor vehicle industry (some 6 500 jobs expected to be created or maintained in each sector). Compared with 1983, there was a shift in favour of these sectors in 1984, to the detriment of the metal products and mechanical engineering sectors. Investments receiving aid in the capital goods sector were fairly evenly distributed between large and small projects and should help to create or maintain 39 200 jobs, i.e. 57% of the jobs announced under the support measures alone.

The proportion of aid going to the consumer goods industries, after doubling in 1983, declined a little in 1984 (2.5 percentage points). There was a sharp fall in grants to the food, drink and tobacco industries (4.6 percentage points) and, to a lesser extent, the textile industry, with the paper/publishing and rubber/plastics processing industries benefiting. In all, the assistance given to the consumer goods industries should create or maintain some 22 000 jobs. Two thirds of the aid given was allocated to small projects.

The proportion of aid given to the intermediate goods sector, the bulk going to small investment projects, fell by 3.2 percentage points compared with 1983. All the industries concerned were affected, with the exception of the chemical industry, which registered a marked increase in aid.

Services apart, the textile industry received the least assistance per job (1 700 ECU) and the mining of solid fuels and briquetting the most (12 500 ECU). Average aid for all sectors was 4 700 ECU per job.

Table 35 in the Annex gives details of productive investments receiving ERDF aid in 1984, showing the number of projects, the amount of aid and the number of jobs created or maintained. Graph 2 b) gives the aid granted to the ten sectors receiving most assistance.

3.7 THE SHARE OF AID ALLOCATED TO STUDIES HAS INCREASED FOURFOLD

59. In addition to infrastructure and productive investment projects, the ERDF also finances studies serving as preparation for investment projects which can be financed by the Fund (Article 12 of the revised 1975 Regulation).

While these studies still absorbed only a very small proportion of the Fund's resources (around 1%), the figure more than quadrupled in 1984, when Member States submitted 41 applications for the financing of studies for a total of 15.5 million ECU.

A total of 43 studies were approved in 1984, at a cost of 24.2 million ECU. These included 12 studies (5 in Italy and 7 in the United Kingdom) relating to applications submitted in 1983 (see point 64 of the Ninth ERDF Report).

FINANCE TOTTALLING 24.2 MILLION ECU PROVIDED FOR 43 STUDIES

60. In 1984, most Member States applied to the ERDF for aid in financing studies. Most of the aid granted went to Italy, France, the United Kingdom and Belgium.

The 43 studies part-financed in 1984 by the Commission (which contributed approximately half of the costs involved) were the following:

- a. 2 in Denmark concerning the use of hydroelectric energy in Greenland (0.7 million ECU);
- b. 1 in Germany concerning flow control of a river in Saarland (0.04 million ECU);
- c. 2 in France concerning a river-improvement scheme and a geothermal power production plant on the island of Réunion (6 million ECU);
- d. 1 in Greece concerning incentives for regional manufacturing (0.03 million ECU);
- e. 5 in Italy (12.3 million ECU):
 - three concerning water-engineering projects and the construction of aqueducts (regions: Abruzzi, Marche and Molise);
 - one concerning the construction of a funicular railway on Mount Vesuvius (region Campania);
 - one concerning the working of bauxite deposits (region Sardinia);
- f. 5 in Belgium (1.6 million ECU):
 - three concerning the establishment of a service centre for small and medium-sized firms, a craft industry estate and a redeployment analysis (region Wallonia);
 - one concerning a prototype bioclimatized greenhouse (region: Wallonia);
 - one concerning the development of a battery powered by electro-biochemical combustion (region Wallonia);
- g. 27 studies in the United Kingdom (3.6 million ECU):
 - eleven relating to the development and use of tourism, industry, the local economy and the distributive trades (regions: East Midlands, Yorkshire/Humberside, North, Scotland, South West, Wales);
 - five concerning water-engineering, drainage and water-purification projects (regions: North West and Scotland);

- two concerning the use of telecommunications and the laying of underwater power lines (regions: North, South West);
- three concerning road improvement projects (regions: Scotland, South Wales, South West);
- four concerning port infrastructures (regions: East Midlands, Scotland, South West, Wales);
- two concerning the storage of gas and the generation of electricity and heating (regions: Northern Ireland, East Midlands).

TABLE 10
STUDIES (ARTICLE 12) FINANCED IN 1984 AND FROM 1980 TO 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Member State	1984		1980-1984 (1)		
	Number	Amounts granted	Number	Amounts granted	Actual payments
B	5	1.56	6	1.93	0.37
DK	2	0.68	6	5.74	3.56
D	1	0.04	2	0.05	0.01
GR	1	0.03	5	0.26	0.06
F	2	6.02	2	6.02	-
IRL	-	-	2	0.61	0.02
I	5	12.30	20	20.12	2.55
L	-	-	-	-	-
NL	-	-	1	0.07	0.05
UK	27	3.58	54	6.49	1.65
EUR 10	43	24.21	98	41.27	8.27
(1) Before 1980, only two studies had been financed in Ireland and Northern Ireland					

With regard to the state of progress of studies receiving a contribution from the ERDF, one fifth of the appropriations committed was paid by the end of 1984. Of the 98 studies approved, nine were completed. To speed up work on the other studies, the Commission departments have contacted the Member States concerned, in particular Italy and the United Kingdom.

The nine studies completed are the following:

- three feasibility studies concerning the use of hydroelectricity to supply small communities in Greenland (Denmark);
- one feasibility study concerning the transport plans for a link between Newry in Northern Ireland (United Kingdom) and Dundalk (Ireland);
- one study concerning the supply and distribution of methane gas for industrial use in Campania (Italy);
- two studies concerning a high-speed road link between San Simone and San Teodoro and between San Teodoro and Olbia in Sardinia (Italy);
- one feasibility study concerning the development of a coordinated industrial heritage to promote tourism at Biggar and New Lanark in Scotland (United Kingdom);
- one feasibility study concerning a programme for setting up new activities in the Liège region (Belgium).

3.8 99.8% OF COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS USED IN 1984

61. In all, the funds available for commitment in 1984 to finance ERDF support measures amounted to 2 327.12 million ECU, compared with 2 164.28 million ECU in 1983, an increase of 7.5%. This amount breaks down as follows:

TABLE 11
FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR COMMITMENT IN 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

	(Mio ECU)
Appropriations entered in 1984 budget	2 025.00
Appropriations outstanding from 1983	42.68
Appropriations available from:	
- decommitments	103.34
- changes in value of ECU	67.45
Unused appropriations from the specific Community measures section transferred to the support measures section	88.65
Total	2 327.12

The appropriation entered in the 1984 budget (2 025 million ECU) showed an increase of 6%, while the increase in each of the previous two years, had been over 14%.

62. The grant decisions taken in 1984 resulted in commitments totalling 2 322.20 million ECU, broken down as follows:

TABLE 12
AMOUNTS COMMITTED BY TYPE OF INVESTMENT IN 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

	(Mio ECU)
Industry, craft industry and services	326.57
Infrastructure	1 971.38
Studies (Article 12)	24.25
Total	2 322.20

During the first ten years of ERDF operations, virtually all the appropriations available were committed (99.8%). The difference between total appropriations available (2 327.12 million ECU) and the total commitments (2 322.20 million ECU) leaves a balance of 4.92 million ECU only, which is the total cumulative balance since the Fund's inception. Table 13 provides a synopsis of the balance of commitment appropriations outstanding at each year-end since the Fund was set up; it shows that the available appropriations have been almost entirely used up since 1975. The balances outstanding at each year-end have generally been used up at the very beginning of the following year since they were much lower than the amounts that could have been committed on the basis of the applications examined during the year.

TABLE 13
BALANCES OF COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS OUTSTANDING
EACH YEAR-END FROM 1975 TO 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Year	Budget appropriations	Appropriations available for commitment (1)	Appropriations used up (2)	Balance outstanding at year-end
75/77	1 030.40(3)	1 047.23(3)	1 032.20(3)	15.03(3)
1978	581.00	599.84	556.36	43.48
1979	900.00	973.65	970.43	3.22
1980	1 106.75	1 169.64	1 137.79	31.85
1981	1 463.00	1 615.17	1 596.19	18.98
1982	1 669.00	1 817.69	1 812.13	5.56
1983	1 909.50	2 164.28	2 121.61	42.68
1984	2 025.00	2 327.12	2 322.20	4.92

(1) Including appropriations carried over from the previous year, appropriations made available through decommitment and through adjustments to take account of fluctuations in the ECU rate in respect of commitments remaining payable from previous years.

(2) Commitments for the respective years adjusted to take account of fluctuations in the ECU rate.

(3) Budget appropriations 1 300 Mio u.a., appropriations available for commitment 1 312.33 Mio u.a., appropriations used up 1 301.64 Mio u.a. This leaves a balance of 10.69 Mio u.a. converted into ECU at the rate ruling in January 1978.

63. Since for 1984, as for 1983, no quotas were laid down in the ERDF Regulation, the Commission committed the appropriations available in response to the applications made by the Member States, by applying the criteria for selecting projects laid down in the Regulation. It also had regard to the distribution of resources provisionally decided on by the Council for 1981 but, in addition, took account of the impact in the years ahead of the application of Article 45 of the new ERDF Regulation, which concerns the specific Community measures instituted by the Council before 1 January 1985.

Each Member State's situation as regards the use of commitment appropriations is shown in Table 14.

3.9 97% OF PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS USED

64. The payment appropriation initially entered in the 1984 budget amounted to 1 312.50 million ECU, an increase of 11.2% compared with 1983. Including 31.36 million ECU which had been carried over and 18 million ECU transferred from Chapter 51 (Specific Community measures), total payment appropriations available amounted to 1 361.86 million ECU (see Table 38 in the Annex).

ERDF

TABLE 14
USE OF COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS IN 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio)

Member State	Commitments		Credits * entered in 1984 budget	Balance outstanding at the end of 1983	Credits unused under specific Community measures section	Credits made available by (a) decommitments and (b) exchange rate fluctuations		Total credits available for commitment 1984
	Nat. cur.	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	(a) ECU	(b) ECU	ECU
B	1 490.41	33.18				1.86	- 0.45	
DK	197.77	24.48				0.76	- 0.17	
D	244.25	109.21				4.58	- 1.12	
GR	23.81**	263.21				0.03	28.01	
F	1 832.07	267.72				24.50	- 2.17	
IRL	114.38	158.55				17.13	- 0.71	
I	1 111.63**	805.85				19.41	13.14	
L	212.30	4.73				0.77	- 0.07	
NL	89.71	35.59				3.67	- 0.30	
UK	372.69	619.68				30.63	31.28	
EUR 10	-	2 322.20	2 025.00	42.68	88.65	103.34	67.45	2 327.12
<p>* In 1984, no quotas being laid down by the ERDF Regulation, the Commission committed the available credits according to the applications presented by the Member States being guided by the allocations provisionally authorized by the Council for 1981 and applying the criteria for selection of projects set out in the Regulation.</p> <p>** Thousand millions.</p>								

65. Table 15 shows that payments actually made amounted to 1 325.98 million ECU. The increase over payments made the previous year was 6.4%. For budgetary reasons, this increase was much smaller than the previous year (35.9%). Almost 97% of the appropriations available were used up, compared with 98% the previous year. The balance of appropriations was rapidly used in January of the following year.

66. In actual fact, the applications for payment submitted by the Member States, at 1 450.2 million ECU, exceeded payments made by 125 million ECU, whereas initial appropriations amounted to only 1 312.50 million ECU. This difference was due mainly to the late submission of payment applications for whose processing additional information was required from the Member States (some 76 million ECU), other reasons for the difference being the changes made during the processing of payment applications submitted and the recovery of amounts released through decommitment. The payments situation by Member State and for the Community as a whole is set out in Table 15.

TABLE 15
PAYMENTS MADE IN 1984 AND
COMMITMENTS STILL TO BE PAID AT THE END OF 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Member State	Commitments 1975-1983 still to be paid at end 1983 (1)	Commitments 1984	Payments		Payments as % of commitments		Commitments to be paid at end 1984
			1983	1984	75/83	75/84	
B	20.94	33.18	7.03	5.63	68.0	52.1	48.49
DK	28.64	24.48	16.70	28.10	70.2	77.6	25.02
D	90.94	109.21	45.05	43.92	73.1	69.2	156.23
GR	269.87	263.21	214.59	212.63	59.4	64.2	320.45
F	538.63	267.72	214.56	190.23	53.9	55.1	616.12
IRL	82.63	158.55	91.57	101.51	75.6	72.6	139.67
I	1 759.07	805.85	344.50	435.12	43.1	44.6	2 129.80
L	2.64	4.73	0.02	2.49	49.0	49.2	4.88
NL	56.90	35.59	18.12	14.74	52.8	50.1	77.75
UK	695.19	619.68	294.46	291.61	63.1	60.7	1 023.26
EUR 10	3 545.45	2 322.20	1 246.60	1 325.98	55.0	55.2	4 541.67

(1) Amounts adjusted to take account of decommitments and adjustments for fluctuations in the ECU rate.

67. Overall, the ratio of total payments to commitments increased slightly at the end of 1984 to 55.2%, compared with 55% at the end of the previous year and 53.3% at the end of 1978. It remains fairly stable, having shown a maximum variation of some three percentage points between the highest ratio recorded at the end of 1980 (56.4%) and the lowest recorded in 1979 (53.2%). Excluding commitments made in December 1984, which logically could not yet result in any payments, the ratio is actually 64%. That overall payments represent only about one half of commitments stems inevitably from the Fund Regulation. When a decision to grant aid is taken, the total amount of the grant is committed immediately, whereas disbursement is staggered over several years in step with the progress of the investment projects financed and with the outlay by Member States. Moreover, ERDF payments are made only in response to specific claims by the Member States concerned. All other things being

equal, the ratio will be even lower as commitments in recent year have been greater.

68. Table 39 in the Annex provides a breakdown, for each Member State, of payments made in 1984 against the corresponding commitments made in previous years. The payments relating to the period 1975-1980 account for some 5% of total payments in 1984. This proportion is somewhat higher for those Member States which, like Italy (6.7%) and France (15.6%), had been slow in submitting payment claims during that period. In 1984, these two countries thus continued their efforts to close old files.

69. The second last column in Table 15 shows, for each Member State, the payments made from 1975 to 1984 as a percentage of total commitments made over the same period. The Member States still below the Community average are Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Table 40 in the Annex provides a breakdown by Member State of payments from the Fund each year since 1975.

70. Table 16 summarizes the settlement of payment appropriations since the ERDF was set up. Annual allocations of payment appropriations total 6 408 million ECU. At 31 December 1984, 6 372 million ECU had been accounted for by payments made since 1975, representing as in 1983, a rate of utilization of 99.4%.

TABLE 16
PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS SINCE 1975
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Year	Budget appropriations (1)	Balance carried over (2)	Payments made (3)	Balance (1+2-3)
1975(1)	122.31	-	74.06	48.25
1976(1)	229.05	48.25	213.05	64.25
1977(1)	294.53	64.25	275.70	83.08 (1)
1978	525.00	83.08	254.89	353.19
1979	483.00	353.19	513.15	323.04
1980	392.38	323.04	726.70	4.72
	+ 16.00 (2)			
1981	799.20	4.72	791.41	15.85
	+ 3.34 (2)			
1982	1 015.00	15.85	950.67	97.96
	+ 17.78 (2)			
1983	1 180.00	97.96	1 246.60	31.36
1984	1 312.50	31.36	1 325.98	35.88
	+ 18.00 (2)			
Total	6 408.09		6 372.21	35.88

(1) Million of units of account (u.a.) converted into million ECU at the average rate for the year.

(2) Transfer from the specific Community measures section (chap. 51) to the support measures section (chap.50).

3.10 CONTROLS

71. Committed contributions are paid out upon presentation by the Member State concerned of statements certifying the public expenditure incurred (the basis for Fund assistance) and the existence of detailed supporting documents. The latter do not have to accompany payment claims. The conformity of the statements presented to the Commission with the supporting documents is verified on the occasion of on-the-spot checks carried out pursuant to Article 9, paragraph 3 of the revised 1975 ERDF Regulation on a sample of projects aided by the ERDF.

On-the-spot inspections also have the object of verifying the conformity of completed projects with the proposals as originally presented for ERDF aid and that of national administrative practices with Community rules, particularly as regards public tendering. Establishing that the projects carried out conform with the operations for which ERDF assistance was provided also involves verifying the extent to which the socio-economic objectives of the projects financed have been met. While, in the case of infrastructure projects, such verification focuses on the level of use and the economic framework, it is more particularly concerned, in the case of industrial projects visited, with the number of jobs created or maintained compared with the forecasts given in grant applications.

During on-the-spot checks which involve a visit to the firms concerned, the Commission inspectors, in order to ascertain the number of jobs created or maintained, examine appropriate documents, such as the firm's manpower records.

On-the-spot checks carried out by Commission staff in 1984 did not reveal any irregularity. Admittedly, discrepancies were discovered between the targets indicated in grant applications and the actual number of jobs created or maintained, but such discrepancies do not constitute an infringement of the ERDF Regulation. Clearly, any forecast of jobs to be created or maintained, whether at company level or more generally, is hazardous since it is subject to considerable uncertainty. Forecasts given in ERDF grant applications can, therefore, be no more than indicative. Since such forecasts are fraught with risk, there is no justification for imposing penalties on account of discrepancies between the forecasts made and the actual number of jobs created or maintained provided the investment project that has received an ERDF grant has been implemented as planned and provided all the conditions imposed by the revised 1975 ERDF Regulation, and in particular the limits prescribed in Article 4, paragraphs 1a and 2a, have been complied with.

72. In 1984, the Court of Auditors of the European Communities was associated with two on-the-spot inspections by the Commission.

73. In 1984, the Commission made on-the-spot inspections of 204 projects, compared with 200 in 1983 and 204 in 1982. This brought the number of projects inspected on site since the Fund was established to 1 672. The projects inspected in 1984 accounted for ERDF assistance totalling some 193 million ECU, as against 149 million ECU in 1983 and 338 million ECU in 1982. These figures should be seen against commitments of some 9 200 million ECU for the period 1975-83 and payments of 5 000 million ECU in the same period. The total number of projects inspected in 1984 involved investment amounting to approximately 1 600 million ECU.

74. During the year, the Commission continued to use on-the-spot checks to examine, in association with the administering authorities, projects where payments had fallen behind schedule. The purpose was to discover the causes of such delays and to speed up the processing or closure of the files, either by final payment if the projects had been completed or by decommitting the appropriations allocated if they had not been carried out. In 1984, alongside checks proper, 1 032 "dormant" projects were inspected (as against 823 in 1983 and 359 in 1982). Following these inspections, 51 projects lost their grants (the appropriations being

decommitted), 66 were the subject of further payment claims and 68 the subject of a final claim to close the file.

75. On-the-spot checks in 1984 did not reveal any operation of a fraudulent nature, i.e. no case of financial benefit being obtained by way of an illegal procedure. With a view to efficient use of ERDF resources, the Member States concerned were asked to take steps to expedite work on projects or, if these could not be completed within a reasonable period, to consider applying for decommitment.

76. Generally speaking, on-the-spot inspections carried out during the year revealed occasional flaws in the information supplied by the Member States in grant applications and payment claims. They also brought to light some tardiness in informing the Commission of the completion of projects, delaying the closure of files.

77. In response to this situation the Commission systematically continued and expanded in 1984 its general effort to speed up the closure of files on grant decisions taken in the years 1975-77 and in subsequent years.

The first phase of its action concerned files dating back to the first three-year period of the ERDF's existence that had not yet been closed. In 1984, the action was extended to files still pending from 1978 and to files from 1979 and 1980 that had not resulted in applications for payment. It will be gradually extended to files still pending from subsequent years.

Following this action, unsettled commitments dating back to the period 1975-1980 amounted to only 325 million ECU at 31 December 1984, as against 455 million ECU at the end of 1983, and represented only 7.2% of unsettled commitments at the end of 1984.

3.11 INFORMATION ON ERDF ACTIVITIES

3.11.1 *The European citizen's right to know*

78. Article 10 of the ERDF Regulation requires that Fund operations be publicized as follows:

- the investors concerned are to be informed that part of the aid granted to them has been provided by the Community;
- for infrastructure projects, the Member States are to take all necessary steps to ensure that assistance from the Fund is given suitable publicity;
- the list of projects which have received contributions from the Fund is to be published every six months in the Official Journal of the European Community.

The Commission and the Member States use a wide variety of means to implement these provisions, some of them suggested by the ERDF Committee.

The Commission attaches very great importance to the publicizing of Fund operations. It considers that the European public is entitled to know how the Community administers the resources for which taxpayers in the Member States foot the bill. Fund operations, being in support of visible practical projects, are a particularly apt advertisement for the direct benefit people derive from Community action to promote the development of the regions in which they live.

Alongside the publicity measures explicitly provided for in the ERDF Regulation, the Commission continues to publicize its activities through the normal channels, e.g. press releases, press conferences and brochures.

3.11.2 Press information in 1984: more detailed coverage

79. After each of the three series of grant decisions the Commission issued a press package consisting of a general section concerning the whole allocation and a national section setting out the aid granted to each country and listing all the projects concerned by the latest allocation. The general section is intended for the newspaper accredited in Brussels, which are for the most part supraregional papers, while the national section is of interest primarily to the regional and local press in the Member States.

In 1984, the Commission continued to improve the lists of projects. For the third allocation in 1984, as much detail as possible was published for the projects in nine Member States (exact location, name of investor, amount of grant and project description). German industrial projects are the only ones for which the location and the name of the investor have not yet been given. This is because the German Government remains opposed to disclosure of the names of investors who have received a grant, basing itself on national legislation. Although it does not think this is correct, the Commission has continued to respect the German Government's wish and hopes to be able to resolve the matter soon.

3.11.3 Signboards: tangible evidence of the ERDF

80. The signboards which the Member States erect at the sites of some infrastructure projects are a very effective means of publicizing the ERDF's financial contribution since the notice draws attention directly to a visible practical structure (see illustrations at the end of the report).

Since the Regional Fund was set up, signboards have been erected for some 2 800 projects. The erection of such signboards was agreed by the members of the ERDF Committee in 1975/76. It was decided that they should be put up only for projects exceeding a given cost. Unfortunately, agreement was not reached on what that level of cost should be, with the result that the thresholds vary from one Member State to another.

However, as Table 17 shows, the Member States do not even erect signboards according to the threshold they have adopted.

TABLE 17
INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT SIGNBOARDS ERECTED
FROM 1975 TO 1984

Member State	Threshold (Mio ECU) (1)	Number of projects above the threshold	Number of signboards erected	of which in 1984
B	1	152	76	.
DK/Grønland	0.5/2	114/26	10	0
D	0.5 (2)	1 868 (3)	77	3
GR	-	1 028 (4)	737	137
F	2	795	70	.
IRL	2	295	113	6
I	0.5	3 099	1 064	69
L	1	11	7	.
NL	1	84	26	2
UK	0.5	3 009	740	119
EUR 10		10 481	2 920	.

(1) Investment threshold above which it has been agreed to provide publicity
(2) In Germany, the threshold is 10 Mio ECU for investment projects already started when the grant decision is taken
(3) Projects exceeding the threshold of 0.5 Mio ECU
(4) Total number of projects

In 1984, the Commission asked the Member States to display on these signboards a European emblem, the letter € for "Europe" in gold on a blue square. An emblem gets the message over to the public even more effectively than a notice and conveys to all Europeans the same image of the Community's presence.

The Member States responded favourably and the first signboards bearing the European emblem have already been erected, as the illustrations in this report show.

In addition to the temporary signboards erected during implementation of a project, some Member States, notably the United Kingdom, affix permanent plaques to certain projects assisted by the ERDF. These include a bronze sculpture of the letter € at Manchester Airport and a permanent inscription indicating that part of the airport project had received an ERDF grant. The Commission is highly appreciative of such initiatives and would like to see other Member States following the example set by the United Kingdom.

3.11.4 Publication in the Official Journal: still too little information

81. Details of the first and second grant allocations for 1984 were published in the Official Journal in September¹⁰, and December 1984¹¹, respectively, while details of the third allocation are to be published in 1985.

¹⁰ O.J. No C 245 of 13 September 1984

¹¹ O.J. No C 349 of 31 December 1984

The Commission plans to improve the details given in the published lists of projects that have received ERDF grants, among other things in order to permit project identification. For this, it is considering publishing in the Official Journal in the near future the same information as it makes available regularly to the press.

3.11.5 Letters to investors

82. In order to inform investors that their project had received an ERDF grant, the Commission continued to send out letters notifying them that part of the public funds they had received had come from the Community. In the case of some countries, however, these letters were very late in being sent out. The Commission is proposing to speed up the procedure with the help of data-processing equipment.

4.0 CHAPTER IV : SPECIFIC COMMUNITY REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

4.1 NEW TYPE OF MEASURES

83. As provided for in Article 13 of the 1975 revised ERDF Regulation, specific Community regional development measures are to include measures "linked to Community policies and measures adopted by the Community in order to take better account of their regional dimension or to reduce their regional consequences".

On 7 October 1980 the Council adopted five proposals for specific Community regional development measures under this section of the ERDF. This first series of measures is designed to enable the Community to contribute, for a limited period of time, to resolving problems for which it bears special responsibility in specific regions proposed by the Commission on the basis of Community criteria. These are regions liable to be affected by the consequences of decisions and measures taken under other Community policies, especially outlying regions facing special problems to do with their remoteness.

These measures seek to promote:

- the development of certain Mediterranean regions (Mezzogiorno and South West France) in the context of the enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal - Regulation (EEC nr. 2615/80);
- the creation of new activities in certain areas seriously affected by the restructuring of the steel industry in Belgium, Italy and the United Kingdom - Regulation (EEC nr. 2616/80);
- the creation of new activities in similarly hard-hit shipbuilding areas in the United Kingdom - Regulation (EEC nr. 2617/80);
- an improvement in the security of energy supply in inland areas of the Mezzogiorno - Regulation (EEC nr. 2618/80);
- an improvement in the economic and social situation of the border areas of Ireland and Northern Ireland - Regulation (EEC nr. 2619/80).

These measures differ from Community support measures as regards both the nature of operations assisted and the financing procedures. They are implemented in the form of special multiannual programmes presented by Member States for approval by the Commission, after consultation with the ERDF Committee.

The programmes are to receive financial assistance totalling 220 million ECU in the period 1981-1985. They must form part of the regional development programmes of the countries concerned. In addition, they must contain information analysing the situation and needs related to the objectives pursued, specify the operations proposed and the timetable for carrying them out and, more generally, supply all factors necessary to enable their consistency with regional development objectives to be assessed.

In the context of these programmes, the ERDF may finance jointly with the Member States concerned a series of operations to which it does not contribute under its support measures, notably market studies, the promotion of industrial innovation, management advisory services, improved access for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to risk capital, etc. These operations may benefit from Community assistance of up to 70%, which means a substantial increase in the Funds available for operations carried out in Member States. Fund assistance may go to public authorities including local authorities, various organizations, firms or individuals.

Under the framework of the first five Regulations, eight special programmes were approved by the Commission, after consulting the ERDF Committee, between June 1981 and July 1982, totalling 216 million ECU. The ninth and last programme, which concerns the measures in the steel making areas in Italy, was sent to the Commission in March 1984 and has not yet been approved.

4.2 A SECOND SERIES OF MEASURES LAUNCHED IN 1984

84. On 18 January 1984 the Council adopted the second series of specific regional development measures, presented by the Commission in November 1982. In the meantime, the Commission had amended its original proposals to take account of a number of amendments passed by Parliament, which had otherwise approved the measures selected.

Financial assistance under this second series will amount to 724 million ECU over five years, which is more than three times the amount allocated to the first series. The measures apply additional resources and introduce new forms of action to strengthen some measures already launched against regional problems stemming from the third enlargement of the Community, restructuring in the steel industry, shipbuilding and energy supply difficulties. Their territorial scope has been extended, since Greece is now covered. Lastly, a new measure has been introduced to deal with the regional effects of restructuring in the textile industry.

The areas covered by this second series of specific Community measures are in the following Member States:

- enlargement measure: France, Italy, Greece;
- energy supply measure: Italy, Greece;
- shipbuilding area measure: Germany, United Kingdom;
- steel area measure: Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Germany, United Kingdom;
- Textile area measure: Belgium, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom.

85. To be eligible for financing, measures must have the aim of creating productive jobs in SME's and craft enterprises; not only by means of investment aid but also and especially by action to improve the economic environment of business (market research, management advice, launching of common services, information on and application of innovation etc.).

Some major improvements to the first series have been introduced with these measures. Investment aids may now include an additional grant paid entirely by the Community. Aid for business advisory services has been introduced, the aim being to institute more active management of aids from the public purse by exploring the potential for local economic initiatives. The steel area measure will be linked more closely to the Community's policy for the steel industry. A first phase of the measure will concern areas which have suffered heavy job losses in the sector. A second phase will also be applied in areas where the Member States' steel industry restructuring programmes, notified by the Member States as a result of the Commission's decision of August 1981, will have major

consequences. In 1984 the Commission took decisions regarding the steel areas in Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands, which will receive assistance under the second phase of this measure (see annexed bibliography).

86. On the 20 December 1984, under the framework of this second series of measures, the Commission, after consulting the ERDF Committee, approved seven special programmes totalling 235 million ECU. The programmes are as follows:

IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY:

- promotion of new economic activities in Saarland, including certain areas adjacent to Rhineland-Palatinate, affected by restructuring in the steel industry (13 million ECU);

IN GREECE:

- development of certain regions (islands in the Aegean Sea and the Ionian Sea, Crete) which will be particularly affected by the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community (40 million ECU);
- development of alternative sources of energy in the Greek islands (20 million ECU);

IN THE NETHERLANDS:

- development of new economic activities in the Twente COROP region and the Helmond region affected by restructuring in the textile and clothing industry (7 million ECU);

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:

- promotion of new job-creating activities in areas affected by restructuring in the steel industry (33 million ECU);
- promotion of new job-creating activities in areas affected by restructuring in the textile and clothing industry (105 million ECU);
- promotion of new job-creating activities in areas affected by restructuring in the shipbuilding industry (17 million ECU).

The Member States concerned have still to present eighteen special programmes to the Commission so as to make use of the remainder (489 million ECU) of the funds allocated to this second series.

4.3 COMMITMENTS: DISTINCT INCREASE IN 1984

87. Table 18 shows the situation regarding funds available and appropriations used at 31 December 1984 in respect of all the special programmes approved by the Commission under the first series of Regulations of 7 October 1980 and the seven special programmes approved under the second series of Regulations of 18 January 1984.

88. Commitments made in 1984 amounted to 61 million ECU (of which 23.4 million ECU under the second series), bringing the total amount of commitments for these measures since 1981 to some 140.2 million ECU. This is equivalent to 31% of the sum of the two allocations approved so far, which is 451 million ECU. In all, 54% of the 216 million ECU allocation for the first series and 10% of the 235 million ECU allocation for the second series have been committed.

TABLE 18
COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS 1984 AND 1981-1984
ERDF, SPECIFIC COMMUNITY MEASURES

(M10)

Special programmes	Total allo- cation over 5 years	Commitments					Payments					
		1984		1981-1984			1984		1981-1984			
		ECU	Nat. cur.	ECU	Nat. cur.	ECU	%(1)	Nat. cur.	ECU	Nat. cur.	ECU	%(2)
FIRST SERIES	216			37.63		116.78	54.1		20.55		59.53	51.0
Belgium												
-Steel areas	6	-	-	43.47	0.98	16.3		16.17	0.36	29.38	0.66	67.3
France												
-Enlargement	55	69.47	10.15	248.73	38.38	69.8		78.78	11.51	164.68	24.65	64.2
Ireland												
-Border areas	16	2.98	4.15	8.36	11.72	73.3		1.90	2.64	6.02	8.46	72.2
Italy												
-Energy	16	-	-	6 610.53	5.03	31.4		-	-	1 984.47	1.51	30.0
-Enlargement	65	24 402.82	17.68	45 614.33	33.82	52.0		-	-	6 486.28	4.84	14.3
United Kingdom												
-Border areas	8	1.02	1.70	2.14	3.65	45.6		0.93	1.55	1.45	2.46	67.4
-Steel areas	33	-	-	7.37	12.76	38.7		2.70	4.49	7.05	12.01	94.1
-Shipbuilding areas	17	2.37	3.94	6.13	10.45	61.5		-	-	2.85	4.93	47.2
SECOND SERIES	235			23.37		23.37	9.9		4.04		4.04	17.3
Germany												
-Steel areas	13	2.01	0.90	2.01	0.90	6.9		-	-	-	-	-
Greece												
-Enlargement	40	499.05	5.48	499.05	5.48	13.7		299.61	3.29	299.61	3.29	60.0
-Energy	20	113.83	1.25	113.83	1.25	6.3		68.30	0.75	68.30	0.75	60.0
Netherlands												
-Textile areas	7	0.58	0.23	0.58	0.23	3.3		-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom												
-Steel areas	33	1.98	3.30	1.98	3.30	10.0		-	-	-	-	-
-Shipbuilding areas	17	1.02	1.70	1.02	1.70	10.0		-	-	-	-	-
-Textile areas	105	6.31	10.50	6.31	10.50	10.0		-	-	-	-	-
Total	451		60.99		140.15	31.1		24.59		63.57	45.4	
(1) Percentage of total allocation												
(2) Percentage of commitment												

TABLE 18
COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS 1984 AND 1981-1984
ERDF, SPECIFIC COMMUNITY MEASURES

ERDF

4.4 PAYMENTS: ALMOST HALF OF COMMITMENTS

89. In 1984 payments amounted to 24.6 million ECU (of which 4 million ECU were under the second series of measures), bringing the total amount of payments made so far to some 63.6 million ECU, equivalent to almost half of commitments (45.4%).

Table 19 compares the appropriations available for commitment and the appropriations actually committed in 1984. As provided for in Article 2, paragraph 3b of the revised 1975 ERDF Regulation, the amount by which the Funds available exceeded requirements (88.65 million ECU) was transferred at the end of 1984 from the section covering specific Community measures to that covering support measures.

TABLE 19
AVAILABLE FUNDS AND COMMITMENTS 1984
ERDF, SPECIFIC COMMUNITY MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Appropriations entered in 1984 budget	115.00
Appropriations outstanding from 1983	100.50
Total appropriations available in 1984	215.50
Appropriations committed	60.99
Appropriations transferred to support measures	88.65
Balance outstanding at end of year	65.86

4.5 INSPECTIONS

90. In 1984, on-the-spot checks were carried out in respect of four of the eight special programmes of the first series of specific Community measures (Italy - "Energy", United Kingdom - "Border areas", Ireland - "Border areas" and Belgium - "Steel areas").

The checks had two main objectives. From an economic viewpoint they were concerned with conformity and, above all, effectiveness, i.e. the extent to which the objectives of the special programmes had been achieved and the contribution which the various measures were making to those objectives. At a technical and financial level, their purpose was to verify on an overall basis, by type of operation and for a sample of individual projects, the figures certified by the Member State in question.

4.6 INFORMATION

4.6.1 Publication in the Official Journal

91. The Regulations introducing the first series of specific Community measures, adopted in 1980, provided that the programmes had to be published in full in the Official Journal. By contrast, the Regulations introducing the second series provide only for publication by the Commission. The seven programmes approved under the second series of Regulations will be published in 1985.

4.6.2 Information activity by the Member States and the Commission

92. The Commission is restricted in the information it can supply to the public regarding aid provided for specific Community measures. Only the Member States know all the details of the special programmes and are therefore able to inform the public of the individual beneficiaries of such measures. The United Kingdom does so regularly.

However, the Commission informs the press of the proposals which it has made and the decisions which it has taken. When the second series of specific Community measures was adopted by the Council in January, the Commission issued a statement by the Member of the Commission responsible for regional policy. It also issued press releases each time it adopted a special programme submitted by a Member State. There were seven of these in 1984. The Commission also announced proposals for new regulations and three decisions concerning the extension of the territorial scope of the "steel areas" measure.

4.7 PROPOSAL TO SUPPLEMENT THE SECOND SERIES OF MEASURES

93. Acting on the undertaking it gave on 18 January 1984 when the Council adopted the second series of specific regional development measures, the Commission adopted on 14 December 1984, for transmission to the Council, four proposals for Regulations supplementing the second series of measures¹². The proposals provide for ERDF assistance amounting to 133 million ECU over the next five years.

The first proposal aims to complete the territorial coverage of the "shipbuilding" measure in force since October 1980 and reinforced under the second series of measures. Information made available during 1983 and 1984 shows that the situation in this sector has deteriorated. The Commission is therefore proposing that the measure be extended to certain areas in the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy determined on the basis of sectoral and socio-economic criteria.

Similarly, on the basis of the most recent statistics and the sectoral and socio-economic criteria laid down, the Commission is proposing that the "textiles" measure instituted under the second series be extended to include new areas in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The third proposal is designed to back up the measure instituted in October 1980 to assist the border areas in Ireland and Northern Ireland. The territorial coverage of the measure is to be extended to include new areas adjacent to the areas already covered and suffering from particularly difficult employment problems, and the existing measures are to be supplemented by assistance for small and medium-sized enterprises (investment, innovation, access to risk capital) and for business advisory services. In addition, the areas in Ireland are to be eligible for measures to promote the supply and use of natural gas which, while helping to strengthen the economic base of the areas, will also contribute to achieving the Community's energy policy objectives, in particular reducing dependence on oil.

Lastly, a new measure linked to the implementation of the Community's fisheries policy is proposed to assist certain areas in Denmark, France and the United Kingdom. Recent developments concerning the Atlantic, North Sea and Baltic fishing zones, such as the extension of exclusive fishing zones to 200 miles and the Community's establishment of a system for the management of fishing resources (total allowable catches, quotas,

¹² Document COM(84) 715 final.

technical conservation measures) have had and will have repercussions on the fishing activities of the coastal Member States and the areas where fishing activities are concentrated. Consequently, measures must be introduced in these areas to enable new economic activities to develop (notably small and medium-sized enterprises and tourism).

5.0 CHAPTER V : LOCATION OF ERDF ASSISTANCE

5.1 THE EIGHT MOST ASSISTED REGIONS RECEIVED HALF OF THE GRANTS

94. The extent to which the principle of geographical concentration of ERDF assistance is put into practice can be seen from an analysis of the proportion of grants given to the Community regions which received most of the assistance.

As in 1982, 15 regions received two thirds of Fund assistance: this proportion had been three quarters in 1983.

95. Half of the grants went to eight regions. Campania again headed the list with 290 million ECU, although its share has been declining slightly over the years: 16% in 1982, 13.5% in 1983 and 12.5% in 1984.

TABLE 20
THE TEN REGIONS RECEIVING THE BULK OF ERDF ASSISTANCE
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

1984			1975-1984		
Region	Assistance	%	Region	Assistance	%
Campania	290.39	12.5	Campania	1 358.68	11.7
Sicilia	197.96	8.5	Sicilia	765.58	6.6
Ireland	159.12	6.9	Scotland	743.96	6.4
Scotland	155.07	6.7	Ireland	713.44	6.2
Wales	96.23	4.1	North	475.73	4.1
North West	95.86	4.1	Calabria	440.90	3.8
Kentr.Dyt.Makedon.	89.65	3.9	Wales	432.38	3.7
Yorkshire/Humbers.	86.19	3.7	Kentr.Dyt.Makedon.	411.73	3.5
Calabria	72.29	3.1	Puglia	353.77	3.1
North	65.15	2.8	North West	339.57	2.9
Total	1 307.91	56.4	Total	6 035.74	52.0
EUR 10	2 320.94	100.0	EUR 10	11 598.63	100.0
Except in the case of Ireland, the grants made for multi-regional projects have not been taken into account for the above regions. They accounted for 0.2% of support measures in 1984 and for 4.5% over the period 1975-84.					

The list of the ten most assisted regions (see Table 20) is not identical from one year to the next. Two English regions - Yorkshire/Humberside and the North - joined the list in 1984, while two Italian regions - Basilicata and Apulia - dropped out. Of those regions which remained in the list in 1984, some (such as central and western Macedonia and Calabria) moved down, while others (such as Sicily, Ireland and Wales) improved their positions.

96. The regions with priority status - the Mezzogiorno, Greece (except for Athens), Ireland, Northern Ireland, Greenland and the French Overseas Departments - received more than half the grants (53.3%) in 1984, compared with 64.1% in 1983 (see Table 3 in Chapter II for the periods 1984 and 1975-84).

97. The ERDF assists only those Community regions which receive regional aid from their Governments. These aids are approved by the Commission in accordance with Articles 92 and 94 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community.

ERDF operations affect areas with a combined population of 107 million being 39% of the Community's total population. As Table 21 shows, however, the relative importance of these aided regions varies widely from one Member State to another. They account for some 16% of the population in Denmark and the Netherlands, from 35% to 42% in the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, France and Belgium, and as much as 66% in Greece. Ireland and Luxembourg are regarded as ERDF assisted areas in their entirety.

TABLE 21
ERDF-ASSISTED AREAS: POPULATION AND AID PER CAPITA

ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Member State	Population * (in millions)			Aid per capita in ERDF areas in 1984 (ECU)
	total	eligible	as %	
B	9.9	3.5	35.4	9
DK (1)	5.2	0.8	15.5	31
D	61.7	22.8	37.0	5
GR	9.7	6.4	65.5	41
F (2)	55.4	23.0	41.6	12
IRL	3.4	3.4	100.0	46
I	57.2	23.0	40.2	35
L	0.4	0.4	100.0	13
NL	14.2	2.4	16.6	15
UK	56.3	21.0(3)	37.2	30
EUR 10	273.4	106.6	39.0	22
(1) Including Greenland (2) Including Overseas Departments (3) Including the Inner Urban Areas (*) From the available sources, the population figures relate to the years 1980-1984 inclusive.				

98. Aid calculated in per capita terms provides a better measure of the level of ERDF assistance in the regions. This year for the first time this indicator has been calculated by relating ERDF grants solely to the population of the assisted areas and not to the total population of the region in question. This indicator thus provides a more accurate picture, since it provides a better comparison of the measures taken to help the populations of the eligible areas only.

In 1984, the two leading regions were Greenland with 270 ECU per head of population and French Guiana with 146 ECU. Their leading position already noted for the whole of the period 1975-84 was therefore maintained. In the table of the ten most aided regions in 1984 according to this indicator, however, there are five Greek regions. Italy, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and France each have only one region in the list. Of the ten regions receiving the most ERDF grants in absolute terms, only Campania,

Ireland and central and western Macedonia again appear in the group of the ten regions with the most aid per capita.

99. For a clearer overview of the ERDF's effort in each assisted region its activities have been illustrated by two maps portraying the regional distribution of assistance in terms of total amounts and amounts per capita (Maps 4 and 5).

Tables 41 and 42 in the Annex provide all the data on the regional distribution of assistance by type of investment from 1975 to 1984 and per capita in 1984 and from 1975 to 1984.

5.2 LOCATION OF ASSISTANCE IN THE MEMBER STATES

100. This section of Chapter V reviews ERDF assistance in each of the Community countries. Table 22 shows the grants made to assisted regions in 1984. After a brief analysis of each country, details of ERDF assistance are given for a selection of regions within that country which received assistance in 1984.

5.2.1 Belgium

101. In Belgium, 33 million ECU were granted to 151 projects; 81% went to investments in infrastructure, 14% to industrial investments and 5% to studies.

In the period 1975-1984, Belgium received 114 million ECU of which 70% for infrastructure investments, 28% for industrial and service sector projects and 2% for studies.

In 1984, grants totalling 5 million ECU went to 13 industrial and service sector projects in various branches, helping to provide 413 jobs.

In the case of infrastructure investments, 37% of the grant aid went to projects in the food and water supply sectors and 30% to road and sewerage works. The other projects concerned the improvement or extension of industrial estates, waste treatment and tourist facilities.

FLANDERS

In 1984, ERDF grants to Flanders totalled 4 million ECU, 12% of the total for Belgium: 61% of this grant aid went to industrial projects and 39% to infrastructure projects.





In the period 1975-1984, Flanders received 46 million ECU, 40% of the total for Belgium: 59% went to infrastructure investments and 41% to industrial and service sector projects.

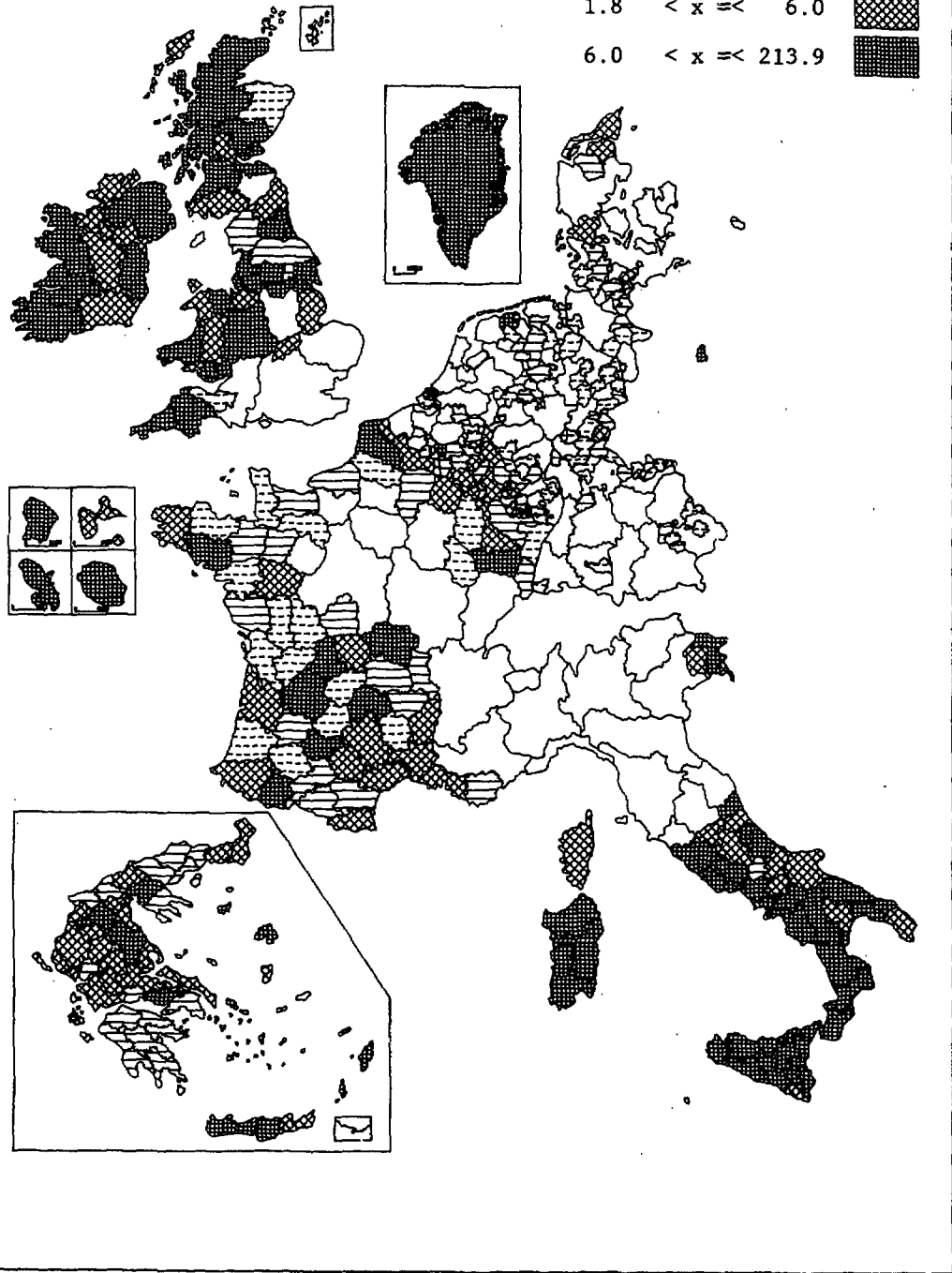
Per capita assistance in the ERDF-assisted areas was 3 ECU in 1984 and 33 ECU for the period 1975-1984.

Of the 14 infrastructure projects assisted, 11 concerned the creation of craft activity areas and the extension of industrial estates in the Limburg-Campine area, receiving grants totalling 0.9 million ECU. In the tourist industry, a grant of 0.4 million ECU was made for a second extension of the "De Spaanjerd" recreation centre at Kinrooi.

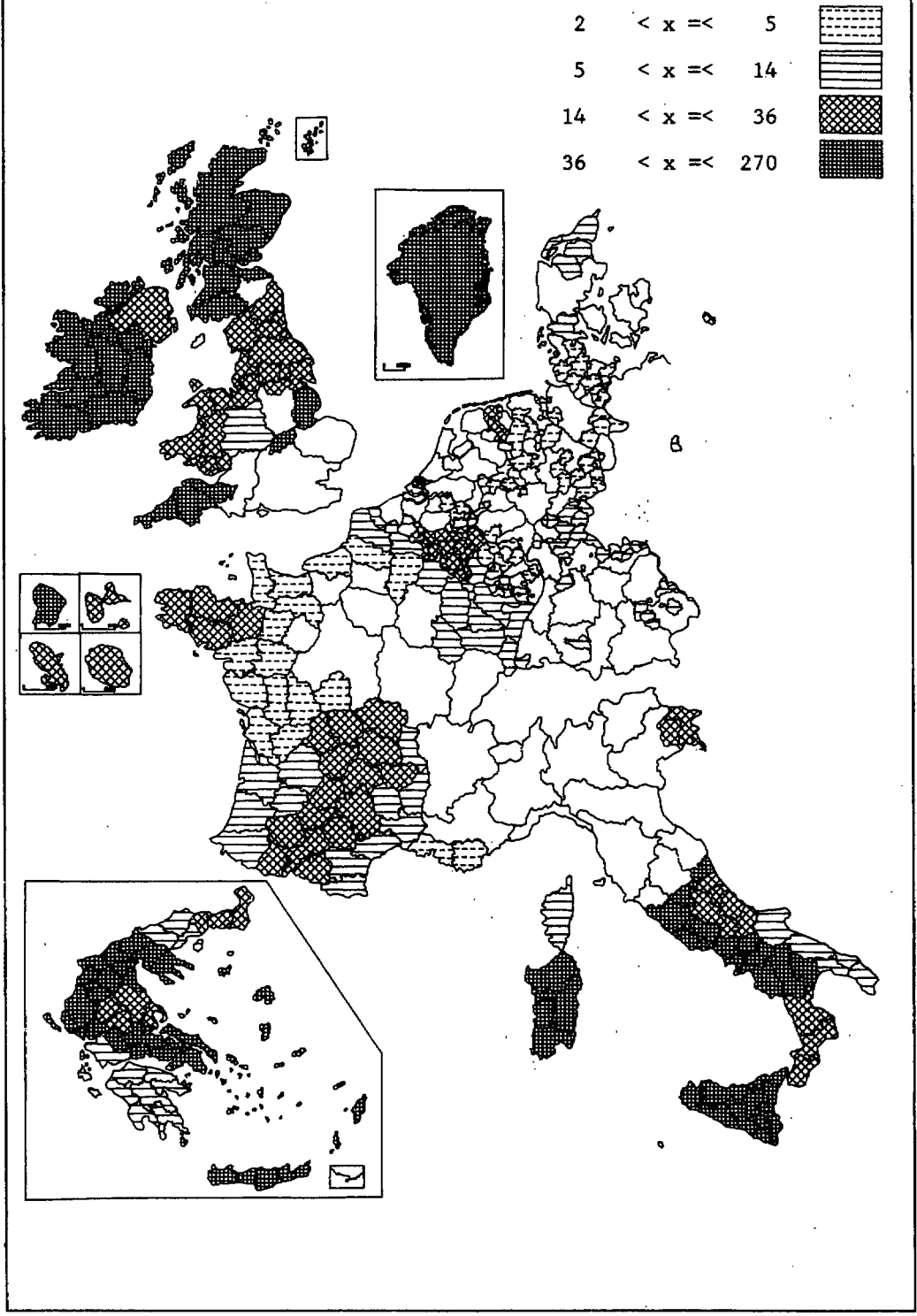
The districts of Aalst and Oudenaarde benefited from the specific Community measures to assist textile-producing areas.

MAP 4
 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ERDF ASSISTANCE IN 1984
 LEVEL III REGIONS (MIO ECU)

0.0	< x ≤	0.5	
0.5	< x ≤	1.8	
1.8	< x ≤	6.0	
6.0	< x ≤	213.9	



MAP 5
 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ERDF ASSISTANCE PER CAPITA IN 1984
 (ECU)



WALLONIA

In 1984, ERDF grants to Wallonia totalled 29 million ECU, 88% of the total for Belgium: 87% went to infrastructure investments, 8% to industrial projects and 5% to studies.

In the period 1975-1984, Wallonia received 69 million ECU, 60% of the total for Belgium: 77% went to infrastructure projects, 20% to industrial and service sector projects and 3% to studies.

Per capita assistance in the ERDF-assisted areas was 14 ECU in 1984 and 34 ECU for the period 1975-84.

More than half the 119 infrastructure projects receiving grants (67 in all) concerned roadworks and sewerage systems, 20 concerned works in the food and drinking water supply sectors and 18 related to the purification of waste water.

In the tourist sector, ERDF grants were made for three projects; these included the construction of a multi-purpose sports hall and swimming-pool in the "Worriken" recreation centre at Bütgenbach, which received almost 2 million ECU.

Grants totalling 1.6 million ECU were made for five studies, three of which formed part of a programme to stimulate job creation in the Charleroi area.

The provinces of Luxembourg, Liège and Hainaut (with the exception of the districts of Ath and Tournai) benefited from the specific Community measures to help steel-making areas. The district of Mouscron benefited from the measures to assist textile-producing areas.

The less-favoured agricultural areas of the south-east of Belgium will benefit from the integrated development programme for that region, which the Commission approved in December 1984. Two thirds of the infrastructure investments which received ERDF grants in Wallonia in 1984 were located in those areas.

5.2.2 Denmark

102. In 1984, 167 projects received grants totalling 24.6 million ECU, 85% of which went to infrastructure projects, 12% to industrial projects and 3% to studies.

In the period 1975-1984, 131.9 million ECU were granted to 831 projects: 86% for infrastructure projects, 10% for industrial projects and 4% for studies.

GREENLAND

103. Greenland, which was granted ERDF aid for the last time in 1984, received 13.8 million ECU: 12.8 million ECU for 106 infrastructure projects, 0.7 million ECU for feasibility studies concerning the use of hydroelectric energy to supply local communities, and 0.3 million ECU for a service sector project. This brings the total aid granted to Greenland since 1975 to 100 millions ECU. Of that total, 93.9 million ECU went to infrastructure projects, 5.8 million ECU to six studies and 0.3 million ECU to a service sector project.

In 1984, Greenland received 56% of the total aid granted to Denmark, compared with 76% in the period 1975-1984, already indicating a slowdown in aid.

Fund assistance per head of population in Greenland was 270 ECU in 1984, which brings the total for the period 1975-84 to 1 960 ECU.

Some 40% of the aid granted for infrastructure projects went to the transport sector, the largest grant being that for the Jakobshavn airport. Energy supply projects received 20% of total ERDF assistance.

5.2.3 Federal Republic of Germany

104. From 1975 to 1984, Fund grants to the Federal Republic of Germany totalled 544.8 million ECU, the bulk of which (55.5%) went to industrial, craft and service activities.

In total, funds were provided for 680 infrastructure projects, 2 studies and 1 633 industrial projects. The industrial projects helped to create some 80 000 jobs and to maintain a further 16 000 (i.e. a total of 96 000). This is more than 15% of the jobs created or preserved by the ERDF throughout the Community.

In the period 1975-1984, Fund assistance per head of population in the ERDF-assisted regions amounted to some 24 ECU.

105. In 1984, grants to the Federal Republic of Germany totalled over 109 million ECU, accounting for some 4.7% of total aid to Member States. The bulk of this assistance went to 228 industrial projects, with the remainder going to 58 infrastructure projects and one study. ERDF grants helped to create 10 900 new jobs and to safeguard some 3 750 more.

A fifth of the grants made to industrial projects went to the automobile industry, thereby helping to create or safeguard 2 800 jobs. A further 12.3% was allocated to the mechanical engineering industry (2 200 jobs), with the remainder being divided between a number of sectors.

In 1984, the main beneficiaries of ERDF assistance were Bavaria and Berlin, with 23.1% and 21.8% respectively of the grants made to the Federal Republic of Germany. They were followed by the Saarland (10.3%) and North-Rhine-Westphalia (10.2%).

BERLIN

106. In 1984, 23.9 million ECU were granted to two projects: firstly an infrastructure project aimed at reviving the Brunnenstrasse industrial estate to provide facilities for specialist high-tech industries, and secondly an industrial project which received a ERDF grant of 5.6 million ECU and which is expected to create or safeguard 1 200 jobs.

In the period 1975-84, 108.2 million ECU were granted to Berlin, which is equivalent to 8.1% of total assistance to Germany during that period. This helped to finance major infrastructure projects such as the construction of a refuse incineration plant at Neukölln and the building of a fair and exhibition complex in the television tower area.

Over the period 1975-84, ERDF assistance per head of population in this region was 24 ECU.

SAARLAND

107. As in 1983, all the projects financed in the Saarland in 1984 were industrial. The ERDF grants helped to finance 23 projects costing a total of 11.3 million ECU and a feasibility study concerning flow control of the river Rossel. The main sectors to benefit were vehicle manufacture, the steel industry, mechanical engineering and light metal manufacture.

Since 1975, the Saarland has received 72 million ECU from the ERDF for 267 projects; 82% of that aid went to industrial projects.

In the period 1975-1984, ERDF assistance in the Saarland amounted to 67 ECU per head of population, which is well above the average for Germany.

The Commission also approved a special programme for the Saarland under Regulation (EEC) n° 216/84 of 18 January 1984. This special programme, to which the ERDF is contributing 13 million ECU, is designed to eliminate obstacles to the development of new industries in the context of the restructuring of the steel industry in the Saarland.

Finally, the Commission decided in 1984 to contribute to the financing of a preparatory study for an integrated development operation in the Saarland.

5.2.4 Greece

108. As Greece did not become a member of the Community until 1981, ERDF grants to that country have been limited to the period 1981-1984.

During these four years, however, ERDF aid has been substantial, totalling more than 1 000 million ECU. The ERDF has contributed to 920 infrastructure projects accounting for 96% of the total assistance to Greece, 49 of which cost more than 10 million ECU each. Foremost among these are: the project of the National Electricity Corporation (DEI) to generate electricity from lignite at Agios Dimitrios in the prefecture of Kozani in western Macedonia which received a grant of 43.5 million ECU and was one of the biggest infrastructure projects co-financed by the ERDF in 1984; the projects to improve the telephone network of the Hellenic Telecommunications Organization (OTE); major investments in transport infrastructure; improvements to the rail network; the construction of the Patras-Olyépiea road and the Thessaloniki-Seres road; the modernization of regional airports; industrial infrastructure (the industrial estates of the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank (ETVA) and the vocational training centres of the National Employment Agency (OAED)). The remainder of the aid (some 40 million ECU) was used to finance 103 projects in the industrial, craft and service sectors, together with five studies. The projects in question are intended to create or safeguard some 6 500 jobs and are mainly concentrated in Thrace (22 projects) and in the eastern Aegean islands (18 projects).

The funds provided for the major projects carried out by the DEI in the prefecture of Kozani make central and western Macedonia the main beneficiary of ERDF aid, with some 40% of the total. However, these projects are designed to meet national needs and will therefore have an impact on the development of other regions.

The remaining 60% has been shared between all the other regions in Greece, with the exception of Attica. It should also be noted that 10 multi-regional projects in outlying areas have received a total of some 30 million ECU.

109. In 1984, the pattern of ERDF aid to Greece reflected the priority given to infrastructure projects over industrial investments: 98% of the 261 million ECU granted went to infrastructure projects.

The bulk of the grants made to 311 infrastructure projects were for roadworks, the construction of power stations, the modernization of telecommunications, port and airport improvements and the modernization of sewerage and irrigation systems.

Smaller grants were made for the equipping of research centres specializing in advanced technologies and for the construction of cultural centres.

The majority of the grants made to the 18 industrial, craft and service sector projects went on the construction of 11 hotels; the remainder were for metal and wood-working projects and a study.

110. Under Regulation (EEC) N° 215/84 instituting a specific Community measure contributing to the development of certain regions of Greece in the context of Community enlargement, a programme was approved to help the Greek islands, to which the ERDF is contributing 40 million ECU. The programme in question consists of measures to help small and medium-sized enterprises, tourism, transport and the environment.

A second programme for assistance to the Greek islands was approved under Regulation (EEC) n° 218/84, to which the ERDF is contributing 20 million ECU and which concerns the use of new technologies in the energy sector.

The two specific Community measures in question are the first programmes to be approved for Greece.

ASSISTANCE BY REGION

111. In 1984, central and western Macedonia received the largest proportion of aid (some 34.3%) while 15.4% were allocated to projects in eastern mainland Greece and in the islands.

In terms of assistance per head of population in 1984, the islands of the eastern Aegean occupied first place with 97 ECU, followed by eastern mainland Greece and the islands with 64 ECU.

THE PELOPONNESE AND WESTERN MAINLAND GREECE

112. In 1984, ERDF grants totalling 15.7 million ECU went to 30 projects: 29 infrastructure projects and one industrial project. The infrastructure projects included work on modernizing the airports at Kalamata and Tripoli and those on the islands of Zante and Cephalonia (construction of a new airport).

Grants were also made for work on irrigation and sewerage systems and for the improvement of the road network in the prefecture of Aetolia-Acarnania and in all the prefectures of the Peloponnese and the islands of Zante and Cephalonia.

Grants made to this region since 1981 total 130.5 million ECU or 101 ECU per head of population.

CRETE

113. In 1984, the ERDF granted 31.7 million ECU to Crete (some 12% total aid for Greece) to help finance 35 investments. Most of this grant aid went to 33 infrastructure projects and to the construction of two hotels.

The infrastructure projects assisted included in particular those carried out by the OTE to improve the telecommunications network on the island, the construction of sewerage systems at Khania and Rethimnon, the modernization of the airport and improvements to the industrial estate at Iraklion and the improvement of the provincial road network in all the prefectures of Crete.

A contribution was also made towards providing technical equipment for the Crete research centre (Iraklion) (four investments) to enable the island to carry out applied research and introduce modern technology.

ERDF grants to Crete in the period 1981-84 totaled 78.7 million ECU, which represents assistance of 157 ECU per head of population.

5.2.5 France

1984 - YEAR OF CHANGE FOR THE ERDF

114. The year 1984 was of particular significance for ERDF operations in France. For the first time since 1976, grant applications submitted to the Commission by the French authorities in respect of infrastructure investments no longer related exclusively to operations wholly financed by central government nor to that part of expenditure borne by central government where the project is financed by a number of public or quasi-public authorities.

Following a decision taken by the French Government, the ERDF has also been asked to help finance that part of investment expenditure borne by the regions, departments and municipalities and by other public bodies. In 1984, grant applications were submitted to the ERDF in respect of expenditure incurred by such bodies as the Agence Française pour la Maîtrise de l'Energie, the Syndicats Intercommunaux à Vocation Multiple (SIVOM), the Parcs Naturels Régionaux, the Chambers of craft industry, the autonomous ports, etc.

As a result of that decision, the ERDF is contributing finance to a limited but nevertheless significant number of projects in which public authorities other than central government are involved. The projects for which grants were approved in 1984 are located in the following regions: Aquitaine, Auvergne, Champagne-Ardenne, Corsica, Languedoc-Roussillon, Lorraine, Midi-Pyrénées, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Rhône-Alpes and the four overseas departments. The regions in metropolitan France are those affected by the Community's enlargement and those which include one or more conversion areas. This measure is making Community action much more transparent and effective and is in keeping with the spirit of the Regulation setting up the ERDF. According to that Regulation, ERDF assistance should not lead Member States to reduce their own regional development efforts but should complement those efforts.

A further major innovation in 1984 was the considerably wider range of investments for which the French authorities submitted applications for Community financial assistance. New types of projects have been added to those traditionally submitted by France (roads, ports, telephones, electricity generation and distribution, etc.). These new projects include industrial/port areas, craft industry estates equipped with advance workshops and service buildings, waste water collection systems in rural communities and urban centres, drinking water supply systems, municipal campsites, etc. The submission of these new types of investment project is a consequence of decentralization and of the fact that regional and local financing is taken into account in the grant applications.

The year 1984 was also a key year for studies. For the first time since 1975, the French authorities submitted grant applications for two studies which were closely related to ERDF operations. The first was a feasibility study concerning use of the geothermal resources of Réunion to produce energy and the second concerned measures to be taken to protect an industrial/port area against flooding.

ANALYSIS OF ASSISTANCE IN 1984

115. Grants totalling 262 million ECU were made in 1984 for productive or infrastructure investments in France. In addition, there was the 6 million ECU Community contribution to the two feasibility studies.

Grants for investments in industrial, craft and service activities totalled 33 million ECU or 13% of the total. This represents a slight but nevertheless significant increase over the corresponding figures for 1983. The bulk of the assistance went to firms in the metalworking, instrument engineering and other manufacturing sectors. The productive

investment projects receiving ERDF assistance will permit the creation of 14 615 new jobs and preserve 750 threatened jobs.

As in the past, Community grant aid was concentrated on infrastructure investments, for which a total of 228 million ECU was committed. The sectoral breakdown shows that 62% of that amount went to transport infrastructures; the proportions allocated to telecommunications and energy generation and distribution were down markedly on previous years, at 6% and 23% respectively.

An analysis of the regional breakdown shows that Brittany was again the main recipient of Community assistance with 41 million ECU or 15.2% of the total. The other regions which received substantial proportions were Midi-Pyrénées (14.6%), Auvergne (8.7%), Aquitaine (7.6%), Limousin (7.4%) and Languedoc-Roussillon (7.2%).

116. Concerning the specific Community measures, the year 1984 saw an upturn in activity under the "enlargement" programme covering the three regions of the South West (Aquitaine, Languedoc-Roussillon and Midi-Pyrénées). A total of 10.2 million ECU was committed in respect of four main types of actions: the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, the promotion of industrial innovation, the promotion of craft industries and the exploitation of tourist potential.

In supplementing the measures taken by central government, the regions and the local authorities, ERDF assistance helps to speed up broad-based development of the South West. The results, while not spectacular, are significant. Thus, through the practical implementation of many projects and initiatives, the ERDF "enlargement" programme has now become a tangible reality.

The second series of specific Community measures adopted in January 1984 by the Council provides for the funds allocated to the "enlargement" programme for those same regions to be doubled.

In addition, the "steel areas" measure is to apply henceforth to a number of areas in the regions of Nord-Pas-de-Calais and Lorraine. The ERDF's contribution to the five-year programme covering the French areas is planned to be 42 million ECU.

Finally, the new "textile areas" measure is to apply to a number of areas in the regions of Nord-Pas-de-Calais, Picardy, Lorraine, Alsace, Rhône-Alpes, Languedoc-Roussillon and Midi-Pyrénées. The Community contribution to the five-year programme covering the French areas is to be 80 million ECU.

OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

117. In view of the nature and gravity of the problems facing these regions at the Community's periphery, a proportionately very high level of assistance was given to them in 1984. The impact of this assistance on the regional, departmental and local authorities' resources in the overseas departments is put at almost 13 million ECU.

The Fund Regulation provisions governing the eligibility of industrial, craft and service sector investments, and in particular the requirement that at least 10 jobs must be created or maintained, make it difficult to consider productive investment projects carried out in the four departments. It is therefore not surprising that in 1984 only eight projects received grants totalling 0.5 million ECU. Despite difficult conditions, however, the ERDF helped to create 166 jobs.

The bulk of Fund assistance therefore went to the infrastructure investments necessary for the development of the region. These included the following:

FRENCH GUIANA: the creation of a fully serviced craft industry area of seven hectares at Cayenne which will provide craftsmen not only with advance workshops but also with a joint services centre and a wood drier. This project will create the necessary conditions for promoting and developing craft activities.

A further interesting project is the construction of a wood-shredding plant for feeding the future gas-fired power station at Degrad des Cannes. The power station will utilise trees felled in clearing operations and sawmill waste and will reduce the energy dependence of French Guiana, which has to meet almost all of its energy requirements from hydrocarbon imports.

REUNION: the main study to be financed in this region is also concerned with reducing dependence on energy imports. Réunion has great potential as a producer of geothermal energy and it was decided to examine whether it would be possible and economic to generate electricity from geothermal steam.

MARTINIQUE: the construction of a new section of the Fort de France by-pass represents an additional step towards the completion of this important communications project.

GUADELOUPE: the extension of the industrial and port area at the Jarry is an important element of the autonomous port's aim of making Pointe-à-Pitre a dispersal port in the Caribbean.

CORSICA

118. No applications for grants for investments in industrial, craft and service sector activities in Corsica were submitted during the 1984 financial year. This situation is worrying, particularly because only four projects in the productive sector have received ERDF grants since 1975, totalling no more than 0.6 million ECU.

The decisions taken in 1984 relate to 19 infrastructure investments for which grants totalling 2 million ECU were approved. While this amount is appreciably lower than previous years, it covers only investments for which the share of the lower-tier public authorities (region, department, municipalities, SIVOM, regional park) is included in the basis for Fund assistance.

The new approach adopted by the French Government to the ERDF is influencing the choice of projects. While the investments co-financed in 1984 include a number of sections of major roads, these are linked to forestry roads, to improvements to a port and to the construction of a municipal campsite. However, the Corsican regional authorities have given priority to work on extending and improving drinking water supplies for villages. Nine infrastructure investment projects of this type are being co-financed and have received Community grants of almost 0.7 million ECU.

The inland areas of Corsica are also receiving Community financial aid in connection with the pilot projects being carried out in preparation for the future integrated Mediterranean programmes.

5.2.6 Ireland

119. In 1984, Ireland received grants totalling 159.1 million ECU, 69% of which went to infrastructure projects.

This brings to 713.4 million ECU the grants made to Ireland since 1975, the relative shares of infrastructure and industrial projects being 72% and 28% respectively. During the same period, some 0.65 million ECU were allocated to studies.

Fund aid per head of population in Ireland in 1984 was 46 ECU, which brings the total for the period 1975-1984 to 207 ECU.

The largest proportion of the grants for infrastructure projects went to transport (39%), followed by telecommunications (38%). The remaining aid was divided between water supply and sewerage schemes (16%) and various smaller investments in technical training and cultural facilities.

In the transport sector, the ERDF continued to support the modernization and improvement of the road system; grants totalling 42.3 million ECU were made for 44 projects.

Further grants totalling 41.6 million ECU were made to help complete the Irish Accelerated Telecommunications Programme, one of the most important infrastructure projects co-financed by the ERDF in 1984. In addition, 16 water supply and sewerage schemes spread throughout the country received grants totalling 18 million ECU.

In the technical training field, a grant of 3.9 million ECU was made towards the construction of a major regional technical college at Tralee, County Kerry.

The bulk of the grants made for industrial, craft and service sector activities went to firms specializing in new technologies. Grants totalling 49.5 million ECU were made to 75 industrial investment projects throughout the country, which were expected to create 7 900 jobs.

In addition to the grants referred to above, Ireland also received aid in connection with the specific Community measures to improve the economic and social situation of the border areas of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Accelerated implementation of the Irish programme for these specific measures led to grants totalling 4.15 million ECU.

5.2.7 Italy

120. In 1984, 1 521 projects in Italy received ERDF grants totalling 805 million ECU, 91% of which went to 1 327 infrastructure projects. Between 1975 and 1984, Italy received 4 369 million ECU for 9 530 projects, equivalent to 37.7% of all ERDF grants over that period.

121. The main authorities which applied for ERDF grants were the following:

- The Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, which is the central authority responsible for the development of the Mezzogiorno, received ERDF grants for water engineering projects, roadworks, research centres and industrial projects;
- the municipalities in the Mezzogiorno responsible for the natural gas distribution network;
- the regions, which submitted applications in respect of projects directly carried out by the regional authorities or by local bodies such as the municipalities, provinces, mountain communities and other similar institutions. As a result of the great encouragement given by the ERDF departments to local authorities and bodies, these now play an ever increasing role in ERDF operations. Some regions, such as Campania, Lazio and Sicily, have specifically made one of the members of their regional governments responsible for ERDF matters. Furthermore, all the regions have an office responsible for Community affairs, including ERDF operations. In 1984, the Fund grants made for projects submitted by the regions came to 380 million ECU, almost half the total for the country.

122. The main reasons why total ERDF grants to industrial investments were low in 1984 were:

- at national level, the continuing low level of industrial investments in the Mezzogiorno and the limited national resources allocated to measures to stimulate industry;
- at Community level, the strict selection of eligible projects according to sector. Investments in sensitive sectors or in manufacturing industries in which there is already overcapacity are normally excluded. Furthermore, the requirement that at least ten new jobs must be created rules out most small investment projects.

The 189 industrial projects which received grants are designed to create some 6 700 new jobs, the bulk of them in Campania (2 700) and Lazio (1 400).

123. In 1984, five studies benefited from ERDF grants. Of those studies, three related to the setting up of a comprehensive coordinated planning system for collecting and supplying water in the regions of Molise, Abruzzi and in the southern part of Marches.

124. The ERDF continued to assist infrastructure projects in sectors playing a prime role in the development of the Mezzogiorno. These included:

- the supply and distribution of water, particularly in inland areas with tourist potential;
- the natural gas distributing network, which will supply some 200 municipalities in the Mezzogiorno;
- the supply of electricity to rural areas.

The ERDF also began to promote scientific research by helping to finance eight research centres in a number of regions.

In 1984, ERDF aid went not only to the Mezzogiorno but also to the region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia for completing investment programmes in the area affected by the 1976 earthquake.

125. In 1984, no new commitments were made in favour of Italy under the specific Community measures, either under the existing programmes for energy or Community enlargement or under the new programmes provided for in the Regulations approved in January 1984. However, discussions continued between the Commission's staff and the Italian authorities with a view to establishing operational guidelines.

126. In addition, two pilot projects were carried out in 1984 in preparation for the integrated Mediterranean programmes - one in Abruzzi and the other in Sardinia. These projects were concerned with the production of energy from cedar-wood, the construction of exhibition and trade centres for local agriculture and craft products and the setting up of a vocational training centre.

ASSISTANCE BY REGION

Two regions, Campania and Sicily, accounted for 61% of the grants made to Italy in 1984.

CAMPANIA

127. In 1984, grants to Campania accounted for some 36.1% of Fund grants to Italy. A total of 290.4 million ECU was made available for 119 projects, with 7% going to industrial projects and 93% to infrastructure projects. Most of the grants were made to projects submitted directly by

the City of Naples in connection with the integrated development operation (see Chapter VII for further details).

The industrial projects which received Fund aid included the construction of a car components factory at Pratola Serra in the province of Avellino - the result of a joint venture between Alfa Romeo Auto Spa and the Japanese Nissan Motor Co. Ltd.

The infrastructure projects which received grants in 1984 included a number of projects under the general programme for cleaning up the Bay of Naples, improvements to the road network in and around Naples, reservoirs and water pipelines at Scudillo and Capodimonte (Naples), the construction of an IRI vocational and training centre, service infrastructure for industrial estates at Morra, Conza and Parrara (localities in the province of Avellino) and the research centre for the electronics and domestic electrical appliance industries at Caserta. The list further included construction of the Salerno fish market, which will enable full use to be made of the vast resources of all species of Mediterranean fish, in particular tuna.

Finally, a study on the planning of a funicular railway on Mount Vesuvius was financed in 1984.

SICILY

128. In 1984, grants to Sicily accounted for 24.6% of Fund grants to Italy. A total of 198 million ECU was made available for 323 projects, with 2% going to industrial projects and 98% to infrastructure projects.

Completion of the Messina-Palermo motorway is of special importance for the region since this will help to link the western side of the island to the mainland and will improve access to historical and archaeological sites and picturesque areas. This was the project which received the largest Fund grant in 1984 (73 million ECU). The construction of a new terminal at Palermo airport comprising facilities for dealing with 1 200 passengers in the arrivals area, eight departure rooms each with a capacity of 200 passengers and all essential services will make it possible to cope with heavy air traffic not only during the tourist season but throughout the year. Two research centres at Palermo and Catania (investigating solar energy and electronics respectively) also received grants in 1984. Fund-aided infrastructure further included the extension of the natural gas distribution network, which received a grant of 64 million ECU, and a large number of projects which involved various localities in Sicily involving road networks and supplies of water and electricity.

CALABRIA

129. In 1984, grants to Calabria accounted for 9% of Fund grants to Italy. A total of 72.2 million ECU was made available for 381 projects, with 6% going to industrial projects and 94% to infrastructure projects.

The extension of the natural gas distribution network accounted for a quarter of the aid, while the largest single project was the construction of a major road crossing the inland mountainous area between Reggio di Calabria and the plain of Rosarno. The data-processing research centre at Cosenza also received Fund assistance.

SARDINIA

130. In 1984, grants to Sardinia accounted for 7.6% of Fund grants to Italy. A total of 61 million ECU was made available for 236 projects, with 5% going to industrial projects. 93% to infrastructure projects and 2% to a study.

The Campidano and Is Barrocos water supply projects, which will provide water for 61 municipalities accounted for more than half the assistance

granted to Sardinia. Other major projects included the construction of fire-fighting bases, as fires, by laying waste wide areas, have for a long time posed serious problems for agriculture, forests and tourism. Finally, grants went to the agrometeorological research centre at Alghero and the study of the feasibility of extracting bauxite at Olmedo.

LAZIO

131. In 1984, grants to Lazio accounted for 5.5% of Fund grants to Italy. A total of 44 million ECU was made available for 168 projects, with 30% going to industrial projects and 70% to infrastructure projects. Lazio is the region for which the greatest number of industrial projects was submitted for grant aid. The largest infrastructure project was the underwater aqueduct for supplying water to the island of Ponza, absorbing a third of the assistance granted to Lazio.

APULIA

132. In 1984, grants to Apulia accounted for 5.4% of Fund grants to Italy. A total of 43.8 million ECU was made available for 83 projects, with 13% going to industrial projects and 87% to infrastructure projects (60% of the latter being allocated to the extension of the natural gas distribution network). Three research centres at Bari received grants: a centre for research into ways of applying modern technology to the processing and preservation of agricultural products, a centre for the study of advanced technologies and their applications and a laser centre.

ABRUZZI

133. In 1984, grants to Abruzzi accounted for 3.5% of Fund grants to Italy. A total of some 28 million ECU was made available for 74 projects, with 19% going to industrial projects, 56% to infrastructure projects and 25% to a study.

In addition to the pilot project in preparation for the integrated Mediterranean programmes, the most important projects included the modernization of a hotel at a winter resort in the Apennines, the provision of basic infrastructure for industrial estates in the province of Pescara and the extension of the natural gas distribution programme. The study related to the collection and distribution of water.

BASILICATA

134. In 1984, grants to Basilicata accounted for some 2.8% of Fund grants to Italy. Some 40 infrastructure projects received a total of 23 million ECU, more than half of which was allocated to natural gas distribution networks. A grant was also made for the development of an industrial estate at Valle di Viterba, an area affected by the 1980 earthquake.

FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA

135. In 1984, grants to the region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia accounted for some 3.8% of Fund grants to Italy. A total of 30.2 million ECU was made available for 35 infrastructure projects, the most important of which were the restructuring of the port of Trieste and a rail link with the port of Monfalcone, which together accounted for 43% of the grant aid to the region. The other grants went to small-scale infrastructure projects, such as roadworks, water supplies, sewerage systems and basic facilities for an industrial estate, all situated in areas affected by the 1976 earthquake.

5.2.8 Luxembourg

136. In Luxembourg, all the Fund grant aid (totalling almost 5 million ECU) went to 17 infrastructure investments.

In the period 1975-1984, 12 million ECU were granted to 26 projects, all infrastructure investments. Assistance per head of population amounted to 13 ECU in 1984, compared with 33 ECU for the period 1975-84.

The projects receiving grants in 1984 were as follows: five projects for servicing industrial estates (grant aid of 0.6 million ECU), six projects relating to the food industry and water distribution (0.4 million ECU) and six roadworks projects (almost 4 million ECU). The roadwork projects assisted were on the Belval-Schifflange section of the expressway in the mining area. The plan is for this section to take the heavy commuter traffic which is bringing increasing congestion to the Esch-sur-Alzette conurbation.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg also benefitted from 1984 from the aid given to steel areas under the ERDF's specific Community measures.

5.2.9 Netherlands

137. In the Netherlands, grants totalling 36 million ECU were made to 27 projects, with 87% going to infrastructure investment and 13% to industrial investment.

In the period 1975-1984, ERDF grants to the Netherlands totalled 156 million ECU, with 85% going to infrastructure projects.

Transport infrastructure accounted for almost all (98%) of the grants to infrastructure projects, the remaining 2% being allocated to tourist facilities.

Grants for industrial and service sector activities went mainly to the chemical industry (43%). The remainder was divided between various industrial and service sectors. The projects which received Fund grants created 254 jobs.

The region of Twente in the province of Overijssel and the area of Helmond in the province of Noord-Brabant benefited from the assistance given to the textile-producing areas under the specific Community measures. In December 1984, the Commission approved the specific programme, for which a Fund grant of 7 million ECU was made.

NORTH OF THE COUNTRY

138. This region, which covers the provinces of Friesland, Groningen and Drenthe and the labour-market areas of Hardenberg and Steenwijk in the province of Overijssel, received 31 million ECU in 1984 (including a multi-regional project), equivalent to 88% of the total for the country. 92% was allocated to 16 infrastructure projects and 8% to five industrial projects.

In the period 1975-1984, the north of the country received 114 million ECU or 73% of the total for the country, with nine tenths going to infrastructure projects. Assistance per head of population was 18 ECU in 1984 and 70 ECU for the period 1975-84.

The largest grant (7 million ECU) was for the first phase of the work on a major road (the N 42), which is to be made into a motorway. This road, connecting the Netherlands with the Federal Republic of Germany, will complete the link from the Eems-Dollard region to the Ruhr.

Of the other projects assisted, the construction of the Veendam-Stadskanaal-Ter Apel-German frontier road received a grant of 5 million ECU, while a grant of 3 million ECU was made towards work on improving the Almelo-Coevorden canal.

LIMBURG

139. In this province, the South Limburg redevelopment area received more than 4 million ECU in 1984 or 12% of the total for the country. Half of the Fund aid went to five industrial and service sector projects and the other half to an infrastructure project.

In the period 1975-1984, South Limburg received 42 million ECU or 27% of the total for the Netherlands. Fund assistance per head of population was 6 ECU in 1984 and 60 ECU for the period 1975-84.

The infrastructure investment project concerned the construction of the "Westelijke randweg" at Sittard, for which a grant of more than 2 million ECU was made.

5.2.10 United Kingdom

140. In 1984, grants totalling 620 million ECU were made to the United Kingdom, an increase of 35% over the total for 1983. Some 82% of the grants went to infrastructure projects, 18% to industry and a small amount to studies. This brings to 2 700 million ECU the total amount of Fund aid granted to the United Kingdom since 1975.

As in 1983, the highest proportion of grants for infrastructure projects was for transport infrastructures, with more than half of all such grants going to road, railway, harbour, canal, airport and urban transport investments. A sixth of the total went to water infrastructures (water supply, sewerage systems, etc.), with the remainder going to telecommunications and energy projects.

About a third of the aid to industry went to electrical engineering, contributing to the creation or preservation of some 5 500 jobs. The remainder was spread over a wide range of other industries, contributing to the creation or preservation of 14 500 jobs.

A quarter of the total ERDF aid to the United Kingdom in 1984 went to Scotland, compared with 28% over the period 1975-83. The English regions received some 53% of the grant aid in 1984, a considerable increase as compared with the period 1975-83 (42%), while Wales received almost 16%, equivalent to its average share for the period 1975-1983.

In 1984, Northern Ireland received 34.7 million ECU or 5.6% of the total United Kingdom allocation. This represents an appreciable fall compared with the period 1975-83 (12%) and gives rise to some concern on the part of the Commission in view of the need to pursue the regional development of Northern Ireland. It is hoped that the authorities in Northern Ireland will rectify this situation in 1985 by submitting a greater number of grant applications.

A brief analysis is given below of the grants made to two regions in the United Kingdom - an analysis which exemplifies ERDF assistance to the United Kingdom in general.

SCOTLAND

141. In 1984, support measure grants to Scotland totalled 155.1 million ECU, with 36% going to investments in industry and 64% to investments in infrastructure. This brings the total grant aid to Scotland for the period 1975-84 to some 750 million ECU.

The largest single contribution to an industrial project in Scotland in 1984 was the grant of 17 million ECU to Semiconductor (UK) Ltd., at Greenock, Strathclyde, in respect of an investment introducing the latest production technology to improve the quality of the semi-conductors manufactured by the company. The number of jobs arising from the project are projected to be 850 by 1989.

In the case of infrastructure projects, the ERDF granted 8.5 million ECU for the upgrading of the Uig-Lochmaddy-Tarbet ferry service (Western Isles). The project comprises a roll on/roll off ferry and the associated ferry terminals. The ERDF's contribution to the mobile infrastructure of this investment project was made possible by treating the function and purpose of that infrastructure in the same way as those of conventional infrastructure - in this case, a bridge - which could not be built for technical, financial or geographical reasons. The Fund grant was made on condition that the ferryboat serve the assisted areas throughout its normal useful life.

The other infrastructure projects included grants totalling 4.6 million ECU to various investments undertaken by the British Railways Board contributing to a more efficient and viable rail network for both commercial and passenger traffic.

In Scotland, the Strathclyde region is covered by the two specific Community measures for steel and shipbuilding areas, and the assisted areas of the Tayside region are covered by the new textile areas measure launched in 1984.

NORTH WEST

142. In 1984, support measure grants to the North West totalled 95.9 million ECU, with 19% going to investments in industry, almost 81% to infrastructure investments and 0.2% to studies.

A grant of 4 million ECU was made towards the conversion of the disused Manchester Central Station into an exhibition centre and indoor arena. This centre will be of great importance for the city centre, the Manchester conurbation and the North West region as a whole. Manchester International Airport received 6.7 million ECU towards improvements to the terminal and the development of infrastructure services in the western area of the airport, which should enable the airport authority to prepare for the levels of use expected in the 1990s.

In the industrial sector, a grant of 9.5 million ECU was made to Consolidated Bathurst Inc., Cheshire, towards the conversion and re-equipping of a paper mill to produce newsprint.

In the North West, the County of Merseyside is covered by the specific Community measures for shipbuilding areas, and in the Counties of Lancashire and Greater Manchester a number of travel-to-work areas are covered by the measures introduced in 1984 to assist the textile industry.

TABLE 22
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS MADE IN 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Member State	Industry, services and crafts		Infrastructure		Studies		Total	
Region	Mio BFR	Mio ECU	Mio BFR	Mio ECU	Mio BFR	Mio ECU	Mio BFR	Mio ECU
BELGIQUE/BELGIË	209.38	4.66	1 211.03	26.96	70.00	1.56	1 490.41	33.18
Vlaanderen	107.99	2.40	68.02	1.51	-	-	176.02	3.92
Wallonie	101.38	2.26	1 143.01	25.45	70.00	1.56	1 314.39	29.27
	Mio DKR	Mio ECU	Mio DKR	Mio ECU	Mio DKR	Mio ECU	Mio DKR	Mio ECU
DANMARK	22.95	2.85	169.32	21.06	5.50	0.68	197.77	24.60
Grønland	2.47	0.31	102.74	12.78	5.50	0.68	110.71	13.77
Other regions	20.48	2.55	66.58	8.28	-	-	87.06	10.83
	Mio DM	Mio ECU	Mio DM	Mio ECU	Mio DM	Mio ECU	Mio DM	Mio ECU
DEUTSCHLAND	132.03	59.11	112.14	50.20	0.08	0.04	244.25	109.34
Schleswig-Holstein	12.48	5.59	10.41	4.66	-	-	22.88	10.24
Nordrhein-Westfalen	22.77	10.19	2.30	1.03	-	-	25.07	11.22
Hessen	14.89	6.67	1.22	0.55	-	-	16.11	7.21
Rheinland-Pfalz	13.16	5.89	5.85	2.62	-	-	19.01	8.51
Baden-Württemberg	2.76	1.24	1.02	0.45	-	-	3.78	1.69
Bayern	9.55	4.28	46.97	21.03	-	-	56.52	25.30
Saarland	25.17	11.27	-	-	0.08	0.04	25.25	11.30
Berlin	12.50	5.60	40.80	18.26	-	-	53.30	23.86
Niedersachsen	18.60	8.33	3.57	1.60	-	-	22.17	9.93
Multi-regional	0.15	0.07	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.07
	Mio DR	Mio ECU	Mio DR	Mio ECU	Mio DR	Mio ECU	Mio DR	Mio ECU
ELLAS	505.61	5.55	23 303.57	255.90	2.50	0.03	23 811.68	261.47
Ana.Ster.Kai Nisoi	146.00	1.60	3 522.24	38.68	-	-	3 668.24	40.28
Kentr.Dyt.Makedonia	94.77	1.04	8 069.81	88.61	-	-	8 164.58	89.65
Pelop.Dyt.Ste.Ellas	22.30	0.24	1 405.79	15.44	-	-	1 428.09	15.68
Thessalia	49.53	0.54	1 395.10	15.32	-	-	1 444.64	15.86
Anatoliki Makedonia	-	-	242.90	2.67	-	-	242.90	2.67
Kriti	25.49	0.28	2 859.37	31.40	-	-	2 884.86	31.68
Ipiros	-	-	1 964.62	21.57	-	-	1 964.62	21.57
Thraki	42.39	0.47	843.01	9.26	-	-	885.41	9.72
Nisoi Anat.Agaiou	125.13	1.37	2 866.30	31.47	-	-	2 991.43	32.85
Multi-regional	-	-	134.43	1.48	2.50	0.03	136.93	1.50

Value of the ECU at first December 1984: 1 ECU = 44,91 BFR = 8,041 DKR = 2,234 DM = 91,07 DRA.

TABLE 22
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS MADE IN 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

TABLE 22
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS MADE IN 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES
(CONTINUED)

Member State Region	Industry, services and crafts		Infrastructure		Studies		Total	
	Mio FF	Mio ECU	Mio FF	Mio ECU	Mio FF	Mio ECU	Mio FF	Mio ECU
FRANCE	228.44	33.38	1 562.46	228.29	41.17	6.02	1 832.07	267.68
Haute-Normandie	6.64	0.97	-	-	-	-	6.64	0.97
Basse-Normandie	8.04	1.17	14.75	2.16	-	-	22.79	3.33
Picardie	9.87	1.44	-	-	-	-	9.87	1.44
Champagne-Ardenne	9.72	1.42	20.89	3.05	-	-	30.61	4.47
Centre	-	-	5.85	0.86	-	-	5.85	0.86
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	19.18	2.80	73.23	10.70	-	-	92.41	13.50
Bretagne	14.34	2.09	263.91	38.56	-	-	278.25	40.65
Pays-de-la-Loire	24.83	3.63	20.46	2.99	-	-	45.29	6.62
Poitou Charentes	7.61	1.11	14.35	2.10	-	-	21.96	3.21
Lorraine	9.69	1.42	85.87	12.55	-	-	95.56	13.96
Alsace	3.08	0.45	4.72	0.69	-	-	7.80	1.14
Limousin	6.01	0.88	128.70	18.80	-	-	134.71	19.68
Aquitaine	18.11	2.65	121.06	17.69	-	-	139.16	20.33
Midi-Pyrénées	36.78	5.37	229.84	33.58	-	-	266.63	38.96
Auvergne	31.71	4.63	127.02	18.56	-	-	158.73	23.19
Rhône-Alpes	4.99	0.73	38.49	5.62	-	-	43.48	6.35
Languedoc-Roussillon	12.23	1.79	120.24	17.57	-	-	132.47	19.35
Provence-Côte-d'Azur	1.88	0.27	18.03	2.63	-	-	19.91	2.91
Corse	-	-	14.43	2.11	-	-	14.43	2.11
Martinique	1.51	0.22	71.12	10.39	-	-	72.63	10.61
Guadeloupe	0.43	0.06	38.43	5.62	-	-	38.86	5.68
Guyane	0.52	0.08	72.46	10.59	-	-	72.98	10.66
Réunion	1.28	0.19	78.59	11.48	41.17	6.02	121.04	17.69
	Mio IRL	Mio ECU	Mio IRL	Mio ECU	Mio IRL	Mio ECU	Mio IRL	Mio ECU
IRELAND	35.61	49.54	78.76	109.58	-	-	114.38	159.12
Donegal	0.05	0.07	1.27	1.77	-	-	1.32	1.84
North East	0.75	1.04	1.23	1.71	-	-	1.97	2.74
North West	0.36	0.50	1.06	1.47	-	-	1.41	1.97
West	1.84	2.56	3.35	4.66	-	-	5.19	7.21
Midlands	2.08	2.89	1.62	2.25	-	-	3.69	5.14
East	9.27	12.89	12.42	17.28	-	-	21.69	30.17
Mid West	12.61	17.54	2.45	3.41	-	-	15.06	20.95
South East	1.14	1.59	2.74	3.82	-	-	3.88	5.40
South West	6.65	9.25	10.58	14.72	-	-	17.23	23.96
Multi-regional	0.88	1.23	42.05	58.50	-	-	42.93	59.72
Value of the ECU at first December 1984: 1 ECU = 6,844 FF = 0,7188 IRL.								

TABLE 22
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS MADE IN 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES
(CONTINUED)

TABLE 22
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS MADE IN 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES
(CONTINUED)

Member State Region	Industry, services and crafts		Infrastructure		Studies		Total	
	Mrd LIT	Mio ECU	Mrd LIT	Mio ECU	Mrd LIT	Mio ECU	Mrd LIT	Mio ECU
ITALIA	78.15	56.62	1 016.50	736.46	16.98	12.30	1 111.63	805.38
Friuli-Ven.Giulia	-	-	41.75	30.24	-	-	41.75	30.24
Marche	2.23	1.61	6.59	4.78	1.12	0.81	9.95	7.21
Lazio	18.25	13.22	42.66	30.91	-	-	60.90	44.12
Abruzzi	7.11	5.15	21.98	15.92	9.63	6.98	38.72	28.05
Molise	-	-	5.11	3.70	4.76	3.45	9.87	7.15
Campania	27.51	19.93	373.18	270.37	0.13	0.09	400.82	290.39
Puglia	7.92	5.74	52.52	38.05	-	-	60.44	43.79
Basilicata	-	-	31.76	23.01	-	-	31.76	23.01
Calabria	5.59	4.05	94.19	68.24	-	-	99.78	72.29
Sicilia	4.99	3.61	268.24	194.34	-	-	273.23	197.96
Sardegna	4.56	3.30	78.52	56.89	1.34	0.97	84.42	61.16
	Mio LFR	Mio ECU	Mio LFR	Mio ECU	Mio LFR	Mio ECU	Mio LFR	Mio ECU
LUXEMBOURG	-	-	212.30	4.73	-	-	212.30	4.73
	Mio HFL	Mio ECU	Mio HFL	Mio ECU	Mio HFL	Mio ECU	Mio HFL	Mio ECU
NEDERLAND	11.78	4.67	77.93	30.92	-	-	89.71	35.59
Noord-Nederland	6.23	2.47	65.10	25.83	-	-	71.33	28.30
Limburg	5.55	2.20	5.33	2.11	-	-	10.88	4.32
Multi-regional	-	-	7.50	2.98	-	-	7.50	2.98
	Mio UKL	Mio ECU	Mio UKL	Mio ECU	Mio UKL	Mio ECU	Mio UKL	Mio ECU
UNITED KINGDOM	66.56	110.70	303.97	505.55	2.16	3.58	372.69	619.84
North	0.91	1.51	38.17	63.49	0.09	0.15	39.17	65.15
Yorkshire/Humberside	4.52	7.53	47.22	78.54	0.07	0.12	51.82	86.19
East Midlands	0.87	1.45	3.06	5.10	0.43	0.72	4.37	7.27
South West	1.05	1.74	27.51	45.76	0.08	0.13	28.64	47.64
West Midlands	-	-	18.06	30.04	-	-	18.06	30.04
North West	10.90	18.12	46.60	77.51	0.14	0.22	57.64	95.86
Wales	7.46	12.40	50.32	83.68	0.09	0.14	57.86	96.23
Scotland	33.77	56.16	59.27	98.58	0.20	0.32	93.24	155.07
Northern Ireland	7.09	11.79	13.74	22.85	0.01	0.02	20.84	34.66
Multi-regional	-	-	-	-	1.05	1.75	1.05	1.75
		Mio ECU		Mio ECU		Mio ECU		Mio ECU
EUR 10	-	327.08	-	1 969.65	-	24.21	-	2 320.94
Value of the ECU at first December 1984: 1 ECU = 1380 LIT = 44,91 LFR = 2,520 HFL = 0,6013 UKL.								

TABLE 22
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS MADE IN 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES
(CONTINUED)

6.0 CHAPTER VI : REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES (RDP)

143. On 19 June 1984 the Commission delivered its opinion on the second generation regional development programmes (covering the period 1981-85)¹³. The second-generation programmes generally represent a substantial improvement on those for the preceding period. The conditions under which investment projects presented by Member States for ERDF assistance can be assessed will be improved. The Commission considers, however, that a more precise definition of priorities would facilitate coordination of the objectives and priorities of Community and national regional policy and selection of measures to be financed jointly with the ERDF.

The Commission intends to carry out with each Member State an annual examination of projects and programmes that might be cofinanced by the Community within the framework of priorities defined on the basis of the regional development programmes.

144. France presented its second-generation regional development programmes for the period 1984-88, the same period as that for the French IXth Plan, the period 1981-83 having been covered by intermediate programmes. The main new feature in the programmes is the use of Plan contracts by which each region and the central government commit themselves to a programme of action and to its financing. The contracts cover some 20% of public infrastructure expenditure. The Regional Policy Committee delivered its opinion on the French regional development programmes on 16 November 1984.

145. Italy presented the regional development programme for Friuli-Venezia Giulia for the period 1984-86. The Italian government recently introduced special development measures to assist the region. The Regional Policy Committee delivered its opinion on the programme on 16 November 1984.

146. Updatings of the regional development programmes for Denmark and Ireland were presented to the Commission and the Regional Policy Committee.

¹³ O.J.N^oL 211, 8.8.1984

7.0 CHAPTER VII : INTEGRATED OPERATIONS UNDER THE COMMUNITY'S STRUCTURAL FUNDS

7.1 INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS

147. The guidelines adopted by the Commission in 1979 for encouraging integrated regional development operations were reinforced in 1983 by the adoption of the report on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the Community's structural Funds¹⁴.

In 1984 the inclusion of provisions regarding an integrated development approach in the new ERDF Regulation marks a first step towards the establishment of a legal framework for integrated development operations.

148. An integrated operation consists of a coherent programme of measures and investments, public and private, having the following characteristics:

- they relate to a limited geographical area facing particularly serious problems, notably a development lag or industrial or urban decline liable to affect the development of the region;
- they are carried out by the Community, through combined use of various structural financial instruments, and the national and local authorities in the Member States, working together in close coordination.

An integrated operation therefore requires effective coordination in time and space between many partners, both public and private, with vertical integration of the various levels providing assistance (Community, national, regional and local) and horizontal integration of the various financial instruments. It also requires socio-economic integration of the projects carried out, which must be mutually complementary. While this is difficult to achieve, the potential benefits are great, for such a well-ordered combined operation should have a synergic effect, i.e. it should produce greater results than would be obtained by carrying out the different measures separately, one after the other. In addition, these areas may be given priority access to the Community's various structural Funds and financial instruments and qualify for the maximum rates of assistance.

The ambitious aims of the integrated development operations are commensurate with the difficulties facing the areas in which such operations have been or will be launched.

¹⁴ Increasing the effectiveness of the Community's structural Funds, Bulletin of the European Communities, Supplement 3/83.

7.1.1 Two pilot schemes in progress in Belfast and Naples

7.1.1.1 BELFAST

THE INTEGRATED OPERATION IN BELFAST

149. The projects mentioned in the 1981 document concerning the integrated operation in Belfast have reached a level of completion of over 60%.

In 1984 the United Kingdom authorities and the Commission launched a major new initiative concerning the integrated operation in Belfast.

A new programme relating to the operation will be presented to the Commission early in 1985. The programme covers a wide range of measures to be carried out in Belfast in the period up to 1990 at an estimated total cost of more than 1 100 million ECU, although not all of this has yet been entered in the budget. The programme specifies the various Community Funds, including the ERDF, which will be called upon to help finance it.

The new programme, which is intended to be more operational than its predecessor, is computerized so as to allow greater efficiency and flexibility in its management. It will be updated regularly and the Commission will be continuously involved in its implementation.

URBAN RENEWAL IN BELFAST

150. On 16 November 1984 the Commission decided to grant 33 million ECU to a number of infrastructure projects which will contribute to urban renewal in Belfast. This was the second tranche of aid granted under Council Regulation (EEC) n° 1739/83 of 21 June 1983 introducing an exceptional Community measure to promote urban renewal in Northern Ireland (Belfast).

Aid granted under this measure is over and above that granted under the ERDF. Before aid is granted, the Commission undertakes to ensure that its aid is complementary to national expenditure.

7.1.1.2 THE INTEGRATED OPERATION IN NAPLES

151. Since 1980 the national, regional and local authorities have been developing a method of coordinated and concentrated action and assistance in the Naples metropolitan area. The ERDF has from the outset promoted this operation and provided technical and financial assistance. During the first stage of the integrated operation (1980-84) priority was given to major basic infrastructure, including transport, pollution control and water supplies. The total cost of the projects and measures forming the first basic operational package was 3 500 million ECU. During the first five years of the integrated operation, from 1980 to 1984, the finance provided by the Community, both grants and loans, amounted to over 1 500 million ECU, of which 763 million ECU came from the ERDF, 465 million ECU from the EIB and 235 million ECU from the ECSC. Smaller amounts were made available by the European Social Fund, 30 million ECU and for the exploitation of new energy sources (1.1 million ECU). The urban and industrial characteristics of the area did not allow any significant assistance to be provided by the EAGGF Guidance Section (only 10 million ECU from 1981 to 1984).

The political instability which has recently affected the municipal administration of Naples, the regional government of Campania and the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno has sometimes slowed the pace at which the integrated operation has been carried out. Despite these difficulties, the technical working group continued to perform its task, meeting twice in 1984 to monitor the progress of the work and projects. The technical working group points out the decisions which should be taken, the bottlenecks or delays that have been noted and the priorities which should be observed. It has a local technical secretariat consisting of two officials provided by the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno and by the City of Naples. The technical working group has submitted to those responsible politically the programme of priority assistance for the period 1984-86, which provides for investment projects amounting to 2 100 million ECU. The projects in the programme were selected on the basis of their order of priority, their technical maturity and the availability of minimum financing.

At present, the integrated operation continues to ensure the completion of the large-scale projects already initiated. Measures must also be taken to improve and strengthen the employment situation, the quality of the productive system (industry, craft industry and tourism), and technical, vocational and scientific training structures in addition to research.

Total ERDF assistance in 1984 amounted to 214 million ECU, of which 181 million ECU was for projects implemented directly by the City of Naples. Three transport infrastructure projects from the integrated operation are among the list of the ten projects receiving the largest amounts of Fund assistance in 1984. The most significant projects in 1984 were as follows:

- roads linking the bypass motorway (Tangenziale) with the port, the Vomero district and the outer ring road;
- work on road links, basic urban infrastructure and a railway passing under the new "Centro direzionale" area;
- water supply system for the Scudillo and Capodimonte reservoirs;
- natural gas distribution systems for a large number of municipalities;
- implementation of 13 industrial projects (footwear, chemical products, electrical equipment etc.).

The Commission, and in particular the ERDF, have clearly played a crucial role in implementing this integrated operation since it began. ERDF grants have been particularly concentrated in the Naples area, since the integrated operation has absorbed two thirds of the total assistance granted to Campania, which is the European region most aided by the ERDF.

The initial work has been concentrated on the completion of infrastructures which are easily visible and identifiable and where results are almost immediate, such as measures to reduce pollution and improve communications. Such projects constitute an essential basis for ensuring the areas economic development, which will be the main focus of the second stage of the integrated operation.

7.1.2 Preparatory studies for integrated operations

152. Budget Item 5410, Preparatory studies for integrated operations, enables the Commission, and in particular the Directorates-General for Regional Policy, Agriculture and Employment and Social Affairs, to help finance the studies necessary for launching an integrated operation or a new stage of an operation already under way.

The preparatory studies must be initiated by, or at least receive the support of, the competent authorities in the Member State concerned. The Community's financial contribution may amount to up to 75% of the total cost of the study, excluding the national authorities' own administrative expenditure.

The studies analyse the economic and social situation in a given area, draw up an appropriate development strategy and propose a programme of measures. The programme indicates the measures which are of priority, identifies the links between the various projects and the synergic effects anticipated and includes an indicative financing plan drawing on various sources, both national and Community. The carrying out of such studies has allowed a constant dialogue to be established between the local, regional and national authorities and the various Commission departments.

153. Of the sixteen studies initiated in 1983 at a total cost of 2 million ECU, seven were fully completed by the end of 1984. These were the studies on Liège in Belgium, Groningen in the Netherlands, the Lens region in France and Strathclyde (Glasgow), Belfast, Humberside and the Scilly isles in the United Kingdom. The other studies will be completed in 1985.

Once the studies have been completed and have subsequently been approved by the Commission, the Member States concerned draw up their Community grant applications. This means moving from a preparatory stage to the programme definition stage, with a complete aid programme being worked out that takes account of budgetary realities. For this purpose, each partner in the integrated operation, whether at Community, national, regional or local level, must give a financial commitment.

154. In 1984 the Commission committed almost 1 million ECU for the following eight studies:

- Belgium, in the Westhoek area
- Germany:
 - in the Bavarian forest and in the central part of Oberpfalz
 - in Saarland
- Greece, in the Grevena area in Macedonia
- France:
 - in the central, arid part of the mountains in Provence
 - on the island of Réunion
- Italy:
 - in the inland hill and mountain areas in the Emilia-Romagna region
 - in Basilicata.

The purpose of all these studies is to work out a strategy to exploit the potential of the areas concerned, improve the socio-economic situation of their inhabitants and make optimum use of Community, national, regional and local resources.

Payments for studies under this budget item amounted to 1.3 million ECU in 1984.

Following the experiences of the last three years, it is now increasingly clear that the resources for these preparatory studies should also be used for experimental pilot projects.

7.2 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES (IDP)

155. The IDPs place emphasis on development planning for an area or small region whose natural handicaps and existing agricultural structures account for the low level of productivity and in which there is very little scope for alternative activities.

To overcome these difficulties, the idea is to establish programmes for promoting simultaneously the development of both agriculture and the non-agricultural sector, starting from the situation and specific resources of the area.

With this aim, the basic IDP Regulations provide that the EAGGF Guidance Section, over and above its commitments under existing Directives and Regulations, is to make an additional financial contribution to fund "new" measures or to facilitate and speed up implementation of the measures already provided for. These operations must be supported by measures financed under the Community's other structural Funds: aid for training under the European Social Fund and ERDF measures to develop infrastructures and promote productive activities, including aids for small and medium-sized enterprises, craft industries and rural tourism.

Three IDPs were adopted in 1981, for:

- the Western Isles in the United Kingdom¹⁵
- the department of Lozère in France¹⁶
- the South-West of Belgium¹⁷

7.2.1 The Western Isles Integrated Development Programme

156. Implementation to the Western Isles Integrated Development Programme has continued at a rapid pace. Communications and transport infrastructures are crucial to the development of the islands.

In 1984, the Western Isles received a total of 12.3 million ECU in aid from the ERDF, including 8.5 million ECU for a ferry service and associated terminals. Like other development projects in the Western Isles, the project in question benefited from a rate of assistance of 40% because of its inclusion in an IDP.

As part of the training component of the IDP, the European Social Fund financed a number of measures to promote the employment of 83 young people of less than 25 years of age and 8 people of more than 25 years of age (51 000 ECU).

Progress with agricultural and fishery measures under the IDP has been encouraging. In particular rapid progress has been made with land improvement measures. Equally the fish farming sector has developed well. In 1984 EAGGF reimbursed 1.5 million ECU to the United Kingdom Government

¹⁵ Council Regulation (EEC) n° 1939/81 (Western Isles of Scotland), OJ n° L 197, 20.7.1981.

¹⁶ Council Regulation (EEC) n° 1940/81 (Lozère), OJ n° L 197, 20.07.1981.

¹⁷ Council Regulation (EEC) n° 1941/81 (Belgium), OJ n° L 197, 20.07.1981.

against 3.79 million ECU of public expenditure on agriculture and fisheries in 1983. Information on the United Kingdom claim from EAGGF for 1984 reimbursement is not yet available.

7.2.2 The Lozère Integrated Development Programme

157. On the basis of information provided by the association of the Lozère integrated development programme, several operations were financed under the specific Community measure "Enlargement, South-West France". A total of 0.6 million ECU has been allocated over the last three years for measures enabling the development of the timber sector, the agricultural food sector and tourism.

Regarding agriculture, the EAGGF Guidance Section financed land and pastoral improvements, hydraulic works in addition to animal breeding buildings for a total of 3.88 million ECU, over the first three years of the IDP. The European Social Fund has financed measures related to work-related training for a total of 0.5 million ECU since 1982.

7.2.3 The South East of Belgium Integrated Development Programme

158. The programme presented by the Belgian authorities was formally approved by the Commission on 14 December 1984, to be applicable from the 1 January 1985. However, several infrastructure investments forming part of the IDP were financed by the ERDF within the framework of the 1984 financial year. A total of 11 million ECU was granted to 80 public infrastructure projects that will assist in retaining the resident population in the area (farm access roads, drinking water supplies, reservoirs, sewerage systems and water purification plants).

7.3 PREPARATION OF THE INTEGRATED MEDITERRANEAN PROGRAMME (IMPS)

159. On 6 September 1984 the Commission amended¹⁸ its proposal for a Regulation instituting integrated Mediterranean programmes¹⁹ taking account of the opinions expressed by Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee and of certain provisions of the new ERDF Regulation.

On the basis of the amended proposal and in view of the agreements on the subject reached by the European Council in Brussels and Fontainebleau, the Council resumed its examination of the Regulation in September. Its findings were discussed by the European Council in Dublin. The programmes are designed to speed up the development of the Community's Mediterranean regions, in particular Greece, and to help them adapt to the new conditions that will be created by enlargement. The measures cover agriculture, fisheries, craft industry, industry, business advisory services, tourism and the improvement of infrastructures. They are based on a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach to the development of rural areas in certain Mediterranean regions in France, Italy and Greece.

¹⁸ Amended proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) instituting integrated Mediterranean programmes, OJ n° C 280, 19.10.1984.

¹⁹ Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) instituting integrated Mediterranean programmes, OJ n° C 251, 19.9.1983.
Commission proposals for the integrated Mediterranean programmes, Parts I and II - COM(83)24, 17.3.1983.

They will cover a period of seven years and will be partly financed by the Community: under the proposal for a Regulation of 6 May 1985, a sum of 6 600 million ECU is to be made available (4 100 million ECU in grants and 2 500 million ECU in loans).

160. The Commission, with the cooperation of the three Member States concerned, also pressed ahead with the pilot projects and studies in preparation for the integrated Mediterranean programmes which it had decided on 21 December 1983²⁰. Of the 22 specific measures initiated, 10 are integrated micro-projects, 3 are pilot projects concerning fisheries and fish farming, and the others are action-research projects and studies on research and the environment.

With regard to the preparatory pilot projects, the Commission decided in December 1984²¹ to amend some of the financing estimates for the experimental programmes adopted on 21 December 1983, in view of the momentum they had developed. Community assistance for the continuation of the projects is of the order of 10 million ECU, financed under budget Article 550 specifically introduced for this purpose, this amount being additional to aid from the existing structural Funds.

²⁰ OJ n° L 44, 15.2.1984.

²¹ OJ n° L 37, 8.2.1985.

TABLE 23
ASSISTANCE APPLIED FOR IN 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio)

Member State	Industry, services and crafts		Infrastructure		Studies		Total	
	Nat. cur.	ECU	Nat. cur.	ECU	Nat. cur.	ECU	Nat. cur.	ECU
B	361.22	8.04	1 774.52	39.51	70.00	1.56	2 205.73	49.11
DK	10.92	1.36	170.36	21.19	5.50	0.68	186.78	23.23
D	165.12	73.92	144.68	64.77	0.08	0.04	309.89	138.72
GR	0.40*	4.43	24.14*	265.12	0.00*	0.03	24.55*	269.58
F	247.77	36.20	2 267.22	331.26	41.17	6.02	2 556.17	373.48
IRL	40.71	56.64	80.32	111.74	-	-	121.03	168.38
I	96.77*	70.11	1 332.93*	965.72	-	-	1 429.70*	1 035.83
L	-	-	212.30	4.73	-	-	212.30	4.73
NL	12.75	5.06	77.93	30.92	-	-	90.68	35.98
UK	75.87	126.18	423.55	704.43	4.32	7.19	503.74	837.80
EUR 10		381.94		2 539.38		15.51		2 936.84

* Thousand millions
ECU rates at December 1984: 1 ECU = 44,91 BFR/LFR = 8,041 DKR = 2,234 DM = 91,07 DRA = 6,844 FF = 0,7188 IRL = 1380 LIT = 2,520 HFL = 0,6013 UKL.

TABLE 24
NUMBER OF PROJECTS FOR WHICH GRANT APPLICATIONS
WERE SUBMITTED IN 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Member State	Industry, Services and Crafts	Infrastructure	Studies	Total
B	8	172	5	185
DK	11	130	2	143
D	244	103	1	348
GR	12	196	1	209
F	337	790	2	1 129
IRL	88	67	-	155
I	238	2 054	-	2 292
L	-	17	-	17
NL	11	17	-	28
UK	179	1 191	30	1 400
EUR 10	1 128	4 737	41	5 906

TABLE 25
ASSISTANCE GRANTED TO MEMBER STATES 1975-1984 BY INVESTMENT CATEGORY
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio)

Member State	Industry, services and crafts		Infrastructure		Studies		Total	
	Nat. Cur.	ECU	Nat. Cur.	ECU	Nat. Cur.	ECU	Nat. Cur.	ECU
B	1 345.46	32.48	3 404.51	80.00	87.00	1.93	4 836.97	114.41
DK	96.57	12.66	877.86	113.48	45.96	5.74	1 020.38	131.88
D	739.41	302.60	595.22	242.15	0.11	0.05	1 334.74	544.79
GR	2.81*	39.18	79.30*	1 052.26	0.02*	0.26	82.13*	1 091.70
F	2 028.13	336.58	8 425.84	1 340.91	41.17	6.02	10 495.14	1 683.51
IRL	141.20	205.06	352.26	507.74	0.43	0.64	493.89	713.44
I	526.58*	437.93	4 940.40*	3 910.69	26.28*	20.12	5 493.26*	4 368.73
L	-	-	508.35	11.97	-	-	508.35	11.97
NL	61.64	22.98	354.92	133.14	0.17	0.07	416.73	156.18
UK	423.81	690.00	1 242.94	2 085.49	3.85	6.52	1 670.59	2 782.01
EUR 10	-	2 079.47	-	9 477.83	-	41.33	-	11 598.63

* Thousand millions
ECU rates at December 1984: 1 ECU = 44,91 BFR/LFR = 8,041 DKR =
2,234 DM = 91,07 DRA = 6,844 FF = 0,7188 IRL = 1380 LIT = 2,520 HFL = 0,6013 UKL.

TABLE 26
NUMBER OF PROJECTS ASSISTED IN 1984 (DETAIL)
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Member State	Industry, services and crafts			Infrastructure			Studies	Total
	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total		
B	1	12	13	-	133	133	5	151
DK	-	36	36	-	129	129	2	167
D	28	200	228	2	56	58	1	287
GR	-	18	18	9	302	311	1	330
F	8	294	302	25	209	234	2	538
IRL	8	67	75	13	51	64	-	139
I	1	188	189	33	1 294	1 327	5	1 521
L	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	17
NL	2	8	10	4	13	17	-	27
UK	20	120	140	40	1 009	1 049	27	1 216
EUR 10	68	943	1 011	126	3 213	3 339	43	4 393

TABLE 27
NUMBER OF PROJECTS ASSISTED 1975-1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Member State	Industry, services and crafts			Infrastructure			Studies	Total
	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total		
B	10	72	82	1	409	410	6	498
DK	1	174	175	10	640	650	6	831
D	114	1 519	1 633	12	668	680	2	2 315
GR	1	102	103	49	871	920	5	1 028
F	76	1 749	1 825	139	2 219	2 358	2	4 185
IRL	38	292	330	75	530	605	3	938
I	24	1 483	1 507	198	7 805	8 003	20	9 530
L	-	-	-	-	26	26	-	26
NL	5	19	24	16	52	68	1	93
UK	119	735	854	217	5 304	5 521	55	6 430
EUR 10	388	6 145	6 533	717	18 524	19 241	100	25 874

TABLE 28
ASSISTANCE GRANTED IN 1984 (DETAIL)
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Member State	Industry, services and crafts			Infrastructure			Studies	Total
	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total		
B	0.93	3.73	4.66	-	26.96	26.96	1.56	33.18
DK	-	2.85	2.85	-	21.06	21.06	0.68	24.60
D	32.06	27.04	59.11	33.98	16.22	50.20	0.04	109.34
GR	-	5.55	5.55	92.08	163.81	255.90	0.03	261.47
F	7.16	26.21	33.38	151.52	76.77	228.29	6.02	267.68
IRL	22.54	27.01	49.54	84.80	24.78	109.58	-	159.12
I	8.26	48.36	56.62	409.88	326.58	736.46	12.30	805.38
L	-	-	-	-	4.73	4.73	-	4.73
NL	1.41	3.27	4.67	19.01	11.91	30.92	-	35.59
UK	68.83	41.86	110.70	188.65	316.90	505.55	3.58	619.84
EUR 10	141.19	185.89	327.08	979.93	989.72	1 969.65	24.21	2 320.94

TABLE 29
ASSISTANCE GRANTED 1975-1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Member State	Industry, services and crafts			Infrastructure			Studies	Total
	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total		
B	13.11	19.37	32.48	1.84	78.17	80.00	1.93	114.41
DK	0.70	11.96	12.66	29.57	83.92	113.48	5.74	131.88
D	127.20	175.39	302.60	70.76	171.39	242.15	0.05	544.79
GR	5.76	33.42	39.18	577.06	475.20	1 052.26	0.26	1 091.70
F	144.61	191.97	336.58	945.45	395.47	1 340.91	6.02	1 683.51
IRL	91.20	113.85	205.06	382.30	125.44	507.74	0.64	713.44
I	124.45	313.47	437.93	2 448.29	1 462.40	3 910.69	20.12	4 368.73
L	-	-	-	-	11.97	11.97	-	11.97
NL	13.81	9.16	22.98	77.75	55.39	133.14	0.07	156.18
UK	505.76	184.24	690.00	710.98	1 374.51	2 085.49	6.52	2 782.01
EUR 10	1 026.63	1 052.84	2 079.47	5 243.99	4 233.84	9 477.83	41.33	11 598.63

TABLE 30
INVESTMENTS FOR WHICH ASSISTANCE WAS GRANTED IN 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Member State	Industry, services and crafts			Infrastructure			Studies	Total
	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total		
B	12.15	40.50	52.65	-	95.44	95.44	3.12	151.21
DK	-	32.99	32.99	-	64.53	64.53	10.07	107.60
D	729.15	594.75	1 323.89	98.05	57.22	155.27	0.07	1 479.23
GR	-	35.94	35.94	250.92	488.19	739.11	0.05	775.11
F	132.33	345.72	478.05	583.87	293.73	877.61	12.03	1 367.69
IRL	178.17	175.94	354.12	1 042.60	81.20	1 123.80	-	1 477.91
I	42.47	286.29	328.75	1 114.44	993.02	2 107.46	27.86	2 464.08
L	-	-	-	-	16.76	16.76	-	16.76
NL	24.39	33.70	58.10	72.81	40.04	112.85	-	170.94
UK	612.90	263.67	876.56	1 209.12	1 116.05	2 325.17	7.38	3 209.11
EUR 10	1 731.56	1 809.50	3 541.06	4 371.81	3 246.18	7 617.99	60.59	11 219.64

TABLE 31
INVESTMENTS FOR WHICH ASSISTANCE WAS GRANTED 1975-1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Member State	Industry, services and crafts			Infrastructure			Studies	Total
	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total		
B	206.39	241.76	448.15	15.02	287.75	302.76	3.86	754.77
DK	10.92	155.35	166.27	128.60	274.49	403.09	21.31	590.66
D	3 481.47	3 968.20	7 449.66	410.81	626.47	1 037.28	0.10	8 487.04
GR	63.00	200.89	263.90	1 933.89	1 830.26	3 764.15	0.51	4 028.56
F	2 983.04	2 768.04	5 751.08	5 013.94	1 487.78	6 501.72	12.03	12 264.83
IRL	1 823.40	741.43	2 564.83	7 805.06	432.56	8 237.62	1.61	10 804.06
I	973.62	1 741.72	2 715.34	14 692.77	4 531.55	19 224.32	44.10	21 983.76
L	-	-	-	-	57.23	57.23	-	57.23
NL	156.45	85.55	242.00	398.63	207.00	605.63	0.14	847.76
UK	6 162.16	1 302.12	7 464.28	8 056.99	5 277.46	13 334.45	14.01	20 812.74
EUR 10	15 860.45	11 205.06	27 065.51	38 455.70	15 012.55	53 468.25	97.68	80 631.44

TABLE 32
BREAKDOWN OF ASSISTANCE BY TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN 1984 (DETAIL)

Type of infrastructure	Investments > 10 Mio ECU		Investments < 10 Mio ECU		Total	
	Projects	Assistance	Projects	Assistance	Projects	Assistance
1. LINKED TO PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES	3	37.8	326	78.3	329	116.0
11 Sites for productive activities	2	34.0	220	49.1	222	83.1
12 Factory construction	-	-	82	9.3	82	9.3
13 Centres for applied research - studies - support	1	3.8	14	14.6	15	18.4
14 Commercial centres	-	-	7	3.6	7	3.6
10 Miscellaneous	-	-	3	1.6	3	1.6
2. TRANSPORT	70	562.9	1 384	380.1	1 454	943.0
21 Roads, related works	57	474.5	1 131	299.4	1 188	774.0
22 Railways	3	32.3	32	11.0	35	43.3
23 Sea port installations	4	23.3	146	46.5	150	69.8
24 Waterways	2	12.3	3	1.0	5	13.3
25 Airports	3	16.4	41	14.8	44	31.2
26 Urban transport systems	1	4.1	16	5.9	17	10.0
20 Miscellaneous	-	-	15	1.4	15	1.4
3. TELECOMMUNICATIONS	6	76.8	216	81.6	222	158.4
31 Telephone, telex	6	76.8	205	76.7	211	153.6
32 Radio, television	-	-	7	1.4	7	1.4
33 Information networks	-	-	4	3.5	4	3.5
4. ENERGY	15	135.4	344	175.7	359	311.1
41 Electricity supply	3	24.0	21	8.5	24	32.4
42 Electricity distribution	2	62.7	155	21.4	157	84.1
43 Thermal installations	-	-	11	1.3	11	1.3
44 Gas distribution networks	10	48.8	148	143.4	158	192.1
45 Petrol distribution networks	-	-	7	1.1	7	1.1
40 Miscellaneous	-	-	2	0.1	2	0.1
5. WATER ENGINEERING	28	153.0	769	194.9	797	347.9
51 Dams	1	14.1	3	6.2	4	20.3
52 Water collection/distribution	16	93.3	385	85.5	401	178.8
53 Irrigation systems	3	14.2	32	11.8	35	26.0
54 Sewers, sewage treatment plants	8	31.3	347	89.7	355	121.0
50 Miscellaneous	-	-	2	1.8	2	1.8
6. ENVIRONMENT	-	-	82	32.1	82	32.1
61 Coastal protection	-	-	16	6.4	16	6.4
62 Clearance works, hydrogeological protection	-	-	36	16.0	36	16.0
63 Protection and clearance of sites	-	-	16	3.5	16	3.5
64 Incinerators/recycling plants for garbage	-	-	13	5.8	13	5.8
65 Anti-pollution systems	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.4
7. EDUCATION, SOCIO-CULTURAL, SPORT/LEISURE	4	14.1	92	47.0	96	61.0
71 Education	1	3.9	27	16.5	28	20.4
72/73 Social, medical/para-medical infrastructure	-	-	6	5.2	6	5.2
74 Cultural infrastructure	2	7.5	32	10.6	34	18.1
75 Sport and leisure centres	1	2.6	24	10.6	25	13.2
70 Miscellaneous	-	-	3	4.1	3	4.1
Total	126	979.9	3 213	989.7	3 339	1 969.7
Total investment		4 371.8		3 246.2		7 618.0
National aid		2 955.4		3 087.8		6 043.2

TABLE 33
BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY OF ASSISTANCE TO INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Member State	Linked to productive activities	Transport	Telecommunications	Energy	Water engineering	Environment	Education, socio-cultural	Total
B	2.67	6.63	-	-	11.82	2.82	3.03	26.96
DK	1.50	8.42	3.49	4.28	1.03	-	2.34	21.06
D	41.87	1.08	-	0.33	2.56	-	4.35	50.20
GR	-	108.78	40.98	43.48	52.62	-	10.03	255.90
F	2.46	144.08	12.55	50.62	9.73	1.54	7.31	228.29
IRL	-	42.35	41.60	-	21.41	-	4.21	109.58
I	34.90	323.93	0.14	188.08	172.06	14.81	2.55	736.46
L	0.20	4.03	-	0.08	0.42	-	-	4.73
NL	-	30.29	-	-	-	-	0.63	30.92
UK	32.43	273.37	59.67	24.26	76.26	12.98	26.60	505.55
EUR 10	116.03	942.96	158.44	311.12	347.91	32.15	61.04	1 969.65

TABLE 34
BREAKDOWN OF ASSISTANCE BY TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE 1975-1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Type of infrastructure	Investments > 10 Mio ECU		Investments < 10 Mio ECU		Total	
	projects	assistance	projects	assistance	projects	assistance
1. Linked to productive activities	81	478.6	2 753	474.3	2 834	952.9
2. Transport	303	1 798.3	7 458	1 562.6	7 761	3 360.9
3. Telecommunications	43	441.4	1 906	430.8	1 949	872.2
4. Energy	64	1 022.8	1 495	549.5	1 559	1 572.3
5. Water engineering	200	1 366.6	4 215	992.5	4 415	2 359.1
6. Environment	14	85.2	214	73.4	228	158.7
7. Education, socio-cultural	12	51.0	483	150.8	495	201.8
Total	717	5 244.0	18 524	4 233.8	19 241	9 477.8
Total investment	38 455.7		15 012.5		53 468.3	
National aid	17 511.2		13 741.6		31 252.8	

Some of the figures in this table are estimates, but only where projects covered by global applications are concerned. These figures are therefore only approximate.

TABLE 35
 BREAKDOWN OF ASSISTANCE BY INDUSTRY, CRAFT INDUSTRY AND SERVICE SECTOR IN 1984 (DETAIL)
 ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Sector NACE Code	Investments > 10 Mio ECU			Investments < 10 Mio ECU			Total		
	Projects	Assist.	Jobs	Projects	Assist.	Jobs	Projects	Assist.	Jobs
1. ENERGY	1	0.4	18	3	0.2	38	4	0.6	56
11 Extraction briquett.solid.fuels	1	0.4	18	2	0.1	22	3	0.5	40
14 Mineral oil refining	-	-	-	1	0.1	16	1	0.1	16
2. EXTRACT.PROCESS. MINERALS,CHEMIST	9	9.2	886	150	36.5	5375	159	45.7	6 261
22 Product./prelim.processing metals	-	-	-	15	2.6	746	15	2.6	746
23 Extract. non metallifer. minerals	-	-	-	6	0.6	155	6	0.6	155
24 Manuf.non-metall.mineral products	1	0.2	86	66	16.4	2149	67	16.6	2 235
25 Chemical industry	8	9.0	800	59	15.8	2250	67	24.8	3 050
26 Man-made fibres industry	-	-	-	4	1.1	75	4	1.1	75
3. METAL MANUFACTURE, INSTR.ENGINEER.	41	99.7	13 992	371	79.1	25 185	412	178.8	39 177
31 Manufacture of metal articles	1	0.6	38	113	17.2	5 035	114	17.8	5 073
32 Mechanical engineering	5	5.2	957	67	13.7	4 078	72	18.9	5 035
33 Manuf.office/data processing.machin.	4	20.5	3 587	26	11.3	3 162	30	31.7	6 749
34 Electrical engineering	19	45.1	4 805	94	26.0	9 279	113	71.1	14 084
35 Manuf.motor vehicul.,parts/acces.	9	22.4	3 951	42	7.6	2 529	51	30.0	6 480
36 Manuf. other means of transport	1	3.3	260	13	1.5	339	14	4.9	599
37 Instrument engineering	2	2.6	394	16	1.9	763	18	4.6	1 157
4. OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	15	31.0	4 547	381	63.7	17 441	396	94.7	21 988
41/42 Food, drink, tobacco industry	6	7.2	1 120	82	12.5	3 508	88	19.7	4 628
43 Textile industry	-	-	-	25	2.1	1 209	25	2.1	1 209
44 Leather/leather goods industry	-	-	-	8	1.0	345	8	1.0	345
45 Footwear/clothing industry	-	-	-	39	4.4	2 215	39	4.4	2 215
46 Timber/wooden furniture industry	3	3.2	173	81	13.3	3 210	84	16.5	3 383
47 Manuf.paper/prod.,print.,publish.	2	11.8	727	60	10.5	2 286	62	22.3	3 013
48 Processing of rubber and plastics	4	8.8	2 527	74	16.9	3 981	78	25.7	6 508
49 Other manufacturing industries	-	-	-	12	3.0	687	12	3.0	687
5. BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING	-	-	-	4	0.8	156	4	0.8	156
6. TO 9. SERVICES	2	0.9	120	34	5.6	1 192	36	6.5	1 312
61 Wholesale distributin	-	-	-	3	0.5	154	3	0.5	154
64/65 Retail distribution	-	-	-	2	0.1	58	2	0.1	58
66 Hotels and catering	1	0.1	80	17	3.5	516	18	3.6	596
75 Air transport	-	-	-	1	0.1	-	1	0.1	-
82 Insurance	1	0.8	40	-	-	-	1	0.8	40
83 Auxiliary to banking/insurance	-	-	-	6	0.7	179	6	0.7	179
94 Research and development	-	-	-	3	0.3	200	3	0.3	200
98 Personal services	-	-	-	2	0.4	85	2	0.4	85
Total	68	141.2	19 563	943	185.9	49 387	1 011	327.1	68 950
Investment	1 731.6			1 809.5			3 541.1		
National aid	327.8			410.7			738.4		

TABLE 36
BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY OF ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRY, CRAFT INDUSTRY AND SERVICE SECTOR IN 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Member State	Energy	Mineral products and by-products, chemicals	Metal processing instrument engineering	Other manufacturing industries	Building and civil engineering	Services	Total
B	-	0.98	2.20	1.37	-	0.12	4.66
DK	-	-	2.09	0.46	-	0.31	2.85
D	0.42	6.64	33.59	16.55	-	1.91	59.11
GR	-	0.53	1.59	1.60	-	1.82	5.55
F	-	3.55	14.62	14.31	0.29	0.61	33.38
IRL	-	5.00	36.38	8.16	-	-	49.54
I	-	17.83	26.35	11.96	0.47	-	56.62
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	-	1.87	0.66	0.94	-	1.20	4.67
UK	0.13	9.30	61.35	39.37	-	0.55	110.70
EUR 10	0.56	45.70	178.82	94.72	0.77	6.52	327.08

TABLE 37
BREAKDOWN OF ASSISTANCE BY INDUSTRY, CRAFT INDUSTRY AND SERVICE SECTOR 1975-1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Sector NACE code	Investments > 10 Mio ECU			Investments < 10 Mio ECU			Total		
	Projects	Assist.	Jobs	Projects	Assist.	Jobs	Projects	Assist.	Jobs
1. Energy	6	72.7	8 111	19	6.1	1 584	25	78.8	9 695
2. Mineral products and by-products, chemicals	95	158.3	27 315	992	204.8	51 692	1 087	363.2	79 007
3. Metal processing, instrument engineering	193	632.1	144 666	2 511	459.4	219 871	2 704	1 091.5	364 537
4. Other manufacturing industries	87	157.8	25 439	2 386	351.6	145 190	2 473	509.5	170 629
5. Building and civil engineering	-	-	-	18	2.4	718	18	2.4	718
6. to 9. Services	7	5.6	2 309	219	28.6	11 429	226	34.2	13 738
Total	388	1 026.6	207 840	6 145	1 052.8	430 484	6 533	2 079.5	638 324
Total investment	15 860.5			11 205.1			27 065.5		
National aid	2 608.8			2 302.8			4 911.5		
Some of the figures in this table are estimates, but only where projects covered by global applications are concerned. These figures are therefore only approximate.									

TABLE 38
BUDGETARY SITUATION 1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

1. USE OF COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS

(Mio ECU)

Commitment appropriations available for 1984					Use in 1984	Appropriations available at 31.12.84
Appropriations entered in 1984 budget	Appropriations outstanding from 1983 (1)	Appropriations made available by:		Total	Commitments made	
		release of previous commitments	exch. rate fluctuations affecting amounts previously released			
2 025.00	131.33	103.34	67.45	2 327.12	2 322.20	4.92

2. USE OF PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS

(Mio ECU)

Payment appropriations available in 1984			Payments made in 1984			Payment appropriations not used at 31.12.1984	
Carry-over 1983 (2)	Appropriations for 1984	Total	Out of carry-over from 1983	Out of approp. for 1984	Total	Out of carry-over from 1983	Out of appropriations for 1984
49.36	1 312.50	1 361.86	49.36	1 276.62	1 325.98	-	35.88

3. COMMITMENTS MADE.

(Mio ECU)

Commitments 1975-1983 unpaid at 1.1.1984	Amounts released and adjustments from 1983	Commitments made in 1984			Unpaid commitments 1975-1983 + 1984 commitments	Commitments paid in 1984	Commitments still to be paid at 31.12.84
		Out of approp. outstanding from 1983	Out of approp. from 1983	Total			
3 716.24	170.79	131.33	2 190.87	2 322.20	5 867.65	1 325.98	4 541.67

- (1) Including the transfer of 88.65 million ECU of commitment appropriations from the specific Community measures section to the support measures section
 (2) Including the transfer of 18.00 million ECU of payment appropriations from the specific Community measures section to the support measures section

TABLE 39
PAYMENTS IN 1984 MADE FROM 1975-1984 COMMITMENTS
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio)

Member State	Payments made in 1984 against commitments							Total payments 1984	
	1975-78 ECU	1979 ECU	1980 ECU	1981 ECU	1982 ECU	1983 ECU	1984 ECU	National currency	ECU
B	0.13	0.17	0.76	0.13	0.21	3.53	0.70	247.09	5.63
DK	-	-	- 0.11	2.68	2.56	15.34	7.63	207.01	28.10
D	0.41	0.37	2.42	4.07	6.99	16.03	13.63	92.73	43.92
GR	-	-	-	7.58	6.71	123.88	74.46	18.86*	212.63
F	5.93	6.30	17.46	9.34	87.37	56.24	7.59	1 303.91	190.23
IRL	0.35	- 3.87	- 0.08	0.01	7.13	29.16	68.81	72.07	101.51
I	2.02	2.50	24.47	104.81	88.14	197.89	15.29	600.85*	435.12
L	- 0.06	- 0.10	-	0.58	2.07	-	-	111.76	2.49
NL	1.52	0.75	1.14	4.73	4.78	1.82	-	36.96	14.74
UK	- 1.75	2.65	7.12	13.76	48.13	164.68	57.02	175.43	291.61
EUR 10	8.55	8.77	53.18	147.69	254.09	608.57	245.13	-	1 325.98

* in thousand millions

TABLE 40
BREAKDOWN BY MEMBER STATE OF PAYMENTS IN EACH YEAR
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Member State	% of payments made									
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
B	0.0	1.7	0.8	2.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.4
DK	1.7	1.5	1.6	0.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.1
D	0.0	3.6	6.7	16.6	9.0	6.9	4.6	6.5	3.6	3.3
GR	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.4	16.0	17.2	16.0
F	17.8	12.1	12.3	16.0	20.2	13.7	7.9	13.3	17.2	14.4
IRL	7.7	6.8	5.9	8.0	6.4	9.6	10.0	9.6	7.3	7.7
I	48.9	42.7	40.1	30.8	28.0	34.3	26.6	29.1	27.6	32.8
L	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
NL	3.1	2.3	0.8	2.5	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.3	1.5	1.1
UK	20.6	29.1	31.7	23.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	22.5	23.6	22.0
EUR 10	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 41
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTANCE 1975-1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Member State	Industry, service and craft		Infrastructure		Studies		Total	
Region	Mio BFR	Mio ECU	Mio BFR	Mio ECU	Mio BFR	Mio ECU	Mio BFR	Mio ECU
BELGIQUE/BELGIË	1 345.46	32.48	3 404.51	80.00	87.00	1.93	4 836.97	114.41
Vlaanderen	773.77	18.46	1 129.73	27.11	-	-	1 903.50	45.58
Wallonie	571.70	14.01	2 274.78	52.89	87.00	1.93	2 933.47	68.83
	Mio DKR	Mio ECU	Mio DKR	Mio ECU	Mio DKR	Mio ECU	Mio DKR	Mio ECU
DANMARK	96.57	12.66	877.86	113.48	45.96	5.74	1 020.38	131.88
Grønland	2.47	0.31	723.61	93.94	45.96	5.74	772.04	99.98
Other regions	94.10	12.36	154.25	19.55	-	-	248.35	31.90
	Mio DM	Mio ECU	Mio DM	Mio ECU	Mio DM	Mio ECU	Mio DM	Mio ECU
DEUTSCHLAND	739.41	302.60	595.22	242.15	0.11	0.05	1 334.74	544.79
Schleswig-Holstein	98.91	40.24	72.68	29.02	-	-	171.59	69.26
Bremen	2.44	0.96	1.62	0.65	-	-	4.06	1.60
Nordrhein-Westfalen	79.57	33.00	30.81	12.55	-	-	110.38	45.55
Hessen	54.16	22.46	31.93	12.71	-	-	86.08	35.18
Rheinland-Pfalz	73.20	29.82	12.30	5.14	-	-	85.51	34.96
Baden-Württemberg	28.01	11.31	18.33	7.40	-	-	46.34	18.71
Bayern	106.21	43.01	184.15	75.54	-	-	290.36	118.55
Saarland	144.23	59.05	32.60	12.99	0.08	0.04	176.91	72.08
Berlin	12.50	5.60	95.65	40.13	-	-	108.15	45.72
Niedersachsen	140.02	57.08	115.16	46.01	0.03	0.01	255.21	103.11
Multi-regional	0.15	0.07	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.07
	Mio DR	Mio ECU	Mio DR	Mio ECU	Mio DR	Mio ECU	Mio DR	Mio ECU
ELLAS	2 809.61	39.18	79 304.19	1 052.26	17.60	0.26	82 131.38	1 091.70
Ana. Ster. Kai Nisoi	159.28	1.80	8 092.20	110.41	3.00	0.05	8 254.48	112.26
Kentr. Dyt. Makedonia	237.56	3.08	32 783.23	408.64	-	-	33 020.79	411.73
Pelop. Dyt. Ste. Ellas	243.64	3.14	9 130.98	127.40	-	-	9 374.62	130.54
Thessalia	240.41	2.99	5 572.71	78.37	-	-	5 813.13	81.36
Anatoliki Makedonia	153.13	1.95	2 777.14	40.88	-	-	2 930.27	42.83
Kriti	88.81	1.18	5 895.92	77.67	-	-	5 984.73	78.85
Ipiros	409.79	5.93	4 557.56	60.61	-	-	4 967.35	66.54
Thraki	570.00	8.86	3 098.90	45.02	-	-	3 668.89	53.88
Nisoi Anat. Agaiou	345.54	4.48	5 850.90	78.93	4.00	0.05	6 200.44	83.46
Multi-regional	361.46	5.76	1 544.77	24.32	10.60	0.16	1 916.83	30.25

Value of the ECU at first December 1984: 1 ECU = 44,91 BFR = 8,041 DKR = 2,234 DM = 91,07 DRA.

TABLE 41
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTANCE 1975-1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES
(CONTINUED)

Member State Region	Industry, service and craft		Infrastructure		Studies		Total	
	Mio FF	Mio ECU	Mio FF	Mio ECU	Mio FF	Mio ECU	Mio FF	Mio ECU
FRANCE	2 028.13	336.58	8 425.84	1 340.91	41.17	6.02	10 495.14	1 683.51
Haute-Normandie	10.46	1.57	-	-	-	-	10.46	1.57
Basse-Normandie	45.35	7.45	119.94	19.07	-	-	165.30	26.52
Picardie	16.59	2.55	2.40	0.35	-	-	18.99	2.90
Champagne-Ardenne	45.34	7.55	25.15	3.67	-	-	70.49	11.22
Bourgogne	4.13	0.71	-	-	-	-	4.13	0.71
Centre	10.09	1.66	13.71	2.03	-	-	23.80	3.69
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	438.19	75.11	149.45	22.74	-	-	587.64	97.85
Bretagne	132.50	21.62	1 576.14	255.84	-	-	1 708.65	277.46
Pays-de-la-Loire	232.07	37.36	352.06	58.24	-	-	584.13	95.61
Poitou-Charentes	94.42	15.46	260.93	42.67	-	-	355.36	58.13
Lorraine	296.60	50.28	210.40	32.89	-	-	507.00	83.17
Alsace	36.90	6.21	5.02	0.74	-	-	41.92	6.95
Franche-Comté	0.48	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.48	0.08
Limousin	33.31	5.44	458.50	73.78	-	-	491.81	79.22
Aquitaine	145.70	23.81	474.85	76.05	-	-	620.55	99.86
Midi-Pyrénées	120.57	19.33	1 072.07	166.65	-	-	1 192.64	185.99
Auvergne	74.96	11.94	616.94	100.46	-	-	691.90	112.40
Rhône-Alpes	120.66	20.11	99.60	14.78	-	-	220.27	34.89
Languedoc-Roussillon	69.55	11.41	499.98	79.46	-	-	569.54	90.87
Provence-Côte-d'Azur	11.39	1.89	18.78	2.74	-	-	30.17	4.63
Corse	4.18	0.63	301.54	49.16	-	-	305.71	49.79
Martinique	20.43	3.46	501.93	79.81	-	-	522.36	83.27
Guadeloupe	23.40	4.02	506.31	80.45	-	-	529.72	84.47
Guyane	23.16	3.95	246.84	38.49	-	-	269.99	42.44
Réunion	17.68	2.99	697.04	108.11	41.17	6.02	755.89	117.12
Multi-regional	-	-	216.24	32.73	-	-	216.24	32.73
	Mio IRL	Mio ECU	Mio IRL	Mio ECU	Mio IRL	Mio ECU	Mio IRL	Mio ECU
IRELAND	141.20	205.06	352.26	507.74	0.43	0.64	493.89	713.44
Donegal	3.31	4.89	8.58	12.59	0.02	0.03	11.91	17.51
North East	7.48	11.22	5.13	7.54	0.01	0.02	12.62	18.78
North West	2.87	4.18	4.18	6.04	-	-	7.05	10.22
West	11.18	16.50	18.17	26.40	-	-	29.35	42.90
Midlands	8.38	12.30	9.55	13.84	-	-	17.93	26.14
East	40.12	57.71	47.34	67.43	-	-	87.45	125.14
Mid West	27.48	39.48	21.99	32.00	-	-	49.48	71.47
South East	12.31	18.12	15.01	21.77	-	-	27.32	39.88
South West	27.06	39.23	41.23	59.92	-	-	68.29	99.15
Multi-regional	1.01	1.42	181.08	260.22	0.40	0.60	182.49	262.24
Value of the ECU at first December 1984: 1 ECU = 6,844 FF = 0,7188 IRL.								

TABLE 41
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTANCE 1975-1984
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES
(CONTINUED)

Member State Region	Industry, service and craft		Infrastructure		Studies		Total	
	Mrd LIT	Mio ECU	Mrd LIT	Mio ECU	Mrd LIT	Mio ECU	Mrd LIT	Mio ECU
ITALIA	526.58	437.93	4 940.39	3 910.69	26.28	20.12	5 493.26	4 368.73
Friuli-Ven.Giulia	-	-	93.36	75.81	-	-	93.36	75.81
Toscana	1.11	0.99	18.68	14.01	-	-	19.79	15.00
Marche	24.05	19.41	52.83	43.24	1.12	0.81	78.00	63.47
Lazio	95.35	79.25	153.25	121.72	-	-	248.60	200.97
Abruzzi	96.49	79.51	146.90	116.96	9.63	6.98	253.01	203.44
Molise	5.40	4.65	69.83	55.19	4.76	3.45	79.99	63.29
Campania	115.83	94.27	1 617.72	1 258.70	6.87	5.72	1 740.42	1 358.68
Puglia	96.67	84.50	339.98	269.27	-	-	436.65	353.77
Basilicata	15.05	12.48	213.20	161.88	-	-	228.25	174.36
Calabria	20.20	15.76	539.49	425.14	-	-	559.68	440.90
Sicilia	38.14	32.12	923.94	733.27	0.24	0.19	962.33	765.58
Sardegna	18.29	14.98	334.42	271.11	3.66	2.97	356.37	289.06
Multi-regional	-	-	436.80	364.41	-	-	436.80	364.41
	Mio LFR	Mio ECU	Mio LFR	Mio ECU	Mio LFR	Mio ECU	Mio LFR	Mio ECU
LUXEMBOURG	-	-	508.35	11.97	-	-	508.35	11.97
	Mio HFL	Mio ECU	Mio HFL	Mio ECU	Mio HFL	Mio ECU	Mio HFL	Mio ECU
NEDERLAND	61.64	22.98	354.92	133.14	0.17	0.07	416.73	156.18
Noord-Nederland	36.15	13.54	251.29	94.35	0.17	0.07	287.61	107.96
Oost-Nederland	-	-	7.50	2.77	-	-	7.50	2.77
Limburg	25.50	9.43	88.63	33.04	-	-	114.12	42.48
Multi-regional	-	-	7.50	2.98	-	-	7.50	2.98
	Mio UKL	Mio ECU	Mio UKL	Mio ECU	Mio UKL	Mio ECU	Mio UKL	Mio ECU
UNITED KINGDOM	423.81	690.00	1 242.94	2 085.49	3.85	6.52	1 670.59	2 782.01
North	78.02	128.52	207.37	346.59	0.36	0.62	285.75	475.73
Yorkshire/Humberside	10.88	17.66	122.04	203.80	0.27	0.46	133.19	221.91
East Midlands	3.38	5.48	13.80	23.99	0.55	0.93	17.73	30.39
South West	4.32	6.89	62.38	104.74	0.13	0.23	66.83	111.86
West Midlands	-	-	22.26	37.29	-	-	22.26	37.29
North West	44.73	72.10	158.79	267.24	0.14	0.22	203.65	339.57
Wales	54.01	90.58	203.04	340.67	0.65	1.14	257.71	432.38
Scotland	106.77	177.91	335.23	565.20	0.49	0.84	442.49	743.96
Northern Ireland	61.70	100.37	118.04	195.97	0.19	0.32	179.92	296.66
Multi-regional	60.00	90.50	-	-	1.06	1.76	61.06	92.26
	Mio ECU	Mio ECU	Mio ECU	Mio ECU	Mio ECU	Mio ECU	Mio ECU	Mio ECU
EUR 10	-	2 079.47	-	9 477.83	-	41.33	-	11 598.63
Value of the ECU at first December 1984: 1 ECU = 1380 LIT = 44,91 LFR = 2,520 HFL = 0,6013 UKL.								

TABLE 42
REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION AND
PER CAPITA ASSISTANCE IN ERDF-ASSISTED AREAS
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Member State	Population * x 1000		Aid per capita (ECU)***	
	total	eligible**	1984	1975/84
BELGIQUE/BELGIË				
Vlaanderen	5 638	1 412	3	32
Wallonie	3 224	2 082	14	33
DANMARK				
Grønland	51	51	270	1 960
Other regions	3 332	749	14	43
DEUTSCHLAND				
Schleswig-Holstein	2 605	2 226	5	31
Bremen	695	695	-	2
Nordrhein-Westfalen	17 044	5 555	2	8
Hessen	5 589	1 447	5	24
Rheinland-Pfalz	3 639	1 813	5	19
Baden-Württemberg	9 233	196	9	95
Bayern	10 899	3 327	8	36
Saarland	1 068	1 068	11	67
Berlin	1 899	1 899	13	24
Niedersachsen	7 246	4 603	2	22
ELLAS				
Ana. Ster. Kai Nisoi	3 996	632	64	178
Kentr.Dyt. Makedonia	1 696	1 696	53	243
Pelop.Dyt. Ste. Elias	1 294	1 294	12	101
Thessalia	696	696	23	117
Anatoliki Makedonia	426	426	6	101
Kriti	502	502	63	157
Ipiros	446	446	48	149
Thraki	345	345	28	156
Nisoi Anat. Agaiou	340	340	97	245
FRANCE				
Haute-Normandie	1 656	391	2	4
Basse-Normandie	1 351	969	3	27
Picardie	1 740	541	3	5
Champagne-Ardenne	1 346	354	13	32
Bourgogne	1 596	43	-	17
Centre	2 264	209	4	18
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	3 933	2 233	6	44
Bretagne	2 708	2 473	16	112
Pays de la Loire	2 930	2 198	3	43
Poitou-Charentes	1 568	1 568	2	37
Lorraine	2 320	1 429	10	58
Alsace	1 566	138	8	50
Franche-Comté	1 084	264	-	1
Limousin	737	737	27	107
Aquitaine	2 657	2 016	10	50
Midi-Pyrénées	2 325	1 784	22	104
Auvergne	1 333	1 022	23	110
Rhône-Alpes	5 016	890	7	39
Languedoc-Roussillon	1 927	1 666	12	55
Provence-Côte-d'Azur	3 965	618	5	7
Corse	240	240	9	207
Martinique	329	329	32	253
Guadeloupe	328	328	17	258
Guyane	73	73	146	581
Réunion	516	516	34	227
IRELAND				
	3 443	3 443	46	207
* Depending on the sources available, the population figures relate to years 1980-84 inclusive.				
** Population in the ERDF-assisted areas.				
*** Per capita aid calculated on the basis of eligible population.				

TABLE 42
REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION AND
PER CAPITA ASSISTANCE IN ERDF-ASSISTED AREAS
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES
(CONTINUED)

Member State	Population * x 1000		Aid per capita (ECU)***	
	total	eligible**	1984	1975/84
ITALIA				
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	1 228	1 228	25	62
Toscana	3 581	30	-	500
Marche	1 421	174	41	365
Lazio	5 056	1 127	39	178
Abruzzi	1 236	1 236	23	165
Molise	332	332	22	191
Campania	5 563	5 563	52	244
Puglia	3 947	3 947	11	90
Basilicata	615	615	37	284
Calabria	2 098	2 098	34	210
Sicilia	5 007	5 007	40	153
Sardegna	1 617	1 617	38	179
LUXEMBOURG	366	366	13	33
NEDERLAND				
Noord Nederland	1 571	1 571	18	70
Oost Nederland	2 828	85	-	33
Limburg	1 075	711	6	60
UNITED KINGDOM				
North	3 117	2 693	24	177
Yorkshire/Humberside	4 917	2 598	33	85
East Midlands	3 852	111	65	274
South-West	4 381	1 077	44	104
West Midlands	5 187	2 261	13	16
North-West	6 459	4 332	22	78
Wales	2 814	2 736	35	158
Scotland	5 150	3 589	43	207
Northern Ireland	1 564	1 564	22	190
* Depending on the sources available, the population figures relate to years 1980-84 inclusive.				
** Population in the ERDF-assisted areas.				
*** Per capita aid calculated on the basis of eligible population.				

ERDF

B.0 ANNEX B: BIBLIOGRAPHY (1984 PUBLICATIONS)

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- Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) N° 724/75 establishing a European Regional Development Fund
(O.J. N° C 140, 28.5.1984, p. 17)
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- Ninth Annual ERDF Report (1983)
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- Resolution of the European Parliament on the seventh annual report (1981) of the Commission of the European Communities on the European Regional Development Fund
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 - b. 1983 (fourth allocation), O.J. N° C 136, 23.5.1984
 - c. 1984 (first allocation), O.J. N° C 245, 13.9.1984
 - d. 1984 (second allocation), O.J. N° C 349, 31.12.1984

B.2 ERDF: SPECIFIC COMMUNITY REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

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 - a. Council Regulation (EEC) N° 214/84 of 18 January 1984 amending Regulation (EEC) N° 2615/80 instituting a specific Community measure contributing to the development of certain French and Italian regions in the context of Community enlargement.
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- c. Council Regulation (EEC) N° 216/84 of 18 January 1984 amending Regulation (EEC) N° 2616/80 instituting a specific Community regional development measure contributing to overcoming constraints on the development of new economic activities in certain zones adversely affected by restructuring of the steel industry.
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 - e. Council Regulation (EEC) N° 218/84 of 18 January 1984 amending Regulation (EEC) N° 2618/80 instituting a specific Community regional development measure contributing to improving security of energy supply in certain Community regions by way of improved use of new techniques for hydro-electrical power and alternative energy sources.
 - f. Council Regulation (EEC) N° 219/84 of 18 January 1984 instituting a specific Community regional development measure contributing to overcoming constraints on the development of new economic activities in certain zones adversely affected by restructuring of the textile and clothing industry.
- Commission Decisions
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(O.J. N° L 249, 18.9.1984)
This Decision concerns the areas in the Netherlands.
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 - b. amending Regulation (EEC) N° 2617/80 instituting a specific Community regional development measure contributing to overcoming constraints on the development of new economic activities in certain zones adversely affected by restructuring of the shipbuilding industry
 - c. amending Regulation (EEC) N° 219/84 instituting a specific Community regional development measure contributing to overcoming constraints on the development of new economic activities in certain zones adversely affected by restructuring of the textile and clothing industry

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 - b. in the inland areas of the region of Corsica, France
 - c. in the department of Hérault, France
 - d. in the island of Lesbos, prefecture of Lesbos, Greece
 - e. in the inland areas of the Viterbo province, region of Lazio, Italy
 - f. in the prefecture of Ioannina, Greece
 - g. in the prefecture of Evritania, Greece
 - h. in the Prespa area of the prefecture of Florina, Greece
 - i. on the island of Limnos, prefecture of Lesbos, Greece
 - j. in certain rural areas of the Abruzzi region, Italy
 - k. for the fisheries and aquaculture sector in the regions of Languedoc-Roussillon, Provence-Côte d'Azur, Corsica and Aquitaine, France
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C.0 ANNEX C: SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED

DOM	French overseas departments
EAGGF	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
EIB	European Investment Bank
EMS	European Monetary System
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ESF	European Social Fund
GDP	Gross domestic product (at market prices)
IDP	Integrated development programme
IMP	Integrated Mediterranean programme
NACE	General industrial classification of economic activities within the European Communities
NCI	New Community Instrument
PAT	Prime d'aménagement du territoire (Regional development grant)
RPC	Regional Policy Committee
RDP	Regional development programme
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
B	Belgium
DK	Denmark
D	Germany
GR	Greece
F	France
IRL	Ireland
I	Italy
L	Luxembourg
NL	Netherlands
UK	United Kingdom
EUR 10	All member countries of the European Communities
BFR	Belgian franc
DKR	Danish krone
DM	German mark
DR	Greek drachma
FF	French franc
IRL	Irish pound
LIT	Italian lira
LFR	Luxembourg franc
HFL	Dutch guilder
UKL	Pound sterling
ECU	European Currency Unit
<	less than
>	more than
%	percentage
Mio	million
Mrd	'000 million

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EG / Verpflichtungsermächtigungen stark gestiegen
Brüssels Regionalfonds kann die Disparitäten kaum mildern

HANDELSBLATT, Minsck, 1.10.1984
WT BRÜSSEL, Rand 2.1 Mrd. Ecu (1 Ecu = etwa 2,24 DM) und 12 % mehr als 1982 hat der EG-Regionalfonds im vergangenen Jahr an Zuschüssen für die Projekte der regionalen Entwicklung

Der Fonds haben anderen Interventionsmöglichkeiten vor allem im Bereich der Agrarpolitik das wichtigste Instrument für den regionalen Ausgleich in der EG, was kürzlich durch Beschluß des Ministerrates reformiert worden. Die neuen Regeln treten am 1. Januar 1985 in Kraft. Ihre wichtigsten Elemente sind die Erweiterung des

Region
Ecu (4,9 %) hielt 43,74 %
Zuschüsse
Investition
95 % 38%
Durchführungsplan
einem P

£63m HAND-OUTS

TWO new Scottish ferry services are to get £5,300,000 in the latest round of EEC regional development grants. The cash will be spent on links between Uig, Lochmaddy and Tarbert, in the Outer Hebrides and the Shetlands. Other grants include £600,000 for widening a runway at Glasgow Airport to take the new 737 shuttles, £1,600,000 for the Bellshill bypass, and £1,300,000 for the replacement of Crew Road in Glasgow.

In nove anni 12.600 miliardi alle zone depresse d'Europa

Creata 570.000 posti di lavoro grazie ai fondi regionali Cee

dal nostro corrispondente BRUXELLES - Le politiche regionali e una delle poche success story della Cee negli ultimi dieci anni. Lo dimostra ampiamente il documento riassuntivo pubblicato ieri a cura della Commissione europea. L'obiettivo era di ridurre il divario fra le regioni

di di lire: un aumento di quasi il 50%.
Lo sforzo parlato da solo anche per quanto riguarda i benefici che l'Italia ha tratto dal fondo regionale. Il 89% in media dei fondi è infatti andato a vantaggio delle

zi meridionali o centrali del nostro Paese per un totale, dal 1978 al 1983, di circa 600 miliardi di lire. Anche grazie a questa somma l'Italia ha potuto chiudere

£14.5m. regional aid for Ireland

FURTHER EEC Regional Fund money is to be spent on the way for spending in Ireland, the Minister for Finance announced yesterday. According to Mr. 'Duke' Lynch, the latest approval is a partial reimbursement of the cost of the repair and

facilities at Glendalough Monument Site.
The £14.5m was approved by the EEC before the end of December and comes under 1984 spending not this current year. Together with projects approved earlier last year, Regional Fund commitments to the Republic in 1984 amounted

C.E.E. : 3,8 millions de francs d'investissement dans 5 PME lorraines

Comme chaque trimestre, la Commission européenne vient de présenter son programme de financements régionaux dans le cadre du FEDER (Fonds régional européen) pour la Lorraine, un total de 3,8 millions de francs, attribués à cinq entreprises des trois départements et constituant entre 15 et 50 % du total des investissements réalisés dans ces projets.

disement d'une fabrique d'épaulements et de cigarettes de manches (articles de confection).
Au total, ces cinq projets assurent la création de 351 emplois avec le soutien financier de l'Europe.
Signifions que les crédits accordés à la France dans son ensemble dépassent les 100 millions de francs dont les deux tiers vont à deux projets d'infrastructure, le reste étant distribué entre 44 PME.

fond était alors quant à dire que la commission utilisait sa poche, mais elle devait le dire entre les dix dixième.
Cette situation était insupportable pour tout le monde.
financements d'assistenti pens - ils étaient une extension des but nouveaux financements.
L'inter-venue à tous.
Les Etats, d' France en particulier d'un mauvais all' participant direct- ment des ré avec elles en médiateur du Avec le remplacement Le F. cevali désor 11,05

Νέες χορηγήσεις του Περιφερειακού Ταμείου της ΕΟΚ στην Ελλάδα

ΕΠΙΧΡΗΜΑΤΙΣΤΕΣ από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή το δεύτερο μισό του 1984, ύψους 328 εκατ. ECU. Για την Ελλάδα προέβλεπε η κοινοτική οδηγία δεκατέσσερις (14.812.000), 6) Βελτίωση επαγγελματικής αγωγής (24.000.000), γ) κατασκευή εκπαιδευτικού σταθμού (1.800.000).

Νομός Αιτωλίας: Κατασκευή χιονοδρομικού κέντρου (58.000.000).
Νομός Φθιώτιδας: α) Βελτίωση της κοινοτικής οδοποιίας σε 10 Κοινότητες της περιοχής οδοποιίας (14.812.000), β) Βελτίωση επαγγελματικής αγωγής (24.000.000), γ) κατασκευή εκπαιδευτικού σταθμού (1.800.000).

Νομός Κορινθίων: α) Τροσάρων (30.000.000), β) κατασκευής οικισμών (12.200.000), γ) Βελτίωση δικτύου υδρευμάτων σε δύο κοινότητες (13.800.000), δ) κατασκευής δύο κοινότητες (32.000.000), ε) διαπαρυσίων δρόμων (58.000.000), στ) κατασκευής δρόμων εντός δύο κοινοτήτων (8.400.000), ζ) κατασκευή αλευριτικού σινοειδούς (19.200.000).
Με το δεύτερο μισό του επηχοσάν του ΕΠΠΑ, το συνολικό όφρος του επηχοσάν στην Ελλάδα, από την επιχορήγηση στην ΕΟΚ μέχρι σήμερα φέρει 68,8 δισ. δραχμές περίπου.

EG-regionaal fonds, geeft België 430 mln

Met een tweede schijf uitkeringen heeft het Europees regionaal fonds dit jaar een bedrag van 789 miljoen toegevoegd. Het bedrag van 430 miljoen wordt door de Belgische Staat aan de provincies toegekend voor 4 industriële investeringsprojecten en voor 145 nieuwe start-ups. Zo gaat 41,7 miljoen naar Sint-Truiden; 9,4 miljoen naar Ter Producten in Wallen; 10,2 miljoen naar Foods in Olen en 5,2 miljoen naar Hoogstraten. Daarnaast gaat een bedrag van 13,2 miljoen naar de uitbreiding van het rijkswegennet in Wallonië. Dit bedrag wordt verdeeld op 12 in de infrastructuursectoren en 12 in de landbouwprojecten; de uitrusting van industriële vestigingen en werken in de sector van de vliegtuigbouw (2 projecten).

Regionale steun

Uit de zopas gepubliceerde lijst van projecten die met steun uit de derde schijf 1984 van het Europees Fonds voor Regionale Ontwikkeling worden bedacht blijkt dat ook steun gaat naar enkele projecten in België. Het belangrijkste industriële project is Potasco in Senefte, dat 34,1 miljoen fr. steun krijgt voor de bouw van een eenheid voor de productie van samengestelde kunststof in korrelvorm en twee-komponenten-mest.

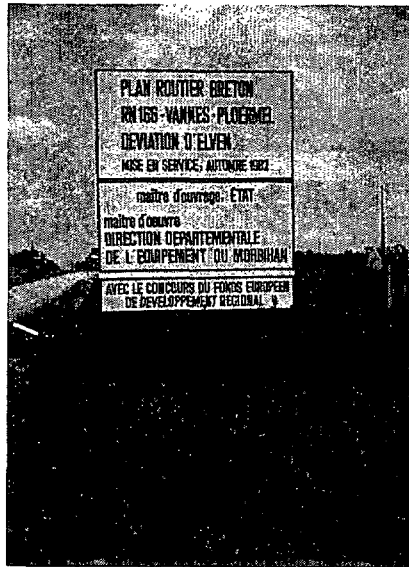
66 mio kr fra EF's regionalfond

Ti nordjyske elektronik- og servicevirksomheder har fra EF's regionalfond fået bevilget et samlet tilskud på godt otte millioner kroner. Tilskudet betyder, at der oprettes i alt 36 nye arbejdspladser. Deruden har regionalfonden bevilget godt 66 millioner kroner til havneudvidelser, vej- og byggeområder og erhvervsuddannelser i egnudviklingsområdet.

Naar de NV Hendrick-radatoren-Hendrad in Herenthals gaat 1,7 miljoen voor de uitbreiding van een fabriek van kolom- en paneelradiatoren. In totaal werden in die derde schijf in Vlaanderen 3 industriële projecten gesteund voor een bedrag van 20,25 miljoen en 4 in Wallonië voor 99 miljoen.
Verder ging voor 13 infrastructuurprojecten 584 miljoen naar Wallonië. Tussen 1975 kreeg Vlaanderen uit het EFRO ruim 2 miljard, tegen 297 miljard naar Wallonië.

ILLUSTRATION 2: SIGNBOARDS

Road scheme in Brittany (F)



Improvement of the Pekeler Hoofddiep canal near Groningen (NL)

HERINRICHTING PEKELER HOOFDDIEP

EEN
WERKPROJECT
VAN HET

INTEGRAAL
STRUCTUURPLAN
NOORDEN DES
LANDS

ISP



E.F.R.O.

HERINRICHTING OOST-GRONINGEN EN DE
GRONINGS-DRENTSE VEENKOLONIEN

Dit project is gefinancierd door:

- * E.F.R.O. - Europees Fonds voor Regionale Ontwikkeling
- * I.S.P. - Integraal Structuurplan Noorden des Lands
- * Herinrichting Oost-Groningen-Gronings-Drentse veenkolonien
- * V.R.O.M. - min. Volkshuisv. Ruimtelijke Ord. en Milieubeheer
- * L. en V. - min. Landbouw en Visserij
- * waterschap Reiderzijlvoest
- * provincie Groningen
- * gemeenten Stadskanaal en Nieuwe Pekela

Opdrachtgever: gemeente Nieuwe Pekela
Directies : Grontmij n.v. Haren
Provinciale Waterstaat Groningen

ILLUSTRATION 3: SIGNBOARDS

Development of an industrial estate at Lüneburg (D)



Line 1 of the Naples underground system (I)

FONTI DI FINANZIAMENTO:	
COMUNITA ECONOMICA EUROPEA	
Contributo del Fondo di Sviluppo Regionale	
	58,734 miliardi
COMUNE DI NAPOLI	
— mutui con la Direzione generale degli Istituti di Previdenza (D.L. n° 55 - 28.2.83)	
	48,270 miliardi
— mutui con la Cassa Depositi e Prestiti sui Fondi del Risparmio Postale (Leggi n° 51 - 28.2.82 e n° 220 - 16.2.84 e D.L. n° 55 - 28.2.83)	
	218,770 miliardi
	325,774 miliardi

ILLUSTRATION 4: SIGNBOARDS

Road construction in Fermanagh, Northern Ireland (UK)



Port improvement work at Laesoe in North Jutland (DK)



SUMMARY

The year 1984 was an eventful year for European regional policy. The new ERDF Regulation was adopted by the Council on 19 June. Previously, on 18 January 1984, the Council had adopted the second series of specific Community measures designed to strengthen the first series of measures already launched and to introduce one new measure.

With the new ERDF Regulation entering into force on 1 January 1985, this report reviews the first ten years of Fund operations.

In 1984, the Fund's budget allocation of commitment appropriations was 2 140 million ECU or 7.3% of the Community budget. Payment appropriations were set at 1 410 million ECU and, like the commitment appropriations, were almost fully used up.

Over 4 350 investment projects and 43 studies were financed in 1984 after being selected from 5 900 grant applications.

The bulk of the grants (91.1%) went to five Member States: Italy (34.7%), the United Kingdom (26.7%), France (11.5%), Greece (11.3%) and Ireland (6.9%). However, in terms of per capita assistance in the Fund assisted areas only, Ireland heads the list, followed by Greece, Denmark and Italy. The assistance was concentrated in the Community's least-favoured regions, with eight regions receiving half of the ERDF grants.

Some 85% of the grants went to infrastructure investments (roads, bridges, energy distribution networks, etc.), and 14% to productive investments in the industrial and service sectors, allowing the projected direct creation of nearly 69 000 jobs. To this total can be added the number of jobs created indirectly by these investments, as well as those created directly and indirectly by infrastructure investments assisted by ERDF grants.

Commitments for specific Community measures totalled 61 million ECU in 1984, bringing to 140 million ECU the total amount of commitments since the measures were introduced in 1981.

European Communities — Commission

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