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INTEGRATED MEDITERRANEAN PROGRAMMES  
PROGRESS REPORT 1986/1987 AND  
OPINION OF THE IMPs ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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(presented by the Commission)

A corrigendum, SEC (88) 335 final/2, is appended at the end of this document. Use the bookmark function to locate it.

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## INTRODUCTION

Article 18(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85,<sup>1</sup> concerning the integrated Mediterranean programmes (IMPs), provides that the Commission shall produce a detailed report on the implementation of the IMPs starting in 1987. It should cover financial aspects of their implementation and contain an economic and social assessment of the results obtained.

This report is drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation and covers 1986 and 1987. The Commission hopes that its content will provide an initial response to the request by the European Parliament to be kept up to date on progress with regard to the examination and implementation of the IMPs.

Since it is a first report, it would seem appropriate to place the IMPs in their economic and social context and to describe the framework of regulations, procedures and organization set up for their implementation. The report also considers the content and implementation of programmes approved up to the end of 1987 and takes account of the guidelines which have clearly emerged from the programmes under examination. Lastly, it contains an initial review of the results obtained.

Article 18(2) states that the Commission shall also draw up each year a statement of all the Community's structural financial resources, showing the proportion of those resources which has been used to implement IMPs. Accordingly, the statistics covering the IMP regions<sup>2</sup> are attached to this report.

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1 OJ L 197/1, 27 July 1985.

2 In the interests of simplicity, when this report examines points concerning all the IMPs it refers to "regional" programmes. In fact the Member States use the regional level only in 28 of the 31 programmes presented.

CHAPTER 1: REGULATION(EEC) No 2088/85

1.1. THE CONTEXT

1. When considering the accession to the Community of Spain and Portugal, special attention had to be given to the Mediterranean regions in the Community of Ten whose economic structure was similar to that of the two new members. These regions were among the poorest in the Community and were also especially vulnerable to the consequences of enlargement and the development of the Community's Mediterranean policy.

2. In general, these regions have significant structural weaknesses:

- a rather underdeveloped agriculture accounting for a predominant share of the economy practised in difficult natural conditions and given over to products that encounter serious marketing difficulties;
- significant underemployment in agriculture and a generally high level of unemployment which is likely to deteriorate still further, since structural improvements in agriculture are not always offset by major job creation in non-agricultural sectors, especially industry;
- a weak industrial fabric, with a majority of SMEs ill-equipped from the point of view of technology and organization, together with the presence of industrial areas based on sectors in crisis;
- especially favourable conditions for the development of tourism, which has however created significant economic and social imbalances and has had a negative impact on the environment;
- inadequately organized and developed services sector and public administrative structures;
- major imbalances provoked by the existence of widespread disadvantaged and underdeveloped internal areas.

3. Further, on account of the specific features of their economies, the Mediterranean regions have as a whole benefited less than the northern regions of Europe from Community policies, especially the CAP. Consequently the gap between these two types of regions was likely to become still wider after enlargement.

4. This situation led to the realization of the need for an additional effort of solidarity. It led the Council to request the Commission, in the

context of the mandate of 30 May 1980, to prepare a response to the problems associated with the prospect of enlargement. This led to a long procedure culminating in the approval in July 1985 of Council Regulation No 2088/85 setting up the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes.

## 1.2. ESSENTIAL ASPECTS OF REGULATION No 2088/85

### 1.2.1. Objectives

5. The objective assigned by Regulation No 2088/85 to the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes is to improve the social and economic structures of the southern regions of the Community of Ten, in particular that of Greece, to enable them to adjust under the best possible conditions to the new situation brought about by the enlargement of the Community. In this context the Community is contributing to the modernization of the economy of Greece, and certain regions of France and Italy, which is necessary to enable them to counter the negative impact of increased competition from Spain and Portugal with respect to their mainly agricultural products.

### 1.2.2. Regions concerned

6. Annex I of the Regulation establishes the geographical scope of the IMPs:

(a) France: the regions of Aquitaine, Midi-Pyrénées, Languedoc-Roussillon, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur and Corsica, and the departments of the Drôme and the Ardèche;

(b) Italy: the Mezzogiorno, the regions of Liguria, Tuscany, Umbria and Marche, the side of the Apennines administered by Emilia-Romagna, and the lagoons of the northern Adriatic between the Comacchio and Marano Lagunara zones, where assistance is limited to aquaculture;

(c) Greece: the entire country.

7. In France and Italy, large conurbations - Toulouse, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Genoa, Florence, Rome, Naples and Palermo - are excluded from the field of application of the IMPs.

Only fisheries and aquaculture measures are eligible in the built-up coastal strip with year-round tourist activity.

8. About 50 million people live in these areas. Despite significant differences as regards technological levels, agricultural structures and the development of non-agricultural sectors, these regions share significant internal imbalances, and their economic structures include a very high proportion of agricultural production of a Mediterranean type.

### 1.2.3. Main characteristics of the IMPs

9. The IMPs were designed as multiannual programmes for a maximum period of seven years, composed of measures relating to all sectors of activity and adapted to the actual conditions in the areas concerned, while being consistent with other Community policies, especially the CAP.

The measures included in a programme must be interdependent and complementary, form a coherent whole and provide for intervention by the Member State and the Community.

On the Community side, each programme must include coordinated intervention by the various structural funds, the operation to be supplemented and reinforced by further financing possibilities. Article 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85 creates a special budget heading for the IMPs (Article 551), making it possible to finance the measures required by the programmes that are not eligible for Community Funds and on the other hand, if necessary, to augment the intervention rates applied by those Funds.

10. The fact that Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85 confers on the Commission the authority to decide on financing in the absence of a previously rigidly defined rule on eligibility constitutes a remarkable novelty in the case of Community structural funds. This delegation of authority is all the more important in that the procedure does not provide for the opinion of an Advisory Committee.

11. The creation of an Advisory Committee on IMPs (Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85) constitutes a simplification of procedures, since it is not confined to giving an opinion on the use of the additional budgetary allocation but replaces the EAGGF and ERDF committees in the case of financing from these Funds included in the IMPs.

12. To ensure that all the authorities concerned are associated with implementation, Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85 provides for the creation of a Monitoring Committee for the implementation of each IMP in joint agreement with the Commission and the Member State concerned.

The undertakings by the parties concerned in the IMP, especially the Commission, the Member State and the regional authorities, to ensure satisfactory implementation of programmes are included in a programme contract, the content of which is specified in Annex IV of Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85.

### 1.2.4. Financing and intervention rates

13. The Community contribution, which is added to financing by the Member States and regions, amounts to 6 600 million ECU over seven years, of which



4 100 million ECU are from the Community budget and 2.5 thousand million ECU are in the form of loans from the EIB and the NCI.

Budgetary resources are made up of a contribution from the structural funds of 2.5 thousand million ECU and an additional budgetary contribution (Article 551) of 1.6 thousand million ECU.

14. Given the development needs of Greece, 50% of resources of budgetary type, that is 2 thousand million ECU, have been allocated for this purpose. The remainder should be equally divided between the French and Italian programmes although the amounts per programme or Member State are not established in advance.

15. The rate of Community participation, including loans, may not exceed 70% of the total cost of the operation, except in the case of infrastructure projects of special interest in Greece.

In France and Italy the rate of assistance from the structural funds may exceed the maxima established by the respective regulations for these two countries, provided this overrun is covered by the specific budgetary heading for the IMP (Article 551). In the case of operations not covered by the Funds, the maximum ceiling limit of the Regional Fund is taken as the reference when calculating the IMP subsidy.

### 1.3. PREPARATORY ACTIONS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

16. With a view to establishing the IMPs, starting in 1983, the Commission financed a number of preparatory activities. They were of two main types:

- preparatory pilot projects in the form of small-scale programmes,
- preparatory studies.

17. Pilot projects were designed to provide a frame of reference for implementing an integrated development strategy affecting all economic activities in a small geographical area.

The aim was to design, implement and test new methods and procedures and before their possible introduction on lifesize scale to examine their practical implications for the future management of the IMPs.

Each preparatory pilot project consisted of a coherent group of operations compatible with each other and with other development activities, especially the regional development programme. The operations contained in each pilot action were intended to mutually reinforce each other and create synergy. In particular attention was given to reinforcing human resources and setting up structures to promote social and economic activities.

With this in mind a number of areas in France, Greece and Italy with typical Mediterranean problems, especially internal areas, were selected.

18. With respect to the content, some preparatory activities (for example in Corsica) prefigured parts of the programme. In other cases, implementation was too sketchy to draw many valuable lessons. With regard to procedures, the pilot projects revealed a number of difficulties in relation to both the Commission and the Member States. For example, in connection with monitoring and evaluating the programmes, the Commission decided to place particular stress on setting up a monitoring and evaluation system in connection with the implementation of IMPs.

Another specific action was carried out following an earthquake in the Kalamata area in Greece. Community intervention for this action amounted to 15 million ECU.

19. Commission decisions taken in respect of preparatory pilot projects between 1983 and 1987 covered a total cost of 125 million ECU including an estimated Community contribution of 67 million ECU (structural funds and Article 550).<sup>1</sup>

20. In many cases the preparatory studies - for which a Community contribution of 7.2 million ECU was allocated between 1983 and 1987 - were in the nature of technical assistance. Overall, technical assistance covers three main areas:

- preparation of the IMP, helping the national and regional authorities to determine priorities and thus the structure of the programmes,
- technical aspects supplying know-how for the definition of measures,
- the organizational aspects of implementing programmes.

21. With respect to the first area, and in order not to remove the responsibility from the regional authorities, the Commission did not encourage the financing of consultancies for the preparation of the initial version of the programme.

In the case of technical activities, generally speaking, efforts were made to avoid theoretical studies in order to concentrate on the expertise that was directly available. Apart from the training reviews referred to in

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<sup>1</sup> Detailed information is available in the annex.

paragraph 4 of Chapter 3 which are destined to play a central role in the preparation and implementation of IMPs in Greece and Italy, the Commission has had several feasibility and market research studies carried out on its own account. These studies should ensure a solid technical basis for the measures to be planned, especially in the services sector for SMEs in Italy.

22. With respect to technical assistance for the organizational aspects of implementing the programmes, the Commission began by encouraging the creation of three support missions, one for each Member State concerned. The support missions were to train a few development agents and public agents responsible for implementing programmes at regional level. In this way training "models" adapted to the requirements of the IMP would be available and could be applied subsequently on a larger scale.

The results of the experiment were encouraging but were rather different from what was originally envisaged. In particular, in France those in professional circles wished for better understanding of the possible use of IMPs. In Italy, the need was felt to organize the debate involving those in the regional authorities responsible for the main implementing decisions. With regard to training for persons in public and semi-public bodies who would be responsible for the daily application of the measures, the experience of the support missions demonstrated that the training effort should be developed within each programme. The same applies to information, the technical studies carried out during implementation and monitoring and evaluation described in Chapter 4. In the case of all these activities appropriations were included in the subprogramme on implementation for each IMP.

23. In the case of the more disadvantaged regions, this type of technical assistance was particularly important. It should be organized on the spot and the complexity of the task suggests that the Commission's presence is needed on the spot in the form of its own officials, and secondly, that organizational experts should make an extended visit to each of the regions in question. The first experiments with the Crete IMP revealed that difficulties would be likely to arise in connection with this approach.

CHAPTER 2: APPLICATION OF REGULATION(EEC) No 2088/85

2.1. EXAMINATION PROCEDURES

1. The Regulation on the IMP was adopted on 23 July 1985 and in September of that year the Commission adopted the first series of provisions on internal organization to reinforce coordination between the financial structural instruments. In particular it set up structures that included the creation of a restricted group of the Members of the Commission most concerned, it reinforced the interdepartmental coordination group and set up a Directorate-General responsible for coordination. In this Directorate-General it was planned to appoint a rapporteur for each IMP. The Commission decided that the rapporteurs should have overall responsibility for the preparation and monitoring of the programmes. They coordinate and promote contacts between the representatives of the beneficiary Member State and the Commission departments.

These measures were completed by authorizing decisions to improve internal procedures and by decisions relating to budgetary management rules, especially with regard to Article 551.

2. Starting in the autumn of 1985, and before these internal measures had been put into effect, the Commission departments had made their first contact with beneficiary Member States in order in particular to specify the content of the programmes to be presented under Article 5(1) of the IMP Regulation. As a result of these contacts a memorandum on the subject was drawn up and sent to the three Member States concerned.

On this basis a timetable for examinations was gradually drawn up and is described below as it was in 1987, following a launch phase in which the lapse of time was considerably longer. The timetable is in two stages: in stage one the general guidelines for the IMP are drawn up and the details are given in stage two.

3. Based on information contained in the initial version of the IMP, the Commission, in conjunction with national and regional authorities, draws up guidelines for the programme as a whole. These overall guidelines, based on a description of the social and economic situation in the area of implementation of the IMP and the impact of enlargement, determine the development priorities around which the resources mobilized in respect of the IMP are to be concentrated. The structure of the IMP is first established in the light of these priorities in terms of subprogrammes

and the choice of main measures suitable for inclusion in each sub-programme. The overall guidelines also contain certain general conditions especially with respect to financial matters and Community policies, such as the CAP and the environment policy.

On average preparation of the guidelines takes one month from the beginning of the examination of each IMP.

After approval by the coordination bodies within the Commission, the overall guidelines are presented to the IMP Advisory Committee for an exchange of views and any recommendations. After approval they constitute the Commission departments' terms of reference for the detailed establishment of the programme in concertation with the appropriate regional and national authorities.

4. The second phase of the examination begins with an initial complete proposal for the organization of the IMP in the form of subprogrammes and measures. After discussion with the national and regional authorities concerned a financing plan giving figures is drawn up and forms the basis on which the technical content of each of the measures can be specified by the national and regional authorities. It should be noted that not until this stage is the overall budget established.

In parallel, the Commission departments prepare a proposal for the presentation of the IMP to be discussed with all the parties concerned. The draft IMP is presented to the Commission for approval and to the IMP Advisory Committee for an opinion in accordance with Article 7(2) of the IMP Regulation.

The examination stage lasts on average three months but can take much longer should difficulties emerge, especially as regards the final choice of measures, their technical content, the financial balance between them or the financing conditions affected by Community policies.

5. Once the IMP Advisory Committee has delivered its opinion the Commission can approve the IMP after a final technical check. At the same time the Commission adopts the programme contract which is prepared in conjunction with the national and regional authorities concerned and is published in the European Communities' Official Journal.

The final stage lasts on average two to three months.

6. The organization of the work involved in examining the IMPs carried out by the Commission staff was laid down in a decision by the Interdepartmental Coordination Group in March 1987. An effort was made to improve internal planning to speed up the examination as much as possible in the light of available resources while maintaining a high standard and observing the integrated planning method.

Throughout the examination the rapporteur seeks to organize and coordinate relations with the regions and Member States in accordance with the procedures agreed with them. As far as possible, together with the other Commission departments the rapporteur makes sure that the timetable is kept to by informing all the parties concerned of the nature of the work to be completed and working out common positions where appropriate. Thus he ensures the necessary coordination with the EIB representative.

## 2.2. METHOD OF ALLOCATING APPROPRIATIONS

7. The amount of Community assistance for each IMP is established during the examination bearing in mind the merits of each programme and the needs of the regions concerned, utilizing all available sources of finance, including loans in respect of the IMP. Account is also taken of the amount reserved for Greece and the need to ensure a fair distribution of assistance to France and Italy without previously establishing the overall budgets.

8. In Greece and Italy approval of the IMPs by the Commission entails adoption of an overall budget for the duration of the IMP, set out in detail in the first period, as a rule three years, and overall subsequently. Details of the financing plan for the second period are established on the basis of the initial results and when the implementation of operations can be assessed better.

9. In France, in accordance with the national and regional authorities, the IMPs were initially approved for a period of only three years, until the expiry date of the contracts under the current State-region plan. Approval of the IMPs for the second stage will be examined in conjunction with the preparation of the new contracts under the plan for a later period.

10. In July 1987 the Commission decided not to allocate part - 700 million ECU - of the overall budgetary resources earmarked for France and Italy in order to be prepared to meet costs in the second period of the French IMPs, and to add to or reinforce measures in the second part of the

Italian IMPs in the light of experience with the implementation. In the same vein, about 170 million ECU were not allocated to the Greek IMPs pending the reinforcement of actions in respect of productive investments outside agriculture.

Utilization of these amounts and detailed planning for the second period of the IMPs will be the subject of further decisions by the Commission. Consultation of the IMP Advisory Committee will take place whenever substantial amendments are to be introduced.

11. Commitments are made in the form of annual instalments while observing the specific rules for each Fund, wherever the applicable rules permit,<sup>1</sup> the first instalment being committed when the programme contract is concluded. Special provisions with regard to the management of budget heading 551 are being proposed to the Member States.

With respect to EIB loans, a declaration of intent with regard to their award, subject to the usual examination and decision-making procedures, is forwarded to the Member State at the time of the conclusion of the programme contract. As opposed to budgetary commitments, the amounts of the proposed EIB loans are indicative and could even be exceeded, depending on demand.

### 2.3. STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAMMES

12. The structure of the programmes adopted by the Commission includes:

(a) definition of the scope of the IMP; brief review of the social and economic situation and the impact of enlargement; presentation of priority measures and operational objectives;

(b) detailed description of the content of the IMP;

(c) review of how the IMP fits in relation to other Community measures, and identification of related measures. These measures are not included in the IMP financing plan but may be financed by the structural funds in connection with their usual operations. Their implementation directly contributes to the success of measures included in the IMP;

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<sup>1</sup> In the case of the EAGGF, account had to be taken of the direct or indirect nature of the measures.

(d) the financing plan and arrangements, with identification of Community and national sources and procedures for any amendments to the financing plan;

(e) implementing procedures: tasks and operation of the Monitoring Committee, procedures for checking notification and adjudication, forms for granting Community assistance and information to the final beneficiaries.

Annexed to each measure is a technical sheet describing the specific objective and eligible expenditure, the financing plan, location, persons responsible for implementation and the beneficiaries.

13. The IMPs are organized in subprogrammes in accordance with the development priorities and defined objectives. Each sub-programme consists of a set of measures; each measure is broken down into projects established when the IMP is approved or when it is being implemented.

For each IMP an implementation sub-programme includes provisions and appropriations in respect of inter alia any equipment and studies to back up the implementation and monitoring.

#### 2.4. ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS

14. The IMPs have reinforced communications

- between the structural Funds and the EIB on the Community side;
- and between the central and regional authorities, between regions, between departments in the regions, and between the regions and local authorities on the side of the Member States.

However, in many cases the process is far from complete. Constant efforts to improve these lines of communication are being made.

15. The Commission staff have sought to keep to the work schedules which are often very tight, but have been fixed by common agreement.

Meetings and contacts with the regions and persons responsible at national level take place throughout the examination. By their presence on the spot and the technical assistance provided the rapporteur and the representatives of the departments concerned have contributed to the preparation and development of the various measures and actions included



in the IMPs. In this way the search for common positions has been considerably facilitated.

16. Thanks to the increased contacts between Commission departments mainly aimed at developing innovative measures, the adaptability of horizontal policies in fields such as agriculture, industry, training and the environment to specific national and regional situations, and the applicability of Community legislation to certain priority measures notable results have been achieved at operational level and as regards effective consultation.

The interdepartmental group for the coordination of structural instruments plays a major role in the preparation procedure of the IMPs by wherever possible finding solutions to technical questions and checking the quality of the proposals before they are brought before the Commission.

17. The IMP Advisory Committee, set up by Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85, has enabled the other Member States, that are not beneficiaries of the IMPs, to formulate their recommendations in good time and deliver their formal opinion before adoption of the final version of the IMP by the Commission. Under Article 7 of the IMP Regulation to date the Committee has delivered 15 positive opinions by a qualified majority, generally within a period of one month to six weeks from the date of notification.

18. The Member States have found different ways of organizing the preparation and implementation of the IMPs. The main responsibility for support at central level is borne:

- in France, by an IMP mission set up as an interministerial unit attached to the Prime Minister;
- in Greece, by the Ministry for Economic Affairs and an interministerial committee set up to support implementation of the IMPs;
- in Italy, by the Department for the Coordination of Community Policies under the Cabinet.

19. The role and authority of the regional authorities vary from one Member State to another, particularly depending on the extent to which decentralization has taken place.

In France, planning experience acquired in the context of the contracts under the State-region plan was used and led to the mobilization of political, administrative and economic forces in the region. In connection

with decentralization the regional councils have played a vigorous role in liaison with the regional departments of the State.

In Greece, in the first place programming is the responsibility of central government bodies after consultation with decentralized bodies. Examination of the IMPs has made it possible to experiment with a new, more detailed planning method, and their implementation should reinforce the decentralization process which the Greek authorities have already initiated by setting up Regional Prefects.

In Italy, the regional authorities play a vital role. In some cases the IMP has led to the creation of concertation structures within regional governments and helped to reinforce contacts between departments in the region and between the regions and the central coordination body.

## CHAPTER 3 : THE CONTENT OF THE IMPs

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### 3.1. THE SITUATION AT THE END OF 1987

1. In November 1985, the first Greek IMP - for Crete - was submitted to the Commission. During 1986, seven draft IMPs for France were put forward (January/February), followed by six other projects for Greece - in July - and 15 Italian IMPs - in December. The requests for funding these projects exceeded available budgetary resources, as established by the regulation, by 15% in the case of Greece, and by more than 80% for France and Italy combined.

2. By the end of 1987, all French and Greek IMPs had been approved, the programme for Crete being the only one approved in 1986. Only one Italian programme - for Molise - was approved in 1987.

Processing of the other Italian programmes had started and had reached various stages; it was already clear, however, that nearly all Italian IMPs would be approved by the summer of 1988.

### 3.2. CONTENT - GENERAL COMMENTS

3. Before giving a brief description of the IMPs approved so far, we should look at some of the criteria underlying the processing of these projects and which are now reflected in their content.

In France, a number of integrated agricultural diversification projects, focussing on crops particularly exposed to the impact of enlargement, are being financed under budget Article 551; these projects also include other rural development schemes. At the same time, decisions were taken regarding measures to promote the development of spearhead activities, particularly in the advanced tertiary sector, and to exploit the geographical position of these areas as major junctions in terms of European communications. Finally, in certain inland areas, such as the Languedoc-Roussillon, new methods of financing environmental protection policies are being tested by attracting private capital to joint ventures with public funds.

In Greece, the emphasis of the integrated approach has been on productive investment, without however ignoring the need for further efforts in terms of basic infrastructure. This clearly presents a challenge at the

implementation stage as the uptake of appropriations is proving easier where other types of projects are concerned, particularly where these are related to infrastructure. The impact in terms of development of these productivity-related schemes, however, is likely to be greater. Generally speaking, IMPs are geared to the development of the secondary sector, without losing sight of the importance of the primary and tertiary sectors.

In Italy, although practical experience in terms of processing is, as yet, limited, certain patterns are nonetheless emerging, such as the diminishing significance of agricultural projects compared to the initial proposals, and the development of a business service sector, for which - by common agreement between Commission departments - the structural funds now make provisions.

4. We should not forget to mention the efforts to exploit the human potential of the areas concerned. On the Commission's initiative a survey has been made of training needs and resources in Greece and in each of the Italian regions. The object of this exercise is to determine the type of vocational training measures that should be part of every IMP in order to increase the chances of success of the other measures. This is why the proportion of European Social Fund aid in overall Community assistance has increased in relation to applications from the Member States, rising from 10 to 15% for the French IMPs as a whole and from 1 to 5% for Greece.

5. A final comment about the IMPs already been approved concerns the fact that the Greek and Italian IMPs contain provisions for the implementation of measures and, in their budgets, forecasts regarding the cost of the second phase. The latter do not as yet figure in French IMPs; they will be included in 1989, within the context of negotiations between the national and regional authorities concerning so-called "Planning Contracts".

### 3.3. FRENCH IMPs<sup>1</sup>

#### 3.3.1. The South-West

6. The first three French IMPs approved by the Commission concern the regions of Midi-Pyrénées, Languedoc-Roussillon and Aquitaine, all three bordering on the Iberian Peninsula.

Given their geographical position, the impact of enlargement on the main agricultural products of these areas is considerable. The opening up of the Spanish and Portuguese markets on the other hand offers new potential

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1 Covering an initial 3-year period.

outlets for a number of local products (maize, sheep, cattle, oil/protein crops, etc).

7. From a demographic point these regions are in decline, with ageing populations and a gradual decline in agricultural activity, particularly in mountain areas.

In Languedoc-Roussillon, for instance, some 17 000 farming jobs were lost between 1975 and 1982 (61% of total job losses).

In line with these regions' social and economic priorities, agriculture accounts for a substantial proportion of the three IMPs in question either in financial terms (with agricultural sub-programmes taking up nearly 50% of the total cost) or in terms of content.

In accordance with CAP guidelines, the principal objective in the agricultural sector is to speed up the sort of changes that will enable farming in these areas to become competitive, especially through adaptation and conversion to new products. Another objective is to ensure that adequate population levels are maintained in inland areas.

The main measures planned in the agricultural sector are concerned more particularly with:

- adapting fruit and vegetable farming;
- conversion from vines and orchards to more commercially viable crops (maize, sorghum, seed, oil/protein crops, etc.);
- making better use of the assets of mountain areas within the context of specific sub-programmes.

8. Mountain areas were the subject of a coordinated development approach backed by IMP funding in liaison with other types of Community intervention in agriculture, industry and tourism. Measures recommended for these areas are designed to maintain agricultural activity while at the same time creating new jobs in other sectors, such as forestry, tourism, craft and woodworking industries and environmental protection. The inner areas sub-programme for Languedoc-Roussillon, for instance, provides for the creation of some 700 new jobs in the latter two sectors by 1993.

The IMP for Aquitaine likewise contains a sub-programme for mountainous and less-favoured areas, which includes measures relating to livestock

breeding, rural infrastructures, specialized crops and training.

9. Within the context of these IMPs a special effort has been made to revitalise geographical areas particularly exposed to the repercussions of enlargement, through a coordinated policy combining agricultural adaptation and diversification with a greater emphasis on specific measures in other sectors (development of tourism and industry, aquaculture).

The three IMPs contain provisions - subject to certain conditions - for extending existing irrigation systems, as part of a modernization and reconversion programme involving surplus crops. In some cases the modernization of irrigation systems implies the uprooting of vines.

10. The agricultural section of each IMP is matched by a section on training and technical support for farmers, financed to a large extent by the ESF.

11. Reducing the isolation of inner areas is another vital aspect of the development of these regions in general and of Midi-Pyrénées in particular, where the mountains on the Western flank act as a barrier to an increase in trade and cooperation with the Iberian Peninsula. Thus, plans have been made within the context of these IMPs to improve communications infrastructures favouring the flow of goods, people and ideas.

These include better links between Toulouse and Barcelona, as well as improved road access to certain centres of tourism and industry in Midi-Pyrénées and Aquitaine.

12. Apart from these aspects, which are common to all three regions, each IMP contains characteristics which correspond to the specific socio-economic potential of each individual region.

The Midi-Pyrénées IMP, for instance, contains a major industry and new technologies subprogramme, the objectives of which include an increase in the capacity of the woodworking industry, and the introduction of new technologies in major employment areas.

The industry, craft industries and the advanced tertiary sector subprogramme for Languedoc-Roussillon is geared to the industrial development of the region, by setting up infrastructure zones, equipping industrial areas, and supporting the spread of industry and craft

industries in conjunction with the advanced tertiary sector (the so-called multipolar technological approach).

In Aquitaine, support for small and medium-sized firms takes the form of encouraging more equity capital investment, facilitating credit arrangements through the setting up of guarantee funds and providing repayable cash advances for investments relating to the launching of new products.

13. In the tourist sector, the aim is to achieve a better distribution, both seasonal and geographical, for the three regions by emphasizing the complementary nature of seaside and mountain areas.

3.3.2. The IMPs for Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Corsica, the Drôme and the Ardèche.

14. The second group of French IMPs approved by the Commission covers the regions of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (PACA) and Corsica, as well as the Departments of the Drôme and the Ardèche.

15. Approximately half the funds available for Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur have been earmarked for the development of inner areas, as there is an appreciable economic and demographic imbalance in this region between the coastal and inner areas, with some 80% of the population concentrated in the coastal strip. Tourism, which is a major source of employment and income, has helped to create and aggravate this situation.

The inner areas sub-programme is designed to attenuate this imbalance through the maintenance and development of economic activities in the areas concerned.

Measures planned include support for livestock breeding, the creation of a better economic environment for small and craft industries, the development of local tourism, better vocational training and a number of improvements in the communications infrastructure. These areas will also be covered by the measures for developing the timber sector, to which a specific subprogramme was devoted.

16. This IMP furthermore includes a sub-programme for industry and new technologies which focuses support on emerging sectors, particularly those involving creation and dissemination of advanced technologies and services.

Central to this subprogramme is support for the development of technology centres, known as "the High-Tech Highway" (Monfavet, Cadarache CEA, Aix-les-Milles, Château Gombert, Toulon, Sophia-Antipolis).

17. Other aspects of this IMP are:

- agricultural adaptation and diversification in the fruit, vegetable, wine and horticulture sectors, and diversification away from surplus crops;
- the development and modernization of the fisheries and aquaculture sector;
- the timber sector.

Measures planned under the latter subprogramme (afforestation, protection, equipment, etc.) are aimed at increasing the region's total forest area by some 75000 ha by the year 2000.

18. Corsica is the French region with the lowest activity rate (36.8% as against 43.3% for France as a whole); the unemployment rate exceeds the national average (12.6%) and per capita GDP is the lowest in France.

The IMP has therefore been designed to focus on certain aspects which are crucial for regional development, such as the development of more viable activities and adapting productive sectors directly affected by enlargement.

19. In this context the IMP has concentrated its efforts on the following development priorities:

- conversion and diversification of agriculture;
- development of tourist potential;
- expansion of the small industries and craft sector.

In pursuing these priorities full account has been taken of the special situation of inland areas and vocational training requirements.

20. In farming, the main objective is to diversify into competitive products with high added value and to restructure more sensitive sectors such as winegrowing.



21. Measures to promote Corsica's tourist sector are aimed at improving certain types of infrastructure (ports and airports, roads, etc) improving and developing farmhouse holiday accommodation, and equipping tourist routes; the objective being to extend the tourist season and attract a new type of tourist.

22. Finally, to help the secondary sector, there are plans to set up a network of small industrial and craft firms adapted to the difficult local economic conditions created by a small island market. Sectors using local resources are particularly encouraged (agri-foodstuffs, wood, stone, cork, etc), as are high added value sectors (computers, electronics). The measures concerned provide for effective technical, economic and commercial support.

23. The IMPs for the Departments of the Drôme and the Ardèche are centred on three priority areas: agriculture, industry and crafts, and tourism.

24. Farming in these Departments is largely dominated by Mediterranean crops such as wine, fruit, vegetables, olives, etc., which are particularly vulnerable to the impact of enlargement. Consequently, the measures contained in these IMPs are aimed at the commercial exploitation and modernization of farming on the one hand - to strengthen its competitive position - and the diversification into products for which markets exist, such as timber, aromatic and medicinal plants, oil/protein crops, small fruit, etc. - on the other.

25. Tourism, which is a major economic activity in these Departments, represents an important part of these IMPs. The general idea is to make better use of the area's tourist potential, thereby encouraging the local population to stay on in rural areas. There are plans to improve accommodation facilities, promote local tourism on a commercial basis, make better use of certain areas attractive to tourists, and build better roads to some isolated areas.

26. Lastly, the objective of the industry and crafts subprogrammes of these two IMPs is to promote the creation and expansion of small and medium-sized businesses, including crafts. They are designed to encourage the transfer and dissemination of innovative technologies, back up equity capital of small and medium-sized firms, make industrial premises available for new

ventures, and help in the training of craftsmen and managers.

### 3.4. THE GREEK IMPS

#### 3.4.1. The IMP for Crete

27. In August 1986 the Commission approved the IMP for Crete, the first of the seven Greek IMPS.

The island of Crete is not only one of the least-favoured regions of the Community, it is also most likely to suffer as a result of enlargement due to the important role of agriculture in the local economy (in 1981 more than half the island's working population was employed in this sector). Consequently, one of the chief objectives of the IMP for Crete - while not neglecting the primary and tourist sectors - is to build up the secondary sector and make a start on the development of an advanced tertiary sector.

28. The distribution of resources in the context of this Programme confirms this approach: the greatest single share (33% of the budget) is allocated to the industry and crafts subprogramme.

The objective of this subprogramme is to increase employment opportunities in the secondary sector by developing local potential, including the promotion of traditional crafts, and by strengthening existing industries and encouraging manufacturing in - in some cases - highly advanced sectors (lasers, enzymes, medical equipment).

29. The centrepiece of the subprogramme for the primary sector is a large operation to redirect production on some 2250 hectares of olive groves throughout the island, and to introduce modern irrigation systems over a 14000 hectare area. A particular effort is furthermore being made in applied and basic research, technical assistance and training in agriculture.

30. The objectives of the tourism subprogramme are to direct future development in this sector towards relatively unsaturated areas of the island, to repair damage done to the environment in areas already developed, and to extend the tourist season. This will make it possible to maintain the upward trend in tourism-related employment recently identified, while at the same time encouraging a more up-market type of tourism.

31. Other areas covered by this programme are inland areas, infrastructure, health care, social services, and education/training.

The subprogramme for inner areas includes a range of measures covering agriculture, forestry, crafts and rural tourism, centred on improvements in infrastructure.

3.4.2. The IMPs for Western Greece and the Peloponnese, Northern, Central and Eastern Greece.

32. There are several common characteristics in the three Greek programmes, which reflect the social, economic and geomorphological similarities between the three regions.

Between them the regions concerned cover 82% of the counting as a whole, and affect 55% of the total Greek population.

From a morphological point of view the three regions are characterized by extensive mountainous areas, long coastlines and islands. This geographical diversity entails considerable differences as regards development.

By and large, all three regions suffer from a severe lack of infrastructure, particularly in terms of communications, which tend to be worse in mountain areas.

Traditional farming activities, including cattle farming, play a major part in economic activity. The average rate of occupation in the primary sector is around 45%.

33. The main development priorities of these IMPs are the adaptation of agriculture in lowland areas, the integrated development of inner and island zones, the strengthening and modernization of industry and crafts, and a general improvement in infrastructure. In Northern Greece, Western Greece and the Peloponnese, tourism and fisheries also rate as priorities.

34. In financial terms the most important aspect of all three programmes is the one concerned with industry and crafts. Measures planned in this field are essentially geared to the following two objectives:

- (a) re-launching of productive investments - within the framework of law 1262 (investment aids) - in activities such as high technology industries, for which these regions are particularly suitable;
- (b) improving the profitability and technological/commercial capacities of firms (services for small and medium-sized businesses, technical assistance, industrial zoning).

35. The development of inner areas and islands is also an important aspect of these programmes.

This part of the programme, covering approximately three-quarters of the total area of these regions, is geared to encouraging the utilization of the economic and human potential of areas disadvantaged both in terms of geology and location. To achieve this and to encourage local populations to remain where they are, a range of measures has been drawn up designed to increase income levels through a diversification of activities. These measures are aimed at specific sectors such as farming, livestock breeding, rural infrastructure (roads, water supply, electrification), forestry, tourism, farm tourism and crafts.

36. Finally, it should be noted that the agriculture subprogrammes of the three IMPs have a dual aim:

- adaptation (grubbing-up premiums, compensation for lost income, incentives for planting certain varieties) by improving product quality and adjusting crop seasons to meet market demands without increasing output;
- diversification away from surplus crops (peaches, apples, fruit and vegetables, vines) by converting to products in demand (kiwis, cotton, maize, seeds, ornamental plants).

#### 3.4.3. Attica

37. The social and economic conditions in Attica vary considerably from those of other Greek regions. The fact that 35% of the population is concentrated in 2.8% of the total land area gives an idea of the sort of problems faced by this region. Economic activity is dominated by a tertiary sector which nevertheless suffers from a low level of productivity. Nearly 48% of Greek industry is concentrated in Attica; in spite of this, unemployment is higher than the national average. The economic environment suffers from a lack of equipment and basic structures,

which further aggravates the long list of problems affecting this region.

38. An analysis of these problems has produced a development strategy focused on the following priorities:

- (a) consolidation of the secondary sector through the promotion of new industrial activities in sectors particularly promising for the Greek economy;
- (b) expansion of the advanced tertiary sector, research and advanced training;
- (c) development of infrastructures in rural areas;
- (d) support for the primary sectors in less-favoured areas.

39. In this context the industry subprogramme provides for a specific effort to promote industrial investment and the creation of venture capital companies, with the aim of encouraging investments in advanced technology and innovation.

40. Likewise, the tertiary sector subprogramme aims at improving the industrial environment and raising the productivity of the advanced tertiary sector as an essential component of the modern Greek economy.

41. The objectives of the infrastructures subprogramme are to enhance the synergistic effects of, and between, other interventions, by contributing to improvements in infrastructure directly linked to the needs of productive activities in Attica. The subprogramme is specifically focused on transport and energy distribution networks, basic infrastructures for new industries, as well as cultural and health-care related infrastructures.

42. Finally, there is a subprogramme for less-developed areas, which includes measures to support the modernization and development of agriculture and fishing, as well as the protection and development of natural resources (forestry, rural tourism).

#### 3.4.4. The IMP for the Aegean islands

43. Taken as a region, the per capita income in the 79 Aegean Islands is one of the lowest in the Community (approximately 40% of the Community average).

The fundamental problems of economic development of these islands are the following:

- (a) difficult communications: the high cost of transport and energy act as a brake on industrial development;
- (b) the widely varying degrees of tourist development between one island and another;
- (c) the low profitability of agriculture.

44. In the IMPs for these islands, the development of communications accounts for the biggest single share in terms of both projects and funding (41% of available resources).

It is part of a general communications strategy for the Aegean as a whole, comprising sea and air transport of passengers and goods, telephone communications, energy production and distribution, and road systems on the islands themselves.

45. In view of the widely varying degrees of tourist density between one island and another it was decided to make a distinction between islands with a high concentration of tourism and islands with low tourist densities.

With regard to the former, intervention is geared to correcting the effects of rapid urbanisation and protecting the attraction and reputation of the sites concerned. For the other islands a combination of promotion activities and improvements in infrastructure is envisaged.

46. The subprogramme for the primary sector is closely linked to the two tourism subprogrammes in that it is aimed at increasing productivity in those islands where tourism and farming are able to complement each other.

#### 3.4.5. The information technologies IMP.

47. In view of the precarious situation of the Greek information technology industry and market, the Commission and the Greek authorities decided to design a programme for this sector, which represents an essential factor in the development and modernisation of the economy. In contrast to the other programmes this one covers the country as a whole rather than a single region.

48. The objectives and substance of the programme can be summarized as follows:

- to lay the foundations for the efficient and rational development of information technologies in the Greek economy.

What this amounts to in practical terms is the creation of a modern telecommunications infrastructure, provisions for the standardization and conformity checks of computer equipment, and facilitating the transfer of technology, structures and programmes for training purposes;

- to build up the country's technological capability and promote applied research geared to the objectives of the IMP;
- to increase Greece's output capacity in the information technology sector, in terms of both hardware and software, by identifying segments of the market in which Greek industry can compete, by concentrating investments on those segments and by promoting initiatives which could act as catalysts for small and medium-sized firms already operating in this sector;
- to disseminate information technology applications throughout the public services, the health care system, the social services and all sectors of the economy. This will make it possible to establish the necessary infrastructure for a balanced regional development process, create better social and economic structures and raise productivity throughout the economy. This IMP is specifically designed to support the progressive introduction of a nationwide network of distributed systems.

### 3.5. ITALY

49. The only Italian programme approved as at 31.12.87 was the one dealing with Molise, the smallest of Italy's southern regions (4438 km<sup>2</sup>, 330 000 inhabitants) 80% of which is classified as mountainous.

Typical for this area is its not very competitive agricultural sector which still employs 30.5% of the working population, an as yet underdeveloped secondary sector employing 25.5% and a tertiary sector accounting for 44.3% of the working population.

50. Two development priorities were laid down for this IMP:

(a) promotion of activities other than farming. The emphasis here is on consolidating the prospects for the secondary sector, but also on identifying and - in so far as possible - strengthening the potential for the advanced tertiary sector;

(b) the fight against desertification of inner and mountain areas by improving living conditions, promoting a number of promising agricultural sectors and encouraging multiple jobholding.

51. The objective of the subprogramme for industry, crafts and the advanced tertiary sector is to attract new, advanced activities to the area, or to introduce existing firms to modern technology and management and marketing techniques.

To achieve this objective the programme contains a number of measures designed to:

- (a) facilitate access for firms to venture capital or bank loans;
- (b) extend and improve facilities for leasing and factoring to improve firms' cashflow situations;
- (c) develop the specialized services proposed by the public sector;
- (d) make available support for starting up new firms or private ventures in the specialized commercial services sector;
- (e) improve the provision of vocational training;
- (f) modernize and rationalize industrial and craft industry-oriented zones.

52. The objective of the inner areas subprogramme is to reverse the depopulation of mountain areas, specifically by improving the quality of life of the population in general and young people in particular.

A system of diversification measures is being planned in these areas, to develop all possible sectors of economic activity, such as agriculture, crafts and tourism and find jobs for young people in these sectors. At the same time efforts to improve infrastructures will be continued with a view to raising the general quality of life to an acceptable level.

### 3.6. FINANCIAL ESTIMATES

53. All in all, the fifteen IMPs approved up to 31 December 1987 represent a total estimated expenditure of 4500 million ECU, 2200 of which are to be financed from the Community budget, with 47% of that devoted to the first three-year period.



Detailed figures for each IMP are attached. Applications for funding by the Member States and the cost of budgetary support approved for these IMPs can be broken down as follows:

National requests 1	Amounts approved		%			
	total expenditure	Community aid	total expenditure	Community aid	(3)/(1)	(4)/(2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
France	4785	1402	1232.7	360.6	26	26
Greece	3670	2297	3213.4	1829.6	88	80
Italy	5791	2413	-	-	-	-
(Molise) (177)	(98)	(98)	93.4	43.1	53	44
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14246</b>	<b>6112</b>	<b>4539.5</b>	<b>2233.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>1</sup> In million ECUs: calculation based on conversion rates for March 1987:  
1 ECU = FF 6.87712/DR 151.413/LIT 1468.79

Community aid can be broken down as follows:

	TOTAL	HEADING 551	EAGGF	ERDF	SOCIAL FUND	FISHERIES
France	360.6	133.2	67.9	101.2	54.7	3.6
Greece	1829.6	765.1	280.6	691.4	90.4	2.1
Molise	43.1	8.4	12.8	17.0	4.9	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2233.3</b>	<b>906.7</b>	<b>361.3</b>	<b>809.6</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>

54. The budgetary aid approved corresponds to a 91.5% utilization of appropriations provided for under Regulation No 2088/85(EEC) for Greece, and 28.8% of appropriations available for France and Italy (not including the sum of 700 million ECUs not yet allocated at this stage and referred to in paragraph 10 of Chapter 2).

With regard to the budget heading created by Article 11 of the IMPs Regulation (budget heading 551), these programmes account for 906.7 million ECUs - 133.2 for the French IMPs, 765.1 for the Greek IMPs and 8.4 for the Molise IMP - i.e. 57% of the 1 600 million ECUs provided for in the Regulation.

55. Utilization of budget Article 551 during the first period of the IMPs approved is as follows:

total budget aid under Article 551 (million ECU)	in addition to aid from the funds		sole intervention		
	million ECU	%	million ECU	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
France	133.2	8.2	6	125	94
Greece	272.8	123.4	45	149.4	55
Molise	4.7	1.5	32	3.2	68
TOTAL	410.7	133.1	32	277.6	68

By and large this budget Article has been used mainly (68%) to intervene in fields or areas where the structural funds cannot intervene. In the case of Greece, however, these resources have been widely used to increase the rate of Community aid in measures financed by the Funds (approaching 70% in many cases). In respect of the IMPs for Attica, Northern Greece and information technologies for instance, the Article has made it possible to cover areas not eligible for ERDF support. In France the contribution rate was not significantly increased; Article 551 has been used to cover areas not eligible for ERDF aid and to finance specific measures, such as diversification in agriculture, infrastructures and forestry.

56. As far as EIB aid is concerned, the indicative amount of overall loans approved for the financial plan of the IMPs is as follows:

	million ECUs	in relation to subsidies (%)
France (first phase)	180.0	50
Greece (first phase)	254.0	38
Molise	30.0	70

The implementation of Community loans, which were to have accounted for an amount equivalent to 61% of the subsidies, raises a number of problems at a general level and in terms of the specific circumstances of each country.

The modest scale of most of the investments actually planned, as well as the substantial contribution in terms of national and Community subsidies

in the least prosperous regions, limit both supply and demand in terms of loans.

Other factors also play a part:

- (a) in France, Community loans are often seen as being less attractive than other sources of finance which benefit from the multiplicity of promoters. The French State, furthermore, gives no exchange guarantees;
- (b) in Greece and Italy, given the severe restrictions on Community budget resources, major infrastructure projects are being financed outside the 4-Ps within the usual context of the funds and the EIB. It should also be noted that in Italy certain regions are reaching the limit of the debts they can incur.

Meanwhile the EIB has continued to provide loans in the usual way in areas covered by the IMPs. Although most of the projects financed by these loans are not strictly speaking part of these IMPs, they tend to be a useful complement and further contribute to the economic development of these regions.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> For 1986 and 1987 alone the total amount of EIB loans (NCI included) granted for the IMP regions is estimated at more than 4 600 million ECUs, of which 225 million went to French IMP regions, 389 million to Greece and the rest to IMP regions in Italy.

## CHAPTER 4: IMPLEMENTATION

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### 4.1. IMPORTANCE OF IMPLEMENTATION

1. Implementation of the IMPs is covered by programme contracts drawn up between the parties concerned: the Commission, the Member State and the regional authorities.

The programme contract for the Crete IMP was signed on 2 September 1986. The signing for the seven French IMPs took place on 17 July 1987. The programme contracts for the other six Greek IMPs were signed between November and December 1987.<sup>1</sup>

During the implementation of all the Greek and French IMPs now under way it will be necessary to keep an eye on the advances which the IMPs make it possible to achieve as regards assistance by Community structural Funds. In the longer term, impact indicators will make it possible to assess what new contribution the IMPs make to the development of the regions in question. The strengthening of the procedures for planning and implementing public expenditure should make it possible to improve the rate of absorption of Community aid, especially in the weakest regions.

Implementation is the basis of everything as regards the IMPs.

### 4.2. THE PROGRAMME CONTRACT AND DECENTRALIZATION

2. The programme contract signed by the Commission, the Government and the responsible regional authorities is the instrument setting out the organizational effort which each contracting party must make so that implementation of the IMPs may prove effective (see Annex IV of Regulation 2088/85).

The most important points of the programme contracts are set out below. They correspond to weaknesses noted in the past, which must be corrected.

To that end, the programme contracts are dominated by the idea of exploiting existing decentralized facilities - with differences - in the three Member States concerned, while adapting certain mechanisms to the requirements of the IMPs.

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<sup>1</sup> The first Italian programme contracts are in the process of being finalized. Account will be taken of them in this chapter to the extent that there is agreement in principle between the three contracting parties on certain provisions.

#### 4.2.1. Financial mechanisms

3. To ensure that decentralized management constitutes a real advance in implementing Community programmes, it must succeed in shortening the time in which the financial provided by the structural Funds reaches the final beneficiaries. To that end, the financial mechanisms must be organized in such a way as to do away with the delays and shortcomings as regards synchronization which are often noted both as regards the transmission of Community and national budget resources to the authorities responsible for carrying out operations and the actual payment of aid by the latter to the final beneficiaries (those who have to make the investments).

4. As regards the first part of the problem, the programme contracts in Italy and France provide that Community assistance from the IMP budget heading and from the ERDF are transmitted to the recipient regions by a simple transfer through central accounting and within a period of no longer than six weeks.

As regards payments to the final beneficiaries, it is planned to set up in Italy a generalized scheme of advances by the regions to promoters to facilitate the inception of operations.

No such provision is included in programme contracts with Greece. The Greek authorities are examining arrangements which would make it possible to improve financial mechanisms in a second phase.

#### 4.2.2. The Monitoring Committee

5. Even though the principle of integration may have been complied with when programmes were defined, it is still necessary, when they are implemented, to avoid a situation where each responsible authority proceeds in an uncoordinated manner to carry out the operations entrusted to it, a situation which could eventually cancel out the synergistic effects aimed at by integration. This risk also arises even when the region is responsible for most of the operations to be carried out, since, like the central administration, it is normally divided into departments organized on a sectoral basis. The risk is even greater for the IMPs in respect of which, despite the strengthening of the powers of the regional authorities which can be built into the programme contracts, some of the decisions to be taken - which vary from Member State to Member State - continue to be the responsibility of other authorities.

6. The Monitoring Committee provided for under Article 9 of Regulation 2088/85 is the place where all the responsible authorities, particularly those which provide capital, meet to ensure that the principle of integration is complied with throughout the implementation of the programmes. To that end, it is essential that:

- the Monitoring Committee meet at regional level, where are normally to be found those bodies which bear overall responsibility for the proper implementation of the IMPs;

- its normal makeup be such that there are no unwieldy meetings where it would be difficult to organize the work effectively; from time to time there must be an enlarged meeting of the Committee so that all the economic and social forces of the region are involved in the implementation of the IMPs;

- having at its disposal the information referred to below under point 4.2.4. and including all the responsible authorities, it prepare in a substantial manner the decisions to be taken by the latter.

Furthermore, the Committee or - depending on the circumstances - its Chairman decides on expenditure on monitoring and assessment studies, information and the training of the agents who represent the basic structure for implementing the programme. Because of their horizontal nature, this expenditure constitutes a separate "implementation" sub-programme.

7. Obviously, the Monitoring Committee is organized in line with the institutions of the countries benefiting from the IMPs.

In Greece, it assists in the setting up of the regional planning system, reinforced by the recent appointment of regional secretaries (periferiarchs).

In France, it acts as a fulcrum between the responsible bodies at regional level. The Chairman of the Regional Council is co-chairman, along with the Prefect of the region, of the Monitoring Committee.

In Italy, the Committee assists the region and facilitates coordination with the State authorities, especially as regards industry.

#### 4.2.3. Organization of responsibilities for implementation

8. Since each IMP is made up of several subprogrammes with different aims, it appeared necessary to put someone in charge of each subprogramme at regional level with the task of seeing that the operations were implemented and that the chosen aims were attained.

The persons in charge of the subprogrammes are members of the Monitoring Committee, in which they are required, on the one hand, to report on the state of advancement of their subprogrammes in terms of total expenditure and physical indicators and, on the other, to indicate on what points and in what way other authorities should adapt or supplement their cooperation in order to achieve more effective implementation of the programme.

This last point presupposes that the responsibilities for implementation have been defined in advance at all levels. In the programme contracts, efforts were made to specify, with regard to the less clear cases, which departments within each contracting party are responsible for the various operations and the procedures which these departments should use.

#### 4.2.4. The monitoring and assessment system

9. The unavoidable complexity of implementing the IMPs means that a major effort to achieve transparency must be made so that decision making is effective and carried out in good time. The purpose of monitoring is to make possible an objective and swift acquaintance with the progress of operations by those in charge at all levels.

The system, outlined in the programme contracts, consists of a series of mechanisms for collecting and circulating information based on the procedures in force within administrations, supplemented and standardized if necessary.

10. The monitoring system must perform the following functions:

(a) the drawing up and processing of basic financial data (broken down by cost and financing);

(b) checking on the progress of measures in financial terms (comparisons between expenditure provided for and sums actually spent);

(c) checking on the progress of the measures in physical terms on the basis of specific indicators defined for each measure;

(d) as far as possible, an impact analysis involving a progressive comparison of potential results and those actually obtained in the economic sphere.

11. The impact analysis already falls within the scope of assessment. After finding appropriate responses to a number of initial perplexities on the part of national administrations, the programme contracts provided for intervention by a body independent of all national and Community authorities.

Generally speaking, the task of that body is to ensure, by means of periodic reports and by its presence at meetings of the Monitoring Committee, a critical but constructive reading of the standardized information provided by the monitoring procedure. Before being required to assume their responsibilities, the administrative authorities concerned must be informed of how the problems are perceived from the outside. Assessment is, in short, a tool designed to achieve more effective management of the programmes. This is why the cost of it, which must remain within limits, is financed out of the programme on the same basis as the other measures which make up that programme.

12. Monitoring and assessment are thus the two features which are required to give concrete expression to the basic concept of transparency in the implementation of the programmes.

#### 4.2.5. Flexibility and the two phases of planning

13. Transparency of operations is what makes it possible to ensure effectively the flexibility needed for the implementation of the IMPs, as of any multiannual programme. With the help of the Monitoring Committee, it is above all up to the regional authorities to assure themselves that the programmes are able to evolve, so as to take account, on the one hand, of the effects produced by the measures already implemented (internal adaptation) and, on the other, of the changes which have come about in the socio-economic situation (external adaptation). The regional authorities may decide on their own account, in some cases, on variations in expenditure below 10% for each period and measure. They may also make decisions on locations, the appointment of promoters, etc. Experience will show whether and to what extent this flexibility may be increased.

Though it is good that in this way flexibility increases decentralization as much as possible, it seemed necessary to include a provision in the programme contracts reserving for the central authorities and the Commission the power of decision on the most important amendments to the programmes. This procedure will be followed in respect of decisions on introducing new measures, on switching funds between categories of expenditure beyond a certain limit and, above all, on adapting programmes at the end of an initial period - generally, a period of three years. Flexibility will be exercised within each period, but the division of the IMPs into two stages will enable it to be increased by ensuring, in the light of the problems encountered and the results obtained in the first phase, an optimum reallocation of resources in the second stage. This reallocation will be between the various subprogrammes and the authorities responsible for the various measures.



4.3. UTILIZATION OF BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

14. As regards the utilization in 1987 of the budget headings relating to the IMPs (550 - pilot operations; 551 - IMPs; 552 - technical assistance), the situation is as follows:

BUDGET HEADINGS	COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS				PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS				
	AVAILABILITY m ECU	IMPLEMENTATION m ECU	%	CANCELLATION m ECU	AVAILABILITY m ECU	IMPLEMENTATION m ECU	%	CANCELLATION m ECU	%
550	10.4	6.8	65	3.6	13.2	94	0.2	2	
551	350.8	187.5	54	22.5	178.1	58	6.5	4	
552	2.0	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-

Budget heading 550, set up in 1983, was discontinued in 1987 as regards commitments.

Budget heading 552 was set up in 1987 and has not been used. This is because it is for technical assistance in implementing the IMPs and will be called on mainly as from 1988.

15. Budget heading 551, set up in 1985, the year when Regulation 2088/85 was approved, was swiftly provided with appropriations for commitment and payment. In fact, in view of the date of presentation of the IMPs by the national authorities, only the Crete IMP was adopted in 1986 with the commitments and payments pertaining to it. 1987 saw the approval of the seven French IMPs, six Greek IMPs (in addition to the Crete IMP) and the Molise IMP in Italy; the activity of that budget year corresponds to the commitment of the first annual instalments and the payment of the respective advances. 1988 will be the first budget year when a major number of programmes will be implemented. For this year the Commission plans absorption of the carryover of appropriations from the 1987 budget year and the full utilization of the appropriations requested for the 1988 budget year.

The appropriations for budget heading 551 developed as follows:

	Availability	Implementation	Cancellation	Carryover
Commitment appropriations (million ECU)				
1985	120	-	-	120.0
1986	330	15.5	104.5	210.0
1987	350.8	187.5	22.5	140.8

	Payment appropriations (million ECU)			
1985	-	-	-	-
1986	118.0	7.6	-	110.4
1987	178.1	103.9	6.5	67.7

16. As at 31 December 1987, the mobilization of Community budget aid, as provided for under the programme contracts<sup>1</sup> was as follows:

IMP	Commitments million ECU		Payments million ECU		%		
	Planned for 1987	Implemented	Planned for 1987	Implemented	(2)/ (1)	(4)/ (2)	(4)/ (3)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
French IMPs	189.7	172.8	99.0	74.6	91	43	75
Greek IMPs	317.9	268.5	193.7	163.2	84	61	84
Molise IMP	2.3	2.3	0.9	-	100	-	-
Total	509.9	443.6	293.6	237.8	87	54	81

By the end of 1987, 87% of the commitments planned had been implemented. The commitments in 1987 concerned the two first annual instalments of the French and Greek IMPs and the first instalment of the Molise IMP (approved in the course of that year) and the second annual instalment of the Crete IMP. As regards the payments planned for the Greek and French IMPs, 81% of these years were implemented. These payments corresponded to the first advances on the commitments for the two first instalments of the French and

<sup>1</sup> Details may be found in Annex 4.

Greek IMPs other than the Crete IMP and, as regards the Crete IMP, to the advances on the second instalment and the balance of the 1986 instalment for budget heading 551. (These amounted to 15.2 million ECU out of a total committed of 15.5 million ECU.)

#### 4.4 THE CRETE IMP - FIRST EXPERIENCE IN CARRYING OUT OPERATIONS

17. After the signing of the programme contract for the Crete IMP in September 1986, an initial meeting of the Monitoring Committee was held in November 1986. From then on organization of the management and the monitoring and assessment system was really able to get under way. This means that this first report on implementation is based on only one year's experience.

18. From the beginning, the most positive point was the commitment shown by the authorities in Crete at all levels. The first priority was to ensure the proper functioning of the Monitoring Committee. To that end it was necessary to cope with logistical problems ranging from very simple ones to the setting up of data processing equipment. The main tasks accomplished involved:

- providing technical assistance for the management of the programme;
- preparing summaries of information likely to identify the main points on which the Monitoring Committee should concentrate, using standardized formats;
- setting up informational channels between the secretariat of the Monitoring Committee and the administration at all levels, providing the latter with improved information about the IMP;
- creating the conditions under which the Monitoring Committee might swiftly play its part as a forum for identifying the obstacles in the way of satisfactory implementation and for preparing the decisions to be taken by the relevant sectoral authorities in full awareness of the overall stake (an interministerial committee has been set up in Athens);
- launching a publicity campaign and a campaign to mobilize not only all the administrations concerned but also the economic forces of the region in question;
- drafting proposals for a detailed definition of the content of the second phase of the programme beyond 1987.

19. This agenda for 1987, which was indeed a heavy one, was largely accomplished.

However, it must be pointed out that the appropriations made available to the Monitoring Committee for technical assistance, assessment and mobilization of the region's forces were not used in this first period.

This is an aspect of a more comprehensive problem, which is that of providing appropriate information both for the final recipients and all the administrations involved.

20. The setting up of this new administrative structure and its integration in existing machinery is not yet complete. It remains to spell out the role of the recently appointed Periferiarchs in relation to the central and departmental authorities. Direct contacts between those responsible for monitoring the subprogrammes and their interlocutors in Brussels and in national and departmental level need to be facilitated. Obstacles to including in the IMP new projects of any scale, defined at local level, should be eliminated. Finally, the advisability of providing the secretariat of the Monitoring Committee with resources and working conditions reflecting the demands made upon it came up against a degree of reluctance, which, fortunately, seems to be disappearing as the usefulness of monitoring has become apparent - which leads us to hope that the necessary administrative measures will be taken in the near future.

21. Monitoring has revealed highly variable rates of implementation of the measures depending on their nature and on the bodies responsible for implementing them.

Work on such classic infrastructures as roads, hospitals and the like is proceeding satisfactorily, but productive investments, whether in industry, tourism or agriculture, are encountering plenty of obstacles. Operations aimed at exploiting human resources (training, advisory services, research, local employment initiatives) likewise show levels of implementation which vary a great deal and are often inadequate. Operations where responsibility for planning and implementation is decentralized and devolves upon a region (nomos) generally show a higher rate of implementation than those where management responsibility devolves upon the central administration in Athens. Finally, as regards the loans included in the financial plan, there have been major delays in submitting the relevant dossiers to the EIB; the definition of infrastructure projects by those responsible for subprogrammes likewise presents problems.

An analysis of the present state of the implementation of the Crete IMP shows that the overall rate of implementation in the first years is still around the average of Community experience for the less favoured regions (some 50%). As from 1988, it will be necessary to be able to show that the specific administrative organization set up for the IMP (backed up by endeavours to train, inform and promote) is beginning to provide proof of its usefulness in terms of higher rates of implementation, especially as regards measures other than basic infrastructures.

22. It already seems clear that the appointment of persons responsible for monitoring each of the subprogrammes and entrusted with tasks which go beyond existing administrative limits is improving cooperation between the various departments concerned and is making it possible to set up nuclei of expertise in terms of development rather than in terms of administration. On this basis, it should prove possible to comply with the development aims set out by the IMP and maintain the integrated approach during the implementation of the IMP.

#### 4.5. INITIAL INDICATIONS REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRENCH IMPs

23. The first meetings of the Monitoring Committees for the French IMPs were held between the end of 1987 and the beginning of 1988. It may already be said that problems as regards organization and the dissemination of information seem to be far less serious than in Greece. A number of requests for amendments have already been put forward. Overall, indications as to expenditure permit the view that these programmes have got off to a fairly good start.

## CHAPTER 5: INITIAL STOCKTAKING

### 5.1. WORKING METHOD AND PROCEDURES

1. The examination procedures described in Chapter 2 have been accused of being ponderous and overlong. Even today, despite the experience which has been acquired in the meantime, the commitment shown by Commission departments and the active search for improved cooperation with national administrations, a minimum of four months is needed to arrive at a satisfactory result, to say nothing of the time needed to obtain the opinion of the IMP Advisory Committee.

2. However, the time does not seem excessive if we bear in mind that this is an exercise involving a very large number of partners at all levels: consultation and dialogue were viewed as factors which had to be preserved in the interest of effective planning and implementation.

Furthermore, it was decided to ask the regions to improve the content of the programmes by means of a joint endeavour with Commission departments instead of simply adapting the amount of aid to the quality of the operations initially proposed. The implications of this decision determined a situation, as regards the amount of time spent on examination, which varies depending on the regions' ability to respond.

3. This procedure has brought to light, in respect of the weakest regions, a degree of difficulty as regards communication between the central and regional administrations and between regions and local authorities. It likewise made it possible to pinpoint the bottlenecks, varying from one Member State to another, which may arise in respect of endeavours to redistribute administrative competences which are excessively sectoralized and sometimes ill adapted to present-day realities. Conditions have been created for dealing with some of these bottlenecks.

On the Commission's part, thought has been given to taking into account in sectoral policies - the CAP in particular - of the requirement of regional planning, to the balance between measures financed by various Community instruments and to the relation between the aims pursued by the Funds and by other Community policies. Clear examples of this are the taking into account, in the specific case of the information technology IMP in Greece, of the guidelines of Community policy on such technology and, in all the

IMPs, of the guidelines for the Community's environment policy. As regards that policy, care was always taken in examining the IMPs, not only not to affect the environment adversely, but also to safeguard those areas which are most sensitive in this respect.

As regards the final drafting of the programmes, work was organized jointly in such a way that, while maintaining a programme-by-programme approach, it was possible to achieve a satisfactory degree of precision in the description of measures. Each measure was quantified and its technical aspects defined, an effort having been made to involve all the administrations concerned.<sup>1</sup> As a result of this joint endeavour, most of the IMPs had a real chance of being perceived by all the national and Community authorities as "their" programme. The consequences of the foregoing should be, on the one hand, that all these authorities view these programmes in more or less the same way and, secondly, that they genuinely feel jointly responsible for their implementation.

4. The combined utilization of the various structural Funds in the IMPs highlighted the fact that their procedures are complex and are not harmonized, especially as regards the dualism of intervention by project and by programme.

This situation is likely to create serious difficulties when the programmes are implemented, despite the progress that has been made - on the basis of the provisions of the basic regulations - when establishing the programme contracts. This is a major problem, which cannot be examined in the framework of this report, but which will constitute one of the chapter headings of the reform of the Funds, given that the method of financing programmes in a coordinated way by several Community Funds is likely to continue.

## 5.2 SOME KEY CONCEPTS

### 5.2.1. Concentration of intervention

5. Problems regarding the concentration of resources should be analysed in relation to the objectives, the measures and the territory concerned.

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<sup>1</sup> It should be recalled that each measure consists of a group of projects as stated in Chapter 2, paragraph 14.

6. When the IMP regulation states in the recitals that the purpose of the programmes is to "seek to provide an overall response to the diverse problems facing the regions in question" it reflects traces of an ambitious concept which is often linked to the idea of integration.

Despite the volume of resources made available by Regulation (EEC) 2088/85 and the flexibility allowed by the special budget heading, such an ambitious objective was not within the reach of the IMPs, although fairly large scale programmes were possible in Greece. In France and Italy, planning had to be limited to supporting certain aspects of development in the regions concerned.

7. With respect to method, for any planning exercise at Community level to be effective it must have precise and specific targets. The number and aim of the objectives may depend on available appropriations, but, regardless of the amount of the latter, the aim should be to concentrate resources and avoid dispersing them.

This search for a specific definition of objectives was best achieved with regard to the Greek information technology programme, where it should be said that the problem was rather specific, given the sectoral approach adopted.

8. With respect to concentration of resources on a limited number of measures, it should be stressed that one of the Commission's concerns during examination of the IMPs was to encourage the regional authorities to make a choice among a vast array of problems to which they had initially sought to find answers. On completion of the examination, the IMPs assume a rather different aspect from the initial proposals received and are much more limited.

9. The necessary effort of concentration in the IMPs also has a rather complex territorial aspect, due to the great many Italian and French regions included in Regulation 2088/85. In some cases, however, it was possible to establish a level of concentration:

- In some cases the Italian regional authorities chose to concentrate resources on one part of the region, usually the most underdeveloped;

- In some French IMPs, the concept of the area of concentration, referred to in Chapter 3, was set up in joint agreement between the Commission and the national authorities. This concept was used in particular to limit large-scale agricultural intervention in water engineering schemes to facilitate the conversion of production in lowland areas particularly



sensitive to the consequences of enlargement;

- The Greek IMPs cover the entire country, but in practice some concentration was achieved with respect to inland areas and agricultural measures in lowland areas.

10. Despite all the efforts made, the view can be taken that the hopes aroused by the IMPs meant that the choice of subjects for intervention could not be limited to the extent desired, resulting in an inadequate concentration of resources. On the other hand, failure to concentrate resources could be regarded as the price paid for a more widespread mobilization of regional economic forces in support of the programmes.

#### 5.2.2. Relevant geographical level

11. Article 5(2) of Regulation 2088/85 states that the "IMPs shall be drawn up at the relevant geographical level" without, however, giving any indication as to the nature of this level.

12. The programmes presented by the Member States as a rule use the administrative region as the geographical base. This is due to political and institutional rather than social and economic factors.

Other levels were also used:

- national, for the Greek information technologies IMP,
- departmental, for the French IMP for the Drôme and the Ardèche,
- subregional, for areas defined by the Regulation (Emilia-Romagna in Italy) or by the regional authorities (Campania and Sicily in Italy).

In only one case does a single IMP cover several regions: that is the aquaculture IMP for the three Italian regions of Veneto, Emilia-Romagna and Friuli-Venezia-Giulia.

13. The homogeneity or specific nature of certain areas smaller than the IMP regions demonstrated the advantage of providing for groups of measures with a subregional territorial base. This situation was not always reflected in the organization of subprogrammes, due to difficulties encountered by the regional authorities in setting up administrative structures capable of meeting management requirements.

However, this did prove possible, for example, in the case of the inland areas subprogrammes included in the IMPs of three Member States and the Eolian Islands subprogramme of the Sicily IMP.

A similar approach was used for the IMPs for the Aegean Islands and Eastern Greece, which include local development operations for groups of local authorities.

14. In other cases it should have been possible to take account of measures with an inter-regional scope, in particular:

- measures relating to activities which could with advantage be used by several regions: services companies in the advanced tertiary sector, venture capital, research or highly specialized training centres;
- geographical areas whose unity and homogeneity can be exploited only if several neighbouring regions are considered at the same time: e.g. the Lot valley, which runs through the Aquitaine, Midi-Pyrénées and Languedoc-Roussillon regions of France.

In such cases it was even more difficult to find an administrative structure that was able to provide support for management. In the case of the Lot valley, a functional group of measures was identified, but with respect to their implementation thought remains to be given to the organizational aspects which have not yet been settled.

15. In this field, the lesson to be drawn from the IMP experience is, first, that the ideal geographical base depends on the objectives of the programme and, secondly, that it is essential to base ourselves on administrative structures which ensure satisfactory implementation. Such structures often exist at subregional level and can, in particular, take care of local development programmes. It is more difficult to find them at inter-regional level. For example, it is likely that in most cases only the central administration can in the future ensure implementation of structural programmes (such as the Greek information technology IMP) although the development of several regions may depend on it.

#### 5.2.3. Concept of additionality

16. The first aspect to consider is financial and relates to the additional Community financial resources made available to the Member State.

Accordingly, the special budget heading referred to in Article 11(2) of Regulation 2088/85 is a clear case of additionality. It represents

resources which no Member State would have received if the IMP did not exist.

There are other instances where the Member States received larger sums than they might have otherwise such as:

- those deriving from the application of regulations making up the "Mediterranean package" which continue to exist solely in the context and areas adopted for the IMPs;
- priority given to IMP projects in allocating Social Fund resources, which can, although to a limited extent, lead to the provision of a higher amount than would have been allocated if the IMPs did not exist;
- the fact that ERDF contributions to the IMPs facilitate the Member States' access to the margin beyond the minimum threshold of the quota ranges.

17. The concept can also be studied, not at Member State level, but at regional level. It should be noted that:

- the IMP operation could also give the regions access not only to Community financial resources but also to national resources, which, without the IMP, would not be available (this is often the case with national funds matching Community subsidies);
- the IMP operation could also give the regions access to additional resources resulting from the reallocation within the Member State of Community finances.

18. More indirectly it should be noted, particularly at regional level, that the IMP operation usually should have a certain effect due to the increased use of national and Community resources which are not limited quantitatively in budget terms (open-ended interventions). This is particularly so in the case of the utilization - as a related measure - of Regulation 797/85 in connection with some agricultural sectors.

19. Overall, experience with the IMPs suggests that, if the resources made available to the Member State are not substantially increased (which to a large extent presupposes that the appropriations provided for in the Community budget increase in their turn) it is very difficult to induce the national and regional authorities to focus their efforts on the other forms of additionality described at points 17 and 18 above. Under the current provisions, the Commission has made every effort to ensure for the Member

States concerned as substantial an additionality as possible. A response to this aspect of the problem will be found in the context of a reform of the structural Funds and an increase in available resources.

#### 5.2.4. Partnership

20. The concept of partnership reflects the Commission's intention of not acting as a "judge" in relation to the IMPs, i.e. doing nothing more than assess the proposals presented by the Member State. The Commission's intention was to find a working method in which dialogue and consultation are the mainsprings and, in this context, to make every effort to make the programmes succeed.

In practice, this intention was reflected:

- when defining the programmes, in the joint selection of measures through a series of consultation phases (the strategic choices, however, remain the responsibility of the national authorities),
- during implementation, through the presence of the Commission and the EIB on the Monitoring Committee which examines any difficulties which may arise and prepares the necessary measures to overcome them.

The wish to play an active cooperative role also determined the scale of technical assistance financed by the Commission for the preparation and implementation of the IMPs.

21. Despite the constraints of the timetable, which have sometimes meant that contacts were less close than necessary, partnership was, on the whole, practised during examination and will be exercised in the implementation of the programmes. To the extent that it relies on the regional authorities, partnership reinforces their role in the context of the decentralization procedures adopted by the Member States.

Partnership also makes it possible to replace rigid planning defined in advance by greater flexibility in joint management during implementation.

#### 5.2.5. Innovation

22. As regards method, the main innovation of the IMPs is to be found in intersectoral intervention. Such intervention has features which distinguish it from that of the structural Funds operating alone, due to an increase in the synergetic effect of measures upon each other.

23. As regards measures, the Commission has also been able to innovate, either because, previously, there was no legal basis under which they could be financed (for example, financing of most agricultural diversification operations), or because full use was not made of that legal basis (for example, support for the development of venture capital activities).

24. The IMPs sought to introduce innovations in the economic structure of the regions concerned by:

- supporting the setting up of activities and sectors (for example, advanced tertiary) which are up-to-date or geared to the new technologies;
- promoting the development of new products (including agricultural products, better adapted varieties or of better quality) and setting up a number of advanced industries where this proved possible.

25. The wish to introduce up-to-date activities and innovative technology came up against two types of difficulties:

- arising out of the nature of the IMP areas which, in some cases, are so underdeveloped that traditional activities are still essential,
- the fact that in the original proposals traditional activities, especially agriculture, accounted for a very large proportion.

Thus a balance had to be sought between the desire to innovate (implying the adoption of measures that are more difficult to carry out) and the need to ensure the rapid launch of the IMPs by requiring that a substantial number of projects be ripe for launching when the programme was adopted.

### 5.3 FINANCING

26. As regards utilization of the appropriations provided for by Regulation 2088/85, a number of points should be made:

- by not establishing the budgetary amounts beforehand for each programme, it was possible to deploy Community resources according to the regions' needs and the programmes' merits. This method is useful provided it does not unduly prolong the waiting period for public and private promoters;
- the same practice will be followed for the use of appropriations set aside at this stage and referred to in paragraph 10 of Chapter 2. It

should result in part of the resources being used on the basis of experience acquired during the first part of the implementation;

- budget Article 551, created by Regulation 2088/85, made possible a remarkable degree of flexibility regarding adaptation of intervention rates in the light of the needs of specific cases and the inclusion of essential measures which otherwise would have had no legal basis for financing. This budget article enabled the Commission to offer a financing facility which, since it was undoubtedly additional to existing funds, strengthened the Commission's negotiating position in terms of the ability to set conditions. NCIP pattern of ERDF intervention method will facilitate implementation at regional and Community level as a result of the flexibility in utilization and the decentralized management procedures it makes possible;

- utilization of EIB loans has encountered some difficulties to date. In France, in particular, this is partly due to the fact that the national and regional authorities have had only limited recourse to loans (preferably from local financial organizations given the modest amounts required) and partly to a habit which the IMPs have, however, begun to change, for example in Greece, of granting subsidies even in the case of investments which could be partly covered by a loan;

- Social Fund intervention, which was on average too limited in the programmes initially presented was significantly increased to the extent that it had to support the implementation of other measures.

27. A critical assessment of absorption rates cannot be made at this stage. It should be noted that the period of implementation is as yet too short and the number of IMPs under way is very limited. An improvement compared with the past is to be hoped for as result of improved efficiency, in the medium term, of the structures responsible for implementation.

#### 5.4 Initial indications regarding implementation

28. When the programme contracts were negotiated, the three Member States concerned had already begun to consider how they wished regional planning to develop and, in this context, the question of Community co-financing. Accordingly these Member States rapidly grasped the advantages of treating implementation of the IMPs as a lifeseize experiment, frequently ambitious in scope. This was true with regard to the principle of transparency (monitoring and assessment system) and with regard to the idea of flexibility in implementation linked to transparency and partnership.

Monitoring has made it possible to identify the problems impeding the absorption of appropriations in certain regions, but we should not deceive ourselves, the improvement can only be gradual even if it is to be hoped that some progress can be made fairly rapidly, particularly where programme contracts provide for adaptation of financial mechanisms so as to speed them up.

29. Only the Crete IMP has been in progress for a significant period. Its main chance of success resides in large-scale mobilization of the regional authorities responsible at the various levels. To maintain this mobilization, it must be shown that the implementation of the programme as a whole is improving. But two thirds of the appropriations depend on the central authorities which have failed to establish local representation with sufficient decision-making powers. However, it is clear that, to be effective and rapid, most of the decisions must be taken on the spot where the promoters are operating. At the same time this would facilitate dialogue between representatives of the central authorities and the regional and local authorities.

## 5.5 Conclusions

30. Although the period of experience covered by this report is very short, some conclusions can be drawn with respect to methodology and planning, but few comments can be made on implementation and results. Some aspects should, however, be recalled:

- on account of the context in which they were launched the IMPs have given rise to hopes far beyond their possibilities for action,
- these hopes are reflected in the nature of the programmes presented and have made it difficult to concentrate interventions,
- the conditions in which dialogue and consultation can be more effectively made an essential component of planning have been created,
- a degree of innovation in the economic activity of the regions concerned has been achieved, although for the moment the result is not sufficiently satisfactory,
- mechanisms have been designed to bring about more satisfactory implementation of programmes than in the past, in particular by leap-frogging obstacles created by the sectoralization of the authorities and

the centralization of the decision-making process in some sectors.

31. The aim of the experiment was to look for solid bases in such areas as the quality of programmes, innovation, integration or partnership, even if the price to be paid was longer periods of examination and an inadequate initial absorption rate. This is an investment which cannot be judged over a period of only one year.

Procedures were improved. The IMPs Advisory Committee at times played a decisive role in this respect, but efforts must continue to simplify the procedures so as to improve the Commission's ability to respond to the constraints implicit in the programme-by-programme approach. The regions will have to make a similar effort which presupposes reinforcing technical assistance and partnership.

32. Generally, the IMPs have in each case had the difficult task of reconciling two theoretically possible positions:

(a) in cases where operations entail continuing and improving development operations already under way, especially in regions where the authorities have some experience of multi-sectoral endeavours, the Community can simply associate itself with existing coordination arrangements, so as to reinforce them and make them more effective through the twofold action of making a financial contribution and ensuring compliance with a certain code of conduct in planning;

(b) in cases where a new impetus has to be given to development, especially in regions where interventions by Community funds must be concentrated, a more ambitious approach could be considered, involving:

- the selection by the competent authorities of a few specific objectives adapted to the features and potential of each region, to which additional financial resources will be allocated;

- a partnership in which the Commission plays an active role as the authority jointly responsible for the selection and implementation of the operations required to achieve the desired objectives.

The advantage of this approach is to promote programmes that are as trend-setting as possible both in economic terms and in terms of administrative organizations.



In future, the Community's planning endeavours should not result in more cumbersome procedures and more time being spent on the examination of applications.

Overall, it proved easier to stress the second approach in cases where the initiatives launched were both new and of particular importance for development. The aim of this report was to analyse the extent to which the IMPs succeeded in this aim and the lessons that might be drawn from it.

Statement of all the Community's structural  
financial resources in the IMP regions  
( as provided for by Article 18 ( 2) Of Regulation N° 2088/85)

In the following tables the annual instalments of Community assistance in respect of the IMPs proposed for 1986 but committed in 1987 (excluding the Crete IMP) are shown in the columns for 1986. This presentation makes it easier to compare operations carried out in the framework of the IMPs with other operations.

TABLE 1

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Commitments in respect of IMP regions - France

Regions	1986				1987			
	IMP operations <sup>1</sup>		Non-IMP operations <sup>2</sup>		IMP operations <sup>3</sup>		Non-IMP operations <sup>2</sup>	
	million ECU	%	million ECU	%	million ECU	%	million ECU	%
. Aquitaine	5,7	13,5	36,9	86,5	26,3	66,3	13,4	33,7
. Midi-Pyrénées	9,0	19,0	38,1	81,0	23,5	44,4	29,4	55,6
. Languedoc-Roussillon	6,1	13,6	38,8	86,4	37,5	48,3	40,2	51,7
. Provinces-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	3,3	8,2	37,0	91,8	28,5	55,1	23,2	44,9
. Corsica	2,6	30,2	6,0	69,8	15,1	90,6	1,6	9,4
. Drôme	1,5	35,3	2,7	64,7	6,9	78,0	1,9	22,0
. Ardèche	0,7	12,9	4,8	87,1	6,2	62,5	3,5	37,5
TOTAL	28,9	15,0	164,3	85,0	144,0	56,0	113,2	44,0

(Figures are rounded off.)

<sup>1</sup> Relating to the expenditure instalment earmarked for 1986 in the financial plan.<sup>2</sup> EAGGF/Fisheries, ERDF, ESF.<sup>3</sup> Relating to the expenditure instalment earmarked for 1987 in the financial plan.

Commitments in respect of IMP regions - Greece

Regions	1986				1987			
	IMP operations <sup>1</sup>		Non-IMP operations <sup>2</sup>		IMP operations <sup>3</sup>		Non-IMP operations <sup>2</sup>	
	million ECU	%	million ECU	%	million ECU	%	million ECU	%
Crete	37,8	74,0	13,3	26,0	48,9	72,6	18,4	27,4
Western Greece and the Peloponnese	16,5	13,8	102,9	86,2	28,8	29,6	68,5	70,4
Northern Greece	14,6	7,4	180,9	92,6	39,2	28,1	100,3	71,9
Eastern and Central Greece	1,6	4,4	34,8	95,6	17,6	24,2	55,1	75,8
Attika	1,8	6,7	25,0	93,3	32,8	50,6	32,0	49,4
Aegean Islands	11,8	43,5	15,3	56,5	9,4	29,7	22,2	70,3
TOTAL <sup>4</sup>	84,1	20,7	322,2	79,3	176,7	37,3	296,5	62,7

(Figures are rounded off)

<sup>1</sup> Relating to the expenditure instalment earmarked for 1986 in the financial plan.

<sup>2</sup> EAGGF/Fisheries, ERDF, ESF.

<sup>3</sup> Relating to the expenditure instalment earmarked for 1987 in the financial plan.

<sup>4</sup> Excluding the information technologies IMP.

FINANCIAL INTERVENTIONS OF A STRUCTURAL NATURE IN RESPECT  
OF THE IMP REGIONS<sup>1</sup>

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FRANCE1. AQUITAINE

<u>AIDS</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
EAGGF (Guidance) <sup>2</sup> - Total	3,58	8,05	4,50	16,77	4,67	9,84	3,52(+)
ESF <sup>3</sup> - Total	0,60	0,00	0,46	11,75	16,49	10,09	9,83(+)
ERDF - Total	9,75	11,07	13,78	20,35	18,05	19,34	15,80
Aquitaine IMP operations	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(2,39)	(9,73)
Non-IMP operations	(9,75)	(11,07)	(13,78)	(20,35)	(18,05)	(16,95)	(6,16)
Energy subsidies - Total	1,97	1,21	0,34	0,00	0,47	0,99	0,00(+)
Emergency aid - Total	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00(+)
IMP - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,32	3,35	10,61
Preparation of IMPs	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,32)	n.d.	n.d.
Article 551 operations	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(3,35)	(10,61)
<b>TOTAL - Aids</b>	<b>15,89</b>	<b>20,32</b>	<b>19,18</b>	<b>48,86</b>	<b>40,00</b>	<b>43,61</b>	<b>39,65</b>
<u>LOANS<sup>4</sup></u>							
ECSC loans - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00(+)
EIB - Total	5,00	10,20	21,10	35,40	32,80	27,30	n.d.
<b>TOTAL - Loans</b>	<b>5,00</b>	<b>10,20</b>	<b>21,10</b>	<b>35,40</b>	<b>32,80</b>	<b>27,30</b>	<b>0,00</b>

\* IMP: including EAGGF operations: 0.53 million ECU  
including ESF operations: 5.40 million ECU.

2. MIDI-PYRENEES

<u>AIDS</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
EAGGF (Guidance) <sup>2</sup> - Total	1,78	8,96	6,70	5,63	5,49	2,60	6,53(+)
ESF <sup>3</sup> - Total	1,63	0,18	2,21	8,17	12,65	5,77	4,67(+)
ERDF - Total	13,60	32,16	54,29	38,95	31,53	34,54	33,74
Midi-Pyrénées IMP operations	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(4,80)	(7,23)
Non-IMP operations	(13,60)	(32,16)	(54,29)	(38,95)	(31,53)	(29,74)	(25,91)
ECSC aids - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,08	0,00	0,00
Energy subsidies - Total	0,73	0,65	0,00	0,73	0,75	1,77	0,00(+)
OPIN - Total	0,00	0,00	0,23	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
IMP - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,52	4,14	7,80
Preparation of IMPs	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,52)	n.d.	(0,52)
Article 551 operations	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(4,16)	(7,89)
<b>TOTAL - Aids</b>	<b>17,74</b>	<b>41,95</b>	<b>63,43</b>	<b>53,48</b>	<b>51,00</b>	<b>48,66</b>	<b>52,88</b>
<u>LOANS<sup>4</sup></u>							
ECSC - Total	0,10	0,00	0,05	0,16	0,07	0,08	0,04(+)
EIB - Total	11,30	26,50	21,30	33,80	37,10	9,50	n.d.
<b>TOTAL - Loans</b>	<b>11,40</b>	<b>26,50</b>	<b>21,35</b>	<b>33,96</b>	<b>37,17</b>	<b>9,58</b>	<b>0,04</b>

\* IMP: including EAGGF operations: 5.44 million ECU.  
including ESF operations: 2.30 million ECU.

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3. LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON

AIDS		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
EAGGF (Guidance) <sup>2</sup> - Total		22,65	24,57	16,72	19,82	28,66	26,19	12,07(+)
ESF <sup>3</sup> - Total		0,23	0,20	0,41	7,89	14,33	6,99	9,01
ERDF - Total		12,69	8,83	16,15	19,36	42,01	7,71	45,79
Languedoc-Roussillon IMP operations		(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(2,14)	(13,57)
Non-IMP operations		(12,69)	(8,83)	(16,15)	(19,36)	(42,01)	(5,57)	(32,22)
ECSC aids - Total		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,18	0,00	0,00
Energy subsidies - Total		0,04	0,93	0,00	0,11	1,37	0,53	0,00(+)
IMP - Total		0,00	0,00	0,12	0,66	0,74	3,94	10,18
Preparation of IMPs		(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,12)	(0,66)	(0,74)	n.d.	n.d.
Article 551 operations		(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(3,94)	(10,72)
<b>TOTAL - Aids</b>		<b>35,61</b>	<b>34,53</b>	<b>33,40</b>	<b>47,84</b>	<b>86,99</b>	<b>45,36</b>	<b>77,65</b>
<b>LOANS<sup>4</sup></b>								
ECSC - Total		0,00	0,00	0,04	24,94	0,02	0,28	0,03(+)
EIB - Total		4,00	3,70	7,00	28,96	30,00	6,90	n.d.
NCI - Total		0,00	0,00	0,00	11,64	0,00	0,00	n.d.
<b>TOTAL - Loans</b>		<b>4,00</b>	<b>3,70</b>	<b>7,04</b>	<b>65,54</b>	<b>30,02</b>	<b>7,18</b>	<b>0,03</b>

\* IMP: including EAGGF operations: 6.74 million ECU.  
including ESF operations: 6.39 million ECU.

4. PROVENCE-ALPES-COTE D'AZUR

AIDS		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
EAGGF (Guidance) <sup>2</sup> - Total		5,50	2,25	6,60	3,62	11,23	7,64	8,67(+)
ESF <sup>3</sup> - Total		0,33	0,00	0,71	13,55	28,79	13,32	21,49(+)
ERDF - Total		0,99	0,00	0,11	2,90	8,19	14,74	5,16
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur IMP operations		(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)
Non-IMP operations		(0,99)	(0,00)	(0,11)	(2,90)	(8,19)	(14,74)	(5,16)
ECSC aids - Total		0,00	0,00	0,14	0,00	0,28	0,00	0,00
Energy subsidies - Total		0,00	1,01	0,00	1,26	2,34	2,25	0,78(+)
OPIN - Total		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,14	0,00	0,00	0,00
IMP - Total		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,22	3,32	16,33
Preparation of IMPs		(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,22)	n.d.	n.d.
Article 551 operations		(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(3,32)	(16,33)
<b>TOTAL - Aids</b>		<b>6,82</b>	<b>3,26</b>	<b>7,06</b>	<b>21,47</b>	<b>51,05</b>	<b>41,27</b>	<b>52,43</b>
<b>LOANS<sup>4</sup></b>								
ECSC - Total		29,53	0,00	10,44	0,54	8,93	6,34	0,14(+)
EIB - Total		0,00	102,90	1,10	0,70	0,90	3,00	n.d.
NCI - Total		0,00	0,00	29,70	0,00	0,00	0,00	n.d.
<b>TOTAL - Loans</b>		<b>29,53</b>	<b>102,90</b>	<b>41,24</b>	<b>1,24</b>	<b>9,83</b>	<b>9,34</b>	<b>0,14</b>

\* IMP: including EAGGF operations: 6.05 million ECU.  
including ESF operations: 6.10 million ECU.

5. CORSICA

<u>AIDS</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
EAGGF (Guidance) <sup>2</sup> - Total	2,99	8,56	5,35	3,05	3,00	0,45	3,09 (**)
ESF <sup>3</sup> - Total	0,29	0,23	0,33	1,12	2,10	0,62	1,02 (**)
ERDF - Total	2,49	29,94	2,93	2,11	4,31	6,52	5,19
Corsica IMP operations	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(1,43)	(9,04)
Non-IMP operations	(2,49)	(29,94)	(2,93)	(2,11)	(4,31)	(4,89)	(0,15)
Energy subsidies - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,19	0,27	0,00 (**)
IMP - Total	0,00	0,00	0,59	1,37	0,24	0,95	3,38
Preparation of IMPs	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,59)	(1,37)	(0,24)	n.d.	n.d.
Article 551 operations	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,95)	(3,38)
<b>TOTAL - Aids</b>	<b>5,77</b>	<b>38,83</b>	<b>9,20</b>	<b>7,69</b>	<b>9,84</b>	<b>8,81</b>	<b>16,68</b>
<b>LOANS<sup>4</sup></b>							
EIB - Total	0,70	0,40	3,00	4,38	5,90	4,40	n.d.
<b>TOTAL - Loans</b>	<b>0,70</b>	<b>0,40</b>	<b>3,00</b>	<b>4,38</b>	<b>5,90</b>	<b>4,40</b>	<b>0,00</b>

\* IMP: including EAGGF operations: 2.44 million ECU.  
including ESF operations: 0.23 million ECU.

6. DROME

<u>AIDS</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
EAGGF (Guidance) <sup>2</sup> - Total	6,61	1,21	8,30	8,57	6,72	2,35	3,64 (**)
ESF <sup>3</sup> - Total	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,20	0,00	0,40	1,32 (**)
IMP - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,50	3,90
Preparation of IMPs	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	n.d.	n.d.
Article 551 operations	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(1,50)	(3,90)
<b>TOTAL - AIDS</b>	<b>6,61</b>	<b>1,21</b>	<b>8,35</b>	<b>8,77</b>	<b>6,72</b>	<b>4,25</b>	<b>8,28</b>
<b>LOANS<sup>4</sup></b>							
EIB - Total	0,00	0,00	94,10	32,70	0,00	0,00	n.d.
<b>TOTAL - Loans</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>94,10</b>	<b>32,70</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>

\* IMP: including EAGGF operations: 1.69 million ECU.  
including ESF operations: 1.32 million ECU.



064

7. ARDECHE

<u>AIDS</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
EAGGF (Guidance) <sup>2</sup> - Total	3,03	2,36	1,69	3,17	2,65	0,18	1,66(*) (**)
ESF <sup>3</sup> - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,66	1,38
ERDF - Total	0,38	0,00	0,69	2,50	0,60	2,27	4,42
Ardèche IMP operations	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,30)	(1,50)
Non-IMP operations	(0,38)	(0,00)	(0,69)	(2,50)	(0,60)	(1,97)	(2,92)
IMP - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,41	2,24
Preparatory operations	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	n.d.	n.d.
Article 551	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,41)	(2,24)
<b>TOTAL - Aids</b>	<b>3,41</b>	<b>2,36</b>	<b>2,38</b>	<b>5,67</b>	<b>3,25</b>	<b>5,52</b>	<b>9,70</b>
<u>LOANS</u> <sup>4</sup>							
<b>TOTAL - Loans</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>

\* IMP: including EAGGF operations: 1.12 million ECU.  
 including ESF operations: 1.38 million ECU.

TABLE 4

FINANCIAL INTERVENTIONS OF A STRUCTURAL NATURE IN RESPECT OF IMP REGIONS<sup>1</sup>

065

## GREECE

## 1. CRETE

AIDS	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
EAGGF (Guidance) <sup>2</sup> - Total	0,50	0,53	3,27	1,92	4,60	4,75	9,55(**)
ESF <sup>3</sup> - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,67	0,71	0,64(**)
ERDF - Total	12,48	25,27	8,98	31,67	9,39	30,14	37,85
PNIC (Crete IMP) - Total	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(17,58)	(19,85)
Non-IMP operations	(12,48)	(25,27)	(8,98)	(31,67)	(9,39)	(12,56)	(18,00)
Reg. 815/84 - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,74	2,82	n.d.
Energy subsidies - Total	0,00	0,00	0,27	0,22	0,00	0,03	0,00(**)
ACE - Environment - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,10(**)
IMP - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	15,47	19,25
Article 551 operations	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(15,47)	(19,25)
TOTAL - Aids	12,98	25,80	12,52	33,84	15,40	53,92	67,37
LOANS <sup>4</sup>							
EIB - Total	2,00	4,20	17,60	0,30	6,40	2,20	n.d.
TOTAL - Loans	2,00	4,20	17,60	0,30	6,40	2,20	0,00

\* IMP: including EAGGF operations 1986/87: 14.30 million ECU.  
including ESF operations: 0.25 million ECU.

## 2. WESTERN GREECE AND PELOPONNESE

AIDS	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
EAGGF (Guidance) <sup>2</sup> - Total	2,68	3,73	10,65	19,35	16,42	23,29	16,00(**)
ESF <sup>3</sup> - Total	0,00	0,00	2,87	0,84	0,29	5,33	7,72(**)
ERDF - Total	48,88	55,13	54,78	37,20	135,09	86,76	61,13
IMP operations - Total	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(12,50)	(13,41)
Non-IMP operations	(48,88)	(55,13)	(54,78)	(37,20)	(135,09)	(74,26)	(47,77)
Reg. 815/84 - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,17	1,36	2,07	n.d.
Energy subsidies - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,45	0,00	0,63	0,00(**)
Emergency aids - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,00	1,00	0,00(**)
IMP - Total	0,00	0,00	0,14	1,35	0,12	4,03	12,36
Preparation of IMPs	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,14)	(1,35)	(0,12)	n.d.	n.d.
Article 551 operations	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(4,03)	(12,36)
TOTAL - Aids	51,56	58,86	68,44	60,46	153,28	123,11	97,26
LOANS <sup>4</sup>							
ECSC loans - Total	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00(**)
EIB - Total	10,20	87,00	62,90	67,50	50,30	18,40	n.d.
TOTAL - Loans	10,20	87,00	62,94	67,50	50,30	18,40	0,00

\* IMP: including EAGGF operations: 0.85 million ECU.  
including ESF operations: 2.19 million ECU.

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3. NORTHERN GREECE IMP (VORETA ELLADA excluding Thessaly)

<u>AIDS</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
EAGGF (Guidance) <sup>2</sup> - Total	2,15	1,14	16,77	12,87	27,27	25,66	19,95(+)
ESF <sup>3</sup> - Total	0,30	0,11	5,91	0,78	2,81	4,33	7,19(+)
ERDF - Total	76,64	60,71	271,65	103,95	147,24	160,94	93,97
IMP operations	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(10,02)	(18,69)
Non-IMP operations	(76,64)	(60,71)	(271,65)	(103,95)	(147,24)	(150,92)	(75,28)
Reg. 815/84 - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,68	3,43	1,80	n.d.
ECSC aids - Total	0,00	0,00	0,27	0,00	0,00	0,00	n.d.
Energy subsidies - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,72	0,00(+)
Transport infrastructure - Total	0,00	0,00	2,50	4,00	0,77	0,00	0,00(+)
OPIN - Total	0,00	0,00	0,06	0,08	0,00	0,00	0,00
IMP - Total	0,00	0,00	0,33	1,24	0,24	4,52	18,42
PREPARATION OF IMP	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,33)	(1,24)	(0,24)	n.d.	n.d.
Article 551 operations	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(4,52)	(18,42)
<b>TOTAL - Aids</b>	<b>79,10</b>	<b>61,96</b>	<b>297,49</b>	<b>124,62</b>	<b>181,78</b>	<b>197,97</b>	<b>139,54</b>
<u>LOANS<sup>4</sup></u>							
ECSC - Total	0,00	10,60	0,32	0,02	0,00	0,07	0,00(+)
EIB - Total	34,30	22,60	84,90	66,90	65,90	9,60	n.d.
NCI - Total	0,00	0,00	35,00	35,00	0,00	0,00	n.d.
<b>TOTAL - Loans</b>	<b>34,30</b>	<b>33,20</b>	<b>120,22</b>	<b>101,92</b>	<b>65,90</b>	<b>9,67</b>	<b>0,00</b>

\* IMP: including EAGGF operations: 0.43 million ECU.  
including ESF operations: 1.70 million ECU.

4. EASTERN AND CENTRAL GREECE IMP

<u>AIDS</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
EAGGF (Guidance) <sup>2</sup> - Total	1,95	0,35	4,89	9,63	7,03	8,74	9,72(+)
ESF <sup>3</sup> - Total	0,00	0,00	0,22	0,03	0,90	0,49	1,27(+)
ERDF - Total	38,69	27,96	22,44	38,39	45,92	25,22	54,62
IMP operations	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,24)	(9,11)
Non-IMP operations	(38,69)	(27,96)	(22,44)	(38,39)	(45,92)	(24,98)	(45,51)
Reg. 815/84 - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,13	0,53	0,43	n.d.
Energy subsidies - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,17	0,00(+)
Transport infrastructure - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	12,50	0,00	0,00(+)
IMP - Total	0,00	0,00	0,26	1,07	0,90	1,30	7,03
Preparation of IMPS	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,26)	(1,07)	(0,90)	n.d.	n.d.
Article 551 operations	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(1,30)	(7,03)
<b>TOTAL - Aids</b>	<b>40,64</b>	<b>28,31</b>	<b>27,81</b>	<b>49,25</b>	<b>67,88</b>	<b>36,35</b>	<b>72,71</b>
<u>LOANS<sup>4</sup></u>							
ECSC - Total	0,00	0,00	0,11	0,06	0,00	0,13	0,00(+)
EIB - Total	0,00	40,30	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	n.d.
<b>TOTAL - Loans</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>40,30</b>	<b>0,11</b>	<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,13</b>	<b>0,00</b>

\* IMP: including EAGGF operations: 0.14 million ECU.  
including ESF operations: 1.29 million ECU.

067

## 5. ATTICA

<u>AIDS</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
EAGGF (Guidance) <sup>2</sup> - Total	0,00	0,00	2,61	4,69	11,05	4,51	2,81
ESF <sup>3</sup> - Total	0,43	0,00	2,62	21,55	18,17	20,51	32,96(+)
ERDF - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,14	0,00	0,00	0,00(+*)
Reg. 815/84 - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	10,41	15,17	10,51	0,00
ECSC aids - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,12	0,00	0,00	0,00
Energy subsidies - Total	0,00	0,05	0,37	0,92	1,63	0,57	0,40(+)
IMP - Total	0,00	0,00	0,15	0,00	0,00	1,81	20,09
Preparation of IMP	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,15)	(0,00)	(0,00)	n.d.	(0,15)
Article 551 operations	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(1,81)	(27,09)
<b>TOTAL - Aids :</b>	<b>0,43</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>5,77</b>	<b>38,83</b>	<b>46,02</b>	<b>37,91</b>	<b>65,26</b>
<u>LOANS<sup>4</sup></u>							
ECSC loans - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,00(+*)
EIB - Total	0,00	0,00	9,70	0,00	20,00	116,40	n.d.
<b>TOTAL - Loans</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>9,70</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>20,00</b>	<b>116,45</b>	<b>0,00</b>

\*IMP: including ESF operations: 3.73 million ECU.

## 6. AEGEAN ISLANDS IMP

<u>AIDS</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
EAGGF (Guidance) <sup>2</sup> - Total	0,10	0,18	1,36	4,83	1,04	3,47	0,81
ESF <sup>3</sup> - Total	0,00	0,00	0,27	0,08	0,39	0,51	0,95(+)
ERDF - Total	35,79	24,97	5,68	41,41	8,19	11,36	21,01
IMP operations	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(9,52)	(0,00)
Non-IMP operations	(35,79)	(24,97)	(5,68)	(41,41)	(8,19)	(1,34)	(21,01)
Reg. 815/84 - Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,60	0,13	1,31	n.d.
Energy subsidies - Total	0,00	1,40	0,00	1,31	0,47	0,06	0,00(+*)
IMP - Total	0,00	0,00	0,47	1,95	0,21	2,30	8,89
Preparation of IMP	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,47)	(1,95)	(0,21)	n.d.	n.d.
Article 551 operations	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(2,30)	(8,89)
<b>TOTAL - Aids</b>	<b>36,07</b>	<b>26,55</b>	<b>7,78</b>	<b>50,18</b>	<b>10,43</b>	<b>19,01</b>	<b>31,66</b>
<u>LOANS<sup>4</sup></u>							
<b>TOTAL - Loans</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>

\*IMP: including ESF operations: 0.53 million ECU.

FINANCIAL INTERVENTIONS OF A STRUCTURAL NATURE IN RESPECT OF IMP REGIONS<sup>1</sup>

## ITALY

068

REGIONS		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
<b>1. MOLISE</b>								
<u>Aids</u>	EAGGF (Guidance)	7.67	3.18	0.75	0.32	1.83	0.29	3.06
	ESF	1.67	3.92	4.54	4.23	4.78	1.05	3.73
	ERDF	4.86	7.57	20.44	3.71	21.20	26.12	5.86
	IMP operations	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1.72)
	Non-IMP operations	(4.86)	(7.57)	(20.44)	(3.71)	(21.20)	(26.12)	(4.14)
	SMEs	0.00	0.00	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Emergency aid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
	IMP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43
<u>TOTAL</u>		14.20	14.67	27.93	8.56	29.79	27.46	13.08
<u>Loans</u>	ECSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EIB	25.70	5.20	21.50	118.50	68.00	22.20	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		25.70	5.20	21.50	118.50	68.00	22.20	0.00
<b>2. EMILIA-ROMAGNA</b>								
<u>Aids</u>	EAGGF (Guidance)	14.61	5.44	25.87	13.01	20.17	10.73	5.49
	ESF	6.42	12.35	26.61	15.77	45.13	49.03	68.02
	ERDF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ECSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Energy subsidies	1.51	1.07	0.47	0.66	0.94	1.29	0.00 **
	SMEs	4.52	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Emergency aid	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
	OPIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
	IMP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<u>TOTAL</u>		27.06	20.00	53.20	29.57	66.25	61.05	73.51
<u>Loans</u>	ECSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EIB	40.60	12.10	2.20	8.70	40.80	12.40	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		40.60	12.10	2.20	8.70	40.80	12.40	0.00
<b>3. MARCHE</b>								
<u>Aids</u>	EAGGF (Guidance)	2.64	6.91	9.13	6.05	14.22	8.08	4.13
	ESF	5.33	7.91	5.38	6.65	8.67	5.22	12.60
	ERDF	17.21	5.62	7.96	6.40	11.96	9.35	8.24
	ECSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Energy subsidies	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00 **
	SMEs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Emergency aids	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	OPIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
	IMP	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	n.d.	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		25.18	20.48	22.81	19.10	35.52	22.65	24.97
<u>Loans</u>	ECSC	6.15	9.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	EIB	7.60	71.40	33.40	29.50	70.10	52.60	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		13.75	80.84	33.40	29.50	70.10	52.60	0.00
<b>4. UMBRIA</b>								
<u>Aids</u>	EAGGF (Guidance)	8.38	4.40	3.81	1.35	12.43	4.17	0.62
	ESF	1.31	2.55	1.82	2.06	3.48	4.35	3.77
	ERDF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.13
	ECSC	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00 **
	Energy subsidies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SMEs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Emergency aids	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.01	0.00	0.00
	OPIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	IMP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<u>TOTAL</u>		9.69	6.95	5.77	4.92	15.92	8.52	7.52
<u>Loans</u>	ECSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.82	0.00	0.00 **
	EIB	11.00	23.20	26.90	15.70	22.10	7.70	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		11.00	23.20	26.90	15.70	23.92	7.70	0.00

069

REGIONS		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
<b>5. TUSCANY</b>								
<u>Aids</u>	EAGGF (Guidance)	8,58	7,81	5,78	15,74	17,33	3,05	1,24
	ESF	7,08	4,56	9,27	11,16	13,66	5,37	11,68
	ERDF	0,00	0,00	11,78	0,00	0,12	0,00	15,24
	ECSC	0,00	0,04	0,85	0,30	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Energy subsidies	0,24	0,09	0,45	0,28	1,03	0,73	0,00
	SMEs	0,00	0,62	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Emergency aids	0,00	0,25	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00
	OPIN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	IMP	0,00	0,00	0,06	0,00	0,45	n.d.	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		15,90	13,37	28,19	27,48	32,61	9,15	28,16
<u>Loans</u>	ECSC	24,58	3,74	0,00	0,63	0,40	0,00	0,05
	EIB	3,70	32,30	37,80	34,00	82,90	174,40	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		28,28	36,04	37,80	34,63	83,30	174,40	0,05
<b>6. LIGURIA</b>								
<u>Aids</u>	EAGGF (Guidance)	1,71	0,45	2,86	5,78	0,24	2,73	0,12
	ESF	15,57	12,99	14,06	12,15	13,62	13,09	11,84
	ERDF	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,88
	ECSC	1,44	0,75	0,27	2,60	1,82	7,73	0,00
	Energy subsidies	6,47	0,83	0,83	0,95	0,48	0,27	0,00
	SMEs	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Emergency aids	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
	OPIN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	IMP	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,00	n.d.	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		25,19	15,02	18,02	21,58	16,17	23,82	12,84
<u>Loans</u>	ECSC	0,00	0,00	0,00	19,19	4,92	2,00	0,00
	EIB	0,00	0,00	0,00	32,60	17,40	4,00	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		0,00	0,00	0,00	51,79	22,32	6,00	0,00
<b>7. LAZIO</b>								
<u>Aids</u>	EAGGF (Guidance)	8,75	10,01	4,29	3,96	9,95	19,86	2,96
	ESF	4,50	10,79	15,12	29,49	40,89	39,75	43,72
	ERDF	21,54	13,95	32,52	44,27	28,66	21,50	33,64
	ECSC	3,19	3,02	3,16	5,07	4,17	0,56	0,00
	Energy subsidies	2,16	0,49	0,51	2,28	1,26	0,29	0,00
	SMEs	26,24	0,00	9,74	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Emergency aids	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,35	0,01	0,00	0,00
	OPIN	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	IMP	0,00	0,00	1,29	0,29	0,38	0,58	0,00
<u>TOTAL</u>		66,38	38,26	66,70	85,71	85,32	82,54	80,32
<u>Loans</u>	ECSC	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00
	EIB	185,80	58,50	134,00	216,90	377,20	122,80	n.d.
	NCI	0,00	0,00	0,00	21,60	0,00	0,00	n.d.
	EURATOM	33,56	30,04	89,24	0,00	96,42	97,67	114,06
<u>TOTAL</u>		219,36	88,54	223,24	238,51	473,62	220,47	114,06
<b>8. ABRUZZI</b>								
<u>Aids</u>	EAGGF (Guidance)	11,97	22,11	4,26	3,14	6,58	2,23	3,32
	ESF	7,08	10,60	10,83	8,94	16,37	17,45	15,39
	ERDF	20,70	27,60	38,83	21,11	40,62	40,59	32,52
	ECSC	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Energy subsidies	1,04	0,00	0,71	0,04	0,56	1,12	0,59
	SMEs	2,20	5,22	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Emergency aids	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,50	0,01	0,00	0,00
	OPIN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	IMP	0,00	0,00	0,50	0,54	0,00	0,11	0,00
<u>TOTAL</u>		42,99	65,53	55,13	35,27	64,14	61,50	51,82
<u>Loans</u>	ECSC	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	EIB	51,60	58,10	52,40	59,90	60,20	41,70	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		51,60	58,10	52,40	59,90	60,20	41,70	n.d.

070

REGIONS		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
<b>9. PUGLIA</b>								
<u>Aids</u>	EAGGF (Guidance)	41,85	12,84	12,13	11,70	12,80	10,72	4,34
	ESF	20,46	31,62	7,03	41,36	42,13	28,22	33,55
	ERDF	11,95	52,44	81,12	43,70	41,08	34,04	17,87
	ECSC	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,15	0,68	0,00	0,00
	Energy subsidies	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,04	0,00 **
	SMEs	3,93	30,14	13,40	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Emergency aids	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
	TT interest subsidy	0,00	1,74	0,00	0,00	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	ACE - Environment	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,00 **
	OPIN	0,00	0,07	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	IMP	0,00	0,00	0,11	0,29	0,07	n.d.	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		78,19	128,85	113,79	97,45	116,77	74,02	56,16
<u>Loans</u>	ECSC	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,60	135,51	0,20 **
	EIB	102,20	156,10	85,60	77,60	83,20	73,02	n.d.
	NCI	0,00	37,80	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	n.d.
	Earthquake	0,00	56,70	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		102,25	250,60	85,60	77,60	84,80	208,53	0,20
<b>10. CAMPANIA</b>								
<u>Aids</u>	EAGGF (Guidance)	1,47	8,73	6,92	11,43	17,24	4,82	1,63
	ESF	20,45	37,96	35,41	29,58	31,36	11,89	26,20
	ERDF	163,96	292,46	293,21	291,30	374,52	411,73	515,18
	ECSC	2,21	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,42	0,00 **
	Energy subsidies	0,00	0,05	0,00	0,16	0,00	0,00	0,00 **
	SMEs	4,29	4,52	25,66	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Emergency aids	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,20	0,00	0,00	0,00
	TT interest subsidy	0,00	1,77	0,21	0,60	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	OPIN	0,00	0,25	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	n.d.
	IMP	0,00	0,00	0,13	0,00	0,13	n.d.	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		192,38	345,74	361,54	333,27	423,25	428,86	0,00
<u>Loans</u>	ECSC	26,59	19,20	0,00	0,00	101,87	21,09	0,00 **
	EIB	79,10	98,90	352,80	358,70	256,90	217,20	n.d.
	NCI	15,80	56,70	0,00	0,00	13,40	24,20	n.d.
	Earthquake	0,00	56,50	67,10	12,20	0,00	10,90	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		121,49	231,30	419,90	370,90	372,17	273,39	0,00
<b>II. BASILICATA</b>								
<u>Aids</u>	EAGGF (Guidance)	0,99	25,88	14,75	0,74	7,26	6,69	2,47
	ESF	4,18	4,53	10,45	8,75	16,45	15,78	16,26
	ERDF	10,47	10,01	89,77	23,08	179,24	102,68	97,01
	ECSC	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Energy subsidies	0,93	0,97	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00 **
	SMEs	0,00	4,81	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Emergency aids	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	OPIN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,09	0,00	0,00	0,00
	IMP	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,29	0,00	0,00
<u>TOTAL</u>		16,57	46,20	114,97	32,66	203,24	125,15	115,74
<u>Loans</u>	ECSC	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	EIB	0,70	31,30	39,50	8,70	9,60	9,60	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		0,70	31,30	39,50	8,70	9,60	9,60	0,00
<b>12. CALABRIA</b>								
<u>Aids</u>	EAGGF (Guidance)	19,24	15,55	6,56	8,34	5,00	5,88	3,86
	ESF	7,21	15,28	16,44	12,14	7,56	14,88	16,95
	ERDF	64,73	64,69	106,39	72,49	70,02	65,85	35,51
	ECSC	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Energy subsidies	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	SMEs	4,82	12,32	8,60	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Emergency aids	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	OPIN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,60	0,00
	IMP	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,18	n.d.	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		96,00	107,84	137,99	92,97	82,76	86,61	56,32
<u>Loans</u>	ECSC	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	EIB	28,40	85,30	54,50	33,60	13,40	18,10	n.d.
	NCI	7,90	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		36,30	85,30	54,50	33,60	13,40	18,10	0,00

071

REGIONS		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
<b>13. SICILY</b>								
<u>Aids</u>	EAGGF (Guidance)	15,44	7,92	4,69	8,96	10,19	6,54	12,45
	ESF	10,84	15,65	19,97	14,48	21,92	24,09	37,72
	ERDF	190,56	65,98	83,32	198,45	43,04	54,87	160,08
	ECSC	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Energy subsidies	0,00	0,90	0,00	0,23	0,10	0,18	0,00
	SMEs	11,50	29,77	7,49	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Emergency aids	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,20	0,01	0,00	0,00
	OPIN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	IMP	0,00	0,00	0,06	0,00	0,22	0,00	0,00
<u>TOTAL</u>		228,34	120,22	115,53	222,32	75,48	87,68	210,25
<u>Loans</u>	ECSC	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	EIB	159,90	186,20	130,40	89,40	99,60	89,40	n.d.
	NCI	0,00	37,80	15,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		159,90	224,00	145,50	89,40	99,60	89,40	0,00
<b>14. SARDINIA</b>								
<u>Aids</u>	EAGGF (Guidance)	12,55	37,04	19,65	17,69	6,24	1,65	4,88
	ESF	14,57	17,06	20,22	25,10	24,05	13,10	33,34
	ERDF	55,90	31,53	27,88	60,31	50,56	38,89	21,72
	ECSC	0,00	0,23	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,00
	Energy subsidies	5,59	0,12	0,00	0,00	0,22	0,00	0,00
	SMEs	5,46	5,14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Emergency aids	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
	ACE - Environment	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,20	0,00	0,00	0,00
	IMP	0,00	0,00	0,25	0,98	0,92	0,24	0,00
<u>TOTAL</u>		94,07	91,12	68,10	104,28	82,00	53,95	59,94
<u>Loans</u>	ECSC	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	EIB	39,10	70,00	77,40	125,40	108,50	111,00	n.d.
	NCI	39,80	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		78,90	70,00	77,40	125,40	108,50	111,00	0,00

REGIONS		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
<b>15. FRIULY-VENEZIA GIULIA</b>								
<u>Aids</u>	EAGGF (Guidance)	0,16	1,12	0,00	1,03	3,90	1,39	5,00
	ESF	3,50	5,00	8,34	4,08	11,01	17,08	20,97
	ERDF	0,00	0,00	0,00	30,35	0,00	0,00	0,00
	ECSC	0,19	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Energy subsidies	0,46	0,33	0,39	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	SMEs	0,00	0,76	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Emergency aid	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
	OPIN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	IMP	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<u>TOTAL</u>		4,31	7,21	8,73	35,46	14,92	18,47	25,97
<u>Loans</u>	ECSC	0,00	0,10	0,00	0,17	0,00	0,00	0,00
	EIB	1,10	44,10	43,10	107,90	79,40	19,50	n.d.
	NCI	0,00	0,00	30,20	0,00	0,00	0,00	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		1,10	44,20	73,30	108,07	79,40	19,50	0,00
<b>16. VENETO</b>								
<u>Aids</u>	EAGGF (Guidance)	2,10	7,93	10,26	4,97	9,57	6,22	7,87
	ESF	8,76	10,53	7,61	8,47	15,41	9,47	20,04
	ERDF	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,04
	Energy subsidies	1,30	0,90	1,44	0,95	3,64	0,74	0,00
	SMEs	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Emergency aid	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00
	OPIN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	IPM	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<u>TOTAL</u>		12,16	19,36	19,31	14,39	28,64	16,43	32,95
<u>Loans</u>	ECSC	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,32	0,00	0,01
	EIB	0,00	2,70	8,90	24,20	72,10	25,90	n.d.
	NCI	0,00	6,80	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	n.d.
<u>TOTAL</u>		0,00	9,50	8,90	24,20	75,42	25,90	0,01

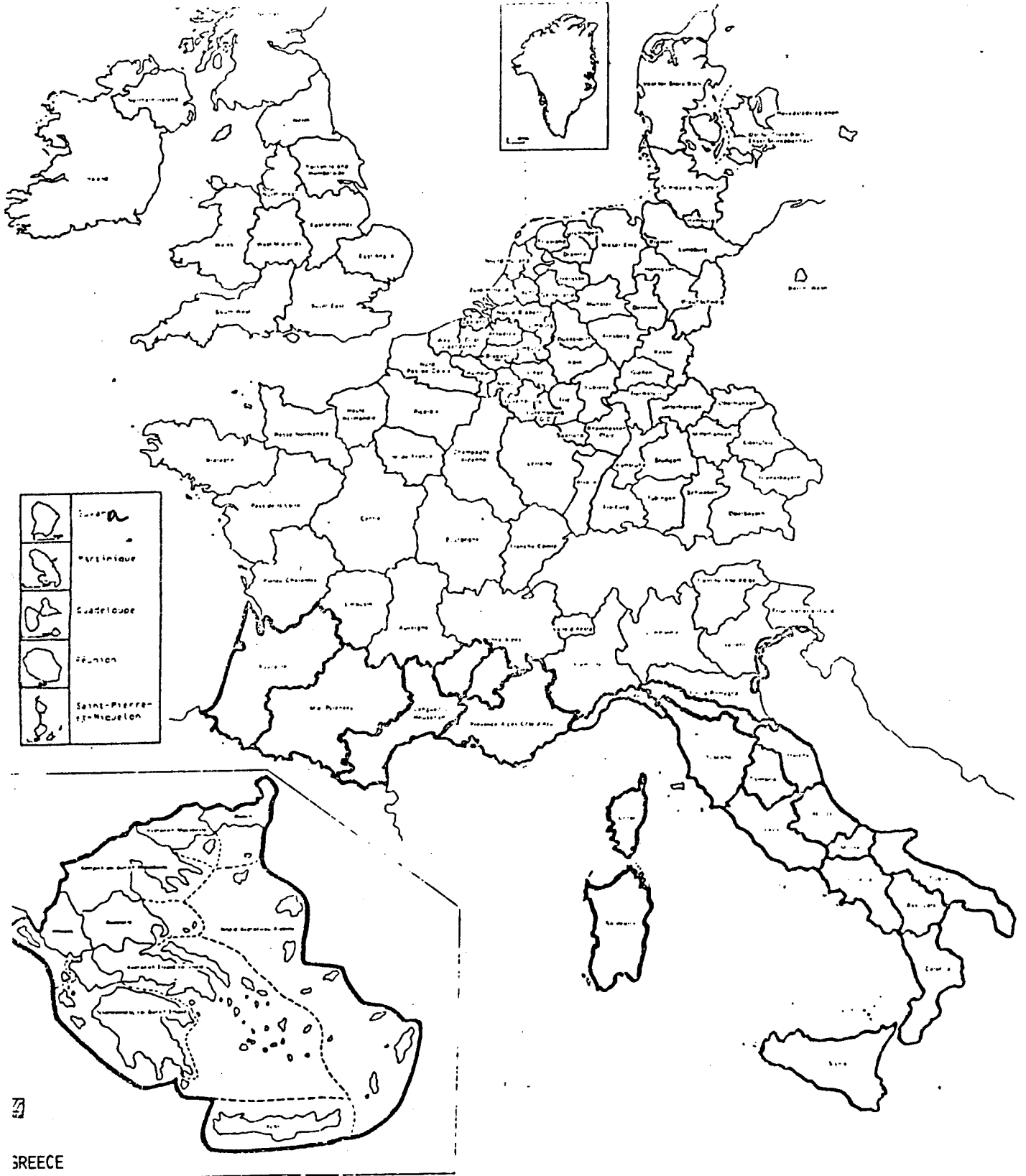


NOTES COMMON TO TABLES 3, 4 AND 5

- (1) Not including aid for multiregional projects or programmes.
  - (2) Direct measures and indirect measures capable of regional breakdown.
  - (3) Prior to 1984 the majority of Social Fund operations cannot be broken down by region.
  - (4) Not including loans for multiregional projects or programmes.
- n.d. Figures not available.
- (\*\*) Provisional/partial.

ANNEX 2

Map of IMP regions and areas



GREECE

## GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE OF THE IMPs

## FRANCE

The regions of Languedoc-Roussillon, Corsica, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Aquitaine and Midi-Pyrénées (1), the departments of Drôme and Ardèche.

## GREECE

The whole of Greece.

## ITALY

The whole of the Mezzogiorno (2), the regions of Liguria, Tuscany, Umbria and Marche (3), the side of the Apennines administered by Emilia-Romagna, and the lagoons of the northern Adriatic between the Comacchio and Marano Lagunara zones (4).

- 
- (1) With the exception of the conurbations of Marseille, Bordeaux and Toulouse and the built-up coastal strip with all-year-round tourist activity where only fisheries and aquaculture measures are possible.
  - (2) With the exception of the conurbations of Rome, Naples and Palermo. The Mezzogiorno includes the whole of Lazio. However, in the case of infrastructure projects, the areas taken into consideration are those covered by the Cassa del Mezzogiorno (Presidential Decree No 1523 of 30 June 1967).
  - (3) With the exception of the conurbations of Florence and Genoa and the built-up coastal strip with all-year-round tourist activity, where only fisheries and aquaculture measures are possible.
  - (4) Where only certain aquaculture measures are possible.

ANNEX 3

Financial data on the IMPs

Table 1.1.: National requests - French IMPs

(in millions of French francs)

IMP	Total expenditure	EEC budgetary assistance	National public participation	Private participation	EIB
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Aquitaine	7504	1836	5668	-	-
Midi-Pyrénées	3336	1805	1531	-	-
Languedoc-Roussillon	7210	2433	4777	-	-
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	9100	1878	7222	-	-
Corsica	3289	947	2342	-	-
Drôme	1383	401	982	-	-
Ardèche	1084	341	743	-	5
TOTAL	32906	9641	23265		5

Table 1.2.: National requests - Greek IMPs

(in millions of drachmas)

IMP	Total expenditure	EEC budgetary assistance	National public participation	Private participation	EIB
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Crete	57396	32423	24244	729	11077
Western Greece - Peloponnese	116525	73242	22897	20386	13597
Northern Greece	132181	81721	22146	28314	17725
Central and Eastern Greece	103194	65041	13612	24541	16544
Attica	84434	53954	14489	15991	10919
Aegean Islands	42019	27393	6921	7705	5541
Information technologies	20000	14000	6000	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>555749</b>	<b>347774</b>	<b>110309</b>	<b>97666</b>	<b>75403</b>

Table 1.3.: National requests - Italian IMPs

IMP	(in millions of lira)				
	Total expenditure	EEC budgetary assistance	National public participation	Private participation	EIB
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Liguria	400,0	172,4	141,2	86,4	-
Emilia-Romagna	360,7	156,8	121,3	63,5	19,1
Tuscany	812,8	248,8	309,2	120,0	134,8
Marche	539,0	250,1	156,6	122,1	10,2
Umbria	471,6	143,9	182,1	114,0	31,6
Lazio	350,6	132,9	165,8	51,9	-
Abruzzo	400,0	190,4	170,4	39,2	-
Molise	260,0	143,5	78,3	38,2	-
Puglia	789,8	364,1	317,5	108,2	-
Campania	857,1	264,9	406,1	126,8	59,3
Basilicata	530,0	254,4	186,0	89,6	-
Calabria	800,0	398,4	280,0	121,6	-
Sicily	934,3	412,0	391,5	130,8	-
Sardinia	700,0	305,2	259,0	135,8	-
Aquaculture	300,0	117,2	106,5	75,6	-
TOTAL	8505,9	3535,7	3271,5	1423,7	255,0



Table 2.3.: Community assistance approved - Greek IMPs 1986/88

(in million ECU)

IMP	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	BUDGETARY ASSISTANCE						NATIONAL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	PRIVATE PARTICIPATION	EIB <sup>1</sup>
		TOTAL	ARTICLE 551	EAGGF	ERDF	ESF	FISHERIES			
		a	b	c	d	e	f			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Crete <sup>2</sup>	199,4	93,0	35,5	19,9	37,4	0,2	-	28,4	78,0	60,0
Western Greece - Peloponnese	229,1	126,8	38,7	20,1	63,0	4,3	0,7	64,2	38,1	50,0
Northern Greece	288,8	165,9	54,1	33,4	71,4	7,0	-	88,5	34,4	55,0
Central and Eastern Greece	133,3	75,3	23,1	12,9	36,6	2,7	-	39,2	18,8	30,0
Attica	144,4	81,2	72,3	1,2	0,5	7,2	-	47,5	15,7	30,0
Aegean Islands	132,5	83,7	24,6	4,4	53,9	0,8	-	46,1	2,7	24,0
Information technology	53,7	35,6	24,5	-	8,8	2,3	-	18,1	-	5,0
TOTAL	1181,2	661,5	272,8	91,9	271,6	24,5	0,7	332,0	167,7	254,0

<sup>1</sup>Not included in the financial plan.

<sup>2</sup>1986/87.

Table 2.4.: Community assistance approved - Italian IMPs - Molise

(in million ECU)

PERIOD	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	BUDGETARY ASSISTANCE						NATIONAL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	PRIVATE PARTICIPATION	EIB <sup>1</sup>
		TOTAL	ARTICLE 551	EAGGF	ERDF	ESF	FISHERIES			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1987-1992	93,4	43,1	8,4	12,8	17,0	4,9	-	40,1	10,2	30,0
1987-1989	54,1	25,9	4,7	8,0	9,4	3,8	-	24,4	3,8	(2)

<sup>1</sup>Not included in the financial plan.

<sup>2</sup>Not available.

Table 2.1.: Community assistance approved - French IMPs 1986/88

IMP	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	BUDGETARY ASSISTANCE						NATIONAL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	PRIVATE PARTICIPATION	EIB <sup>1</sup>
		TOTAL ARTICLE 551	EAGGF	ERDF	ESF	FISHERIES				
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			
Aquitaine	214,3	69,2	23,5	7,7	25,7	10,9	1,4	89,5	55,6	30,0
Midi-Pyrénées	247,2	66,2	20,3	13,7	20,9	11,3	-	83,3	97,7	40,0
Languedoc-Roussillon	256,9	89,7	28,4	13,8	32,3	14,5	0,7	91,3	75,9	30,0
PACA <sup>2</sup>	303,9	70,1	38,2	18,7	-	12,2	1,0	169,8	64,0	55,0
Corsica	109,2	40,0	9,1	9,7	19,0	1,7	0,5	46,0	23,2	10,0
Drôme	51,1	13,4	8,7	2,6	-	2,1	-	23,4	14,3	7,5
Ardèche	50,1	12,0	5,0	1,7	3,3	2,0	-	17,0	21,1	7,5
TOTAL	1232,7	360,6	133,2	67,9	101,2	54,7	3,6	520,3	351,8	180,0

<sup>1</sup>Not included in the financial plan.

<sup>2</sup>Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur.

Table 2.2.: Approved Community assistance - Greek IMPs 1986/92

(in million ECU)

IMP	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	BUDGETARY ASSISTANCE						NATIONAL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	PRIVATE PARTICIPATION	EIB <sup>1</sup>
		TOTAL	ARTICLE 551	EAGGF	ERDF	ESF	FISHERIES			
		a	b	c	d	e	f			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
crete	468,9	240,5	102,5	50,4	66,7	0,9	-	228,4	-	140,0
estern Greece - Peloponnes	631,3	361,3	105,8	82,1	153,0	19,0	1,4	179,3	90,7	125,0
orthern Greece	695,8	406,8	154,5	72,1	150,3	29,9	-	204,9	84,1	120,0
entral and Eastern Greece	550,1	315,6	86,5	58,4	159,8	10,3	0,6	174,0	60,5	117,4
tica	407,9	223,1	203,5	2,2	0,6	16,8	-	127,5	57,3	74,0
egean Islands	325,2	193,5	59,5	15,4	114,4	4,1	0,1	103,3	28,4	67,0
formation technology	134,2	88,8	52,8	-	26,6	9,4	-	45,4	-	12,0
TOTAL	3213,4	1929,6	765,1	280,6	691,4	90,4	2,1	1062,8	321,0	655,4

not included in the financial plan; provisional estimate not yet the subject of an EIB letter of intent.

Table 3.1. Commitments and payments made - Situation as at 31 December 1987 - French IMPs

(million ECU)

IMP	Commitments						Payments					
	Art. 551	EAGGF	ERDF	ESF	Fisheries	Total	Art. 551	EAGGF	ERDF	ESF	Fisheries	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
itaine	13,96	0,53	12,12	5,40	-	32,01	7,80	-	4,85	2,83	-	15,48
i-Pyrénées	12,05	5,44	12,63	2,30	-	32,42	5,50	-	5,05	4,08	-	14,63
guedoc- ssillon	14,72	6,74	15,71	6,39	-	43,56	9,20	-	6,28	3,80	-	19,28
vence-Alpes e d'Azur	19,65	6,05	-	6,10	-	31,80	9,59	-	-	1,53	-	11,12
ica	4,33	2,44	10,67	0,23	-	17,67	2,47	-	4,27	0,16	-	6,90
me	5,40	1,69	-	1,32	-	8,41	3,45	-	-	0,79	-	4,24
èche	2,65	1,12	1,80	1,38	-	6,95	1,53	-	0,54	0,85	-	2,92
AL	72,76	24,01	52,95	23,12	-	172,82	39,54	-	20,99	14,04	-	74,57

Table 3.2. Commitments and payments made - Situation as at 31 December 1987 - Greek IMPs

(million ECU)

IMP	Commitments						Payments					
	Art. 551	EAGGF	ERDF	ESF	Fisheries	Total	Art. 551	EAGGF	ERDF	ESF	Fisheries	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Crete <sup>1</sup>	34,72	14,30	37,43	0,25	-	86,70	24,50	8,21	22,03	0,12	-	54,86
Western Greece and the Peloponnese	16,39	0,85	25,91	2,19	-	45,34	8,17	-	20,73	1,09	-	29,99
Northern Greece	22,94	0,43	28,71	1,70	-	53,78	11,45	-	22,97	0,85	-	35,27
Eastern and Central Greece	8,39	0,14	9,35	1,29	-	19,17	4,19	-	3,74	0,65	-	8,50
Attica	30,90	-	-	3,73	-	34,63	15,45	-	-	1,87	-	17,32
Aegean Islands	11,19	-	9,52	0,53	-	21,24	5,59	-	7,62	0,26	-	13,47
Information technologies	5,29	-	1,44	0,92	-	7,65	2,65	-	0,58	0,46	-	3,69
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>129,82</b>	<b>15,72</b>	<b>112,36</b>	<b>10,61</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>268,51</b>	<b>72,00</b>	<b>8,21</b>	<b>77,67</b>	<b>5,30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>163,18</b>

<sup>1</sup>Including commitments and payments made in 1986.

Table 3. Commitments and payments made - Situation as at 31 December 1987 - Italian IMPs (Molise)

(million ECU)

Commitments						Estimated corresponding payments*					
Art. 551	EAGGF	ERDF	ESF	Fisheries	Total	Art. 551	EAGGF	ERDF	ESF	Fisheries	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0,4	0,2	1,7	-	-	2,3	0,2	-	0,7	-	-	0,9

\* Payments to be made in 1987.

Table 4: Estimated use of appropriations under Budget article 551  
(first period)

IMP	Total Art.551 (1)	Added to aid from the funds		Sole aid	
		million ECU (2)	% (3)	million ECU (4)	% (5)
Aquitaine	23,5	2,8	12	20,7	88
Midi-Pyrénées	20,3	1,8	17	18,5	91
Languedoc- Roussillon	28,4	0,6	2	27,8	98
PACA	38,2	0,9	2	37,3	98
Corsica	9,1	1,2	13	7,9	87
Drôme	8,7	-	-	8,7	101
Ardèche	5,0	0,9	18	4,1	82
TOTAL FOR FRANCE	133,2	8,2	6	125,0	94
Crète *	35,5	23,8	66	11,7	34
Western Greece and the Peloponnese	38,7	29,6	76	9,1	24
Northern Greece	54,1	27,1	50	27,0	50
Eastern and Central Greece	23,4	13,6	58	9,8	42
Attica	72,3	5,1	7	67,2	93
Aegean Islands	24,6	16,0	65	8,6	35
Information Technologies	24,5	8,3	34	16,2	66
TOTAL FOR GREECE	273,1	123,5	45	149,6	55
Molise	4,7	1,5	32	3,2	68

(1) 1986 and 1987 only.



Table 5.1. Budget articles concerning the IMPs -  
 Situation as at 31 December 1986

(million ECU)				
Budget articles	Availability	Implementation	Cancellation	Carried over to 1987
Commitment appropriations				
550	33,30	23,54	-	9,76
551	330,00	15,47	104,53	210,00
552	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>363,30</b>	<b>39,01</b>	<b>104,53</b>	<b>219,76</b>
Payment appropriations				
550	23,26	9,66	7,48	6,12
551	118,00	7,60	-	110,40
552	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,26</b>	<b>17,26</b>	<b>7,48</b>	<b>116,52</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including 120 million ECU of the allocation for 1985 carried over to 1986 in its entirety.

Budget 5.2. Budget articles concerning the IMPs -  
 Situation as at 31 December 1987

(million ECU)				
Budget articles	Availability	Implementation	Cancellation	Carried over to 1988
<b>Commitment appropriations</b>				
550	10,44	6,84	3,60	-
551	350,76	187,54	22,46	140,76
552	2,00	-	-	2,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>363,20</b>	<b>194,38</b>	<b>25,06</b>	<b>142,76</b>
<b>Payment appropriations</b>				
550	13,22	12,17	0,25	0,80
551	178,13	103,92	6,47	67,74
552	2,00	-	-	2,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>193,35</b>	<b>116,09</b>	<b>6,72</b>	<b>70,54</b>

<sup>1</sup>Including 210 million ECU carried over from 1986.

ANNEX 4

Structure of the approved

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FRENCH IMPs

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Aquitaine IMP - 1986/88

SUB-PROGRAMMES	MILLION ECU	%
1. Agriculture	124.09	57.09
2. Fisheries	11.24	5.24
3. SMEs and technological development	27.69	12.91
4. Tourism	42.69	19.93
5. Mountain areas	8.05	3.76
6. Implementation	0.58	0.27
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	214.34	100.00

Midi-Pyrénées IMP - 1986/88

SUB-PROGRAMMES	MILLION ECU	%
1. Agricultural adjustment, diversification and support	127.02	51.38
2. Industry and crafts: new technologies	76.28	30.85
3. Giving tourism a new direction	21.30	8.62
4. Improving the region's communications	22.06	8.92
5. Implementation	0.56	0.23
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	247.22	100.00

Languedoc-Roussillon IMP - 1986/88

SUB-PROGRAMMES	MILLION ECU	%
1. Agriculture	123.97	48.26
2. Industry, crafts and advanced tertiary	73.24	28.51
3. Inner areas	34.71	13.51
4. Tourism	24.54	9.55
5. Implementation	0.44	0.17
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	256.90	100.00

Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur IMP - 1986/88

SUB-PROGRAMMES	MILLION ECU	%
1. Agricultural adjustment and diversification	71.25	23.45
2. Fisheries and aquaculture	8.15	2.68
3. Forestry	32.27	10.62
4. Industry and new technologies	54.68	17.99
5. Inner areas	136.96	45.07
6. Implementation	0.58	0.19
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	303.89	100.00

Corsica IMP - 1986/88

SUB-PROGRAMMES	MILLION ECU	%
1. Agriculture	57.19	52.40
2. Fisheries	5.52	5.05
3. SMEs and craft industries	15.56	14.25
4. Tourism, the environment and access routes	30.34	27.80
5. Implementation	0.54	0.50
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	109.15	100.00

Drôme IMP - 1986/88

SUB-PROGRAMMES	MILLION ECU	%
1. Tourism	18.60	36.38
2. Industry and crafts	7.64	14.94
3. Agriculture	24.74	48.39
4. Implementation	0.15	0.29
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	51.13	100.00

Ardèche IMP - 1986/88

SUB-PROGRAMMES	MILLION ECU	%
1. Agriculture	19.08	38.07
2. Industry	11.18	22.31
3. Tourism	19.71	39.32
4. Implementation	0.15	0.30
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	50.12	100.00

GREEK IMPs

Crete IMP

SUB-PROGRAMMES	1986-87 million ECU	1988-92 million ECU	TOTAL	
			million ECU	%
1. Primary sector	42,2	75,5	117,7	25,10
2. Tourism	30,3	17,7	48,0	10,24
3. Industry, etc.	64,5	90,7	155,2	33,10
4. Inner areas	11,1	24,7	35,8	7,63
5. Infrastructures				
- communications	18,0	18,4	36,4	7,76
- health & welfare	6,9	4,5	11,4	2,43
- education and training	7,5	13,1	20,6	4,39
- other	17,7	21,9	39,6	8,45
6. Implementation	1,2	3,0	4,2	0,90
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	199,4	269,5	468,9	100,00

Western Greece and the Peloponnese IMP

SUB-PROGRAMMES	1986-88 million ECU	1989-92 million ECU	TOTAL	
			million ECU	%
1. Agricultural sector	28,40	93,85	122,25	19,36
2. Inner areas and islands	27,93	54,14	82,07	13,00
3. Fisheries and aquaculture	11,63	18,93	30,56	4,84
4. Tourism	22,46	42,42	64,88	10,28
5. Industry and energy	83,05	133,17	216,22	34,25
6. Infrastructure	53,50	56,82	110,32	17,47
7. Implementation	2,14	2,86	5,0	0,80
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	229,12	402,20	631,32	100,0

TABLE 2

Page 2

Northern Greece IMP

SUB-PROGRAMMES	1986-88 million ECU	1989-92 million ECU	TOTAL	
			million ECU	%
1. Adjustment of plains agriculture	31,93	60,84	92,77	13,33
2. Integrated development of inner areas	61,12	85,13	146,25	21,02
3. Livestock farming, fisheries and aquaculture	14,52	29,58	44,10	6,34
4. Industry and energy	108,51	149,13	257,64	37,03
5. Development of tourist potential	17,45	41,22	58,67	8,43
6. Improvement of infrastructures	53,11	38,29	91,40	13,13
7. Implementation	2,14	2,86	5,00	0,72
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	288,78	407,05	695,83	100,00

Central and Eastern Greece IMP

SUB-PROGRAMMES	1986-88 million ECU	1989-92 million ECU	TOTAL	
			million ECU	%
1. Plains agriculture	17,96	71,33	89,29	16,23
2. Inner areas and islands	21,93	60,90	82,83	15,06
3. Industry and crafts	46,78	94,98	141,76	25,77
4. Infrastructures	44,20	187,58	231,78	42,13
5. Implementation	2,45	2,00	4,45	0,81
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	133,32	416,79	550,11	100,00



TABLE 2

page 3

Attica IMP

SUB-PROGRAMMES	1986-88 million ECU	1989-92 million ECU	TOTAL	
			million ECU	%
1. Industry	38,22	112,26	150,48	36,90
2. Tertiary sector	26,43	28,54	54,97	13,48
3. Infrastructure	70,02	105,74	175,76	43,09
4. Less developed areas	8,37	15,14	23,51	5,76
5. Implementation	1,35	1,80	3,15	0,77
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	144,39	263,49	407,88	100,0

Aegean Islands IMP

SUB-PROGRAMMES	1986-88 million ECU	1989-92 million ECU	TOTAL	
			million ECU	%
1. Opening up the islands	62,96	70,61	133,57	41,08
2. Containment of tourist densities	26,77	13,56	40,33	12,40
3. Promoting low tourist densities	23,92	59,48	83,40	25,65
4. Primary sector	17,47	47,19	64,66	19,87
5. Implementation	1,35	1,85	3,20	0,98
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	132,47	192,69	325,16	100,0

Information technologies IMP

SIIB-PROGRAMMES	1986-88	1989-92	TOTAL	
	million ECU	million ECU	million ECU	%
1. Infrastructure and basic structure	6,93	6,78	13,71	10,22
2. Research	11,05	8,46	19,51	14,54
3. Development of industrial capacity	4,70	5,80	10,50	7,83
4. Application in the main economic sectors	14,78	24,19	38,97	29,05
5. Application in public administration	114,83	33,13	47,96	35,75
6. Implementation	1,45	2,05	3,50	2,61
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	53,74	80,41	134,15	100,00

TABLE 3

ITALIAN IMPs

Molise IMP

SIB-PROGRAMMES	1987-89	1990-92	TOTAL	
	million ECU	million ECU	million ECU	%
1. Industry, crafts and advanced tertiary	18,00	14,73	32,73	35,04
2. Inner areas	34,71	23,96	58,67	62,82
3. Implementation	1,40	0,60	2,00	2,14
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	54,11	39,29	93,40	100,00

ANNEX 5

Preparatory pilot schemes

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ON PREPARATORY PILOT SCHEMES  
SITUATION AS AT 31/12/87  
(ECU)

## ITALY

REGION	FINANCIAL PLAN ACCORDING TO FRAMEWORK DECISION				BUDGET ARTICLE 550 ONLY		
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	NATIONAL PARTICIPATION	EEC PARTICIPATION		COMMITMENTS	PAYMENTS	BALANCES <sup>1</sup>
			FUNDS	550			
OGLIASTRA SARD.	10,725,000	4,400,320	3,707,320	2,617,360	2,275,459	1,652,498	622,971
FISH. & AQUACULT.	3,430,000	1,138,000	1,320,000	972,000	841,674	686,299	155,375
VITERBO LAZIO	4,928,000	2,577,710	409,000	1,941,290	1,887,117	1,696,317	190,800
ABRUZZO	7,386,900	3,578,980	2,642,230	1,165,690	1,011,023	944,758	66,265
BASILICATA	8,345,460	3,644,800	3,358,980	1,341,680	293,000	234,400	58,600
CALABRIA	8,044,980	3,554,750	3,523,520	966,710	367,700	72,400	295,300
SICILIA	11,262,500	5,098,510	4,386,010	1,777,980	1,727,290	690,916	1,036,374
TOSCANA	6,371,280	3,315,990	1,060,330	1,994,960	1,994,868	797,947	1,196,921
TRASINENO UMBRIA	2,934,000	1,448,600	146,000	1,339,400	1,339,400	1,112,720	226,680
TOTALS	63,428,120	28,757,660	20,553,390	14,117,070	11,737,531	7,888,245	3,849,286

## FRANCE

REGION	FINANCIAL PLAN ACCORDING TO FRAMEWORK DECISION				BUDGET ARTICLE 550 ONLY		
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	NATIONAL PARTICIPATION	EEC PARTICIPATION		COMMITMENTS	PAYMENTS	BALANCES <sup>1</sup>
			FUNDS	550			
HERAULT	6,734,800	4,045,950	412,300	2,276,550	2,233,731	1,698,619	535,112
FISH. & AQUACULT.	3,655,860	2,406,760	550,400	698,700	696,560	570,396	126,164
LESCAR PYR. ATL.	1,506,000	747,000	300,000	459,000	324,977	316,977	8,000
GARD	510,000	418,200		91,800	91,800	36,720	55,080
VALENTOLE	321,700	224,200		97,500	97,500	39,000	58,500
TARN ET GARONNE	664,000	444,600		219,400	219,400	87,760	131,640
MOYEN LOT	480,000	240,000		240,000	240,000	96,000	144,000
TOTALS	15,192,360	9,424,710	1,452,700	4,314,950	4,135,968	2,938,272	1,197,696

## GREECE

REGION	FINANCIAL PLAN ACCORDING TO FRAMEWORK DECISION				BUDGET ARTICLE 550 ONLY		
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	NATIONAL PARTICIPATION	EEC PARTICIPATION		COMMITMENTS	PAYMENTS	BALANCES <sup>1</sup>
			FUNDS	550			
LESBOS	6,432,500	2,323,220	1,749,300	2,359,900	1,258,317	1,160,317	99,000
FISH. & AQUACULT.	2,495,000	671,000	860,000	927,000	907,937	651,716	0 <sup>2</sup>
IOANNINA	5,818,500	2,554,600	2,024,680	1,239,220	1,009,723	658,521	0 <sup>2</sup>
EYRITANIA	13,358,300	7,837,490	3,433,090	2,087,720	1,648,307	1,370,950	0 <sup>2</sup>
PRESPE	6,083,500	1,804,270	1,944,180	2,335,050	1,904,207	1,532,844	0 <sup>2</sup>
LEFKKOS	5,239,830	1,681,090	1,878,000	1,680,740	1,243,286	1,034,321	0 <sup>2</sup>
GRAVENA	7,298,200	3,021,185	2,516,225	1,760,790	1,034,321	628,262	406,059
TOTALS	46,728,830	19,912,855	14,425,555	12,390,420	9,006,078	7,036,931	504,059

<sup>1</sup> These are balances on which payment is to be made after checking the accounts of expenditure to be provided by the payees.

<sup>2</sup> These operations have been completed. Payments have been made on the basis of accounts provided by the payers (the difference between commitments and payments has been released).

ANNEX 6

OPINION OF THE IMPs ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Final

Opinion of the IMPs Advisory Committee on the 1986-87 progress report for the IMPs

1. The Committee hereby delivers a favourable opinion.

2. The Committee would make the following two comments:

a) It is important to stress the innovative character of the monitoring and assessment arrangements for the IMPs, and the latter's importance, in methodological terms, for the future involvement of the structural funds in programmes similar to the IMPs.

b) Given that there is a definite risk of Community loans playing a less substantial role in the IMPs than forecast in the rules, greater efforts need to be made to increase their contribution in the future. Arrangements should be sought which both comply with the development aims of the IMPs and permit increased Community loan involvement. Future progress reports should contain a more detailed analysis of the results obtained and difficulties encountered in this field.

3. Some delegations pointed out that:

a) a satisfactory organization of the partnership arrangements should lead to greater flexibility in implementation without undermining the responsibilities of the Advisory Committee as laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 2088/86;

b) in view of the fact that information would be available on the implementation of all the IMPs in time for the next progress report, the latter should include information - as far as possible of a quantified nature - permitting an assessment of the positive and negative aspects of the operations carried out in relation to the aims of the IMPs;

c) in future, programmes such as the IMPs should form the object of simplified procedures and be processed according to a timetable laid down in advance.

4. In addition:

a) as regards additionality, the Greek delegation took the view that the



"Mediterranean package" should not be regarded as a case of additionality and that participation in the IMPs had not affected access to the ERDF "margin" or the structural funds in general;

b) the Italian delegation stressed that an approach based on partnership entailed commitment and the exercise of responsibility by authorities at all administrative levels if the programme was to succeed. Italy regarded this as a positive factor, even though it could have a negative impact in terms of the time required to complete various steps. Allowance should be made for these difficulties in assessing results, with a view to facilitating a broader application of the IMPs' "participatory" planning method.

# COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

SEC(88) 335 final/2

Brussels, 27 October 1988

CORRIGENDUM

(concerns all the languages)

INTEGRATED MEDITERRANEAN PROGRAMMES  
PROGRESS REPORT 1986/1987 AND  
OPINION OF THE IMPs ADVISORY COMMITTEE

---

( presented by the Commion )

IMPs PROGRESS REPORT FOR 1986-87

CORRIGENDUM

page 13

- par. 8, line 5: initial results of implementation in accordance with the provisions of the relevant programme contracts.
- par. 10, line 1: part - approximately a third - of the overall budgetary resources ...

page 14

- line 3: ... productive investments.

page 32

- par. 54, line 4: ... the sum not yet allocated ...

page 43

- par. 19, line 6: ... not sufficiently used.

Annex 1

- title: Statement of all Community financial interventions of a structural nature in the IMP regions (...)
- the figures for EIB and NCI loans should be replaced by those given in the table overleaf.

Annex 4

- The subsequent tables should be added.

EID AND NCI FINANCING IN THE IMP AREAS  
(million ECU)

Annex 1/Corrigendum p.4

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
<b>FRANCE</b>							
<b>Aquitaine</b>							
EIB - Individual loans	6.52	0.00	6.45	3.60	0.00	29.36	1.74
EIB - Global loan funds	0.00	10.17	17.34	36.59	34.13	26.40	4.42
	6.52	10.17	23.79	40.19	34.13	55.76	6.16
NCI - Individual loans	6.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	4.19	8.14	9.35	1.20	2.45
	6.04	0.00	4.19	8.14	9.35	1.20	2.45
<b>Midi-Pyrénées</b>							
EIB - Individual loans	0.00	5.63	11.15	0.00	18.64	13.14	21.69
EIB - Global loan funds	11.30	20.85	17.16	37.41	31.03	5.26	0.21
	11.30	26.48	28.31	37.41	49.67	18.40	21.90
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	1.76	7.33	5.73	2.30	1.21
	0.00	0.00	1.76	7.33	5.73	2.30	1.21
<b>Languedoc-Roussillon</b>							
EIB - Individual loans	0.00	2.63	0.00	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
EIB - Global loan funds	3.95	1.06	7.28	27.05	30.01	6.93	7.61
	3.95	3.69	7.28	28.85	30.01	6.93	7.61
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.20	2.59	3.02	1.67	3.55
	0.00	0.00	0.20	2.59	3.02	1.67	3.55
<b>Provence-Alpes-C. Azur</b>							
EIB - Individual loans	0.00	102.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.72	28.83
EIB - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	1.33	1.93	1.58	2.97	3.30
	0.00	102.98	1.33	1.93	1.58	49.69	32.13
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	0.00	29.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	9.70	18.19	22.68	2.93	4.08
	0.00	0.00	39.44	18.19	22.68	2.93	4.08
<b>Corsica</b>							
EIB - Individual loans	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
EIB - Global loan funds	0.71	0.42	3.05	5.05	6.56	4.42	0.00
	0.71	0.42	3.79	5.65	6.56	4.42	0.00
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Drôme</b>							
EIB - Individual loans	44.12	0.00	5.28	3.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
EIB - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.66	0.00
	44.12	0.00	5.28	3.76	0.00	0.66	0.00
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	2.85	3.93	4.73	0.45	0.80
	0.00	0.00	2.85	3.93	4.73	0.45	0.80
<b>Ardèche</b>							
EIB - Individual loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EIB - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	1.07	0.66	3.27	0.09	0.00
	0.00	0.00	1.07	0.66	3.27	0.09	0.00
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	1.84	2.81	2.72	0.59	0.07
	0.00	0.00	1.84	2.81	2.72	0.59	0.07

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
<b>GREECE</b>							
<u>Eastern Central Greece</u>							
EIB - Individual loans	4.95	68.00	22.07	10.59	21.25	122.99	63.19
EIB - Global loan funds	5.18	14.11	11.10	19.19	17.76	5.66	8.78
	10.13	82.11	33.17	29.78	39.01	128.65	71.97
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	53.14	2.83	2.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.29	3.78	2.33	0.95
	0.00	53.14	2.83	23.00	3.78	2.33	0.95
<u>Central and Western Macedonia</u>							
EIB - Individual loans	15.76	23.82	105.47	78.23	67.75	1.98	24.68
EIB - Global loan funds	8.03	8.15	8.36	14.88	4.92	7.34	2.16
	23.79	31.97	113.83	92.91	72.67	9.32	26.84
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	7.19	38.02	37.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.13	0.10	0.00
	0.00	7.19	38.02	37.89	2.13	0.10	0.00
<u>Peloponnese-Central Greece</u>							
EIB - Individual loans	6.94	73.22	50.59	49.71	27.25	13.64	19.11
EIB - Global loan funds	0.26	5.40	9.39	7.29	2.35	2.67	4.08
	7.20	78.62	59.98	57.00	29.60	16.31	23.19
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	43.93	4.34	4.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.68	0.00	0.00
	0.00	43.93	4.34	4.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
<u>Thessaly</u>							
EIB - Individual loans	11.18	19.05	26.36	16.87	15.26	8.99	0.00
EIB - Global loan funds	2.69	8.95	8.85	7.36	0.51	2.16	2.48
	13.87	28.00	35.21	24.23	15.77	11.15	2.48
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	5.84	2.45	2.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.05	3.50	0.13	0.00
	0.00	5.84	2.45	6.40	3.50	0.13	0.00
<u>Eastern Macedonia</u>							
EIB - Individual loans	20.33	14.83	8.17	18.78	37.96	4.23	0.00
EIB - Global loan funds	1.60	3.51	4.03	1.63	2.61	1.17	1.05
	21.93	18.34	12.20	20.41	40.57	5.40	1.05
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	3.59	1.51	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.03	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<u>Crete</u>							
EIB - Individual loans	2.94	11.37	21.67	7.68	5.24	15.49	2.30
EIB - Global loan funds	1.76	4.18	7.46	0.26	4.57	2.17	1.30
	4.70	15.55	29.13	7.94	9.81	17.66	3.60
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	4.49	1.89	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.22	0.00
	0.00	4.49	1.89	1.80	1.02	0.22	0.00
<u>Epirus</u>							
EIB - Individual loans	10.11	30.13	30.05	26.16	30.71	0.00	0.00
EIB - Global loan funds	3.09	0.76	0.83	2.03	0.00	2.93	2.03
	13.20	30.89	30.88	28.19	30.71	2.93	2.03
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	4.49	1.89	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.32	0.13	0.00
	0.00	4.49	1.89	1.80	2.32	0.13	0.00
<u>Thrace</u>							
EIB - Individual loans	10.14	9.74	4.72	4.97	1.08	0.00	0.00
EIB - Global loan funds	0.80	1.16	0.65	2.47	2.41	1.06	3.75
	10.94	10.90	5.37	7.44	3.49	1.06	3.75
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	2.25	0.94	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
	0.00	2.25	0.94	0.90	0.00	0.04	0.00
<u>Eastern Aegean Islands</u>							
EIB - Individual loans	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.54	7.48	0.44	0.00
EIB - Global loan funds	2.29	1.69	4.70	1.06	1.34	0.80	0.18
	2.29	1.69	5.20	2.60	8.82	1.24	0.18
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00

EIB AND NCI FINANCING IN THE IMP AREAS  
(million ECU)

Annex 1/Corrigendum

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
<u>Abruzzi</u>							
EIB - Individual loans	119.68	62.14	49.55	104.01	67.00	76.05	56.72
EIB - Global loan funds	17.58	26.71	21.19	37.14	36.41	31.51	28.14
	137.26	88.85	70.74	141.15	103.41	107.56	84.86
NCI - Individual loans	2.98	0.00	2.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2.98	0.00	2.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<u>Molise</u>							
EIB - Individual loans	37.91	10.73	21.63	130.61	23.58	16.35	10.72
EIB - Global loan funds	2.67	5.19	5.73	12.75	4.16	5.75	2.20
	40.58	15.92	27.36	143.36	27.74	22.10	12.92
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<u>Apulia</u>							
EIB - Individual loans	85.07	188.39	102.82	134.48	39.43	34.13	239.87
EIB - Global loan funds	21.06	25.62	20.97	32.53	57.55	52.11	35.75
	106.13	214.01	123.79	167.01	96.98	86.24	275.62
NCI - Individual loans	10.66	60.94	39.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	10.66	60.94	39.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<u>Basilicata</u>							
EIB - Individual loans	27.66	36.29	58.25	41.20	9.47	27.85	28.23
EIB - Global loan funds	0.68	4.54	1.98	8.28	5.72	22.15	6.28
	28.34	40.83	60.23	49.48	15.19	50.00	34.51
NCI - Individual loans	65.15	10.08	59.03	6.71	3.51	0.00	5.36
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	65.15	10.08	59.03	6.71	3.51	0.00	5.36
<u>Calabria</u>							
EIB - Individual loans	31.49	85.60	79.17	45.84	5.47	21.66	82.01
EIB - Global loan funds	6.52	8.36	5.08	30.21	15.13	16.33	9.23
	38.01	93.96	84.25	76.05	20.60	37.99	91.24
NCI - Individual loans	7.89	0.00	6.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	7.89	0.00	6.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<u>Sicily</u>							
EIB - Individual loans	148.16	153.82	116.92	112.69	140.45	127.50	116.33
EIB - Global loan funds	25.63	11.06	17.91	27.89	33.60	46.28	40.88
	173.79	164.88	134.83	140.58	174.05	173.78	157.28
NCI - Individual loans	1.55	37.77	24.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1.55	37.77	24.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<u>Sardinia</u>							
EIB - Individual loans	31.08	46.45	44.38	68.84	82.97	69.81	78.70
EIB - Global loan funds	0.00	20.69	28.34	19.73	25.47	43.29	42.98
	31.08	67.14	72.72	88.57	108.44	113.10	121.68
NCI - Individual loans	40.99	0.00	10.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	40.99	0.00	10.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

EIB AND NCI FINANCING IN THE IMP AREAS  
(million ECU)

Annex 1/Corrigendum

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
<b>ITALY</b>							
<b>Liguria</b>							
EIB - Individual loans	0.00	2.38	0.00	32.83	22.60	4.06	36.82
EIB - Global loan funds	4.87	2.71	8.68	3.74	4.89	4.71	12.59
	4.87	5.09	8.68	36.37	27.49	8.77	49.41
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	2.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	20.75	7.78	1.68	4.45	1.69
	0.00	2.12	20.75	7.78	1.68	4.45	1.69
<b>Veneto</b>							
EIB - Individual loans	0.00	7.53	7.39	25.24	66.18	33.75	102.45
EIB - Global loan funds	0.48	3.75	25.52	29.98	26.68	17.73	22.70
	0.48	11.28	32.91	55.22	92.86	51.48	125.15
NCI - Individual loans	2.07	6.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.67
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	53.10	58.28	57.65	46.62	49.03
	2.07	6.80	53.10	58.28	57.65	46.62	51.70
<b>Friuli-Venezia Giulia</b>							
EIB - Individual loans	0.00	36.95	33.94	129.90	83.01	23.23	13.68
EIB - Global loan funds	1.12	9.18	16.63	8.77	9.30	11.97	16.52
	1.12	46.13	50.57	138.67	92.31	35.20	30.20
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	0.00	30.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.52	0.00
	0.00	0.00	30.17	0.00	0.00	1.52	0.00
<b>Emilia-Romagna</b>							
EIB - Individual loans	46.47	72.83	22.79	108.18	71.55	60.93	118.15
EIB - Global loan funds	0.90	5.81	15.45	24.39	24.70	18.19	25.17
	47.37	78.64	38.24	132.57	96.25	79.12	143.32
NCI - Individual loans	14.25	0.11	16.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	81.88	100.93	103.25	33.83	31.15
	14.25	0.11	98.85	100.93	103.25	33.83	31.15
<b>Tuscany</b>							
EIB - Individual loans	13.37	23.97	77.60	28.82	102.52	143.08	46.62
EIB - Global loan funds	3.65	9.18	31.15	37.98	26.45	52.85	32.23
	17.02	33.15	108.75	66.80	128.97	195.93	78.85
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	36.11	43.60	63.81	21.29	18.96
	0.00	0.00	36.11	43.60	63.81	21.29	18.96
<b>Umbria</b>							
EIB - Individual loans	7.39	0.00	0.00	2.17	5.15	0.00	22.50
EIB - Global loan funds	5.45	24.09	26.92	17.05	32.28	9.21	13.63
	12.84	24.09	26.92	19.22	37.43	9.21	36.13
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Marche</b>							
EIB - Individual loans	2.43	81.44	22.50	66.47	45.59	30.25	81.37
EIB - Global loan funds	7.67	19.37	33.96	31.02	47.52	49.10	33.31
	10.10	100.81	56.46	97.55	93.11	79.35	114.68
NCI - Individual loans	0.00	0.00	14.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	15.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Lazio</b>							
EIB - Individual loans	275.18	98.93	211.26	212.25	392.54	165.45	164.86
EIB - Global loan funds	20.64	51.78	32.01	56.91	51.48	25.41	31.02
	295.82	150.71	243.27	269.16	444.02	190.86	195.88
NCI - Individual loans	3.70	0.00	4.00	61.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	3.33	5.55	4.61	17.17	0.16
	3.70	0.00	7.33	66.86	4.61	17.17	0.16
<b>Campania</b>							
EIB - Individual loans	164.75	147.73	379.97	372.76	231.54	249.06	175.30
EIB - Global loan funds	40.36	43.58	55.09	85.64	111.12	83.44	99.26
	205.11	191.31	435.06	458.40	342.66	332.50	274.56
NCI - Individual loans	250.69	101.83	162.30	7.87	23.92	24.22	16.08
NCI - Global loan funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	250.69	101.83	162.30	7.87	23.92	24.22	16.08

FRENCH IMPs - Irrigation measures

LANGUEDOC ROUSSILLON

	Situation 85	Situation 92	Difference 85-92
Vines	12 260	8 010	-4 250
Orchards	2 510	3 270	760
Special crops	570	2 030	1 460
Major crops	6 110	7 920	1 810
Market gardening	1 250	2 210	960
Sundry	1 100	360	-740
Total	23 800	23 800	0

PACA

Vines	93 200	88 200	-5 000
Orchards	53 600	30 600	-23 000
Vegetables	19 300	17 300	-2 000
Maize - sorghum	12 100	12 100	0
Oil and high protein plants	11 000	15 000	+4 000
Rice	9 600	16 100	+6 500
Table olives	5 500	5 500	0
Ornamental horticulture	520	530	+10
Total	204 820	185 330	19 490



MIDI-PYRENEES

SENSITIVE/ DIVERSIFICATION AREAS/ PRODUCTS	AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION (ha)		
	Situation 85	Est. situation 92	Difference 85-92
Vines	32 747	27 000	-5 747
Orchards	15 349	15 105	-244
Vegetables	6 712	7 012	+300
Maize - sorghum	141 967	145 844	+3 877
Oil and high protein plants	100 149	128 627	+28 478
Tobacco	1 100	1 100	
Total	298 024	324 688	+26 664

DROME IMP

Vines	18 500	18 500	
Orchards	18 200	17 900	-300
Vegetables	3 900	3 700	-200
Maize - sorghum	26 500	22 500	-4 000
Oil and high protein plants	15 500	18 900	+3 400
Seed and aromatic plants	4 525	5 360	+835
Dark tobacco	266	100	-166
Light tobacco	175	340	+166
Total	69 066	68 800	-266

ARDECHE IMP

SENSITIVE/ DIVERSIFICATION AREAS/ PRODUCTS	AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION (ha)		
	Situation 85	Est. situation 92	Difference 85-92
Vines	271	215	-56
Orchards	124	124	+0
Vegetables	20	30	+10
Maize - sorghum	241	460	+219
Oil and high protein plants	18	100	+82
Dark tobacco	10	6	-4
Light tobacco	2	6	+4
Total	686	941	+255

AQUITAINE IMP

Crops	Existing networks (irrig. areas)	Creation	Modernization	Extension	Total
Cereals, seed	51 000	4 200	4 000	2 360	10 560
Vegetables	9 635	400	530	100	1 030
Orchards	7 680	400	480	80	960
Tobacco	1 810	200	300	150	650
Fodder	8 080	230	480	400	1 110
Other(1)	5 805	100	210	500	810
Total ha	84 010	5 530	6 000	3 590	15 120

CORSICA

Citrus fruit, other orchards	3 570	360	90	85	535
Market gardens	1 960	120	15	30	165
Fodder, cereals, maize	6 190	565	-	100	665
Other	1 080	90	20	25	135
Total ha	12 800	1 135	125	240	1 500

(1) Oil plants, high protein plants, sweetcorn, row crops.

Annex 4  
Table 4

GREEK IMPs - Irrigation measures

Northern Greece	Current area (ha)		Forecast for end of IMP	Increase
	total	already irrig.		
Cereals	11 459	1 026	1 642	+616
Fodder crops	4 573	3 547	11 820	+8 273
Tobacco	1 806	1 140	1 537	+397
Arboriculture	2 031	449	2 604	+2 155
Other	1 958	1 221	4 114	+2 893
Total	21 827	7 383	21 717	+14 334
<u>Western Greece and the Peloponnese</u>				
Cereals	6 169	0	1 376	+1 376
Fodder crops	5 310	2 800	9 923	+7 123
Olives	3 780	2 070	2 064	-6
Vines	470	230	240	+10
Other	7 918	5 503	9 014	+3 511
Total	23 647	10 603	22 617	+12 014
<u>Central and Eastern Greece</u>				
Cereals	8 121	0	1 751	+1 751
Fodder crops	5 487	4 127	10 401	+6 274
Veg./tomatoes	1 794	1 791	1 556	-235
Cotton	3 020	2 910	4 513	+1 603
Olives	6 054	5 310	6 422	+1 112
Other	2 633	1 925	2 310	+385
Total	27 109	16 063	26 953	+10 890

Aegean Islands	Current area (ha)		Forecast for end of IMP	Increase
	total	already irrig.		
Cereals	341	-	78	+78
Fodder crops	86	16	156	+140
Vegetables	123	103	414	+310
Vines	113	50	109	+59
Olives	699	350	611	+261
Citrus fruit	669	194	599	+405
Other	59	12	122	+110
Total	2 090	725	2 090	+1 364

Crete

Olives	5 703	2 810	4 420
Vines	1 213	700	695
Fodder crops	168	150	970
Veg./fruit	2 269	2 180	6 565
Annuaie	1 644	160	680
Total	10 997	6 000	13 330