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EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

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EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

Ninth Annual Report (1983)

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A KEY TO SOME ERDF TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Anyone not dealing with the ERDF on a regular basis may be baffled by some of the terms and concepts used, such as support measures, specific measures, geographical concentration, integrated operation, structural Funds, ranges, complementarity and regional development programmes.

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

- The ERDF, one of the Community's structural Funds¹ was set up in 1975 to correct the principal regional imbalances within the Community. ERDF aid is accordingly granted in areas and regions suffering from imbalances resulting in particular from the predominance of agriculture, industrial change and structural under-employment. Such regions, which are determined in agreement with the Member States, are generally the areas covered by national regional aid schemes, these areas being approved by the Commission in accordance with Articles 92 and 94 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community. The ERDF provides assistance by making grants which support and supplement national regional development efforts.
- What does the ERDF finance? Infrastructure investment projects (roads, dams, power stations, etc,...), and productive investment in industrial, craft industry and service activities to create or maintain jobs.
- The ERDF makes grants. In the report, the reader will frequently come across references to grant decisions, amounts granted or appropriations committed; these terms are all different aspects of the same thing. Commitment appropriations and payment appropriations are differentiated, which means that the ERDF can make an expenditure commitment one year and make the payments in several instalments the following years, as the project is carried out.
- The ERDF is divided into two sections :
 - a. The first section accounts for 95% of the Fund's resources. It used to be known as the "quota" section, because resources were distributed among Member States on the basis of national quotas, listed in Article 2(3) of the Regulation. However, that Article has not been in force since 1982, and the term "support measures" is used throughout this report instead of "quota" measures.
 - b. The other section is for specific Community regional development measures and can draw on up to 5% of the Fund's resources. This section used to be known as the "non-quota section", because resources were not distributed on the basis of any predetermined allocation system. The term "specific Community measures" is used throughout this report instead of "non-quota measures". For the specific Community measures, each Member State presents a special

¹ There are two other Community structural Funds: the European Social Fund and the EAGGF Guidance Section.

implementing programme specifying the nature of the operations to which the Fund may contribute.

- These definitions should assist the general reader in understanding some of the key concepts used in this ninth report on the Fund's activities.
- Article 21 (1) and (2) of the Council Regulation establishing a European Regional Development Fund provides as follows :
 - a. "Before 1 October each year the Commission shall present a report to the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on the implementation of this Regulation during the preceding year.
 - b. "This report shall also cover the financial management of the Fund and the conclusions drawn by the Commission from the checks made on the Fund's operations".

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

THE ERDF IN ITS CONTEXT

1. The ERDF is the only Community instrument set up for the sole purpose of helping to reduce regional imbalances in the Community. It provides grants to encourage job-creating economic activities and to improve infrastructures in the less-favoured regions.

The Fund was set up in 1975, just when the economic crisis was taking hold within the Community. Its resources are too small for it to remedy; on its own, the structural underdevelopment problems of the most disadvantaged regions and the more recent problems of industrial decline in regions which used to be prosperous. The ERDF's annual budget - 2000 million ECU in 1983 - is equivalent to only 0.08% of the Community's GDP. Even so, ERDF assistance can represent up to 20% and sometimes more of total public and private sector investment in some regions and can therefore be an important element in regional development.

2. The ERDF is not the only Community instrument to have a regional impact. Four fifths of the aid from the European Social Fund (ESF) is granted in regions eligible for ERDF assistance. The European Investment Bank (EIB) channelled more than 60% of its loans in 1983 to investment projects in areas of slow development or facing serious problems of industrial decline. The latter regions are also the main recipients of industrial conversion loans and social aid granted by the ECSC.

The list would not be complete without mention, firstly, of the assistance provided by the EAGGF and, secondly, of the loans granted under the New Community Instrument (NCI) and the EMS interest rate subsidies, which go to infrastructure investment projects. Mention should also be made of the exceptional Community measure to promote urban renewal in Northern Ireland, adopted by the Council in June 1983.

3. The effectiveness of all these financial instruments can be further enhanced if an effort is made to coordinate the timing and spatial distribution of their operations. This is the aim of the integrated development operations being tried out in Naples and Belfast. In 1983 the Commission also decided to co-finance sixteen preparatory studies for future integrated operations, which suggests that there will be an increase in the number of such schemes in the years ahead.

4. In March 1983 the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a Regulation on integrated Mediterranean programmes (IMPs). In the interim the Commission adopted on 21 December 1983 a series of decisions on pilot schemes and preparatory studies for the IMPs, at a total cost of 5.8 million ECU.

5. Assessment of the regional impact of Community policies, which showed that in the past the Mediterranean regions benefited less from Community policies than the northern regions, was one of the factors which prompted the Commission to draw up its proposals for the IMPs.

Several of the studies carried out for the Commission on the regional impact assessment of Community measures were completed in 1983.

6. As part of its regional economic analysis work, the Commission drew up the second periodic report on the economic and social situation and development of the regions of the Community. The report was sent to Parliament and the Council at the beginning of May 1984.

The report highlights the disparities between regions in terms of the levels and trends of output and productivity, employment and unemployment, and other factors. More particularly, it assesses developments since the first oil crisis in 1973. The report also examines the socio-economic situation in the regions of Spain and Portugal, the effects of enlargement on the Community's regions, and disparities within the enlarged Community.

7. Reducing such disparities requires the coordination of Member States' regional policies, notably through their regional development programmes. These serve as the reference framework for Fund assistance and as basic instruments for coordination. In 1983 the Commission examined six "second generation" programmes, those for Belgium (Wallonia), Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France and West Berlin. The Regional Policy Committee was consulted on the programmes, which are on the whole a considerable improvement over the "first generation" programmes for the period 1978-80.

8. The Regional Policy Committee held seven meetings in 1983 under its chairman Mr. Bernard ATTALI, and, in addition to delivering its opinion on the regional development programmes, worked on the preparation of the second periodic report on the economic and social situation and development of the regions of the Community. It also discussed regional policy and delivered opinions on 105 large-scale infrastructure projects costing more than 10 million ECU each, prior to their examination by the Fund Committee.

9. In 1983, discussion continued in the Council on the Commission's November 1982 proposals for the second series of specific Community measures.

The Commission amended its initial proposals in October 1983 to take account of the amendments suggested by Parliament, which, like the Economic and Social Committee, welcomed the proposals. The outstanding technical problems were resolved during discussions in the Council's subordinate bodies. The six Regulations setting the amount of aid allocated to the six measures proposed were formally adopted by the Council in January 1984.

ERDF ACTIVITIES CONTINUE PENDING THE REVISION OF THE FUND REGULATION

10. On 29 November 1983 the Council adopted the Decision enabling the ERDF to exceed the 70% limit for infrastructure investment projects (provided for in Article 4 (1b) of the Fund Regulation) during the three-year period 1981-83.

In its opinion on the Commission's proposal, delivered in November, Parliament had deplored the fact that the Council's delay in agreeing to the reform of the ERDF had forced the Commission to ask the Council to grant this derogation in the interim, in accordance with the Regulation of 18 March 1975.

11. This is an interim period because the Council ought to have received the Regulation before 1 January 1982, under Article 22. Though the Commission put forward a proposal for recasting the ERDF, described in points 31 to 41, no decision was taken on it in 1983. The Commission therefore no longer had any legal basis for the national quotas, since Article 2 (3), which laid down the quotas, was no longer in force. Acting

in its capacity as manager of the Fund, the Commission therefore committed the appropriations available according to the applications submitted by the Member States and in line with the scheme of allocation provisionally authorized by the Council for 1981.

ERDF assistance has been concentrated mainly on those regions whose per capita GDP is below the Community average.

1.0 CHAPTER I : 1975-1983: NINE YEARS OF ERDF OPERATIONS

1.1 REVIEW OF THE FIRST NINE YEARS

1.1.1 Increased resources

12. Since 1975, the ERDF has helped to finance 21 500 investment projects, of which 16 000 have been infrastructure projects and 5 500 industrial projects.

Total grants made stood at over 9 000 million ECU at the end of 1983 (current prices), equivalent to 13% of the cost of the investment projects assisted.

13. In 1983, the Fund's budget allocation of commitment appropriations passed the 2 000 million ECU mark for the first time. A total of 100 million ECU was allocated to specific Community measures; part of this amount was transferred at the end of the year to be used for support measures.

In nominal terms, the Fund's allocation was 14.2% up on the previous year. Since this was more than the growth of the general budget of the European Communities, the Fund's share in the budget increased further in 1983, from 7.6% to 8.7%². With inflation averaging 6.2%³ in 1983, the real growth in the Fund's resources was 7.5%.

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

14. This increase in the resources allocated to the ERDF was also reflected in a significant increase in the number of projects financed in 1983 (nearly 3 700 projects, which was 400 more than the previous year). However, since the average amount of Fund assistance per project remained steady at around 570 000 ECU, its value in real terms declined a little.

15. The total allocation of payment appropriations was fixed at 1 259 million ECU, of which 79 million ECU was for specific Community measures. The total allocation was 17% up on 1982.

² However, because of the various supplementary budgets adopted in 1983, the Fund's share in the final budget fell back to 7.6%.

³ Prices based on private consumption (percentage change on preceding year), taken from the Commission's communication to the Council of 1 March 1984 on the economic situation in the Community (COM (84) 108 final).

TABLE 1
ERDF ALLOCATIONS 1975-1983

Year	Amount (Mio ECU)	Annual % increase	Share in Community budget
1975	257.6	-	4.8
1976	394.3	53.1	5.6
1977	378.5	-4.0	4.9
1978	581.0	53.5	4.6
1979	945.0	62.7	6.1
1980	1 165.0	23.3	6.7
1981	1 540.0	32.2	7.3
1982	1 759.5	14.3	7.6
1983	2 010.0	14.2	8.7

1.1.2 Breakdown of grants by country

16. The breakdown of ERDF grants in the Community shows a very high concentration in five Member States (Italy, the United Kingdom, Greece, France and Ireland), which between them received more than 95% of Fund assistance in 1983. This was actually a slight increase in geographical concentration, since the five other countries (Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) had accounted for a total of 6% of Fund assistance in 1982.

17. Italy continued to receive the largest share of Fund assistance in 1983, with 819 million ECU, equivalent to 39% of the appropriations committed. Next came the United Kingdom, with 458 million ECU (22%) and Greece with 355 million ECU (17%).

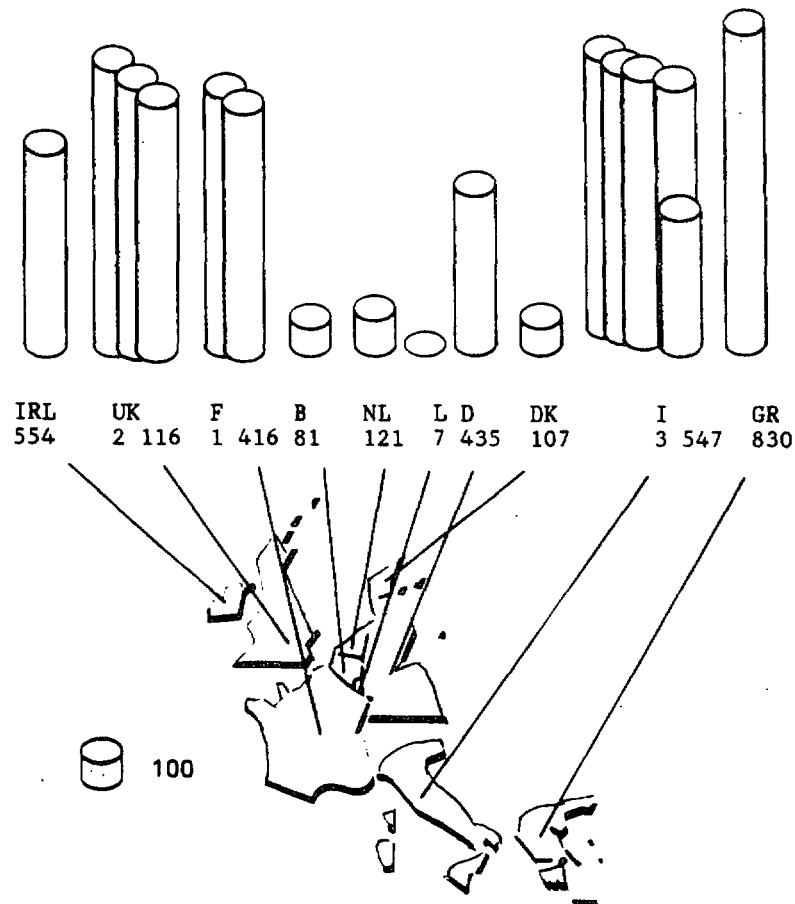
18. However, this ranking based on absolute amounts of assistance, does not take account of population differences between the ten Member States. If Fund assistance is related to the size of the population of each Member State, Greece heads the list, followed closely by Ireland and only then by Italy. Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and Luxembourg bring up the rear.

Although the amount of Fund assistance per head of population is not in itself significant, especially because the areas covered by the ERDF make up only part of the countries concerned, this measurement helps to bring out more clearly the level of intensity of Community assistance in certain countries.

19. A look at the breakdown of Fund assistance during the period from 1975 to 1983 as a whole also shows that Italy has been the main recipient, with 39% of aid, or 3 500 million ECU. Graph 1 and Tables 2 and 3 show the breakdown of assistance between the ten Member States.

Greece, which has been receiving assistance only since 1981, the year of its accession to the Community, nevertheless obtained 830 million ECU, equivalent to 9% of the assistance granted in the period 1975-1983. The share of Fund assistance for the eight other Member States declined slightly over the nine years.

FIGURE 1
ERDF GRANTS SINCE THE FUND'S ESTABLISHMENT IN 1975 UP TO 1983 (*)
(IN MIO ECU)



EUR : 9 215 Mio ECU

(*) The accession of Greece took effect on 1 January 1981

TABLE 2
GRANTS TO MEMBER STATES 1975-1983 BY INVESTMENT CATEGORY
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio)

Member State	Industry, service and craft industries		Infrastructure		Studies		Total	
	Nat.Cur.*	ECU	Nat.Cur.*	ECU	Nat.Cur.*	ECU	Nat.Cur.*	ECU
B	1 136.08	27.79	2 193.48	53.04	17.00	0.37	3 346.56	81.20
DK	73.61	9.79	708.52	92.44	40.46	5.05	822.59	107.28
D	607.44	243.54	483.18	192.01	0.03	0.01	1 090.65	435.56
GR	2.30*	33.62	56.02*	796.43	0.00*	0.24	58.32*	830.29
F	1 799.82	303.25	6 863.42	1 112.62	-	-	8 663.24	1 415.87
IRL	105.60	155.52	273.51	398.15	0.43	0.65	379.54	554.32
I	448.44*	381.40	3 904.82*	3 157.76	9.31*	7.82	4 362.57*	3 546.98
L	-	-	296.04	7.24	-	-	296.04	7.24
NL	49.87	18.30	277.00	102.20	0.17	0.07	327.04	120.57
UK	327.33	533.06	938.90	1 579.93	1.72	2.96	1 267.95	2 115.95
EUR 10	-	1 706.27	-	7 491.82	-	17.17	-	9 215.26
* Thousand millions								

TABLE 2
GRANTS TO MEMBER STATES 1975-1983 BY INVESTMENT CATEGORY
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

TABLE 3
NUMBER OF PROJECTS BENEFITING FROM AID IN 1975-1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Member State	Industry, service and craft industries	Infrastructure	Studies	Total
B	69	277	1	347
DK	139	521	4	664
D	1 405	622	1	2 028
GR	85	609	4	698
F	1 523	2 124	0	3 647
IRL	255	541	3	799
I	1 318	6 675	15	8 008
L	0	9	0	9
NL	14	51	1	66
UK	713	4 472	28	5 213
EUR 10	5 521	15 901	57	21 479

1.1.3 Increasing geographical concentration in the less-favoured regions

20. One of the explicit aims in Fund spending is to achieve a global effect or geographical concentration, so that it can have a significant impact on the economic development of the regions. In 1983, even more than in 1982, ERDF grants were concentrated on a number of regions with structural development problems. About 20% of the Community's regions receive 80% of Fund assistance.

21. The regions with priority status for Community regional policy purposes, i.e. the Mezzogiorno, Greenland, Ireland, Northern Ireland, the French Overseas Departments and Greece, have received more than 57% of ERDF assistance since 1975 (see Table 4). In 1983, they received 64.1%, as compared with 60.6% in 1982.

In per capita terms, Greenland has been by far the largest beneficiary since the Fund was set up, having received 1 691 ECU per person, followed by French Guiana with 435 ECU per person. These large amounts are mainly due to the low population figures in these regions, both of which have fewer than 100 000 inhabitants.

The priority regions have as a rule received more assistance per capita than the other ERDF-assisted regions. However, there are exceptions to every rule, and some regions that are not classified as priority regions are actually amongst the most heavily assisted regions: this applies to Corsica which, with 200 ECU, comes between Martinique and Réunion, and to Wales, the North of England, and Scotland, all of which have received more than Sicily or Apulia.

1.1.4 An increasing proportion of infrastructure projects

22. In 1983, nearly nine tenths of Fund assistance went to finance infrastructure projects. This trend, which was already evident in 1982,

TABLE 4
GRANTS TO PRIORITY REGIONS IN 1983 AND FROM 1975 TO 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Priority regions	1983			1975 to 1983		
	Amount (Mio ECU)	%	Assistance per capita (ECU)	Amount (Mio ECU)	%	Assistance per capita (ECU)
Mezzogiorno	766.80	36.25	37.6	3273.36	35.53	160.4
Ellas	355.44	16.81	36.6	830.28	9.01	85.5
Ireland	102.20	4.84	29.7	554.31	6.02	161.0
Northern Ireland	38.37	1.82	24.7	261.97	2.85	168.5
D.O.M.	71.56	3.39	57.6	282.66	3.07	227.6
Grønland	21.57	1.02	422.9	86.23	0.94	1690.8
Total	1355.94	64.10	37.2	5288.81	57.40	145.3
Total EUR 10	2115.52	100.00	-	9215.26	100.00	-

TABLE 4
GRANTS TO PRIORITY REGIONS IN 1983 AND FROM 1975 TO 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

became more marked in 1983, and a Council Decision⁴, approved by Parliament, had to be adopted in order to exceed the 70% limit laid down in Article 4.1.b of the Fund Regulation.

Since the Fund was set up, an average of four fifths of assistance has been allocated to infrastructure projects. The Federal Republic of Germany is the only one of the ten Member States to have used more than half of its allocation since 1975 to assist projects in industry and Belgium has used more than one third of its allocation to assist industrial projects.

The United Kingdom and Ireland are not far off the 30% limit, with 25% and 28% respectively of their grants being used for industrial investment projects, but the other Member States, notably Greece and Italy have all given priority to infrastructure projects.

23. In 1983, investment in energy infrastructure overtook investment in transport infrastructure for the first time (see Table 32 in Annex A). Assistance for investment in power stations or in energy distribution networks also exceeded the co-financing of roads or railways.

The largest amount of assistance granted to a project in 1983 was 57 million ECU for a power station in Greece. Even water engineering projects (dams, irrigation networks) exceeded transport infrastructure projects in 1983. With 2 418 million ECU, or more than one third of Fund assistance for infrastructure projects, transport remains the category which has received most assistance since the Fund was set up. However, as a result of its strong forward surge in 1983, energy, with 17% of infrastructure project grants increased its share in the total over the last nine years in relation to the other categories.

1.1.5 Since 1975, an estimated 570 000 jobs created or maintained

24. Though they accounted for only a little over one tenth of Fund appropriations, grants for projects in industry, craft industry and services helped to create or maintain more than 62 000 jobs in 1983, according to the estimates provided by Member States. This brings the estimated number of jobs created or maintained since 1975 with the joint help of the ERDF and the national authorities to nearly 570 000. Jobs created account for 85% of this total. The figures on jobs created or maintained in each Member State are set out in Table 5.

During the period 1975-83, average Community assistance per job amounted to 3 000 ECU, with approximately 100 jobs planned per project.

Only jobs directly created in industry, craft industry and services are taken into account, though the carrying out of infrastructure projects results indirectly in the creation of many other jobs.

25. With nearly 100 000 jobs assisted, the motor vehicle industry still heads the list of economic sectors financed by the ERDF since its inception.

However there has been a narrowing of its lead over the electrical and electronic industries, which received the largest amounts of assistance in 1983 - nearly 35 million ECU for more than 10 000 jobs planned. Office and data-processing machines, chemicals and the agri-foodstuffs industries also moved up the table in 1983. Looking at the broad geographical pattern of Fund operations, there was a greater emphasis on infrastructure projects in the countries in the south and on industrial

⁴ OJ no L 340, 6.12.1983.

TABLE 5
FORECASTS OF JOBS CREATED OR MAINTAINED
IN 1983 AND FROM 1975 TO 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Member	1983			1975-1983		
State	created	preserved	Total	created	preserved	Total
B	160	-	160	6 140	100	6 240
DK	210	-	210	4 660	140	4 800
D	6 960	3 000	9 960	69 200	12 120	81 320
GR	1 860	-	1 860	5 490	70	5 560
F	12 920	3 770	16 690	158 360	15 600	173 960
IRL	6 270	-	6 270	58 220	450	58 670
I	5 160	750	5 910	73 310	1 620	74 930
L	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	70	-	70	820	690	1 510
UK	10 930	10 050	20 980	109 790	52 590	162 380
EUR 10	44 540	17 570	62 110	485 990	83 380	569 370

projects in the countries in the north, with France, as it were, marking the transition between the two tendencies.

26. Under Article 12 of the Regulation, Member States may carry out studies related to Fund operations and obtain ERDF co-financing of up to half the cost. Following an initial experimental phase, which began in 1980, the year 1983 saw this type of scheme really begin to take off, with 27 studies being initiated as against 7 the previous year, including a very large-scale study in Greenland and 22 studies in the United Kingdom.

1.1.6 A year of transition for specific Community measures

27. Since 1979, 95% of the Fund's resources have, in accordance with the Regulation been earmarked for Community action in support of regional policy measures taken by the Member States. The remaining 5% is allotted to specific Community regional development measures. In fact, the appropriations committed for such measures in 1983 represented only 0.3% of the Fund's appropriations so that the analysis given above covers virtually the whole (99.7%) of the Fund's resources.

28. As far as specific Community measures are concerned, out of a total amount of 216 million ECU available for a five-year period, 36.6% of the appropriations had been committed by the end of 1983. The pace of implementation of the measures slowed in 1983, with only 5.83 million ECU being committed during the year for the two special programmes covering the cross-border areas of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

The reasons for this slowdown, which are discussed in Chapter III, are many and various and have certainly something to do with the novelty of this type of programme. Such programmes should move ahead again from a new base in 1984 and indeed expand significantly, since the Council adopted a second series of specific measures in January 1984. Some of the measures currently being carried out will be further developed and extended, while other new ones will be initiated.

1.1.7 Management of the ERDF: acceleration of payments

29. The unused appropriations from the specific Community measures section were transferred to the support measures. The rate of utilisation of appropriations available was very high in 1983, with 98% of the resources having been committed. Furthermore, the remaining balance of 42 million ECU is the cumulative balance since the ERDF's inception and represents less than 0.5% of commitments made during those nine years.

30. Lastly, an encouraging sign in the management of the ERDF is the acceleration in the flow of payments, with a 36% increase in payments made as compared with 1982.

Taking the first nine years of ERDF activity as a whole, the total amount of payments exceeded 5 000 million ECU, equivalent to 55% of commitments as against 53.9% at the end of 1982.

1.2 REFORM OF THE ERDF

1.2.1 A new version of the Commission's proposal

31. The Council continued its examination of the Commission's proposed amendment of the ERDF Regulation at a number of its meetings in 1983. A fairly broad consensus emerged on several important points, particularly the coordination of regional policies, measures to exploit the potential for internally generated development of the regions, integrated operations and the principle of programme financing. However, the Council did not reach agreement on the degree of geographical concentration of support measures or on an increase in the proportion of Fund resources going to specific Community measures.

32. Following the June 1983 meeting at Stuttgart of the European Council, which instructed the Commission to seek ways of increasing the effectiveness of the structural Funds⁵, discussions on the ERDF within the Council resumed on a new basis.

33. In November 1983, the Commission sent the Council an amended proposal on the revision of the current ERDF regulation.⁶ This was an amended version of its October 1981 proposal, which had already been amended in September 1982 to take account of the suggestions made by Parliament. In its new proposal, the Commission retained the points in the previous proposal on which there was agreement and put forward new solutions for the points still to be settled.

34. The most important feature of the amended proposal is that it does away with the distinction between the support measures section and the specific Community measures section of the ERDF, introducing instead indicative ranges for the share of each Member State and providing for Community programmes which, together with the national programmes, are to take an increasing share of the Fund's resources.

⁵ Report COM(83)501 final.

⁶ OJ No C 360, 31.12.1983.

1.2.2 The twin tasks of the ERDF

35. The structural changes taking place in the European economy mean that the ERDF must not only continue its activity in the less-developed regions, but must also step up its assistance in the regions suffering severe industrial decline. This broadening of the responsibilities and range of activity of the Fund should not, however, be to the detriment of its traditional tasks, as some Member States such as Greece, Ireland and Italy had feared might be the case. These tasks remain as important as ever, especially in the context of enlargement. The financial resources allocated to the Community's regional policy will consequently have to be commensurate with the tasks which it has to carry out.

1.2.3 Replacement of national quotas by indicative ranges

36. The assistance provided by the Fund as a whole will no longer be distributed between Member States in accordance with quotas but in accordance with quantitative guidelines which will help to ensure that such assistance is consistent with the Community's objectives and priorities.

Provided that it observes all the criteria laid down in the Regulation, each Member State will thus for a period of several years be allocated a share of the Fund's resources ranging between a guaranteed lower limit and an upper limit.

1.2.4 Programme financing

37. The Commission proposes that this change should be made possible by switching gradually from the financing of individual projects to the financing of multiannual programme contracts. This would mean that Fund operations could be made more consistent with the objectives of development programmes and of other policies decided on at Community level.

38. In its amended proposal, the Commission provides that, four years after the entry into force of the new Regulation, at least 40% of the Fund's resources will be allocated to the financing of Community programmes and national programmes of Community interest.

39. The Community programmes are programmes directly serving Community objectives and the implementation of Community policies. They would be undertaken at the Commission's initiative. The Council would adopt the guidelines for the programmes and determine the criteria for selecting the regions concerned. The programmes would be drawn up by the Commission in close consultation with the relevant authorities in the Member States; they would also in some cases apply to Community regions not currently covered by national regional aid schemes.

40. The national programmes of Community interest would be undertaken on the initiative of Member States, which would prepare them in association with the authorities concerned. The Commission will decide if the programme can be assisted. Regions and areas covered by national programmes are limited to areas covered by national regional aid schemes. In order to be of Community interest, the programmes would have to contribute to achieving Community objectives. They would be assessed on the basis of various criteria such as the improvement of productivity, the creation or maintenance of productive employment, the diversification of economic structures, the accelerated provision of the necessary infrastructure facilities, promotion of the local development potential

of regions and the integrated use of several Community financial instruments.

41. The changeover to programme financing will allow greater selectivity and concentration of objectives in response to Community priorities and policies and on the development requirements of the regions and the need to place greater emphasis on the promotion of productive investment, notably in small and medium-sized businesses. This greater selectivity of objectives will be accompanied by a substantial raising of the rate of Fund assistance.

1.2.5 Budget allocation

42. With regard to the Fund's budget allocation, which is not covered by the proposal since it comes under the budget procedure, the Commission proposed as a policy guide in its July 1983 report that the allocation should be doubled in real terms over five years from the 2 000 million ECU provided for in the 1983 budget.

2.0 CHAPTER II : COMMUNITY ACTION IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL POLICY MEASURES BY THE MEMBER STATES

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

2.1 SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS

2.1.1 Grant applications for more than 5 000 projects

44. In 1983, the Member States submitted to the Commission grant applications concerning 5 102 investment projects and studies. Altogether, these projects (broken down by Member State in Tables 23 and 24 in Annex A) were the subject of applications for assistance totalling 2 442.21 million ECU, an appreciable increase over 1982.

The breakdown by project category is as follows:

- infrastructure: 2 119.64 million ECU of aid requested for 4 024 projects
- industry, craft industry and services: 290,05 million ECU of aid requested for 992 projects
- studies (article 12): 32,52 million ECU of aid requested for 86 projects.

45. Again in 1983, Member States submitted too few grant applications in the early months of the year; this meant that the Commission departments were required to deal with three quarters of the investment projects submitted in too short a space of time before the Fund Committee's last meeting of the year. The delaying of applications until almost the last date on which they can be accepted for examination is increasingly unbalancing the workload of the Commission departments and the Committee: almost 70% of the grants made for 1983 were decided and committed at the end of the year. The Commission again asked the Member States to space their applications so as to allow the Commission's departments adequate time to process them. It should be pointed out that the processing procedure includes consultations between the Directorate-General for Regional Policy and other Commission departments responsible for such areas as competition, economic affairs, agriculture and industry.

At the Fund Committee's last meeting in 1983, the Member States agreed to try to speed up their applications and to spread them out more evenly over the year.

46. In the interests of making a better selection of projects, the Commission has for several years asked Member States to submit applications for grants totalling more than the budget funds available for the year.

In 1983, Greece and Italy complied with this request.

2.1.2 Two out of every three projects accepted

47. Of the 5 102 investment projects and studies submitted by the Member States in 1983, 3 278 (i.e. almost two thirds) were finally accepted on completion of the examination procedure.

First of all, 442 projects were not received in time for them to be examined before the end of the year and were therefore held over to 1984.

48. Of the 4 660 projects examined, 1 382 (30%) were not accepted by the Commission for the following reasons:

- 34 projects were withdrawn by Member States during the processing procedure;
- 456 projects either failed to fulfil the formal conditions laid down by the Fund Regulation (location in an assisted area, minimum of 10 jobs to be created, investment to cost more than 50 000 ECU, project not to be completed by the date on which the Commission receives the grant application) or did not respect certain Community procedures, e.g. with regard to public contracts;
- 130 projects were rejected either because they made no clear contribution to the development of the region in question and were not part of a regional development programme, or because the national aid schemes from which they benefited were incompatible with the Community's competition rules, or because the nature of the investment did not conform to the Commission's guidelines;
- 29 projects were rejected because they related to sensitive industries (e.g. where there are risks of structural over-capacity);
- 733 projects were not fully documented and the Commission requested further information; when the dossiers are complete, some of these projects may receive ERDF assistance in 1984⁷.

It should be noted that more than half of the projects eliminated may well receive grants in 1984 if it is established, after additional information has been supplied, that the criteria for granting aid have finally been met.

In all 3 278 projects were finally accepted. To this total must be added 267 projects submitted in previous years (including 148 in 1982) which were not examined until 1983. This gives a grand total of 3 545 projects accepted.

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

Most of the projects not accepted were situated in Italy (546) and France (538) and almost all of them were small-scale infrastructure projects.

⁷ Some of these 733 projects were deferred temporarily because they had been submitted with projects referred to in the previous indent under global applications. In themselves, these projects do not present any problems and should soon be the subject of a grant decision.

TABLE 6
OUTCOME OF EXAMINATION OF PROJECTS IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(number of projects)

Member	1983			Previous years	total accepted
State	Submitted (1)	Examined (2)	Accepted (3)	Accepted (4)	(3+4)
B	119	79	40	4	44
DK	130	104	103	1	104
D	250	212	186	49	235
F	1 463	1 394	856	105	961
GR	257	246	106	3	109
IRL	110	111	104	-	104
I	1 720	1 480	934	81	1 015
L	-	-	-	-	-
NL	11	11	11	4	15
UK	1 042	1 023	938	20	958
EUR 10	5 102	4 660	3 278	267	3 545

2.2 CONSULTATION OF THE FUND COMMITTEE

50. For all large projects costing 10 million ECU or more, draft decisions are referred to the Fund Committee for its opinion in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 16 of the Fund Regulation⁸.

In the case of small-scale projects costing less than 10 million ECU which are the subject of a global grant application, the Commission provides prior information for the Member States in the form of simplified lists. The only small projects referred to the Fund Committee are those on which the Commission or a Member State wishes the Committee to be consulted⁹.

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

51. At its three meetings in May, July and November, the Committee was consulted for an opinion on 592 investment projects out of the 3 518 projects accepted on completion of the stages of the examination procedure described above.

The information procedure introduced in 1979 greatly simplified the work of the Committee again in 1983: of 3 369 projects costing less than 10 million ECU, only 443 (13%) needed to be discussed at the meetings for an opinion. The Committee also examined the 149 projects costing 10 million ECU or more. None of the projects referred to the Fund Committee was rejected or failed to be the subject of an opinion. However, it should be pointed out that on 42 investment projects a number of delegations cast a

⁸ For infrastructure investments in this category, the Commission, before seeking the opinion of the Fund Committee, consults the Regional Policy Committee (see Article 5(2a) of the Fund Regulation

⁹ Article 5, paragraph 2b of the Fund Regulation.

negative vote or abstained from voting, although this did not lead to the Committee delivering a negative opinion. Three other investment projects were rejected by the Commission following the Committee's favourable opinion.

2.3 MORE THAN 3 500 PROJECTS APPROVED

TABLE 7
NUMBER OF PROJECTS BENEFITING FROM AID IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Member State	Industry, service and craft	Infrastructure	Studies	Total
B	7	35	1	43
DK	11	92	1	104
D	177	55	1	233
GR	37	172	1	210
F	229	732	0	961
IRL	22	82	0	104
I	190	845	0	1 035
L	0	0	0	0
NL	3	11	1	15
UK	123	832	22	977
EUR 10	799	2 856	27	3 682(1)
(1) 140 projects approved by the Fund Committee in 1982(see point 53) have been added to the 3 542 projects which were the subject of a grant decision in 1983 (see point 52).				

52. Of the 3 545 investment projects and studies accepted on completion of the examination procedure, 3 542 PROJECTS were the subject of a grant decision by the Commission.

GRANT DECISIONS TALLING 2 115 MILLION ECU

53. To these 3 542 projects must be added 140 which had already been endorsed by the Fund Committee in 1982 but which, for budgetary reasons, had had to wait until 1983 to be the subject of a formal grant decision. In 1983, the Commission adopted decisions granting aid totalling 2 115.52 million ECU for 3 682 investment projects and studies. As in previous years, the grant decisions were divided into four allocations during the course of the year, except for those relating to studies which were adopted on a case-by-case basis.

54. The number of projects assisted was up by 13% compared with 1982. As Table 7 shows, Italy, the United Kingdom and France, each with a similar number of projects accounted for four fifths of the total.

The split between "large" investment projects costing more than 10 million ECU (one fifth) and "small" investment projects costing less than 10 million ECU (four fifths) was practically the same as in 1982. Compared with 1982, the number of projects in France tripled and the number of projects in Ireland and the United Kingdom increased by half. In contrast, Italy, although still leading with 1 035 projects saw its number reduced by a third. These changes were due mainly to the numbers of infrastructure projects, except for the United Kingdom where there was a sharp increase in industrial projects.

2.4 INCREASED GEOGRAPHICAL CONCENTRATION OF AID

55. In 1983, aid totalled 2 115.52 million ECU, i.e. 13.6% more than in 1982.

With 95,5% of the aid going to five countries - 38.7% to Italy, 21.7% to the United Kingdom, 16.8% to Greece, 13.5% to France and 4.8% to Ireland - geographical concentration increased by 1.5 percentage points compared with the previous year. This modest shift was accompanied, however, by a much greater change in the breakdown between the five main beneficiaries, the combined shares of Italy and Greece increasing from 45% in 1982 to 55% in 1983. Table 8 provides a breakdown of aid in 1983.

56. Although Article 7 (5) of the Regulation gives priority to large projects, the Member States increased the emphasis on small projects in 1983. Large projects obtained 54% of aid granted, a fall of 7.3 percentage points compared with 1982. This fall was due to a sharp decline (40%) in aid to large industries and to a smaller drop (8%) in aid to large-scale infrastructure projects.

2.5 90% OF AID GOES TO INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

57. With 2 856 projects in 1983 (up by 8% compared with 1982), infrastructure investments totalling 9 523.9 million ECU received almost 89% of ERDF assistance (1 879.3 million ECU), an increase of some two percentage points compared with the previous year (see graph 1). Map 1 provides a regional breakdown of aid to infrastructure projects in 1983.

2.5.1 A higher average rate of contribution

58. In 1983 the average ERDF contribution per project amounted to 660 000 ECU, i.e. 34,7% of public expenditure (1.9 million ECU) and 19.8% of the total investment cost (3.33 million ECU).

This average contribution of 34.7% was 3 percentage points up on the previous year. This rise reflects the growing role played by the ERDF in the regional public investment projects submitted to it. The rate is now approaching the 40% ceiling laid down in Article 4 (2) of the Fund Regulation. While the normal rates are between 10 and 30% for projects costing more than 10 million ECU and 30% in the case of projects costing less than 10 million ECU, the maximum may be as high as 40% for projects of particular importance to the region. In 1983 this was the case with 685 projects, most of them in Greenland, Greece and Italy. No project received assistance at less than the 30% where as 13% had done so in 1982.

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

2.5.2 More small projects

59. Large projects, numbering 115, accounted for 56% of ERDF aid to infrastructure investments (1 059.2 million ECU), down from 63% in 1982. The average grant to large projects came to 9.2 million ECU, against 8.65 million ECU in 1982.

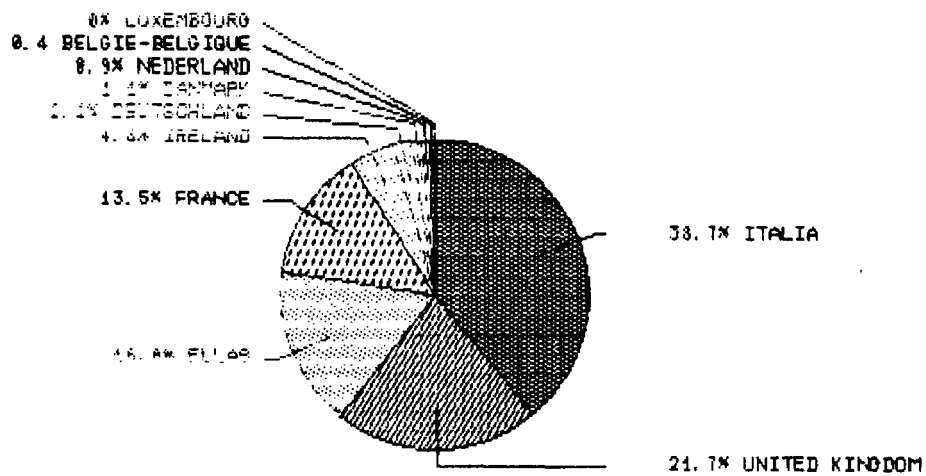
TABLE 8
AID GRANTED IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio)

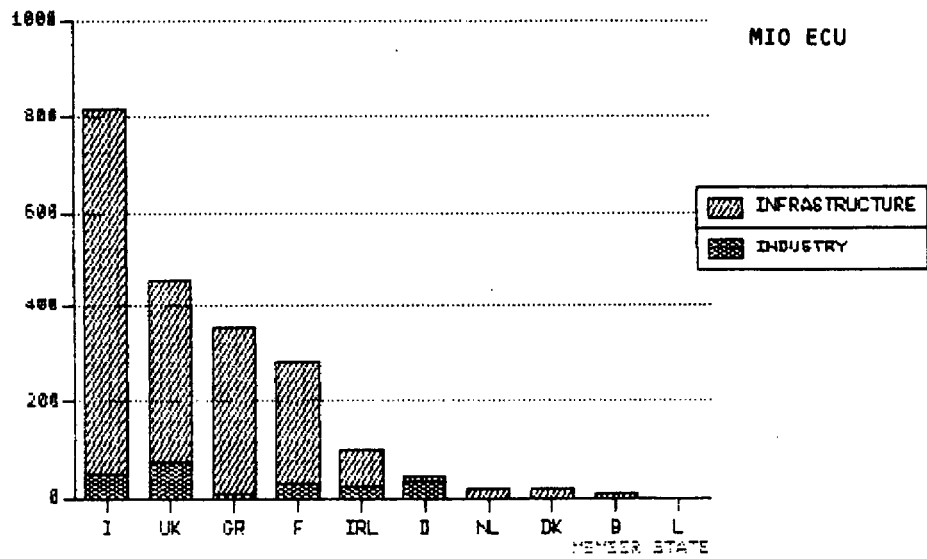
Member State	Industry, service and craft		Infrastructure		Studies		Total	
	Nat. cur.	ECU**	Nat. cur.	ECU**	Nat. cur.	ECU**	Nat. cur.	ECU**
B	65.28	1.42	325.22	7.07	17.00	0.37	407.50	8.86
DK	6.78	0.83	156.29	19.12	20.00	2.45	183.07	22.40
D	75.05	33.22	23.78	10.51	0.03	0.01	98.86	43.74
GR	0.91*	11.10	28.01*	344.29	0.00*	0.05	28.92*	355.44
F	220.29	32.04	1 741.83	253.39	-	-	1 962.12	285.43
IRL	17.66	24.28	56.67	77.92	-	-	74.33	102.20
I	69.92*	51.06	1 052.20*	767.87	-	-	1 122.12*	818.93
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	2.74	1.08	48.07	18.98	0.17	0.07	50.98	20.13
UK	43.41	75.66	217.91	380.17	1.48	2.56	262.80	458.39
EUR 10	-	230.69	-	1 879.32	-	5.51	-	2 115.52
* Thousand millions ** ECU rates at December 1983 (see Annex D)								

TABLE 8
AID GRANTED IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

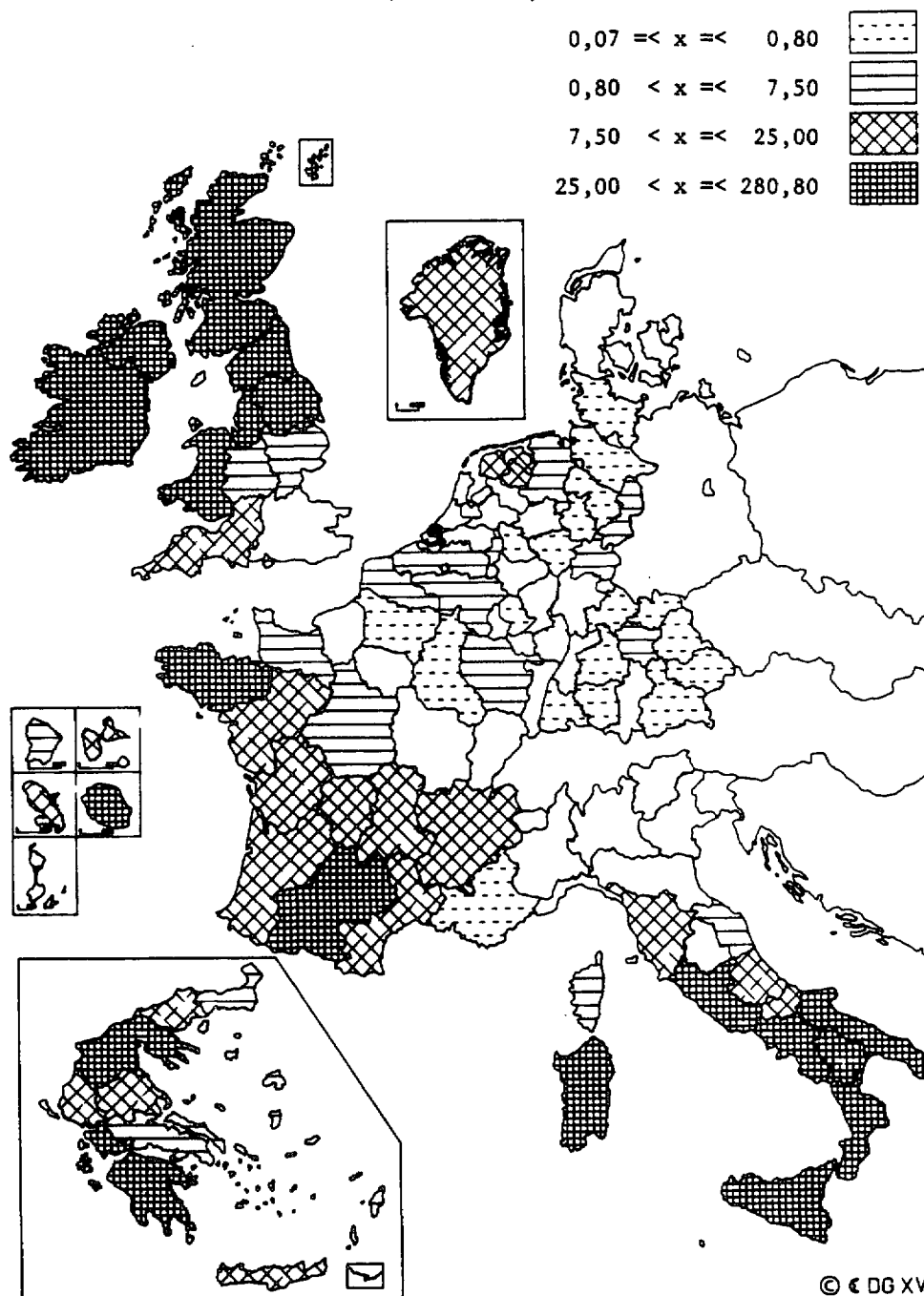
FIGURE 2
ASSISTANCE GRANTED BY COUNTRY IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES
(AS %)



GRAPH 1
 ASSISTANCE GRANTED BY COUNTRY IN 1983
 (INFRASTRUCTURE AND INDUSTRY)
 ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES



MAP 1
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ERDF ASSISTANCE TO
INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN 1983
(IN MIO ECU)



The proportion of aid going to small projects increased in 1983 by 7 percentage points: 2 741 projects received 820.1 million ECU, i.e. 44% of aid to infrastructure projects (2 530 projects received 37% in 1982). The average grant to small projects was 300 000 ECU, a marked increase on the 1982 average (240 000 ECU).

The proportion of projects classified as located in mountain and hill farming areas (Article 4 (1c) of the Fund Regulation) is now negligible (0.8%) owing to a tendency, dating back some years, not to distinguish them any longer from other small infrastructure projects.

2.5.3 Energy takes the lead

60. Three sectors absorbed four fifths of the aid granted to infrastructure projects - energy (34.3%), water engineering (23.2%) and transport (21.9%). Overall, this situation was comparable with that in 1982 but in reverse order: in 1982 transport came first with 35.8% and energy third with 17%.

Table 32 in annex A provides a detailed breakdown of aid to the various types of infrastructure project, and Graph 2 shows the assistance given to those taking the first ten places.

Taking the lead for the first time, the ENERGY sector doubled its share of aid compared with 1982. The aid went in roughly equal shares to large electricity generation projects and small gas distribution projects.

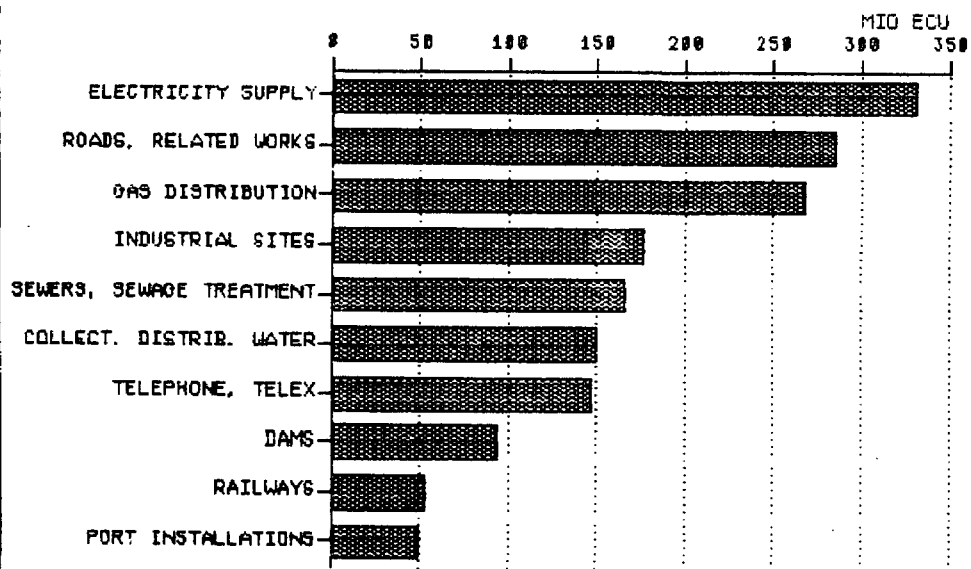
Although the WATER ENGINEERING sector was again in second place in 1983, its share of aid fell by 6 percentage points from 29.1% in the previous year. Most of the assistance in this sector went to three groups of infrastructure projects: large-scale damming projects, water collection and distribution, and drainage/sewage treatment projects.

The proportion of aid given to TRANSPORT infrastructure projects, which had been very high until 1983, fell to less than two thirds of the 1982 figure of 35.8%. Roads and highway structures were well in the lead, followed by major railway projects and then port improvements. As to the other sectors, the proportion of aid allocated to INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS CONNECTED WITH PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES doubled from 5% in 1982 to 10.8% in 1983; the aid went mainly on the provision of services and utilities for estates. The share taken by TELECOMMUNICATIONS fell by 2 percentage points to 8% and went almost entirely to telephone and telex networks.

The most typical ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES (0,6%) were small-scale coastal protection projects.

CULTURAL FACILITIES and small-scale infrastructure projects in the EDUCATIONAL, SPORTING AND LEISURE FIELDS shared the remainder of ERDF aid (1.3%).

GRAPH 2
AID GRANTED TO THE LEADING TEN TYPES OF INFRASTRUCTURES IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES
(IN MIO ECU)



2.6 PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT DOWN BUT MORE JOBS CREATED OR MAINTAINED

61. In 1983, grants to industry, craft industry and services (230.7 million ECU) accounted for 10.9% of ERDF aid, a fall of some 2 percentage points compared with 1982 and the lowest level since the Fund was established.

The share of such grants varied widely from one country to another, ranging from 76% in Germany to some 3% in Greece and Denmark; it was 24% in Ireland, 16% in the United Kingdom and Belgium, 11% in France and approximately 6% in Italy and the Netherlands (see Graph 1). Map 2 shows the regional distribution of ERDF aid to industry, craft industry and services in 1983. While the share increased over that for 1982 in Germany (from an already high level), and to a lesser extent in France (where it was very low), it fell in all the other countries, and fairly sharply in Greece, the United Kingdom and Belgium.

The Commission is concerned about this situation. It feels that the Member States should make a special effort to redress matters and to meet the minimum target of 30% implied by Article 4 (1b) of the Fund Regulation.

The 799 projects in the industry, craft industry and services sectors, represent a total investment of 2 569,5 million ECU, slightly down on 1982.

2.6.1 More assistance given to small projects than to large projects

62. Whereas in 1982 grants were divided roughly in equal proportions between large and small projects, the amount of assistance given to small projects in 1983 was almost twice that given to larger projects. According to the figures given, the assistance should create or maintain 62 110 jobs, two thirds of which result from small projects. Compared with 1982, these figures show an increase of some 30% in the number of projects and jobs announced, despite a 3% fall in the aid given.

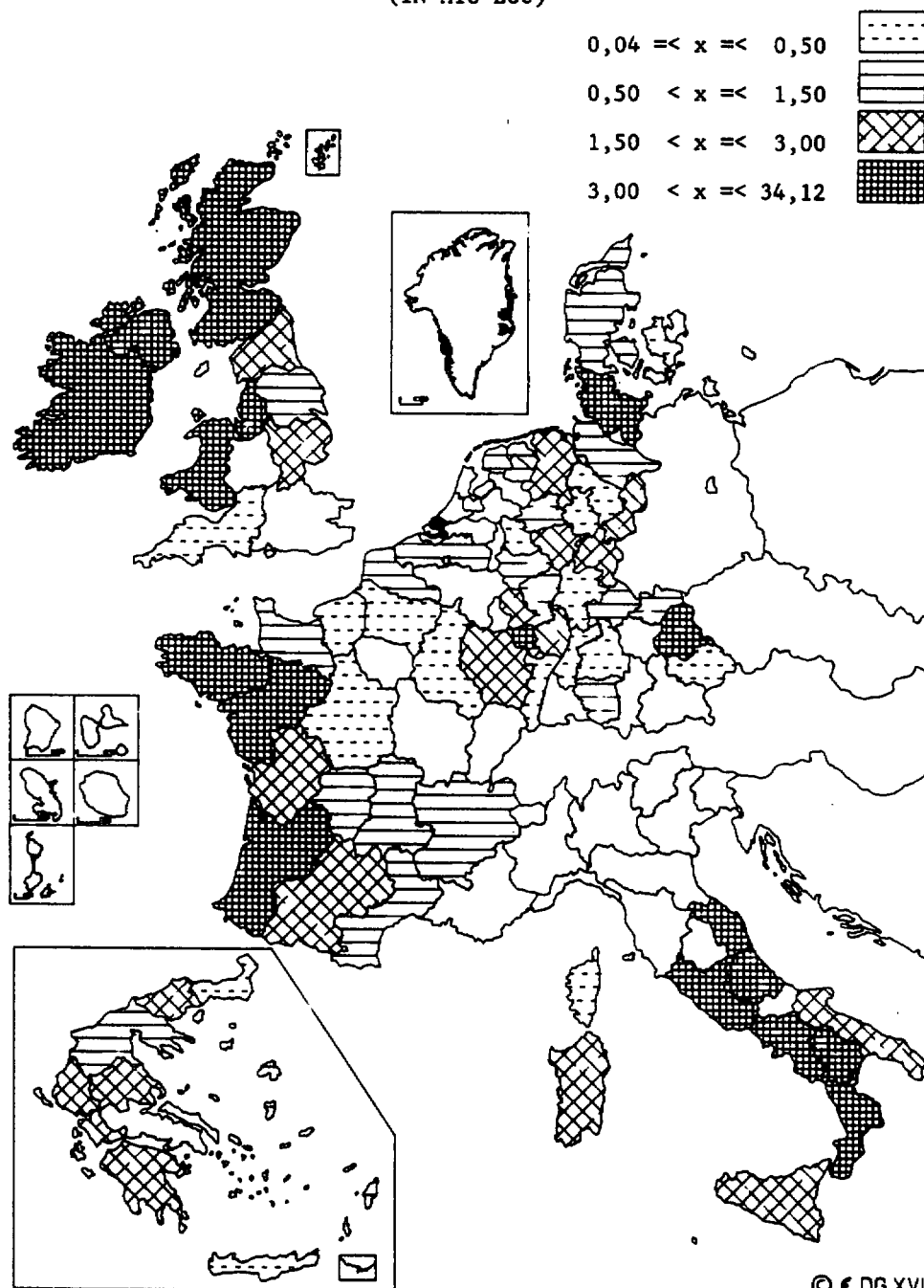
Forty-five large projects absorbed 34.5% of the grants to productive investments (79.4 million ECU), a fall of 16 percentage points compared with 1982, even though the number of projects is up by a third. This amounted to 35% of national assistance¹⁰ a proportion similar to that in 1982 (37%) and is expected to create 19 540 jobs, almost 40% more than the previous year.

A total of 754 small projects received 65.5% of the grants to productive investments (151.3 million ECU), an increase of some 30% in the number of projects and in aid compared with 1982. These grants should help to create or maintain 42 570 jobs, a quarter more than in 1982. They amounted to 47% of national aid, a figure similar to that in 1982.

ERDF aid per job created or maintained was not significantly different between small and large projects: 3 553 ECU for small projects and 4 062 ECU for large ones (average assistance per job of 3 714 ECU). Table 9

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

MAP 2
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ERDF ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRY,
CRAFT INDUSTRY AND SERVICES IN 1983
(IN MIO ECU)



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provides a comparison of certain salient features of aid to industrial, craft industry and service projects of different sizes.

2.6.2 Capital goods predominate

63. In 1983 three broad areas of industrial activity shared more than 97% of ERDF assistance to the productive sector - intermediate goods (NACE 2) with 17.26%, capital goods (NACE 3) with 48.73% and consumer goods (NACE 4) with 31.44% - compared with four the previous year. Energy (NACE 1), which accounted for 21% of the aid given in 1982, almost disappeared from the picture in 1983 (1% and 2 400 jobs maintained), while consumer goods almost doubled their share and capital goods increased theirs by 5 percentage points. The share taken by intermediate goods (including chemicals) remained constant. Services (NACE 6 to 9) again benefited only to a minor extent, receiving 1.5% of ERDF assistance for 780 jobs announced.

CAPITAL GOODS accounted for almost half the aid given to productive activities. First place was taken by electrical engineering, with 15% of total aid to industry and more than 10 000 jobs are expected to be created or maintained. Three other sectors came next, each with roughly the same share of around 8.5%:

- manufacture of metal products
- mechanical engineering
- office and data processing machines.

Detailed figures are shown in Table 34 in Annex A and Graph 3 shows the aid given to the leading ten sectors.

The proportion of ERDF aid to all these sectors increased over the previous year. The motor vehicle industry and the manufacture of other transport equipment were the only capital goods sectors to show a fall in relative terms. These investment projects in the capital goods field, fairly evenly distributed between large and small projects, should help to create or maintain 32 600 jobs, i.e. more than half (52.5%) the jobs announced under the support measures.

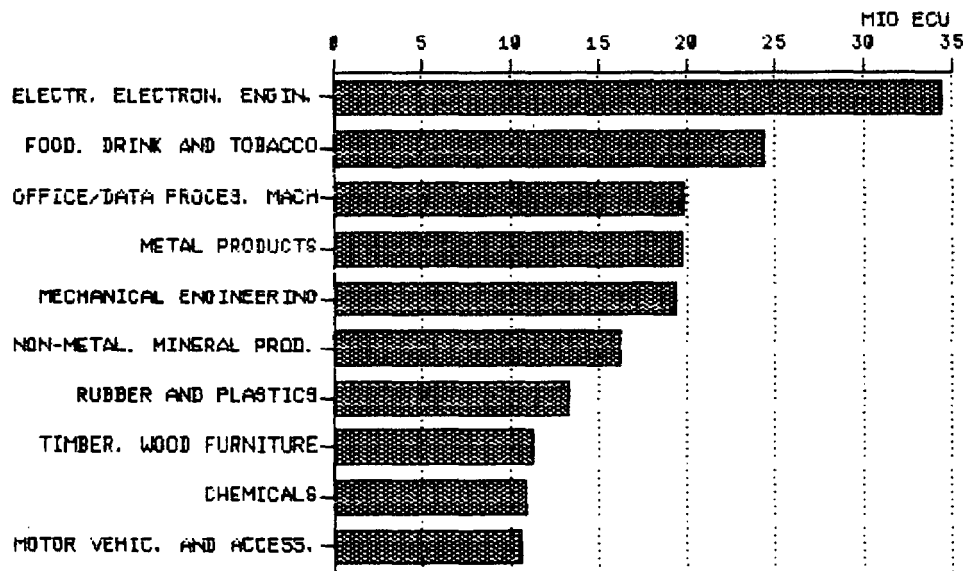
The CONSUMER GOODS industries obtained the largest increase, their share of aid doubling in 1983. The food, drink and tobacco industries tripled their share to 10.6%, which put them in second place of all the industrial sectors. Gains were also made by the textile industry, whose share quintupled to 3.5% and by timber and wooden furniture (4.9%) and paper and printing, whose shares doubled. The rubber and plastics processing industry, in second position among consumer goods in terms of amounts received (5.8%), showed very little advance over 1982. In all, the assistance given to the consumer goods industries should create or maintain 17 550 jobs (28% of the total). It is interesting to note that three quarters of the aid given was allocated to investments of less than 10 million ECU.

The proportion of aid given to the INTERMEDIATE GOODS SECTOR, the bulk going to small investment projects, has remained stable for two years, with most of the assistance going to the working of non-metallic mineral products and glass (7%), followed by the chemical industry (4.7%) and the production and preliminary processing of metals. Heavy industry accounted for 14% of jobs announced (8 740).

TABLE 9
 SIZE BREAKDOWN OF INDUSTRIAL, CRAFT INDUSTRY AND SERVICE
 PROJECT AID AND INVESTMENT IN 1983
 ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

	Amount per project			Amount per job		
	Mio ECU			ECU		
	ERDF aid	National aid	Invest- ment	ERDF aid	National aid	Invest- ment
Small projects: Investment <10 Mio ECU	0.20	0.43	1.88	3 553	7 562	33 219
Large projects: Investment >10 Mio ECU	1.76	4.79	25.63	4 062	11 021	59 110
Average	0.29	0.67	3.22	3 714	8 650	41 366

GRAPH 3
AID GRANTED TO THE LEADING TEN INDUSTRIAL SECTORS IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES
(IN MIO ECU)



2.7 THE SHARE OF AID ALLOCATED TO STUDIES HAS DOUBLED

64. In addition to infrastructure and productive investment projects, the ERDF also finances studies which are related to Fund operations (Article 12 of the Regulation).

While these studies account for a very small proportion of the Fund's resources (less than 0.3% of aid for 27 projects in 1983), the figure was more than twice that in 1982. Compared with previous years, the Member States submitted in 1983 a much greater number of applications for the financing of studies under Article 12 of the Fund Regulation. It should be noted that these studies must serve as preparation for investment projects which can be financed by the ERDF.

Of 86 studies submitted for a total of 32.52 million ECU, only 27 were finally approved in 1983 at a cost of 5.51 million ECU. This was due to the fact that many applications had to be deferred until 1984, either because they had arrived too late to be examined before the end of the year or because they had been altered owing to their nature and regional context.

TABLE 10
STUDIES (ARTICLE 12) FINANCED IN 1983 AND FROM 1980 TO 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Member State	1983		1980-1983 (1)		
	Number	Amounts granted	Number	Amounts granted	Actual payments
B	1	0.37	1	0.37	0.26
DK	1	2.45	4	5.05	2.11
D	1	0.01	1	0.01	0.01
GR	1	0.05	4	0.24	-
F	-	-	-	-	-
IRL	-	-	2	0.65	-
I	-	-	15	7.82	1.37
L	-	-	-	-	-
NL	1	0.07	1	0.07	-
UK	22	2.56	27	2.96	0.32
EUR 10	27	5.51	55	17.17	4.06
(1) Before 1980 only two studies had been financed in Ireland and Northern Ireland					

5.51 MILLION ECU PROVIDED FOR 27 STUDIES

65. In 1983, two Member States shared almost all the appropriations available for studies: the United Kingdom with 22 studies and Denmark with one major study in Greenland (see Table 10).

The 27 studies part-financed in 1983 by the Commission (which contributed approximately half of the costs involved) covered the following subjects:

- the use of hydroelectric energy in GREENLAND (2.45 million ECU)
- the development of a trans-frontier tourist project in the Federal Republic of GERMANY (0.01 million ECU) and the NETHERLANDS (0.07 million ECU) (frontier regions)

- c. the redevelopment of the Liège steelmaking area (BELGIUM) through the creation of new activities (0.37 million ECU)
- d. the creation of a spa at Polyschnitos on the GREEK island of Lesbos (0.05 million ECU)
- e. 22 studies in the UNITED KINGDOM (2.56 million ECU):
 - four concerning sewerage works (regions: Scotland and Yorkshire/Humberside)
 - one concerning the setting up of a data-processing centre (region: North)
 - two concerning the construction of a road and a rail crossing in Wales
 - one concerning the use of lignite in Northern Ireland
 - two relating to the setting up of a telephone link and the laying of an underwater power line (regions: South-West and Scotland)
 - four concerning the development of industrial and/or port areas (regions: North and Scotland)
 - eight relating to the development and use of tourism and leisure facilities and the enhancement of historical sites (regions : Yorkshire/Humberside, Scotland, North, East Midlands).

Only Luxembourg and France have not yet taken advantage of this possibility.

With regards to the state of progress of the co-financed studies, the situation, while not very satisfactory, improved slightly compared with the end of 1982. A quarter of the appropriations committed had been paid by the end of 1983; but there are still considerable backlogs in Greece, Italy and Ireland.

2.8 98% OF COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS USED IN 1983

66. The funds available for commitment in 1983 amounted to 2 164.28 million ECU. This amount breaks down as follows:

TABLE 11
AVAILABLE FUNDS FOR COMMITMENT 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

	(Mio ECU)
Appropriations entered in 1983 budget	1 909.50
Appropriations outstanding from 1982	5.56
Appropriations available from:	
- decommitments	92.64
- changes in value of ECU	83.33
Unused appropriations from the specific Community measures section transferred to the support measures section	
Commitments in 1983	73.25
Total appropriations available in 1983	2 164.28

The appropriations entered in the 1983 budget (1 909.5 million ECU) showed an increase of 14.2% much the same as the percentage rise from 1981 to 1982.

67. The grant decisions taken in 1983 under the support measures section of the ERDF resulted in commitments totalling 2 121.61 million ECU¹¹ broken down as follows:

TABLE 12
AMOUNTS COMMITTED BY TYPE OF INVESTMENT IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

	(Mio ECU)
Industry, craft industry and services	230.75
Infrastructure	1 885.39
Studies (article 12)	5.47
Total	2 121.61

The difference between total appropriations available (2 164,28 million ECU) and total commitments (2 121,61 million ECU) leaves a balance of 42.67 million ECU, which is in fact the total cumulative balance since the Fund's inception. It represents only some 2% of the Commitment appropriations available for 1983 and less than 0.5% of the Commitments made during the period 1975-1983 (approximately 9 175 million ECU).

Table 13 provides a synopsis of the balance of commitment appropriations outstanding at each year-end since the Fund was set up; it shows that the available appropriations have been used up entirely since 1975.

¹¹ The slight discrepancy between the amounts in ECU generally shown in this report and those in points 66 to 83, which cover accounting matters, is due to the application on different dates of rates for converting national currencies into ECU. The former were converted at the December 1983 rates, while for the latter commitments and payments were calculated at each month's exchange rates, with the commitments being revalued each month in line with fluctuations in rates.

TABLE 13
BALANCES OF COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS OUTSTANDING
EACH YEAR-END FROM 1975 TO 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Year	Budget appropriations	Appropriations available for commitment (1)	Appropriations used up (2)	Balance outstanding at year-end
75/77	1 030.40(3)	1 047.23(3)	1 032.20(3)	15.03(3)
1978	581.00	599.84	556.36	43.48
1979	900.00	973.65	970.43	3.22
1980	1 106.75	1 169.64	1 137.79	31.85
1981	1 463.00	1 615.17	1 596.19	18.98
1982	1 669.00	1 817.69	1 812.13	5.56
1983	1 909.50	2 164.28	2 121.61	42.67
(1) Including appropriations carried over from the previous year, appropriations made available through decommitment and through adjustments, in respect of commitments remaining payable from previous years, to take account of fluctuations in the ECU rate. (2) Commitments for the respective years adjusted to take account of fluctuations in the ECU rate. (3) Budget appropriations 1 300 Mio u.a., appropriations available for commitment 1 312.33 Mio u.a., appropriations used up 1 301.64 Mio u.a. This leaves a balance of 10.69 Mio u.a. converted into ECU at the rate ruling in January 1978.				

68. Since for 1983, as for 1982, no quotas were laid down in the ERDF Regulation, the Commission committed the appropriations available in response to the applications made by the Member States on the basis of the distribution of resources provisionally decided on by the Council for 1981 and by applying the criteria for selecting projects laid down in the Regulation.

In the interests of sound management of Community resources, the Commission used the commitment appropriations not taken up in 1983 by some Member States (owing to their failure to submit sufficient admissible grant applications within the time allowed) to grant aid in excess of the quotas laid down provisionally for 1981 to other Member States which had submitted sufficient admissible grant applications.

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

2.9 36% INCREASE IN PAYMENTS IN 1983

69. The payment appropriations initially entered in the 1983 budget for the Fund's support measures section amounted to 1 180 million ECU, an increase of 16.26% compared with 1982. Including 98.0 million ECU which had been carried over, total payment appropriations available amounted to 1 278.0 million ECU (see Table 38 in Annex A).

TABLE 14
USE OF COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio)

Member State	Commitments		Credits entered in 1983 budget	Balance outstanding at the end of 1982	Credits unused under specific Community measures section	Credits available by decommitments and amendments	Total credits available for commitment 1983
	Nat. cur.	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU
B	407.50	8.88		29.22	0.81	0.15	
DK	183.06	22.40		2.11	0.78	0.63	
D	98.91	43.75		35.64	3.41	2.91	
GR	28.91**	361.46		- 43.86	9.52	30.73	
F	1 962.37	285.42		12.08	9.99	44.79	
IRL	74.34	102.16		- 12.40	4.35	13.70	
I	1 122.20**	818.96		- 18.54	26.00	39.37	
L	-	-		0.61	0.05	0.03	
NL	50.99	20.14		5.71	0.91	0.00	
UK	262.77	458.44		- 3.79	17.43	43.66	
EUR 10	-	2 121.61	1 909.50	5.56	73.25	175.97	2 164.28
* The quotas set by the Council on 23.12.1980 (OJ L 349) are only valid for 1981. In allocating resources of the Fund for 1983, the Commission has stated it will be guided by the 1981 quotas. ** Thousand millions.							

TABLE 14
USE OF COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

TABLE 15
PAYMENTS MADE IN 1983
COMMITMENTS STILL TO BE PAID AT THE END OF 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Member State	Commitments 1975-1982 still to be paid at end 1982 (1)	Commitments 1983	Payments		Payments as % of commitments		Commitments to be paid at end 1983
			1982	1983	75/82	75/83	
B	20.50	8.88	10.56	7.03	66.6	68.0	22.35
DK	23.52	22.40	14.57	16.70	69.1	70.2	29.22
D	95.77	43.75	61.65	45.05	69.9	73.1	94.47
GR	151.05	361.47	152.35	214.59	59.4	59.4	297.93
F	491.66	285.42	126.18	214.56	48.3	53.9	562.52
IRL	88.46	102.16	91.55	91.57	72.4	75.6	99.06
I	1 317.16	818.96	276.97	344.50	43.4	43.1	1 791.63
L	3.36	-	0.06	0.02	48.6	49.0	3.33
NL	58.25	20.14	3.23	18.12	45.3	52.8	60.27
UK	593.13	458.43	213.56	294.46	62.7	63.1	757.11
EUR 10	2 842.86	2 121.61	950.67	1 246.60	53.9	55.0	3 717.88
(1) Amounts adjusted to take account of decommitments and adjustments for fluctuations in the ECU rate.							

70. Table 15 shows that payments actually made amounted to 1 246.6 million ECU. The increase over payments made in 1982 was 35.94%. In 1982, the increase had been 20.1%.

Even though the endowment originally proposed for 1983 was increased by 66.6 million ECU, almost 98% of the appropriations available were used up, compared with some 91% the previous year.

71. In actual fact, the applications for payment submitted by the Member States at 1 439.1 million ECU exceeded payments made by 192.5 million ECU, whereas the appropriations remaining amounted to only 97.6 million ECU. This difference was due mainly to the late submission of payment applications for whose processing additional information was required from the Member States (some 110 million ECU), other reasons for the difference being the changes made during the processing procedure to payment applications submitted and the recovery of amounts released. The payments situation by Member State and for the Community as a whole is set out in Table 15.

TABLE 16
PAYMENTS MADE IN 1983 AGAINST 1975-1983 COMMITMENTS
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio)

Member State	Payments made in 1983 against commitments							Total payments 1983	
	1975-77 ECU	1978 ECU	1979 ECU	1980 ECU	1981 ECU	1982 ECU	1983 ECU	National currency	ECU
B	0.22	-	1.51	0.06	0.18	4.60	0.46	322.68	7.03
DK	-	-	- 0.04	0.90	4.32	10.53	0.98	133.27	16.70
D	0.90	0.16	- 0.04	1.13	10.54	24.30	8.05	101.82	45.05
GR	-	-	-	-	12.15	61.92	140.51	16.76*	214.59
F	- 0.04	1.68	16.03	36.84	30.77	101.22	28.07	1 479.59	214.56
IRL	1.10	1.47	- 0.51	1.55	4.27	35.49	48.21	55.80	91.57
I	1.83	9.01	7.72	60.90	114.94	131.93	18.18	471.37*	344.50
L	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.92	0.02
NL	- 0.02	-	-	9.06	-	9.07	-	45.95	18.12
UK	-13.22	1.57	- 5.84	9.68	41.75	206.72	53.79	176.69	294.46
EUR 10	- 9.23	13.89	18.83	120.14	218.92	585.80	298.25	-	1 246.60
* in thousand millions									

72. Overall, the ratio of total payments to commitments increased slightly at the end of 1983 to 55%, compared with 53.3% at the end of 1978. However, it remains fairly stable, having shown a maximum spread of some 3 percentage points between the highest ratio recorded at the end of 1980 (56.4%), and the lowest recorded in 1979 (53.2%). That overall payments represent only about one half of commitments stems inevitably from the Fund Regulation. When a decision to grant aid is taken, the total amount of the grant is committed immediately, whereas settlement of the commitment is staggered over several years in step with the progress of the investment projects financed and with the outlay by Member States. Moreover, ERDF payments are made only in response to specific claims by the Member States concerned. All other things being equal, the ratio will be lower as commitments in recent years have been greater.

73. Table 16 provides a breakdown, for each Member State, of payments made in 1983 against the corresponding commitments made in previous years. The payments relating to the period 1975-1979 account for a tiny proportion (2% of total payments in 1983). This proportion is somewhat higher for those Member States which, like Italy (5.4%), and France (8.2%) are slow in submitting payment claims. In 1983 these two countries plainly made an effort to clear old files.

TABLE 17
PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS SINCE 1975
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Year	Budget appropriations	Payments made	Balance of credits remaining since 1975
1975(1)	122.31	74.06	48.25
1976(1)	229.05	213.05	64.25
1977(1)	294.53	275.70	83.08 (1)
1978	525.00	254.89	353.19
1979	483.00	513.15	323.04
1980	392.38	726.70	0.00
	+ 16.00 (2)	-	4.72
1981	799.20	791.41	-
	+ 3.34 (2)	-	15.85
1982	1 015.00	950.67	97.96
	+ 17.78 (2)	-	-
1983	1 180.00	1 246.60	31.36
Total	5 077.59	5 046.23	31.36
(1) Million of units of account converted into million ECU at the annual average rate for each year.			
(2) Transfer from the specific Community measures section (chap. 51) to the support measures section (chap.50).			

74. The last but one column in Table 15 shows, for each Member State, the payments made from 1975 to 1983 as a percentage of the total commitments made over the same period. Despite its efforts to catch up, Italy continues to record a percentage of payments much lower at 43.1% than the Community average (55%) and roughly equal to that in 1982 (43.4%). The Netherlands (52.8%) and France (53.9%) are also still somewhat below the Community average.

Table 39 provides a breakdown by Member State of payments from the Fund each year since 1975.

75. Table 17 summarizes the settlement of payment appropriations since the Fund was set up. Annual allocations of payment appropriations total

5 077.6 million ECU. At 31 December 1983, 5 046.2 million ECU had been accounted for by payments made since 1975, which represents a rate of utilization of 99.4%.

76. In 1983, the amounts involved in the settlement of commitments through application of the accelerated payments procedure can be put at 198 million ECU, as against 268 million ECU in 1982. Accelerated payments thus accounted for 24% of total payments made in 1983, compared with 28% in 1982.

2.10 CONTROLS: NO IRREGULARITY DETECTED

77. In accordance with Article 8 of the Fund Regulation committed contributions are paid out upon presentation by the Member State concerned of statements certifying the public expenditure incurred (the basis for Fund assistance) and the existence of detailed supporting documents. The latter do not have to accompany payment claims. The conformity of the statements presented to the Commission with the supporting documents is verified on the occasion of on-the-spot checks carried out pursuant to Article 9 (3) of the Fund Regulation on a sample of projects aided by the Fund.

As provided for in Article 9 (4) of the Fund Regulation, on-the-spot inspections also have the object of verifying the conformity of completed projects with the proposals as originally presented to the Fund and that of national administrative practices with Community rules, particularly as regards public tendering. Establishing that the projects carried out conform with the operations for which Fund assistance was provided also involves analysing the effectiveness of the projects financed, particularly in terms of employment and production in the case of industrial projects and in terms of the level of use and economic environment in the case of infrastructure projects.

78. In 1983, the Court of Auditors of the European Communities was associated with three on-the-spot inspections by the Commission.

79. In 1983, the Commission made on-the-spot inspections (sending officials from the Directorates-General for Regional Policy and for Financial Control) on 200 projects, compared with 204 in 1982 and 223 in 1981. This brought the number of projects inspected on-site since the Fund was established to 1 468. The projects inspected in 1983 accounted for Fund assistance totalling some 149 million ECU, as against 338 million ECU in 1982 and 335 million ECU in 1981. These figures should be seen against commitments of some 7 050 million ECU for the period 1975-1982 and payments of 3 800 million ECU in the same period. It should also be noted that the total number of projects inspected in 1983 involved investment amounting to approximately 914 million ECU.

80. During the year the Commission continued its action to deal with "dormant" projects, i.e. projects for which no payment claim had been received for some 18 months. It continued its inquiries, introduced on a regional basis in 1981, using on-the-spot checks to examine, in association with the administering authorities, projects where payments had fallen behind schedule. The purpose was to discover the causes of such delays and to speed up the processing or closure of files, either by final payment if the projects had been completed or by releasing the appropriations allocated if they had not been carried out. In 1983 823 "dormant" projects were inspected (as against 359 in 1982 and 236 in 1981). Following these inspections, 27 projects lost their grants (the appropriations being released), 39 were the subject of further payment claims and 352 the subject of a final claim to close the file.

81. On-the-spot checks in 1983 did not reveal any operation of a fraudulent nature, i.e. no case of undue financial benefit being obtained by way of an illegal procedure.

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

83. In response to this situation, the Commission systematically continued in 1983 its general effort to clear files on projects dating back to 1975, 1976 and 1977. This action, which was to have been completed by the end of 1983 for those three financial years and will steadily be extended to files still pending from subsequent years, is intended to close the files on projects which have far overrun their original schedule.

The Member States have generally made a real effort to clear the files remaining from the first three-year period. The number of projects still on the books from the year 1975, 1976 and 1977 had fallen from 402 at the time the action began to 189 by 31 December 1983. Unsettled commitments dating back to the period 1975-1977 fell from 75.781 million ECU on 31 December 1981 to 58.576 million ECU at the end of 1983. This latter amount represents only 3% of commitments during the period 1975-1977.

2.11 INFORMATION ON ERDF ACTIVITIES

2.11.1 *The European citizen's right to know*

84. The ERDF Regulation¹² requires that Fund operations be publicized as follows:

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

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

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

¹² Article 10.

2.11.2 Press information in 1983: greater regional coverage

85. After each of the four series of grant decisions, the Commission issued a press package consisting of a general section and a national section for each Member State concerned. The general section contains comments and tables covering the whole allocation (with figures shown in ECU). The national sections contain comments on the grants to the country concerned, tables (with figures in national currencies) and a list of all the projects assisted.

These national sections are particularly important for the regional and local press, which is generally far more interested in ERDF operations than the supranational or national press. For that reason, the Commission has continued to improve the lists of projects by incorporating into them as much detail as possible. This would not have been possible without information from the ERDF data bank.

A number of governments, in particular the United Kingdom and Irish Governments, supplement the Commission's press activities by providing their own press releases on ERDF aid. The Commission welcomes this initiative.

A press release was also issued when the Commission amended its proposal for recasting the Regional Fund Regulation.

2.11.3 Signboards: tangible evidence of the ERDF

86. The signboards which the Member States erect at the sites of some infrastructure projects are a very effective means of publicizing the ERDF's financial contribution, since the notice draws attention directly to a highly visible practical structure.

Since the Regional Fund was set up, signboards have been erected for some 2 500 projects. Examples are shown below. The erection of such signboards was agreed by the members of the Fund Committee in 1975-1976. It was decided that they should be put up only for projects exceeding a given cost.

Unfortunately, agreement was not reached on what that level of cost should be, with the result that the thresholds vary from one Member State to another.

However, as Table 18 shows, the Member States do not even erect signboards according to the threshold they have adopted, and the Commission greatly regrets that the undertakings given in this respect are not being met.

The Commission is considering whether to introduce provisions which would require the Member States to provide the public with better information by means of signboards.

2.11.4 Publication in the Official Journal: proposed improvement

87. The lists of projects receiving ERDF assistance which are published regularly in the Official Journal contain too little information. They simply show the assistance given by region and do not identify individual projects.

TABLE 18
INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT SIGNBOARDS ERECTED
FROM 1975 TO 1983

Member State	Threshold (Mio ECU) (1)	Number of projects above the threshold	Number of signboards erected	of which in 1983
B	1	53	38 (1975-1981)	-
DK/Grønland	0.5/2	5/18	10	3
D	0.5 (2)	335 (3)	74	17
GR	-	609 (4)	600	253
F	2	274	40 (1975-1981)	-
IRL	2	99	94 (1975-1982)	-
I	0.5	1 595	995	154
L	1	9	4 (1975-1982)	-
NL	1	45	24	10
UK	0.5	1 899	621	10
EUR 10		5 019	Approx. 2 500	
(1) Threshold of investment for which it has been agreed to provide publicity (2) In Germany, the threshold is 10 Mio ECU for investment projects already started when the grant decision is taken (3) Projects exceeding the threshold of 0.5 Mio ECU (4) Total number of projects				

The Commission is planning to change the system applied since 1975 and to publish in the Official Journal the same information which it distributes to the press concerning each project.

Details of the first and second allocations for 1983 were published in the Official Journal in November 1983, the third in February 1984 and the fourth in May 1984.

2.11.5 Information for investors

88. As in previous years, the Commission informed the private investors concerned that part of the public funds they had received had come from the Community, by sending letters to that effect to those carrying out productive investment in the industry, craft industry and services sector.

NORDSØCENTRET HAR EF-KOMMISSIONENS STORE BEVÅGENHED

Nordøccentret er netop blevet bevilget 40 mill. kr. af Den europæiske Fond for Regionaludvikling som

modtaget 55 mill. kr. fra denne fond, der har til formål at bidrage til at udligne de væsentligheds-

centret forts
kommissionen.
nalfondet 11
✓

**72 Mill. DM für deutsche
Struktur-Fördergebiete**

es BRÜSSEL. Im Rahmen einer vierten Tranche von Zinsbilanzen...

eingereicht worden. Die EG-Kommission hat die nicht in Anspruch genommenen...

Finanziamento Cee di 35 miliardi per le aree agricole collinari

ROMA — Saranno pe
delle zone montane e coll
ammodernamento tecnologi
commissario Cee Antonio
to il rifinanziamento
ento, di 35 mili

La révision du Fonds européen de développement régional est engagée

La Belgique et le Fonds européen de Développement

La Commission européenne a accordé une aide financière de 334,8 millions de francs belges, dans le cadre du budget 1983 du Fonds européen de Développement régional (FEDER), en faveur de 37 projets d'investissement dans ces régions belges, apprend-on, à Bruxelles des sources communautaires.

L'année dernière, la Belgique a donc reçu 390,1 millions de francs belges du FEDER, contre 282 millions pour la France.

milliards ont été
et 20 milliards
jets de dévelop-
pe et autant po-
taniques. Se
la Belgique n'a
dernière, qu'un
mont minime et
tu fait que notre
adul - suffisam-
ment yables
ème pour la RFA
et le, économ-

La Commissione des Communautés européennes vient d'approuver la 4^e tranche de concours du fonds européen de développement régional (section des sous-quota) pour 1982. Dans le cadre de cette tranche, une contribution financière relative au développement économique n'a pas été accordée aux régions de la Friesland krijgt

structurel et de rationalisation dans
l'industrie sidérurgique - et demographique
font apparaître que c'est surtout

93 millions pour le Luxembourg
Aménagement de la zone industrielle «Wolser»
à Dudelange/Bettembourg

Aménagement de la zone industrielle «Wolser» à Dudelange/Bettembourg

Brüssel hält viele Geheimnisse

Seltene Rücksichten auf
Firmen und Regierungen
Von Erich Hauser

74 εκ. ΕΛΜ από το Π steun van EG
Ταμείο για ελληνικά π voor wegnenot
ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΕΣ Van onze correspon

STRAßBOURG. (A. L. E.)

Friesland krijgt ... van EG

steun van de
voor wegnnet
Van onze correspon
— De EG als

**Merseyside given generous slice of
£149 m regional aid grant from EEC**

From Derek Brown
in Brussels
More than 600 industrial
products and infrastructural
improvements in Britain
benefit from £149 million of
announced yesterday by
European Community Com-

A grant of £1.8 million has been made to the Merseyside Maritime Museum for fitting out the Albert Dock warehouse, a key feature of the region's ambition to become a tourist centre.

Through the regional fund is to new -

**Aides européennes
Midi-Pyrénées
premier bénéficiaire**

La région Midi-Pyrénées a été la principale bénéficiaire du dernier concours du Fonds européen de développement régional pour l'année 1983. Elle s'attribue 19,1%, soit 2 560 000 000 francs, sur les 13 54 milliards de francs.

tandis qu'1,52 milliard de francs sont répartis sur 229 projets industriels, sans ou de services.

EG-steun voor Belgische ontwikkelingsregio's

De Europese Unie heeft een Europees Fonds voor Ontwikkelingsprojecten in België. Het Europees Fonds voor Ontwikkelingsprojecten in België werd opgericht in 1983. Het Fonds heeft een bedrag van 334,8 miljoen Belgische frank. Het Fonds wordt gebruikt voor de realisatie van ontwikkelingsprojecten in België. Het Fonds wordt beheerd door de Vlaamse Gemeenschap.

van de watersportcentra
Spanje' in Kinroos en
enlaak' in Maasik voor
breiding van een produkt
... was- en ond-
... kosmeti-
4m.
chemie
ets EEC

ILLUSTRATION 2

A.I.V.E. Association intercommunale
pour la Valorisation de l'Eau
Avenue Kothomb 8 ARLON. 063-2150.11.
Alimentation Primaire en eau du Secteur Centre Ardenne
STATION DE POMPAGE

FINANCEMENT: Région Wallonne
Fonds Européen de Développement Régional
Crédits Parallèles
Communes de Vertier - Flérouville - Kerbaumont - Leglise - Neufchâteau
Pâtrel

AUTEUR DE PROJET: Service Technique Provincial



**LERWICK
HARBOUR TRUST
HOLMSGARTH TERMINAL**

P&O Ferries

Orkney & Shetland Services



This Development was assisted by a Grant from
the Regional Development Fund of the
European Economic Community

**ERSCHLIESSUNG EINES INDUSTRIEGEBIETES
AN DER BREMER STRASSE DURCH DIE
STADT ROTENBURG (WÜRMME)**

Mit wird ein Industriegebiet in einer Grösse von 20 ha erschlossen.
An der Finanzierung der Kosten für die Erschliessung dieses Industrie-
gebietes hat sich der

EUROPÄISCHE FONDS FÜR REGIONALE ENTWICKLUNG (EFRE)

beteiligt.

STADT ROTENBURG (WÜRMME)

DER STADTDIREKTOR

ILLUSTRATION 3

REGIONE AUTONOMA FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA
CONSORZIO PER L'ACQUEDOTTO DEL FRIULI CENTRALE-UDINE

RICOSTRUZIONE E MIGLIORAMENTO DI ACQUEDOTTI
 NELLE ZONE TERREMOTATE DEL MEDIO FRIULI
 DELLA PEDEMONTANA PREALPI GIULIE E DELLE VALLI DEL RAISSONE
 L. 16.000.000.000.

FINANZIAMENTI
 REGIONE AUTONOMA FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA L. 8.600.000.000.
 COMUNITA ECONOMICA EUROPEA L. 4.800.000.000.
 CONSORZIO ACQUEDOTTO FRIULI CENTRALE L. 1.600.000.000.

Progetto e direzione lavori: dr. Ing. ITALO MICHELAZZI

Lavori di 2 lotto: ACQUEDOTTO DAL NODO SAMPNE PIETTO AL GARG, DI
 POZZUOLO DEL FRIULI CON DISTRIBUZIONE PER VARIANTE
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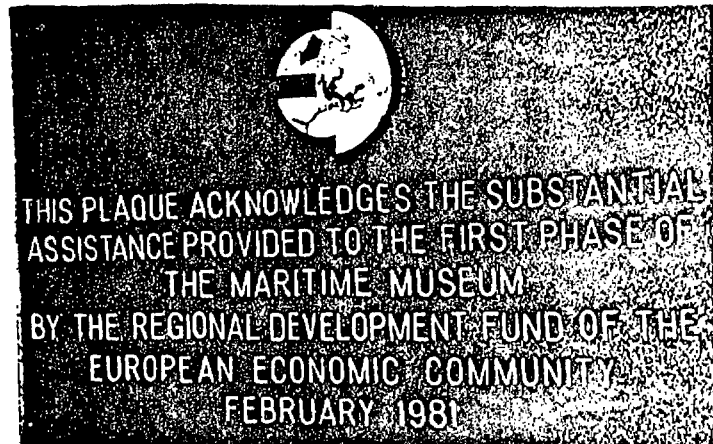
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ILLUSTRATION 4



**DEEP WATER BERTH
FOREST PRODUCTS TERMINAL**
This Project Is Partly Financed By
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3.0 CHAPTER III : SPECIFIC COMMUNITY REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

3.1 NEW TYPE OF MEASURES

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

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

These measures seek to promote:

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

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

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

In the context of these programmes, the Fund may finance jointly with the Member States concerned a series of operations to which it does not contribute under its support measures, notably market studies, the

promotion of industrial innovation, management advisory services, improved access for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to risk capital, etc... These operations may benefit from Community assistance of up to 70%, which means a substantial increase in the funds available for operations carried out in Member States. Fund assistance may go to public authorities including local authorities, various organizations, firms or individuals.

Under the first five regulations, eight special programmes were approved by the Commission, after consulting with the Fund Committee, between June 1981 and July 1982. The ninth and last programme, which concerns the measures in the steel making areas in Italy, was sent to the Commission in March 1984.

3.2 COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS FOR SPECIFIC COMMUNITY MEASURES: APPROPRIATIONS AVAILABLE EXCEED UTILIZATION

90. Table 19 gives the commitments and payments for each of the programmes implemented between 1981 and 1983. At the end of 1983, commitments amounted to 79.16 million ECU, or 36.6% of the total allocation of 216 million ECU. Payments amounted to 38.98 million ECU or half of the appropriations committed.

In 1983, expenditure on the implementation of specific Community measures fell short of forecasts. There were three reasons for this. First, because certain measures concerning non physical investment were a novelty in the Member States, special regulations or laws may have had to be adopted at national level before they could be implemented.

Second, there was the implementing procedure. While the changeover from individual project financing to multiannual programme financing makes for greater consistency both in the use of different measures and between the specific objectives of a particular programme and the more general regional development objectives, it also calls for additional efforts on the part of the Member States. In each case, the planning work requires the active participation of the public agencies, semi- public bodies and business enterprises involved in carrying out the measures. This takes more time.

Third, given the budget procedure in some Member States the machinery for paying out Community grants was found to be too rigid. This difficulty was resolved when the second series of specific Community measures was adopted, and the flows of finance for the measures in progress should therefore return to normal:

- Fund grants can now be paid direct to the agencies responsible for implementing the measures specified in the programmes
- the system of advance payments to Member States has been improved. From each annual instalment, an initial advance of 60% (and not 30% as before) may be paid over, followed by a further advance (25%) once half (and not the full amount as before) of the initial advance has been spent.

TABLE 19
COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS 1981-1983
ERDF: SPECIFIC COMMUNITY MEASURES

Special programmes	Total allocation over 5 years Mio ECU	Commitments				Payments			
		Year	Amounts		%(*)	Year	Amounts		%(*)
			Mio nat. cur.	Mio ECU			Mio nat. cur.	Mio ECU	
France- Enlargement	55.00	1981 1982	96.21 83.05	15.56 12.67	51.3	1981 1982 1983	28.88 24.91 32.11	4.67 3.80 4.67	24.0
United Kingdom- Border areas	8.00	1981 1983	0.27 0.85	0.47 1.48	24.4	1981 1982 1983	0.08 0.16 0.28	0.14 0.29 0.49	42.0
Ireland- Border areas	16.00	1981 1983	2.22 3.16	3.22 4.35	47.3	1981 1982 1983	0.66 1.33 2.13	0.96 1.93 2.93	21.0
Italy- Energy	16.00	1981	6 610.53	5.03	31.4	1981	1 984.47	1.51	9.0
Italy- Enlargement	65.00	1981	21 211.51	16.14	24.8	1982	6 486.28	4.84	7.0
Belgium- Steel areas	6.00	1981 1982	7.04 36.43	0.17 0.80	16.2	1982	13.21	0.29	5.0
United Kingdom- Steel areas	33.00	1982	7.37	12.76	38.7	1982	4.35	7.53	23.0
United Kingdom- Shipbuilding areas	17.00	1982	3.76	6.51	38.3	1982 1983	2.17 0.68	3.75 1.18	29.0
Total	216.00		-	79.16	36.6		-	38.98	18.0
(*) Percentage of total allocation									

TABLE 20
AVAILABLE FUNDS AND COMMITMENTS 1983
ERDF, SPECIFIC COMMUNITY MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Appropriations entered in 1983 budget	100.50
Appropriations outstanding from 1982	79.08
Total appropriations available in 1983	179.58
Appropriations committed	5.83
Appropriations transferred to support measures	73.25
Balance outstanding at end of year	100.50

Table 20 compares the appropriations available for commitment and the appropriations actually committed in 1983. As provided for in Article 2 (3b) of the ERDF Regulation, the amount by which the funds available exceed requirements (73.25 million ECU) was transferred at the end of 1983 from the section covering specific Community measures to that covering support measures.

3.3 INSPECTIONS

91. In 1983, on-the-spot checks were carried out in respect of four of the eight special programmes ("France-Enlargement", "United Kingdom-Steel areas" and United Kingdom-Shipbuilding areas").

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

The Commission inspectors were particularly anxious to discover why there were delays in implementing the special programmes. After the checks had been carried out, the Italian authorities were approached with a view to "unfreezing" the "Italy - Enlargement" and "Italy - Energy" programmes, where the hold-up had found to be an administrative one. The procedural difficulties encountered in France in implementing the "France - Enlargement" programme are in the process of being resolved.

3.4 INFORMATION ON SPECIFIC COMMUNITY MEASURES

3.4.1 Publication in the Official Journal

92. Under the regulations adopted by the Council in October 1980, the special programmes presented to the Commission by Member States must be published in the Official Journal. The eight programmes approved by the Commission were published in May 1984.

Because of the appreciable and inevitable delays that occur between transmission of the special programmes to the Commission and their

publication in the Official Journal, the second series of regulations relating to specific Community measures, adopted by the Council in 1983, no longer require such programmes to be published in the Official Journal, but simply their publication by the Commission. In this way, the details of the programmes will be made public sooner.

3.4.2 Information activity by national authorities

93. The special programmes presented by Member States' governments to the Commission pursuant to the first five regulations indicate how they propose to publicize the programmes. For 1983, only two reports were sent to the Commission (instead of eight, one for each of the special programmes). They concern the specific measure in the border areas of Ireland and Northern Ireland. The report for Northern Ireland makes no mention of any measures to inform the public of the Community's contribution. The Irish authorities, on the other hand, list a number of such measures (signboards, debates and questions in parliament), which have made the public well aware of the contribution from the Community.

As regards the special "steel areas" and "shipbuilding areas" programmes in their country, the United Kingdom authorities made a particular effort to keep the public informed by supplying the press with some detailed information on the implementation of the programmes. This initiative is especially welcome as it provides details which the Commission does not possess and is thus unable to communicate to the public.

3.4.3 Information activity by the Commission

94. The Commission is unable to give as much publicity to specific Community measures as it does to ERDF grants for individual projects. Only the Member States know all the details of the special programmes and it is therefore they who are the only ones in a position to inform the public, as the United Kingdom has done.

When the second series of specific Community measures was adopted by the Council, the Commission released to the press a statement by the Member of the Commission responsible for regional policy.

3.5 A SECOND SERIES OF COMMUNITY MEASURES ADOPTED IN JANUARY 1984

95. In 1983, the Council discussed the proposals presented by the Commission in November 1982 for a second series of specific Community measures. In early 1984, it adopted the proposals, which had been endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee (opinion delivered on 23 March 1983) and by Parliament. In a resolution approved almost unanimously on 10 June 1983, Parliament had noted that the proposals supplemented and improved the specific Community measures already in force and had welcomed the choice of subjects, the concentration on declining industrial sectors and the introduction of business advisory services. At the same time, it had passed a number of amendments which the Commission took into account when redrafting its initial proposals.

4.0 CHAPTER IV: LOCATION OF ERDF ASSISTANCE

4.1 FIFTEEN REGIONS RECEIVED THREE QUARTERS OF GRANTS

96. The extent to which the principle of geographical concentration of ERDF assistance is put into practice can be seen from an analysis of the proportion of grants given to the fifteen regions in the Community which received most of the assistance. Of the 119 regions in the Community of Ten, only 67 are actually assisted by the Fund since they receive regional aid from their governments.

Of these 67 regions, fifteen in 1983 received almost three quarters of Fund assistance compared with two thirds in 1982, as can be seen from Table 21. This means that in 1983 concentration on the most disadvantaged regions increased very markedly.

97. In 1982, Campania (Italy) had already been at the top of the list receiving 16% of ERDF assistance, but 1983 brought a narrowing of the gap with the next most-aided region, central and eastern Macedonia (Greece), which received 12% of ERDF assistance.

The fifteen most-assisted regions are not identical from one year to the next. In 1983, five regions joined the list - central and western Macedonia and Basilicata, for which aid increased eight-fold, and Midi-Pyrénées, Réunion and Abruzzi, for which aid increased four-fold - and another five regions dropped out: Brittany, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Northern Ireland and Yorkshire/Humberside.

The distribution of grants in the priority regions was analysed in Chapter I, paragraph 21.

98. For a clearer overview of the ERDF's effort in each assisted region, its activities have been illustrated by two maps portraying the regional distribution of assistance in terms of total amounts and amounts per capita (maps 3 and 4).

Using the latter criterion, we can measure the intensity of ERDF assistance on the basis of population density. Tables 40 and 41 in Annex A provide all the data on the distribution of assistance by type of investment and per capita from 1975 to 1983.

4.2 LOCATION OF ASSISTANCE IN CERTAIN ASSISTED REGIONS

99. This section of Chapter IV reviews ERDF assistance in each of the Community countries (see Table 22). After a brief analysis for the country as a whole, details of ERDF assistance are given for all the regions which received grants in 1983, with the exception of France and the Federal Republic of Germany, where certain regions were selected.

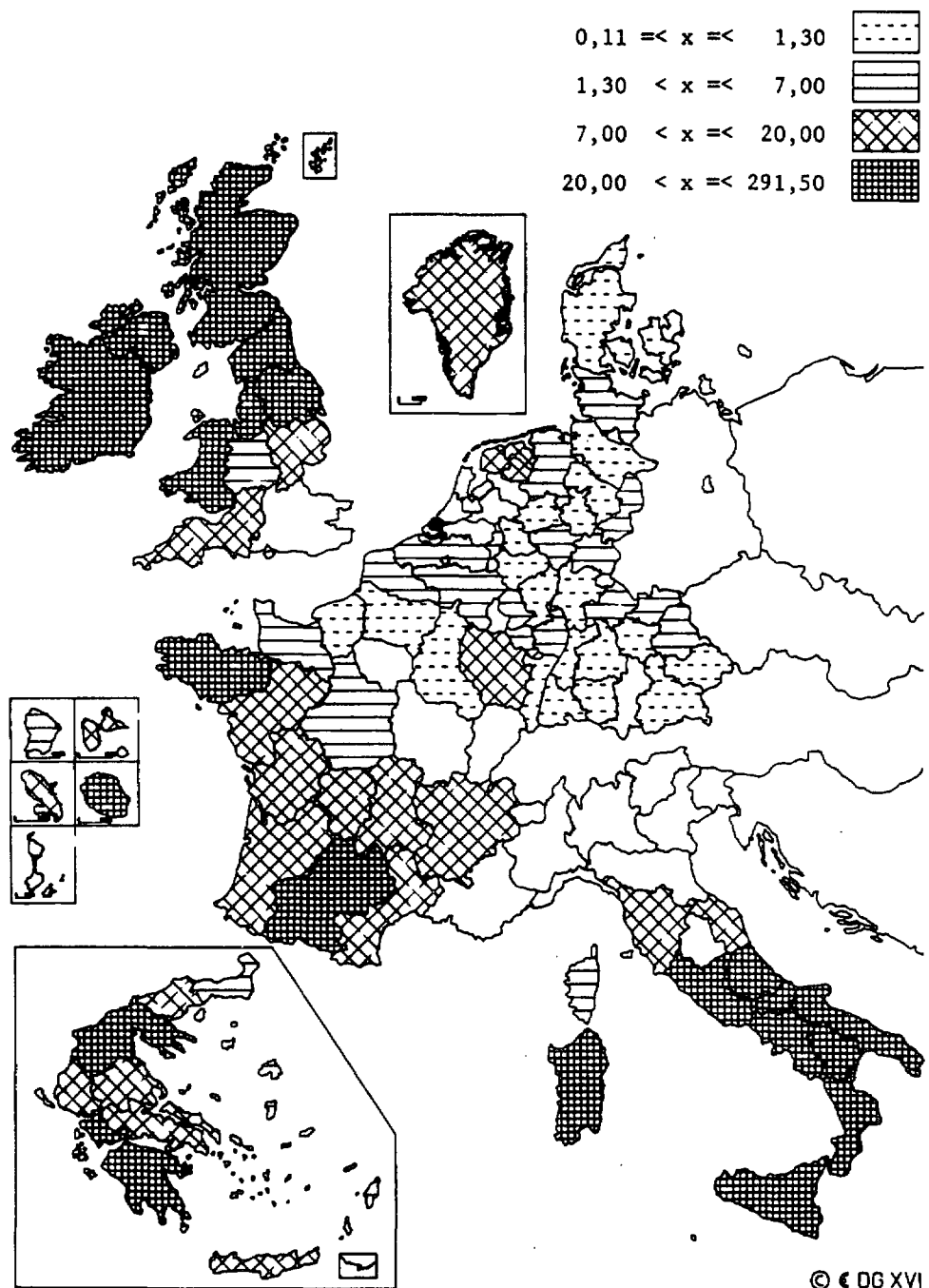
TABLE 21
THE FIFTEEN REGIONS RECEIVING THE BULK OF ERDF ASSISTANCE
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

1983			1982			1975-1983		
Regions	Assistance	%	Regions	Assistance	%	Regions	Assistance	%
Campania	291.50	13.78	Campania	298.28	16.00	Campania	1 058.29	11.48
Kentr.Dyt.Makedonia	253.44	11.98	Ireland	114.34	6.14	Scotland	588.94	6.39
Scotland	145.51	6.88	Scotland	112.30	6.03	Sicilia	567.61	6.16
Calabria	106.30	5.03	North	105.17	5.65	Ireland	554.32	6.02
Ireland	102.20	4.84	Wales	89.40	4.80	North	410.57	4.46
Basilicata	89.72	4.25	Sicilia	67.37	3.62	Calabria	368.61	4.00
Sicilia	83.13	3.93	Calabria	65.92	3.54	Wales	336.11	3.65
Wales	82.43	3.90	Bretagne	63.93	3.43	Kentr.Dyt.Makedonia	322.07	3.49
Puglia	80.96	3.83	Puglia	53.39	2.87	Puglia	310.01	3.36
North West	73.52	3.48	North West	50.01	2.69	Northern Ireland	261.97	2.84
North	57.41	2.72	Guadeloupe	47.76	2.57	North West	243.70	2.64
Midi-Pyrénées	54.42	2.58	Martinique	46.12	2.48	Bretagne	236.81	2.57
Pelop.Dyt.Ste.Elias	42.17	2.00	Pelop.Dyt.Ste.Elias	44.43	2.39	Sardegna	227.94	2.47
Réunion	41.51	1.97	Northern Ireland	41.48	2.23	Abruzzi	175.45	1.90
Abruzzi	38.75	1.84	Yorkshire/Humberside	35.28	1.90	Lazio	156.81	1.70
Total	1 542.97	73.01	Total	1 235.18	66.34		5 819.21	63.13
EUR 10	2 115.52	100.00	EUR 10	1 864.30	100.00		9 215.26	100.00
Multi-regional projects have not been taken into account for the countries mentioned above. They represent 3.4% in 1982, 2% in 1983 and 5.1% for the period 1975-1983 of support measures.								

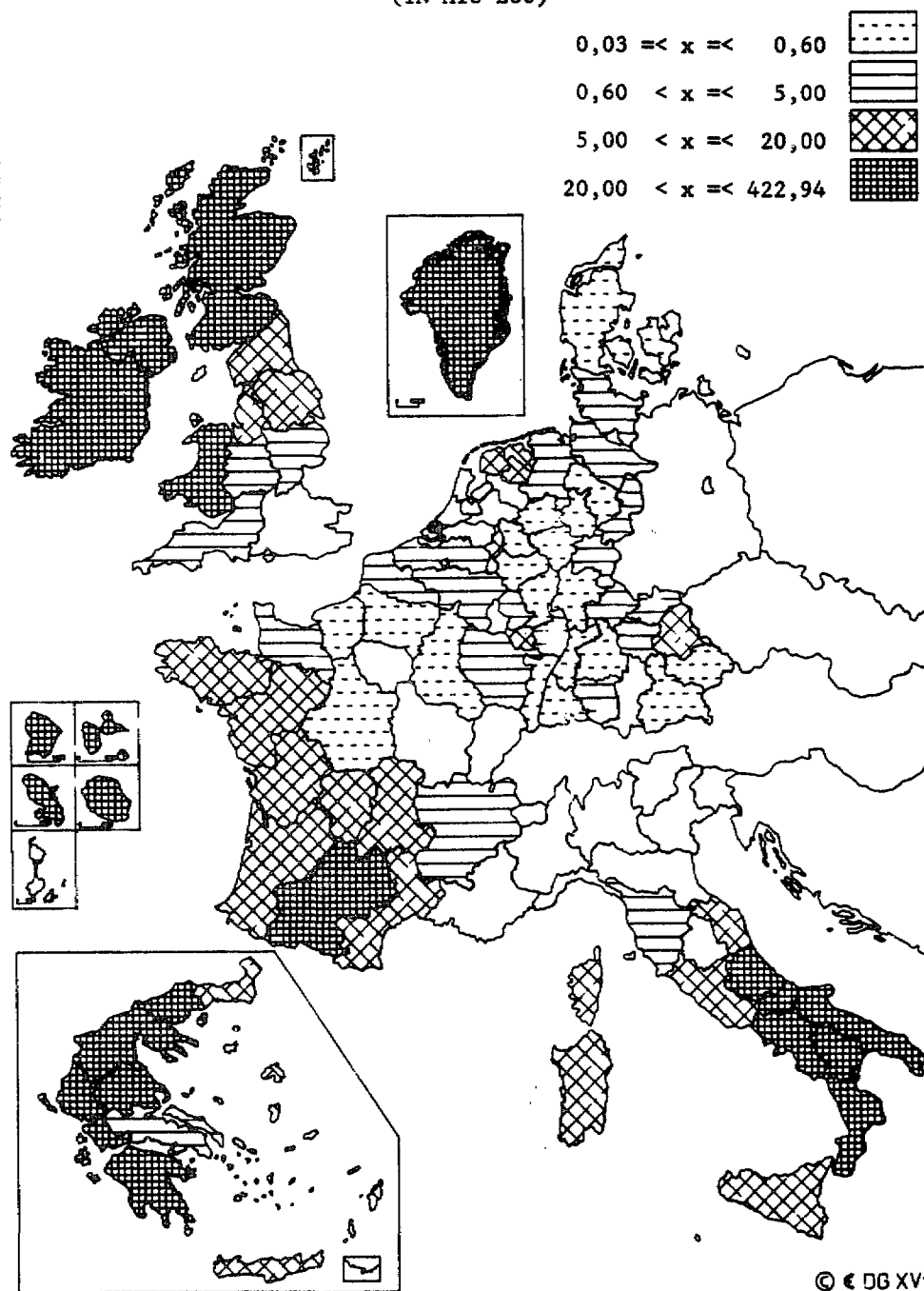
TABLE 21
THE FIFTEEN REGIONS RECEIVING THE BULK OF ERDF ASSISTANCE
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

MAP 3
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ERDF ASSISTANCE IN 1983
(IN MIO ECU)



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MAP 4
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ERDF ASSISTANCE PER CAPITA IN 1983
(IN MIO ECU)



4.2.1 Belgium

100. In Belgium, 80% of the aid granted went to investments in infrastructure, 16% to industrial investment projects and 4% to a study.

ERDF assistance to Belgium in the period 1975-1983 totalled 81.20 million ECU: 52% was granted for projects located in Flanders and 48% for projects located in Wallonia. For 1983, the figures were 69% for Flanders and 31% for Wallonia.

Fund assistance per head of population in 1983 was 1.1 ECU for Flanders and 0.9 ECU for Wallonia. For the period 1975-1983, the figures were 7 ECU for Flanders and 12 ECU for Wallonia.

101. IN FLANDERS, grants totalling 1.42 million ECU went to seven industrial projects spread over a number of branches of industry or services, helping to provide 164 jobs.

Almost 4.72 million ECU was allocated to infrastructure investment, comprising 29 road and sewerage projects located in the three Flemish development areas (2.89 million ECU), the extension of the domestic waste compost installation at Bilzen (1.46 million ECU) and the extension of two water sports centres, "De Spaanjerd" at Kinrooi and "Heerenlaak" at Maaseik (0.37 million ECU).

102. No industrial project for WALLONIA was submitted to the Fund in 1983. As regards infrastructure investment, over 2.36 million ECU was granted for the restoration of four derelict industrial sites. The sites at Aubange, Marche-en-Famenne and Vielsam are intended for the setting up of small and medium-sized enterprises, while the site at Bastogne is to be used for the construction of a marketing hall and the installation of a cattle market.

Also, on 28 July the Commission decided to contribute 0.37 million ECU to the financing of a feasibility study concerning a programme to create new activities in the Liège region. This study also received a grant of the same amount in 1983 under the heading of preparatory studies for integrated operations.

4.2.2 Denmark

103. In Denmark, 85.4% of Fund assistance in 1983 was for infrastructure projects, 10.9% for a study and 3.7% for industrial investment projects.

All the infrastructure projects and the study were carried out in Greenland and all the industrial investment was undertaken in other regions in Denmark. Greenland therefore received 96.3% of total Fund assistance to Denmark in 1983. In the period 1975-1983, it received 80.4%.

GREENLAND

104. Three quarters of the 19.12 million ECU aid to infrastructure projects in Greenland was given to transport infrastructures, mainly for an airport and harbours. The largest grant, totalling 3.94 million ECU, was for the second stage of construction of the new airport at Jacobshaven. This brings the total amount of aid for the construction of the airport to 8.84 million ECU.

Electricity generation projects accounted for 17% of the infrastructure grants.

The study carried out in Greenland, which received 2.45 million ECU examines the possibility of using hydroelectric energy to supply local

communities. Since 1980, the ERDF has made grants of 4.95 million ECU for such studies in Greenland.

Fund assistance per head of population in 1983 was 423 ECU. This gave a total of 1 691 ECU for the period 1975-1983, which is the highest sum in the Community, taking all the regions into account.

OTHER REGIONS

105. In 1983, the Fund assisted only a few industrial projects. 36% of the 0.83 million ECU allocated to these projects went to investments in the food industry.

4.2.3 Federal Republic of Germany

106. In 1983 the bulk of assistance from the support measures section went to industrial and service sector projects (75.9%) while the remainder (24.1%) went to infrastructure projects and the preparation of a study.

A relatively large proportion (44.5%) of the volume of industrial project grants went to investment projects costing more than 10 million ECU each. There were seventeen such projects, which helped to create 3 389 new jobs. The remaining 55.5% went to 158 smaller projects with 6 568 new jobs. The main industries involved were the following: metal working, electrical engineering, rubber and plastic products, components for motor vehicles and food, drink and tobacco.

Infrastructure investment in 1983 related almost exclusively to the development or extension of industrial sites; road building, sewer systems, earthworks, electricity supply and drainage.

Supported projects were distributed over eight Länder: in the 1983 budget year, Bavaria received 22.1% of total Fund assistance to the Federal Republic of Germany, lower Saxony 21% and Saarland 12.7%. In the same year, Berlin and Bremen received no grants. It should be remembered, however, that an accurate picture of the distribution balance of Fund assistance can be obtained only by aggregating the assistance given to the various parts of the country in the period 1975-1983.

107. Fund grants to the Federal Republic of Germany over this period total more than 435 million ECU and are divided among all the Länder: Bavaria and Lower Saxony 21.4% each, Saarland 13.9%, Schleswig-Holstein 13.6%, North Rhine - Nord-Westphalie 7.9%, Hesse 6.4%, Rhineland - Palatinat 6%, Berlin 5%, Baden-Württemberg 3.9% et Brême 0.4%. Details are given below of the Fund's grants to the Federal Republic of Germany in 1983 for the four regions which received most of the assistance over the period 1975-1983.

BAVARIA

108. Of the 9.69 million ECU granted for investment projects in Bavaria, 67.7% were allocated to industrial projects. These include two projects costing more than 10 million ECU each in the metal working and food industries. Also, a number of small infrastructure projects (receiving some 32.3%) were financed in Bavaria; they relate to the development of industrial sites, the construction of water supply and sewage systems and the extension of a training centre.

LOWER SAXONY

109. In Lower Saxony industrial projects took a larger share than infrastructure projects: some 61% of the 9.22 million ECU assistance.

The main projects financed were in the mechanical engineering, printing, metal working, food production and plastics industries. Infrastructure projects involved only the development or extension of industrial zones.

A first study for the Federal Republic of Germany, co-financed by the Commission, concerns a cross-border development plan for promoting tourism in Emsland and the province of Groningen (Netherlands).

SAARLAND

110. All the projects financed in 1983 were in industry. The major part of Fund grants totalling 5.5 million ECU went to three large projects in the motor vehicle, food, drink and tobacco and metal working industries. Projects in the chemical, electronics, mechanical engineering and plastic processing industries also received assistance.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

111. Fund grants to Schleswig-Holstein in 1983 totalled 4.2 million ECU, devoted almost entirely to industrial projects in the mechanical engineering, tobacco and electronics industries. One of these investment projects cost more than 10 million ECU.

4.2.4 Greece

112. Nearly all the support measures grant to Greece in 1983 were for infrastructure investment (some 96%). The remaining 3.2% went to investment projects in industry, craft industries and services and to the preparation of a study.

Total infrastructure grants involved 172 projects. A proportion of 69.3% served to finance energy investment (construction of large power stations). A further 16.3% went to improving transport infrastructures (roads, harbours, railway networks, etc,...). The remainder went to telecommunications, water supply, sewerage and the establishment of four vocational training centres.

Grants to industrial, craft and service activities went mainly to the construction of hotels (23.6%) and to the food industry (12.6%). The rest is divided among various manufacturing industries. Fund-aided investment projects are expected to provide 1 864 new jobs.

Of the assistance granted in 1983, the highest percentage (71.3%) went to central and western Macedonia, compared with 38.8% for the period 1981-1983; 11.8% of grant aid went to the Peloponnese and western mainland Greece, compared with 13.8% for the period 1981-1983. The rest is distributed among various other regions: Thessaly, Epirus, Crete, eastern Macedonia, eastern mainland Greece and islands, Thrace and eastern Aegan Islands. Central Macedonia ranks highest for Fund assistance per capita in 1983, with some 151 ECU, compared with 33 ECU for the Peloponnese and western mainland Greece and 26 ECU for Epirus.

EASTERN MAINLAND GREECE AND ISLANDS

113. Fund grants totalled 7.30 million ECU for 1983 and were given exclusively for infrastructure projects, notably work on the construction and improvement of primary road networks and secondary and local roads, the modernization of the Inoi-Chalkis railway line and infrastructure works in the Lamia industrial estate.

CENTRAL AND WESTERN MACEDONIA

114. In 1983, this region received over two thirds of total Fund

assistance to Greece (253.44 million ECU) for the construction of power stations in the prefectures of Kozani and Imathia. These lignite-fired power stations will supply electricity for the whole country not only for the region itself. The ERDF also gave grants for the construction and extension of water supply and sewerage networks, and for work to create infrastructures in the industrial estates of Kilkis and Florina. It also financed work to improve the Thessaloniki-Idomeni railway line.

In the three years that the ERDF has been making grants for projects in Greece, this is the region which has received most assistance (some 322 million ECU).

THE PELOPONNESE AND WESTERN MAINLAND GREECE

115. In 1983, grant aid to this region totalled 42.17 million ECU, 95% of which was for the construction and improvement of primary road networks and secondary and local roads, water supply and sewerage networks, and the establishment of a technical control centre for vehicles. These grants include investments in infrastructure in the industrial estate of Tripoli and the last section of the Patras-Pyrgos-Olympia national road. The first section had already been Fund-aided in earlier years. The activities financed in this region are primarily in the manufacturing industries which process the raw materials produced in the region.

THESSALY

116. Grant aid to this region totalled 15.91 million ECU in 1983. The bulk of this amount was for investments in infrastructure (87.4%), notably the modernization of the telecommunications network, the construction of Larisa sewerage network and the improvement of roads. Industrial investments (12.6%) related to the construction of hotels and manufacturing facilities.

EASTERN MACEDONIA, CRETE, EPIRUS, THRACE, EASTERN AEGEAN ISLANDS IENTALE

117. In 1983, grant aid to these regions totalled 36.62 million ECU (10.3%). It was allocated primarily to infrastructure investment in various fields: modernization of telecommunications networks (Crete, Epirus, works on the industrial estates of Drama, Serres and Ioannina, the establishment of vocational training centres at Rhodes, Kavala and Ioannina, the construction of a technical control centre for vehicles at Iraklio (Crete), and works on the construction and improvement of roads, water supply and sewerage networks, and in various harbours. A new cultural centre at Khania (Crete) was also Fund-aided. Grants for industrial, craft and service activities (16.7% of the total grants to these regions) were given for the construction of seven hotels and for manufacturing industry.

4.2.5 France

118. In France, 89% of Fund assistance went to investments in infrastructure and 11% to industrial, craft and service projects.

Energy infrastructures received 43% of the grants for infrastructure projects, transport infrastructures 33% and telecommunications infrastructures 22%; the rest went mainly to vocational training infrastructures.

In industry, 22% of assistance went to electrical and electronic engineering, helping to provide 2 896 jobs. 18% went to investment in the mechanical engineering industry creating 2 052 jobs. The food, drinks and tobacco industry received 10% of Fund assistance to productive

industries, helping to provide 1 829 jobs. The remainder of the Fund grants were spread over a large number of other industries.

The Midi-Pyrénées region received the highest proportion of Fund assistance to France in 1983, namely 19% (11% for the period 1975-1983). The other regions which received substantial proportions were Réunion (14%), Brittany (10%), Guadeloupe, the Loire region and Languedoc-Roussillon (6% each).

The overseas departments rank first in terms of assistance per head of population, with French Guiana, Réunion, Guadeloupe and Martinique receiving 88 ECU, 81 ECU, 43 ECU and 29 ECU respectively.

119. Details of Fund assistance to France are given for the following selected regions:

- the priority regions: overseas departments
- the main regions covered by specific Community measures: the three South-West regions, Nord-Pas-de-Calais and Lorraine
- Brittany, which received the highest proportion of Fund assistance over the period 1975-1983
- Corsica, which has special regional development problems.

THE OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

120. The four overseas departments, which are among the Community's priority regions, received Fund grants of 71.56 million ECU in 1983, i.e. a quarter of the total for France. These amounts were allocated in their entirety to investments in infrastructure. Total assistance for the period 1975-1983 was 282.66 million ECU, i.e. one fifth of the total for France: 5% of these grants were for industrial projects.

Assistance per head of population was 57 ECU in 1983 and for the period 1975-1983 it was 227 ECU.

The project which received the largest grant in 1983 was the Takamaka II hydroelectric scheme (Saint-Benoit, Réunion) being carried out by Electricité de France (EDF). This consists in harnessing a 332 metre fall on the Marsouins river upstream from the existing Takamaka I installation. A Fund grant of 34.32 million ECU was given to this investment, which will go some way towards meeting the increased demand for electricity in Réunion by exploiting the island's natural resources and reducing its dependence on imported energy.

In French Guiana, the ERDF made a grant of 3.89 million ECU for road infrastructure projects. The road programme is of particular importance for the development of this department which needs primary infrastructure and in particular a road system capable of handling regular heavy traffic. A particularly interesting project is the EDF experiment at Fort de France (Martinique) in the use of solar energy to provide air conditioning for administrative buildings at Ste Thérèse. The results of this experiment will enable the system to be brought into general use in regions enjoying many hours of sunshine, so that local industry can be developed. The ERDF has made a grant of 0.29 million ECU for this experiment.

In Guadeloupe, the ERDF has made a grant of 5.53 million ECU for the extension of the St Martin power station. Because the island is an international tourist centre and its energy needs are increasing by some 16% a year, it was essential to increase generating capacity by the installation of two additional 3 000 kW diesel generating sets.

THE SOUTH-WEST (AQUITAINE, MIDI-PYRÉNÉES AND LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON)

121. Grants to this group of three regions totalled 84.42 million ECU in

1983, i.e. 29% of the total for France. For the period 1975-1983, assistance granted was 21% of the total for France. 91% went to investments in infrastructure in 1983; for the period 1975-1983, the figure was 85%.

Fund assistance per head of population was 12 ECU in 1983 and 43 ECU for the period 1975-1983.

As in earlier years, the ERDF helped to finance road programmes in the South-West, providing grants totalling 24.85 million ECU.

The project which received the largest grant in 1983 (19.15 million ECU) was the Ferrières (Ariège) hydroelectric scheme.

Investment in telephone equipment received grants totalling 24.08 million ECU in 1983. These investments included the programme for setting up 450 public telephone boxes in the departments of Ariège (80) and Haute Garonne (370) for which a grant of 0.56 million ECU was given.

The South-West as a whole is covered by the specific Community "enlargement" measures, while the departments of Ariège and Tarn in the Midi-Pyrénées region and Gard in the Languedoc-Roussillon region will from 1984 be covered by the specific "textile areas" measure.

NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS

122. In 1983, grants to Nord-Pas-de-Calais totalled 4.17 million ECU or 1.5% of the total for France. 83% was for infrastructure projects and 17% for industrial projects.

For the period 1975-1983, Nord-Pas-de-Calais received grants of 84.36 million ECU, i.e. 6% of the total for France, 85% of which went to industrial projects. Fund assistance per head of population was 1 ECU in 1983; for the period 1975-1983 it was 21 ECU.

The ERDF contributed to the financing of range of road investment projects in the region, notably the mining bypass and the Douai bypass, the grants for these schemes totalled 3.40 million ECU.

The many Fund-aided productive investments include the establishment by Aquitaine Technic of an automation and robotics workshop. This is in response to the regional authorities' wish to develop robotics capacity particularly in the mining areas. The investment, which will provide 90 new jobs, received a grant of 0.09 million ECU.

From 1984, the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region will have the specific Community "steel areas" measures applied to it. The department of Pas-de-Calais and the areas covered by a system of regional aid in the department of Nord and, in the same department, the Lille district textile areas will benefit from the specific "textile areas" measure.

LORRAINE

123. In 1983, grants to Lorraine amounted to 7.97 million ECU, 2% of the total for France: 67% was for infrastructure projects and 33% for industrial projects. For the period 1975-1983, Lorraine received 69.23 million ECU, 4% of the total for France; 30% was for infrastructure investment and 70%, an extremely high proportion, for industrial investment.

Per head of population, ERDF assistance was 3.5 ECU in 1983; for the period 1975-1983, it was 30 ECU.

The ERDF contributed 5.26 million ECU to the financing of the 1983 portion of road investments under the Lorraine road programme, the Vosges plan and the steel plan.

A grant of 0.14 million ECU was made for three buildings to house six vocational training sections for adults, two of them located at Thionville and one at Epinal.

The numerous Fund-aided industrial projects include the new Texet factory in the Vosges for the assembly and control of discrete semiconductors; this investment, which will create 300 jobs, received a grant of 0.33 million ECU.

From 1984 the departments of Moselle and Meurthe-et-Moselle will benefit from the specific Community measures for steel areas and the department of Vosges from specific Community action for textiles areas.

BRITTANY

124. In 1983, grants to Brittany amounted to 29.48 million ECU, 10% of the total for France: 85% was for infrastructure projects and 15% for industrial projects.

For the period 1975-1983, Brittany received 236.81 million ECU, 17% of the total for France, 91% of which went to infrastructure projects and 9% to industrial projects.

ERDF assistance per head of population was 11 ECU in 1983 and 88 ECU for the period 1975-1983.

In addition to a 13.29 million ECU grant for the road plan for Brittany which the ERDF has been cofinancing since 1975, the ERDF in 1983 provided substantial financial assistance for the development and modernization of the Brittany telephone network. The ERDF contribution to various investments in this field amounted to 11.93 million ECU.

The Industrial projects include the construction of a new Canon factory for the manufacture of photocopiers at Lille (Ille-et-Vilaine). This investment, which received 0.43 million ECU, will create 171 jobs.

CORSICA

125. In 1983 grants to Corsica amounted to 2.80 million ECU, 1% of the total for France, 82% of which went to infrastructure projects and 18% to industrial projects. For the period 1975-1983, Corsica received 47.70 million ECU, 3% of the total for France; 98% was for infrastructure investment.

ERDF assistance per head of population was 12 ECU in 1983 and 200 for the period 1975-1983.

The Fund made a grant of 0.43 million ECU to S.A. Corse Composites Aéronautiques, which has built a new factory in Ajaccio for the manufacture of laminated composite components for use in aviation. This investment will create 105 jobs.

Fund-aided infrastructures in Corsica include the construction of a new quay landing in the port of Ajaccio, which received a grant of 0.06 million ECU. This facility is essential for the handling of roll-on roll-off traffic, from the new car ferries in particular. It will also be able to receive cruise ships with a draught of 8 metres.

4.2.6 Ireland

126. Of the 102.2 million ECU in support measure grants which were provided in 1983, 76% was for infrastructure projects and 24% for industry, service and craft projects.

The Fund aid granted to Ireland in 1983 brings the total granted to that Member State since 1975 to 554.32 million ECU, split 72% - 28% as between infrastructure and industry, service and projects. Over this period a small amount, 0.65 million ECU, has been devoted to studies. The aid per head of population in Ireland for 1983 was just under 30 ECU, bringing the total over 1975-1983 to 161 ECU per head.

Of the aid granted to infrastructure projects the major share (48%) was accounted for by transport infrastructure. Water infrastructure and telecommunications accounted for the balance at 31% and 21% respectively.

On the transport side the most significant project was the electrification of the Bray-Howth suburban railway line, which received 7.95 million ECU. Total aid granted to this particular project is now 15.49 million ECU.

In the telecommunications field the Fund continued to support the modernization and development of the Irish telecommunications network with a grant of 16.44 million ECU. The grants to water infrastructure went to 21 water supply and sewerage schemes throughout the country.

On the industry, service and handicraft front the main emphasis was on new technology based industry with the following firms receiving major grants: Storage Technology Ltd Finglas Co in Dublin, 5.25 million ECU for the creation of 1 200 jobs and Atari (Ireland) Ltd, Limerick, 2.82 million ECU for the creation of 600 jobs.

In addition to these major projects some 18 industrial investment projects throughout Ireland received a total of 10.58 million ECU aid, leading to the creation of 3 537 jobs.

Ireland also received aid under the specific Community measure contributing to the improvement of the economic and social situation in the border areas of Ireland and Northern Ireland. A total of 4.35 million ECU was granted in 1983 in respect of the Irish programme for the implementation of this measure.

4.2.7 Italy

127. In 1983, the ERDF helped to finance 1 035 projects in Italy. Grants totalled 818.93 million ECU, 93.8% of which was for infrastructure projects and 6.2% for industrial projects. Between 1975 and 1983, Italy received 3 546.98 million ECU in grants for 8 008 projects, involving total investment of some 19 519.68 million ECU.

The grants made in 1983 can be broken down as follows:

- supply of natural gas - 256.32 million ECU
- water - 179.75 million ECU
- production infrastructures in areas affected by the earthquake of November 1980 - 130.86 million ECU
- infrastructures linked to transport, the development of tourism, industrial estates, the cleaning up of the Bay of Naples, sewerage networks, electricity distribution, etc,... - 250.98 million ECU

Grants to industry assisted 190 projects and helped to provide 5 160 jobs.

FUND ASSISTANCE IN THE AREAS AFFECTED BY THE EARTHQUAKE (BASILICATA AND CAMPANIA)

128. The November 1980 earthquake seriously affected the economy of Basilicata and Campania. Many firms suffered damage and hundreds of small firms virtually ceased operating.

After the main basic infrastructures had been repaired or rebuilt and people had returned to their towns and villages, the measures to restore normal economic and social life in these areas were directed at establishing the structures necessary for production activities. The decision was thus taken to create twenty industrial estates in order to make the population affected by the earthquake stay and, as far as possible, provide jobs for the population coming back to settle in the region. The ERDF realizes that implementation of the industrial development plan in the earthquake-stricken areas is urgent and must be treated as a priority: it is therefore contributing to the development of seven industrial estates in Basilicata (S. Polito, Baragiano, S. Nicola, di Melfi, Viaggiano, S. Angelo, Attella, Tito) and thirteen in Campania (Porrara, Morra, Calagio, Conza, Calitri, S. Mango, Oliveto, Citra, Lioni Nusco S. Angelo Lombardi, Contursi, Calabritto, Palmonte, Nerico). These will cater for the areas most seriously affected by the earthquake and the most disadvantaged geographically. The industrial estates in question should provide facilities for some 200 small and medium-sized enterprises which, it is envisaged, will provide almost 13 000 jobs.

Because of the concessions available to firms under present legislation over 500 applications have been received by the competent national authorities. This makes it necessary for work to begin rapidly and also guarantees that maximum use will be made of the infrastructures created in these estates. ERDF assistance, at the maximum rate of 40% was 133.13 million ECU. To that must be added the 2.85 million ECU grant under the first measure relating to industrial production in the affected part of Basilicata.

FUND ASSISTANCE FOR SUPPLYING THE MEZZOGIORNO WITH NATURAL GAS

129. The supply of natural gas is the biggest energy project in the Mezzogiorno.

This project involves the construction of an infrastructure network for the transportation, storage and distribution of natural gas imported from Algeria. It will make for greater efficiency in energy use in the Mezzogiorno and encourage the establishment of production activities.

In 1983, grants of 28.08 million ECU were made for the main transportation pipeline and the large distribution pipelines, in addition to the grants of 205.88 million ECU made since 1979.

The ERDF provided assistance for the distribution network and branch pipes, for the first time in 1983, making grants totalling 227.70 million ECU. A population of 1.2 million will be served by these measures.

ERDF ASSISTANCE FOR IMPROVING WATER DISTRIBUTION IN THE MEZZOGIORNO

130. The ERDF has always attached the greatest importance to the question of water supply in the Mezzogiorno and has treated it as a priority, since 64% of the population in the south of the country suffers from very low supplies of water for almost the whole year.

In 1983, the ERDF made grants of over 181.87 million ECU to water supply projects: reservoirs, aqueducts and distribution networks.

GRANTS BY REGION

MARCHES

131. In 1983, grants to Marches accounted for 1% of Fund grants to Italy.

A total of 7.93 million ECU was made available for 29 projects, with 5.9 million ECU (74.4%) going to industrial ventures and 2 million ECU (25.6%) to infrastructure projects.

In this region the ERDF is able to assist in certain fields only, which explains why the aid granted is very low.

Fund-assisted industrial activities include the manufacture of handbags and leather goods, stainless steel cutlery, crockery and kitchen utensils and machinery for producing steel-wire cables.

Infrastructure projects include natural gas supply and distribution pipelines, and water supply schemes in the commune of Ascoli-Piceno.

TUSCANY

132. In 1983, grants to Tuscany accounted for 1.4% of Fund grants to Italy. A total of 11.8 million ECU was made available for five infrastructure projects.

Only the islands of Tuscany are eligible for Fund assistance which explains why the number of projects submitted and accepted is small.

Nevertheless, the ERDF examined an application concerning the laying of an undersea pipeline to supply the island of Elba with drinking water (cost of the project: 11.1 million ECU).

The project is of great importance because it will help to solve the problem of the distinctly inadequate water supply, particularly in the summer, which has held back the expansion of tourism, the island's main economic asset.

The ERDF also helped to finance four other infrastructure projects in the region, making grants totalling 0.73 million ECU.

LAZIO

133. In 1983, grants to Lazio accounted for 4% of Fund grants to Italy.

A total of 32.4 million ECU was made available for 140 projects, with 4.8 million ECU (14.7%) going to industrial ventures and 27.6 million ECU (85.3%) to infrastructure projects.

Nineteen industrial projects were approved, in areas such as the chemicals and pharmaceuticals industry, mechanical engineering and wood sculpture.

Infrastructure projects include the financing of a building complex comprising a cultural centre, exhibition halls and a theatre. This represents a substantial contribution by the Fund to the cultural development of Latina province, for which numerous industrial and infrastructure grants have already been approved. The new centre will provide cultural facilities to the local population, notably those who prefer to live some distance from their place of work - Rome - but who still need a cultural environment.

MOLISE

134. In 1983, grants to Molise accounted for 2.5% of Fund grants to Italy. A total of 20.43 million ECU was made available for 36 infrastructure projects.

The largest projects financed by the ERDF were the construction of a dam on the Trigno and two connecting pipelines with the natural gas distribution network.

These three projects alone accounted for 94% of the grants made to Molise in 1983.

CAMPANIA

135. In 1983, grants to Campania accounted for 34.8% of Fund grants to Italy.

A total of 285 million ECU was made available for 208 projects, with 10.7 million ECU (3.8%) going to industrial ventures and 274.3 million ECU (96.2%) to infrastructure projects.

The fact that aid went almost entirely to infrastructures in this region can be explained by the large grants made following the 1980 earthquake.

In 1983, the ERDF *inter alia* provided finance for the establishment of 11 industrial estates and seven natural gas distribution projects.

Industrial projects included an investment of over 30.55 million ECU for glass manufacture. A further 33 smaller projects were assisted.

ABRUZZI

136. In 1983, grants to Abruzzi accounted for 4.7% of Fund grants to Italy.

A total of 38.8 million ECU was made available for 109 projects, with 14.1 million ECU (36.5%) going to industrial ventures and 24.61 million ECU (63.5%) to infrastructure projects.

One of the largest projects financed in this region was the extension of the Fiat factory at Sulmona, in Aquila province (over 32 million ECU); grants were also made to 44 other smaller industrial projects.

BASILICATA

137. In 1983, grants to Basilicata accounted for 11.7% of Fund grants to Italy. A total of 96.21 million ECU was made available for 151 projects with 4.32 million ECU (4.5%) going to industrial ventures and 91.9 million ECU (95.5%) to infrastructure projects.

The industrial ventures included an investment costing more than 10 million ECU concerning confectioner's products. Fund-aided infrastructure projects included the establishment of 8 industrial estates costing a total of 39.72 million ECU and 23 projects relating to the distribution of natural gas.

The Commission also helped to finance:

- the first section of work to develop the Pollino area, notably the renovation of the tourist districts of Maratea.
- work to increase the now inadequate capacity of the Basento aqueduct, built in the 1983s
- the equipping of two sites for the development of craft activities: these activities are one of the priorities of the regional development programme so that ideal conditions can be created for the establishment of new activities and the provision of new jobs.

APULIA

138. In 1983, grants to Apulia accounted for 9.9% of Fund grants to Italy.

A total of 81 million ECU was made available for 102 projects with 2 million ECU (2.5%) going to industrial ventures and 79 million ECU (97.5%) to infrastructure projects.

In this region too, grants to infrastructure projects accounted for virtually the whole amount of assistance.

One project in particular stands out: the construction of a dam- reservoir on the Celone river for industrial and agricultural use. Eight grant applications for natural gas distribution projects were also approved. The 44 Fund-aided projects received grants totalling 58.20 million ECU.

SICILY

139. In 1983, grants to Sicily accounted for 10.1% of Fund grants to Italy. A total of 83.13 million ECU was made available for 66 projects with 2.52 million ECU (3%) going to industrial ventures and 80.61 million ECU (97%) to infrastructure projects.

Five projects received a grant of more than 10 million ECU involving water supply schemes in Enna province and the Belice valley, the modernization and improvement of the coast, the industrial estate of Syracuse and the improvement of port installations at Pozzallo-Syracuse.

CALABRIA

140. In 1983, grants to Calabria accounted for 13% of Fund grants to Italy. A total of 106.3 million ECU was made available for 51 projects with 3.9 million ECU (3.6%) going to industrial ventures and 102.4 million ECU (96.4%) to infrastructure projects.

The largest infrastructure projects included two dams, one on the Menta and the other on the Melito, and the link-up of works with the Alto Esaro reservoir, which is the centre of an integrated network providing 15 tourist centres with drinking water and supplying the industrial estate of Cammarato.

The small infrastructure projects include the financing of two research centres, one at Reggio di Calabria (an experimental centre for research into fruit-derived essences and products) and the other at Rende, in the field of computer technology.

SARDINIA

141. In 1983, grants to Sardinia accounted for 3.4% of Fund grants to Italy. A total of 27.9 million ECU was made available for 133 projects, with 2.8 million ECU (10.1%) going to industrial ventures and 25.1 million ECU (89.9%) to infrastructure projects.

Of the 133 projects financed in Sardinia, only one received a grant of more than 10 million ECU. This project involved the construction of two outlets from the Alto Terno reservoir, so that water could be supplied to Alghero (a town which depends on tourism and at present has public hygiene and sanitation problems because of the inadequate supply of drinking water) and to several seaside resorts in Nuoro province, recently developed for tourist purposes (30 000 inhabitants).

The larger infrastructure projects costing less than 10 million ECU each include:

- the financing of the Villanovaforru archaeological park, museum and laboratory and of a prehistoric site in Cagliari province. The archaeological park contains the Genna Maria "Nuraghe" which form an enclave in a small village dating from the same period as the traces found of weapons and miscellaneous objects, including several very typical "geometric" ceramics and pots
- the financing of the new Cagliari harbour station which handles 700 000 travellers a year.

4.2.8 Netherlands

142. In the Netherlands, 94% of Fund assistance was for infrastructure investment and 6% for industrial investment. A grant of 0.07 million ECU was made towards a study on the preparation of a cross-border programme for developing tourism.

Three industrial projects in the North of the country received a grant of 1.08 million ECU; they helped to provide 70 jobs.

Eleven infrastructure projects received grants totalling 18.98 million ECU; two thirds of this amount was for seven investments in the North and one third for four investments in Limburg province.

Fund assistance per head of population in 1983 was 8.8 ECU for the North of the country and 5.9 ECU for Limburg. For the period 1975-1983, the figures are 52 ECU for the North and 35 ECU for Limburg.

143. In the NORTH OF THE COUNTRY, the largest grant - 5.92 million ECU - was made for the extension of the Julianahaven quay at Eemshaven. A grant of 2.60 million ECU went to the extension of the fishing port at Lauwersoog.

Assistance to other investments included a 2.39 million ECU grant for enlarging the Hoogeveensche Vaart canal, and a grant of 1.29 million ECU for work to improve and reconstruct Pekelerhoofddiep and Termunterzijldiep for pleasure boats.

144. In LIMBURG the Fund co-financed four infrastructure investment projects: the Zwart 6 (2.20 million ECU) and Rood 18 (0.94 million ECU) road works at Heerlen, the construction of the second part of the Urmonderbaan-Bergerwegsection (1.62 million ECU) at Sittard and the construction of the Landgraftunnel (1.54 million ECU) at Geelen.

4.2.9 United Kingdom

145. In the United Kingdom 83% of Fund grants in 1983 went to infrastructure projects, 16.5% to industry, craft industry and service projects and the remaining 0.5% to studies. Despite the small percentage for studies there has been an important increase in such aid: in 1983 2.56 million ECU were granted to 22 studies whereas for the whole period 1975-1982 only 6 studies received 0.37 million ECU from the Fund.

Nearly half of the aid to infrastructure projects was for transport infrastructures (road, railway, harbour, canal, airport and urban transport investments), one quarter went to water infrastructures (water supply, sewers, etc,...) with the remainder going mainly to telecommunication and energy infrastructure projects.

Of the aid to industry about 25% went to companies in electrical engineering contributing to the creation of more than 5 500 jobs. About 10% went to each of the following sectors: paper industry and food/drink/tobacco industry, the remainder was spread over a large range of other industries.

Nearly one third of total ERDF aid to the United Kingdom in 1983 went to Scotland, whereas in the period 1975-1982 26% of the Fund allocations went to Scotland. The English regions received 42% of the aid in 1983 - a slight decrease as compared with the period 1975-1982, whereas Wales had a small increase from 17% to 18%. Northern Ireland received 8% in 1983 as compared with 12% over the period 1975-1982. In terms of ERDF aid per head of population in 1983, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are the highest ranking with 29 ECU, 28 ECU and 25 ECU respectively.

NORTH

146. In 1983, support measure grants to the North totalled 57.41 million ECU of which 4.3% was given to investments in industry, 94.8% to investments in infrastructure and 0.9% to studies. This brings the total aid for the period 1975-1983 to 410.57 million ECU of which 31.3% went to investments in industry, 68.6% to investments in infrastructure and 0.1% to studies.

Assistance per head of population in the assisted areas in the North was 19 ECU, which brings total aid per head to 132 ECU for the period 1975-1983.

An amount of 3.15 million ECU was granted to the Tyne and Wear Metro in 1983, bringing the total contribution from the Fund to this scheme to 15.57 million ECU. A new protective breakwater at Amble-by-the-Sea in Northumberland received 2.97 million ECU in aid. A grant of 5.25 million ECU went to a group of small investments in infrastructure in County Durham (roads, harbour works, water supplies, sewage disposal and telecommunication works). But servicing facilities in Tyne and Wear and new sorting equipment at Newcastle Mechanized Letter Office also received aid from the Fund in 1983.

The 2.45 million ECU in aid to investments in industry went to eight projects through which 404 new jobs should be created and 324 maintained.

Studies concerning the evaluation of an industrial park in Cumbria and on the development of a five year programme for the economic regeneration of Shildon were also granted aid from the Fund.

In the Northern region the counties of Cleveland and Tyne and Wear are covered by the specific Community measures for shipbuilding areas. The counties of Cleveland and Durham (including those parts of the travel-to-work area of Consett which are situated in the counties of Northumberland and Tyne and Wear) are covered by the specific Community measures for steel areas. The travel-to-work area of Workington in the County is also covered by these measures.

NORTH WEST

147. In 1983, support measures grants to the North West totalled 73.52 million ECU with 13% going to investments in industry and 87% to investments in infrastructure.

This brings total aid for the period 1975-1983 to 243.70 million ECU of which 23% went to investments in industry and 77% to investments in infrastructure.

Assistance per head of population in the assisted areas in the North West was 11 ECU which brings total aid per head to 38 ECU for the period 1975-1983.

A key development for tourism in Merseyside is the Maritime Museum and Maritime Complex and a contribution of 3.15 million ECU has been given for the refurbishing, equipping and modernization of one of the Albert Dock Warehouses in Liverpool.

Aid of 11.54 million ECU and 5.60 million ECU was provided for two infrastructure investments packages: the projects include new digital telephone equipment, the construction of a new ferry terminal in Liverpool docks, new and improved sewerage and gas services and road construction in Merseyside, the construction of a waste disposal plant and improvement works at both Liverpool Docks and Airport.

An amount of 2.10 million ECU was granted to Chloride Industrial Batteries Ltd for the installation of additional manufacturing capacity and works

restructuring at Bolton and Swinton. This investment will safeguard some 634 existing jobs in the area.

In the North West, the County of Merseyside is covered by the specific Community measures for shipbuilding areas, and in the Counties of Lancashire and Greater Manchester, thirteen travel-to-work areas are covered by the textile area measures.

WALES

148. In 1983, support measure grants to Wales totalled 82.43 million ECU with 27.2% going to investments in industry, 71.7% to investments and 1.1% to studies.

This brings total aid for the period 1975-1983 to 336.11 million ECU of which 23.3% went to investments in industry, 76.4% to investments in infrastructure and 0.3% to studies.

Assistance per head of population in the assisted areas in Wales was 29 ECU which brings total aid per head to 120 ECU for the period 1975-1983.

In Clwyd, United Paper Mills' major new pulp and newsprint plant, with a planned capacity of 180 000 tonnes per year of high quality newsprint, was given assistance of 5.60 million ECU. At full production some 279 persons will be employed with a further 850 jobs arising in supply and ancillary activities.

Seven million ECU was provided for the construction of liquefied natural gas storage facilities. This investment will form an element of the transmission pipeline serving industrial South Wales.

Aid of 7.35 million ECU and 12.59 million ECU was provided for two infrastructure investment packages for the development of technologically advanced telecommunications systems in Cardiff and Swansea and for road, water abstraction and gas storage works in South and West Wales.

Sporting, conference and entertainment facilities for Swarsea's expanding tourism and business traffic were assisted by a contribution of 4.72 million ECU for the Swansea Grand Theatre and Arts Complex.

In Wales, all or parts of the Counties of Gwent, Clwyd, Dyfed and South, Mid and West Glamorgan are covered by the specific Community measures for steel areas.

SCOTLAND

149. In 1983, support measure grants to Scotland totalled 145.51 million ECU with 20.9% going to investments in industry, 79% to investments in infrastructure and 0.1% to studies.

This brings total aid for the period 1975-1983 to 588.93 million ECU of which 21% went to investments in industry and 79% to investments in infrastructure.

Assistance per head of population in the assisted areas in Scotland was 28 ECU, which brings total aid per head to 115 ECU for the period 1975-83.

The largest single contribution to Scotland in 1983 was 19.59 million ECU made to the National Exhibition Centre at Queens Dock, Glasgow. This centre will provide a much needed facility for the promotion of Scottish trade and industry which is handicapped in this respect by the inadequacy of existing exhibition resources. Because of its particular importance for the development of the area it received the highest aid rate (40%).

An amount of 9.44 million ECU was allocated to a second electricity generating station at Lerwick, Shetland Isles. This investment had already benefited from a Fund grant of 7.52 million ECU in 1981.

Amongst the smaller projects 1.05 million ECU was granted to the modernization of a swimming pool at Inverness and to the construction of a tourist information centre and cinema at Fort William.

In industry, Sinclair Research Ltd, at Dundee, received aid of 1.92 million ECU for a project to mass produce flat cathode ray tube and miniature TV sets. Initially the project will create some 1 000 jobs; however, the maximum number of jobs arising from the project could be as high as 1 500.

In Nigg, the Brown & Root Society - Wimpy Highlands Fabrications Ltd received a grant of 1.57 million ECU to restructure its existing production facilities to enable the production of smaller oil and gas production platforms and modules. As a result of this investment 2 100 jobs will be safeguarded.

In Scotland, Strathclyde is covered by the specific Community measures to assist steel and shipbuilding areas. Tayside is covered by the textile area measures.

NORTHERN IRELAND

150. Support measures grants to projects in Northern Ireland amounted to 38.37 million ECU of which 34.17 million ECU (89%) was devoted to infrastructure projects and 4.04 million ECU (10.5%) to industrial, service and craft industry projects. The remaining 0.16 million ECU was devoted to financing studies.

These amounts bring the total support measure aid granted to Northern Ireland since 1975 to 261.97 million ECU of which 65.6% went to infrastructure projects, 34.3% to industry projects and 0.1% to studies.

The 1983 figures represent a shift towards infrastructure projects and reflect a fall-off in investment in large industrial projects in the region. Equally, the aid granted per head in 1983, at 24.7 ECU is down on the 1982 figure (26.8 ECU). Overall, since 1975 Fund aid per head of population in the region is 168.5 ECU.

In 1983, infrastructure grants to telecommunication development projects amounted to 6.24 million ECU. A grant of 2.34 million ECU was made for a major extension to sewage disposal works at Lisburn, Co. Antrim. Also noteworthy is a grant of 1.40 million ECU made to assist in the development of the subsidiary operational runway at Belfast Airport.

On the industry side, the 4.04 million ECU in aid was granted to a wide variety of projects (31 in all) throughout the region, contributing to the creation of 1 140 jobs and the maintenance of 900 others.

In this category, the most important grant was one of 0.98 million ECU to Richardson Fertilizers Ltd of Belfast in respect of a project to conserve energy in the manufacture of fertilizers and upgrade machinery and plant.

Northern Ireland also receives aid under the specific Community measures to assist shipbuilding areas and cross-border areas. In addition, special aid is granted to the region under the exceptional measure to promote urban renewal in Belfast.

YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE, EAST MIDLANDS, WEST MIDLANDS ET SOUTH WEST

151. These four remaining regions received a total of 61.15 million ECU from the Fund in 1983 of which 94.0% was given to investments in infrastructure, 5.2% to investments in industry and 0.8% to studies. The aid per head of population in 1983 was between 1 and 6 ECU in these regions.

In Yorkshire and Humberside the construction of a new Sea Outfall at Grimsby was assisted by some 1.92 million ECU.

East Midlands received a contribution of 0.21 million ECU towards a feasibility study on the financial viability of establishing the "Wonderworld Themepark and Related Industries Development" at Corby. The Corby area also received 5.07 million ECU for various infrastructure schemes. In the same area five investments in industry by which 728 jobs should be created received 1.92 million ECU in aid from the Fund.

The West Midlands area received 6.65 million ECU in respect of a global application concerning industrial estate works, a new "park and ride" railway station and provision of telecommunication services.

Torbay, in the South West region benefited from aid of 1.71 million ECU to the Rosetor Conference Centre - a multipurpose facility which will cater also for exhibition and tourism leisure purposes.

In Yorkshire and Humberside, the following areas are covered by the specific Community measures to assist steel areas: the County of Humberside (including those parts of the travel-to-work area of Scunthorpe which are situated in the County of Lincolnshire) and the County of South Yorkshire (including the travel-to-work area of Sheffield). In the County of West Yorkshire the travel-to-work areas of Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley and Todmorden are covered by the specific Community measures to assist textile areas.

In the East Midlands region, the employment office area of Corby is covered by the specific Community measures to assist steel areas.

TABLE 22
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS MADE IN 1983 (*)
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Member State	Industry, service and craft		Infrastructure		Studies		Total	
Region	Mio BFR	Mio ECU	Mio BFR	Mio ECU	Mio BFR	Mio ECU	Mio BFR	Mio ECU
BELGIQUE/BELGIË	65.28	1.42	325.22	7.07	17.00	0.37	407.50	8.86
Vlaanderen	65.28	1.42	216.74	4.71	-	-	282.02	6.13
Wallonie	-	-	108.48	2.36	17.00	0.37	125.48	2.73
	Mio DKR	Mio ECU	Mio DKR	Mio ECU	Mio DKR	Mio ECU	Mio DKR	Mio ECU
DANMARK	6.78	0.83	156.29	19.12	20.00	2.45	183.07	22.40
Grønland	-	-	156.29	19.12	20.00	2.45	176.29	21.57
Other regions	6.78	0.83	-	-	-	-	6.78	0.83
	Mio DM	Mio ECU	Mio DM	Mio ECU	Mio DM	Mio ECU	Mio DM	Mio ECU
DEUTSCHLAND	75.05	33.22	23.78	10.51	0.03	0.01	98.86	43.74
Schleswig-Holstein	9.01	3.98	0.52	0.23	-	-	9.53	4.21
Bremen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nordrhein-Westfalen	8.01	3.54	2.51	1.11	-	-	10.52	4.65
Hessen	5.24	2.33	1.88	0.83	-	-	7.12	3.16
Rheinland-Pfalz	10.24	4.54	0.39	0.17	-	-	10.63	4.71
Baden-Württemberg	2.38	1.05	3.36	1.49	-	-	5.74	2.54
Bayern	14.84	6.56	7.09	3.13	-	-	21.93	9.69
Saarland	12.57	5.56	-	-	-	-	12.57	5.56
Berlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niedersachsen	12.76	5.66	8.03	3.55	0.03	0.01	20.82	9.22
	Mrd DR	Mio ECU	Mrd DR	Mio ECU	Mrd DR	Mio ECU	Mrd DR	Mio ECU
ELLAS	0.91	11.10	28.01	344.29	0.004	0.05	28.92	355.44
Ana. Ster. Kai Nisoi	-	0.04	0.60	7.26	-	-	0.60	7.30
Kentr. Dyt. Makedonia	0.06	0.79	20.53	252.65	-	-	20.59	253.44
Pelop. Dyt. Ste. Elias	0.18	2.14	3.26	40.03	-	-	3.44	42.17
Thessalia	0.17	2.01	1.13	13.90	-	-	1.30	15.91
Anatoliki Makedonia	0.14	1.66	0.68	8.26	-	-	0.82	9.92
Kriti	0.03	0.37	0.67	8.22	-	-	0.70	8.59
Ipiros	0.17	2.15	0.76	9.30	-	-	0.93	11.45
Thrakl	0.04	0.45	0.17	2.13	-	-	0.21	2.58
Nisoi Anat. Agaiou	0.12	1.49	0.21	2.54	0.004	0.05	0.33	4.08
Multi-regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Value of the ECU at first December 1983 (see annex D)

TABLE 22
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS MADE IN 1983 (*)
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

TABLE 22
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS MADE IN 1983 (*)
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES
(CONTINUED)

Member State	Industry, service and craft		Infrastructure		Studies		Total	
Region	Mio FF	Mio ECU	Mio FF	Mio ECU	Mio FF	Mio ECU	Mio FF	Mio ECU
FRANCE	220.29	32.04	1 741.83	253.39	-	-	1 962.12	285.43
Haute-Normandie	2.28	0.33	-	-	-	-	2.28	0.33
Basse-Normandie	5.25	0.76	36.42	5.29	-	-	41.67	6.05
Picardie	1.48	0.21	2.40	0.35	-	-	3.88	0.56
Champagne-Ardenne	0.53	0.08	4.26	0.62	-	-	4.79	0.70
Bourgogne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	2.39	0.35	6.90	1.00	-	-	9.29	1.35
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	4.66	0.68	23.97	3.49	-	-	28.63	4.17
Bretagne	29.30	4.26	173.35	25.22	-	-	202.65	29.48
Pays-de-la-Loire	63.29	9.22	56.82	8.27	-	-	120.11	17.49
Poitou Charentes	18.97	2.76	54.98	8.00	-	-	73.95	10.76
Lorraine	17.71	2.57	37.13	5.40	-	-	54.84	7.97
Alsace	2.38	0.35	-	-	-	-	2.38	0.35
Franche-Comté	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limousin	5.01	0.73	56.72	8.24	-	-	61.73	8.97
Aquitaine	29.45	4.28	65.50	9.53	-	-	94.95	13.81
Midi-Pyrénées	12.84	1.86	361.28	52.56	-	-	374.12	54.42
Auvergne	5.36	0.78	63.50	9.24	-	-	68.86	10.02
Rhône-Alpes	7.06	1.02	51.59	7.51	-	-	58.65	8.53
Languedoc-Roussillon	9.08	1.32	102.21	14.87	-	-	111.29	16.19
Provence-Côte-d'Azur	-	-	0.75	0.11	-	-	0.75	0.11
Corse	3.25	0.48	15.86	2.32	-	-	19.11	2.80
Guadeloupe	-	-	96.88	14.10	-	-	96.88	14.10
Guyane	-	-	44.22	6.43	-	-	44.22	6.43
Martinique	-	-	65.50	9.52	-	-	65.50	9.52
Réunion	-	-	285.39	41.51	-	-	285.39	41.51
Multi-regional	-	-	136.20	19.81	-	-	136.20	19.81
	Mio IRL	Mio ECU	Mio IRL	Mio ECU	Mio IRL	Mio ECU	Mio IRL	Mio ECU
IRELAND	17.66	24.28	56.67	77.92	-	-	74.33	102.20
* Value of the ECU at first December 1983 (see annex D)								

TABLE 22
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS MADE IN 1983 (*)
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES
(CONTINUED)

TABLE 22
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS MADE IN 1983 (*) (CONTINUED)
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Member State	Industry, service and craft		Infrastructure		Studies		Total	
Region	Mrd LIT	Mio ECU	Mrd LIT	Mio ECU	Mrd LIT	Mio ECU	Mrd LIT	Mio ECU
ITALIA	69.92	51.06	1 052.20	767.87	-	-	1 122.12	818.93
Friuli-Ven. Giulia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toscana	-	-	16.13	11.77	-	-	16.13	11.77
Marche	8.08	5.90	2.79	2.03	-	-	10.87	7.93
Lazio	6.52	4.76	37.94	27.67	-	-	44.46	32.43
Abruzzi	19.37	14.14	33.73	24.61	-	-	53.10	38.75
Molise	-	-	27.99	20.43	-	-	27.99	20.43
Campania	14.65	10.70	384.76	280.80	-	-	399.41	291.50
Puglia	2.82	2.06	108.13	78.90	-	-	110.95	80.96
Basilicata	5.91	4.32	117.00	85.40	-	-	122.91	89.72
Calabria	5.29	3.86	140.37	102.44	-	-	145.66	106.30
Sicilia	3.46	2.52	110.47	80.61	-	-	113.93	83.13
Sardegna	3.82	2.80	34.31	25.05	-	-	38.13	27.85
Multi-regional	-	-	38.58	28.16	-	-	38.58	28.16
	Mio LFR	Mio ECU	Mio LFR	Mio ECU	Mio LFR	Mio ECU	Mio LFR	Mio ECU
LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mio HFL	Mio ECU	Mio HFL	Mio ECU	Mio HFL	Mio ECU	Mio HFL	Mio ECU
NEDERLAND	2.74	1.08	48.07	18.98	0.17	0.07	50.98	20.13
Noord-Nederland	2.74	1.08	32.06	12.66	0.17	0.07	34.97	13.81
Oost-Nederland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limburg	-	-	16.01	6.32	-	-	16.01	6.32
	Mio UKL	Mio ECU	Mio UKL	Mio ECU	Mio UKL	Mio ECU	Mio UKL	Mio ECU
UNITED KINGDOM	43.41	75.66	217.91	380.17	1.48	2.56	262.80	458.39
North	1.43	2.48	31.21	54.46	0.28	0.47	32.92	57.41
Yorkshire Humberside	0.54	0.94	14.96	26.08	0.12	0.21	15.62	27.23
East Midlands	1.10	1.91	3.03	5.28	0.12	0.21	4.25	7.40
South West	0.17	0.29	11.15	19.43	0.06	0.10	11.38	19.82
West Midlands	-	-	3.84	6.70	-	-	3.84	6.70
North West	5.47	9.52	36.70	64.00	-	-	42.17	73.52
Wales	12.83	22.36	33.86	59.12	0.54	0.95	47.23	82.43
Scotland	19.56	34.12	63.57	110.93	0.27	0.46	83.40	145.51
Northern Ireland	2.31	4.04	19.59	34.17	0.09	0.16	21.99	38.37
Multi-regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EUR 10	-	230.69	-	1 879.32	-	5.51	-	2 115.52
* Value of the ECU at first December 1983 (see annex D)								

TABLE 22
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS MADE IN 1983 (*)
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES
(CONTINUED)

5.0 CHAPTER V : REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES (RPD)

152. By the end of 1983 all the Member States had notified to the Commission their second generation regional development programmes drawn up on the basis of the Common Outline of 1975¹³ and the Commission Recommendation of 1979¹⁴.

The following six programmes were examined this year by the Commission and referred to the Regional Policy Committee for an opinion.

5.1 BELGIUM

153. The programme for Wallonia (1982-1985) which had been notified to the Commission in 1982, was approved by the Regional Policy Committee on 25 March 1983 after a number of gaps in the programme had been filled

As already indicated in the Eighth Report¹⁵, the overriding priority for Wallonia is industrial conversion.

5.2 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

154. The regional development programme for Berlin was notified to the Commission in June 1983 and was approved by the Regional Policy Committee on 7 July 1983. The whole of West Berlin is regarded as a development area.

The problems facing Berlin - in particular its four-power status, its restricted traffic links to markets, the age structure of its population and its urban density - are due mainly to its isolated geographical and political situation.

The priority aim is to maintain or achieve in Berlin a rate of economic development comparable to that of the Federal territory. To this end, the programme sets certain special priorities, including for example the establishment of new firms and the development of existing ones with a view to creating and safeguarding jobs, the promotion of research and innovation, tourism fairs, exhibitions and conferences, urban planning and energy supplies.

The main legal basis for this development is the Berlin Promotion Law ("Berlin förderungsgesetz") which provides for major tax exemptions.

¹³ O.J. n C 69, 24.3.1976.

¹⁴ O.J. n L 143, 12.6.1979.

¹⁵ Eighth ERDF Report, appendix A, Sheet No 1.

5.3 FRANCE

155. The 1982-1983 regional development programmes, which had been notified to the Commission in 1982, were approved by the Regional Policy Committee. The examination of these programmes, which began in 1982 was completed on 7 July 1983.

These programmes are an updating of the first generation programmes. They cover the 21 metropolitan regions all or part of whose territory is eligible for regional aid to industry and four overseas departments.

The programmes take account of the guidelines adopted in the Interim Plan for 1982 and 1983 and the priorities already adopted by the regional bodies set up under regional devolution. The principal priorities for action are regional infrastructure, vocational training research and development and the accepted need to exploit the indigenous resources and capacities of each region in the industrial, craft industry and tertiary sectors.

The second generation programmes will cover the period 1984-1988 and will be drawn up in accordance with the new devolution procedure instituted as a result of the increase in regional powers in France (Laws of 2 March 1982, 7 January 1983 and 22 July 1983).

5.4 LUXEMBOURG (G.D.)

156. Luxembourg's regional development programme for the period 1981-1985 which had been notified to the Commission in 1982, was approved by the Regional Policy Committee on 25 March 1983 after a number of additions had reached the Commission.

These additions relate to cross-frontier cooperation between the three regions of Saarland, Lorraine and Luxembourg, which is of major importance to Luxembourg given its geographical position.

The main thrust of the programme, however, lies in the conversion of the steelmaking area to other forms of productive activity¹⁶.

5.5 NETHERLANDS

157. The regional development programmes for the period 1982-1985, which had been notified to the Commission in 1982, were approved by the Regional Policy Committee on 25 March 1983 after a number of details had been added¹⁷.

These details relate mainly to the financial resources available for the development of the two priority development regions in the Netherlands, the North and South Limburg.

5.6 UNITED KINGDOM

158. In 1983 the United Kingdom notified to the Commission its revised regional development programmes for the period 1981-1985 in the form of 38

¹⁶ See Eighth ERDF Report, Appendix A, Sheet nr 1.

¹⁷ See also Eighth ERDF Report, Appendix A, Sheet nr 1

new programmes for the period 1982-1986. The Regional Policy Committee approved them on 26 May and 21 October 1983.

Of these programmes, 27 cover the assisted areas designated under the Industrial Development Act 1982, one applies to the mid-Wales aided area set up by the Development of Rural Wales Act 1976 and ten concern the designated districts provided for in the Inner Urban Areas Act 1978.

Generally speaking, all the regional development programmes set out in broad terms the economic development objectives and infrastructure requirements. The main aim is to restore the balance between supply and demand on regional labour markets in the areas concerned, by promoting investment in industry and business which will help to create or safeguard jobs.

The programmes describe in detail the many measures and initiatives planned or in progress; these relate both to the aid schemes for promoting business investment and to the investment needed to develop and upgrade regional infrastructure. The measures planned include both those of central government and those of regional and local authorities. Although the programmes contain financial information on many measures, it is impossible to make an overall estimate of the financial resources allocated to regional development (regional aid, public and private investment).

The United Kingdom Government is planning a major revision of its regional policy for industry (i.e. the policy applied in the assisted areas) which should take effect in the autumn of 1984.

6.0 CHAPTER VI : INTEGRATED OPERATIONS UNDER THE COMMUNITY'S STRUCTURAL FUNDS

6.1 INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS

159. The guidelines adopted by the Commission in 1979 for encouraging integrated regional development operations were reinforced in 1983 by the adoption of the report on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the Community's structural Funds¹⁸.

160. An integrated operation consists of a coherent programme of measures and public and private investments in a limited geographical area, to which the Member States' national and local authorities and the Community make complementary contributions, the latter through its financial instruments for structural policy purposes. An integrated operation therefore requires effective temporal and spatial coordination between many partners, both public and private. While this is difficult to achieve, the potential benefits are great, for such a well-ordered combined operation should have a synergic effect, i.e. it should produce greater results than would be obtained overall by carrying out the different measures separately, one after the other. In addition, these areas are normally given priority access to the Community's various structural Funds and financial instruments and qualify for the maximum rates of assistance.

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

6.1.1 Two pilot schemes in progress in Belfast and Naples

6.1.1.1 BELFAST

THE INTEGRATED OPERATION IN BELFAST

161. In 1983, ERDF assistance was combined with that granted under the urban renewal measure (see following point) for projects in the area covered by the integrated operation in Belfast. The ERDF aid amounted to 2.9 million ECU, broken down as follows:

Infrastructure	0.15 million ECU
Urban transport and related projects	1.57 million ECU
Port of Belfast	0.75 million ECU
Drainage system from the River Lagan	0.39 million ECU
Total	2.86 million ECU

¹⁸ Report and proposals on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the Community's structural Funds, COM (83) 501 of 28 July 1983.

The authorities in Northern Ireland are in the process of reviewing and updating the first dossier for the integrated operation. It is planned to submit the new dossier to the Commission in mid-1984.

URBAN RENEWAL IN BELFAST

162. On 21 June 1983, the Council adopted the Commission's proposal for a Regulation introducing an exceptional Community measure to promote urban renewal in Northern Ireland (Belfast)¹⁹.

Under this Regulation, which provides for aid of 70% of the investment cost involved to be granted to projects which meet the conditions laid down, a maximum of 100 million ECU is to be allocated for urban renewal in Belfast over a period of three years.

This measure provides for Community assistance to a wide range of infrastructure projects other than housing projects, which will contribute to urban renewal in the Belfast area and help raise living standards and improve the environment.

Pursuant to the Regulation, the Commission decided on 23 December 1983 to grant a first tranche of 32 million ECU for 71 projects, to be financed from the appropriations allocated to Community measures in the framework of integrated operations (budget Item 5411).

6.1.1.2 THE INTEGRATED OPERATION IN NAPLES

163. The Naples integrated operation was continued in 1983. In Naples the permanent office, which works in association with the group responsible for technical matters, updated the plan of work.

At the end of 1983, the cost of the investments and measures provided for under the operation amounted to 8 549 million ECU.

The breakdown by authority responsible was as follows: Cassa per il Mezzogiorno (3 513) - City of Naples (817) - Campania Region (844) - other bodies (3 375).

The cost of work in progress was 4 817 million ECU (56% of the total). Work completed cost 987 million ECU and work started in 1983, 370 million ECU.

The technical working group met three times in 1983 to monitor the progress of the work and projects and to prepare the action programme for 1984.

It should be noted that the serious political problems facing Naples contributed to the postponement of important financial decisions affecting the commencement of work on a number of priority projects in the integrated operation.

In 1983, the ERDF allocated 77.40 million ECU for projects forming part of the integrated operation. This sum broke down as follows:

Natural gas distribution network of Naples and 27 adjoining municipalities	46.30 million ECU
Railway stations of Chiaio and Montesanto	3.10 million ECU
Alifana railway line (first phase)	23.00 million ECU
Water engineering	1.20 million ECU
Industrial investment (13 projects)	3.80 million ECU

¹⁹ OJ L 171, 29.6.83, p.1.

6.1.2 Preparatory studies for integrated operations

164. Budget Item 5410, Preparatory studies for integrated operations enables the Commission to help finance the studies necessary for launching an integrated operation or a new stage of an operation already under way. The Commission gives priority to the following:

- studies of regions or areas facing acute difficulties;
- studies with the greatest likelihood of producing operational results which could directly and immediately be applied by the national public authorities and by the Commission of the European Communities;
- studies aimed at clarifying problems causing bottlenecks in the progress of integrated operations;
- studies relating to parts of integrated operations which, because of their nature and complexity, require special preparation within an integrated operation;
- studies which may be of methodological value to the integrated approach to development.

These preparatory studies must be initiated by, or at least receive the support of, the competent authorities in the Member State concerned.

165. Of the four studies for which a total of 410 000 ECU were committed at the end of 1982, three were completed in 1983. The first two were both concerned with examining the possibility of introducing in Greece and Italy a multi-modal transport system linking Western Europe to the Middle East via the Salentina peninsula, Epirus and Thessaly.

The third was concerned with the preparation of a new stage of the integrated operation in Naples. The fourth study also in Naples was on the improvement of two historical quarters in the centre of the city; it was continued in 1983 and is not yet complete.

166. In 1983 the Commission had available 2 million ECU for financing these preparatory studies. The whole of that amount was committed.

The subjects of the studies included the following:

IN BELGIUM

- LIÈGE: the setting up of new small firms with technical and financial assistance in a steel area undergoing conversion.

IN THE NETHERLANDS

- GRONINGEN: preparation of a comprehensive programme comprising projects in agriculture, training, distributive trades, industry, tourism and various infrastructure.

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

- STRATHCLYDE: coordination of local, national and Community resources to obtain the best possible results for development in the city of Glasgow.
- SCILLY ISLES: preparation of an integrated plan of action to solve the economic, social and ecological problems of the islands.
- MERSEYSIDE: preparation of a comprehensive programme to exploit to the full the potential offered by the port, the Mersey, the quayside area, the environment, tourism, transport and industry.
- HUMBERSIDE: improvement of the social and economic situation and the environment in Humberside on the basis of an integrated strategy. The

problems facing industry, fisheries and steel will be examined in particular.

- BELFAST: optimum use of largely unused and derelict land in West Belfast, mainly in the Belfast Enterprise Zone. The sites might be suitable for workshops, small business, housing, recreational activities and a farm in an urban setting.

IN FRANCE

- ARIÈGE: preparation of a programme to encourage young people to stay in the area, improve land-use and provide facilities and amenities.
- MINING AND STEEL AREAS OF NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS: preparation of an aid programme to cover the industrial and tertiary sectors, the agricultural and agri-foodstuffs sector and improved public services and facilities.
- SUD-AVEYRON AND SUD-EST DU TARN: preparation of a programme for increasing the market value of agricultural products, for developing traditional and new industrial activities and for exploiting the potential for tourism.
- NORTHERN MASSIF CENTRAL: preparation of a programme for increasing the market value of agricultural products, for developing the beef sector and forestry and forest-based industries and for expanding tourism.
- STEEL AREA OF NORTHERN LORRAINE: preparation of an aid programme in the fields of industrial conversion, training, housing, agriculture and communications.

Four further studies were approved relating to Wales (United Kingdom) a group of municipalities in Nord-Pas-de-Calais (France), the region of Pomezia in Lazio (Italy) and the region of Kozani (Greece).

As most of these studies were approved at the end of 1983, payments made during the year were not very high (369 000 ECU).

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

6.2 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES (IDP)

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

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

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

Three IDPs were adopted in 1981, for:

- the Western Isles in the United Kingdom²⁰
- the department of Lozère in France²¹
- the South East of Belgium²²

A start was made on the IDPs for the Western Isles and Lozère, but the IDP for the South East of Belgium had not been notified to the Commission by the end of 1983.

6.2.1 The Western Isles Integrated Development Programme

168. The Western Isles have to contend with severe natural handicaps. Apart from agriculture, the main activities are fishing and craft activities. Communications and transport infrastructures are crucial to the development of these islands.

In 1983, the Western Isles received 6,98 million ECU in aid from the ERDF, mainly for improvements to the road system. Aid was also given for the setting up of small workshops and for a study to determine the best route for underwater power lines linking Scotland and the islands. Projects for the Western Isles are given priority and benefit from a rate of assistance of 40% owing to their links with the integrated development programme.

6.2.2 The Lozère Integrated Development Programme

169. The report on progress of the programme, presented by the Association du Programme de Développement Intégré de la Lozère (APDIL), revealed that the ERDF did not finance any operations in 1983.

The APDIL is counting on finance being made available by the ERDF under the specific Community enlargement measure (Regulation (EEC) n. 2615/80) for the construction of access roads to future industrial and craft industry zones. However, implementation of that Regulation appears to be posing problems, at least where investment in tourism is concerned.

In addition, in order to expedite measures to remedy the isolation of the region, commitment appropriations for road infrastructure schemes should continue to rise in the next few years and, to this end, ERDF resources should also be mobilized.

6.3 PREPARATION OF THE INTEGRATED MEDITERRANEAN PROGRAMMES

170. In September 1983 the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for a Regulation instituting integrated Mediterranean programmes (IMP)²³. These programmes are based on a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach to the development of rural areas in certain Mediterranean regions in France, Italy and Greece²⁴. They include both agricultural and non-agricultural measures and reinforce action under the Community's existing structural Funds.

²⁰ Council Regulation (EEC) no 1939/81 (Western Isles of Scotland), OJ no L 197, 20.7.1981.

²¹ Council Regulation (EEC) no 1940/81 (Lozère, OJ. no L 197, 20.07.1981.

²² Council Regulation (EEC) no 1941/81 (Belgium), OJ. L. 197, 20.07.1981.

²³ Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) instituting integrated Mediterranean programmes, OJ no C 251, 19.9.1983.

²⁴ Commission proposals for the integrated Mediterranean programmes, Parts I and II - COM (83) 24, 17.3.1983.

²⁵ O.J. L 44, 15.2.1984.

In addition, pilot projects and studies in preparation for the IMPs were approved by the Commission in December to a total cost of 5.8 million ECU²⁵. This aid is financed from the appropriations allocated to the preparation of integrated Mediterranean programmes under budget Article 550.

Among these preparatory studies and pilot projects the regional dimension is particularly marked in the following integrated micro- projects:

in Italy:

- the area of Ogliastra, Nuoro province, region of Sardinia
- the inland areas of Viterbo province, region of Lazio
- rural areas of the Abruzzi region

in France:

- inland areas of the region of Corsica
- the department of Hérault

and in Greece:

- the island of Lesbos, the prefecture of Lesbos
- the prefecture of Ioannina
- the prefecture of Evritania
- the Prespa area of the prefecture of Florina
- the island of Limnos, prefecture of Lesbos

and in the studies or research projects in:

- Tuscany, Italy
- the Pyrénées region, France.

A.0 STATISTICAL DATA: 1983 AND 1975-1983

TABLE 23
ASSISTANCE APPLIED FOR 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio)

Member State	Industry, Service and craft		Infrastructure		Studies		Total	
	Nat.cur.	ECU**	Nat.cur.	ECU**	Nat.cur.	ECU**	Nat.cur.	ECU**
B	124.65	2.71	1 521.19	33.13	17.00	0.37	1 662.84	36.22
DK	17.85	2.18	156.50	19.15	20.00	2.45	194.35	23.78
D	134.03	59.27	36.23	16.02	0.03	0.01	170.29	75.30
GR	1.05*	12.95	32.25*	396.45	0.07*	0.91	33.37*	410.31
F	326.94	47.55	1 934.30	281.34	-	-	2 261.24	328.89
IRL	19.77	27.18	70.71	97.21	-	-	90.49	124.40
I	69.57*	50.77	1 202.46*	877.53	34.24*	24.99	1 306.27*	953.29
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	-	-	42.47	16.77	0.17	0.07	42.64	16.84
UK	50.13	87.43	219.03	382.02	2.14	3.73	271.30	473.18
EUR 10		290.05		2 119.64		32.52		2 442.21

* Thousand millions
** ECU rates at December 1983 (see Annex D)

TABLE 23
ASSISTANCE APPLIED FOR IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

TABLE 24
NUMBER OF PROJECTS FOR WHICH GRANT APPLICATIONS
WERE SUBMITTED IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Member State	Industry, Services and Crafts	Infrastructure	Studies	Total
B	12	106	1	119
DK	36	93	1	130
D	195	54	1	250
GR	45	209	3	257
F	373	1 090	0	1 463
IRL	24	86	0	110
I	171	1 500	49	1 720
L	0	0	0	0
NL	0	10	1	11
UK	136	876	30	1 042
EUR 10	992	4 024	86	5 102

TABLE 25
TOTAL ERDF ASSISTANCE IN 1983 AND 1975-1983

(Mio ECU)

Member State	1983			1975-1983		
	Support measures	Specific measures	ERDF total	Support measures	Specific measures 1981-1983	ERDF total
B	8.86	-	8.86	81.20	0.97	82.17
DK	22.40	-	22.40	107.28	-	107.28
D	43.74	-	43.74	435.56	-	435.56
GR	355.44	-	355.44	830.29	-	830.29
F	285.43	-	285.43	1 415.87	28.23	1 444.10
IRL	102.20	4.35	106.55	554.32	7.57	561.89
I	818.93	-	818.93	3 546.98	21.17	3 568.15
L	-	-	-	7.24	-	7.24
NL	20.13	-	20.13	120.57	-	120.57
UK	458.39	1.48	459.87	2 115.95	21.22	2 137.17
EUR 10	2 115.52	5.83	2 121.35	9 215.26	79.16	9 294.42

TABLE 25
TOTAL ERDF ASSISTANCE IN 1983 AND 1975-1983

TABLE 26
NUMBER OF PROJECTS ASSISTED IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Member State	Industry, services and craft			Infrastructure			Studies	Total
	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total		
B	-	7	7	-	35	35	1	43
DK	-	11	11	1	91	92	1	104
D	19	158	177	-	55	55	1	233
GR	-	37	37	14	158	172	1	210
F	5	224	229	24	708	732	-	961
IRL	5	17	22	11	71	82	-	104
I	3	187	190	32	813	845	-	1 035
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	-	3	3	1	10	11	1	15
UK	13	110	123	32	800	832	22	977
EUR 10	45	754	799	115	2 741	2 856	27	3 682

TABLE 27
NUMBER OF PROJECTS ASSISTED 1975-1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Member State	Industry, services and craft			Infrastructure			Studies	Total
	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total		
B	9	60	69	1	276	277	1	347
DK	1	138	139	10	511	521	4	664
D	86	1 319	1 405	10	612	622	1	2 028
GR	1	84	85	40	569	609	4	698
F	68	1 455	1 523	114	2 010	2 124	-	3 647
IRL	30	225	255	62	479	541	3	799
I	23	1 295	1 318	164	6 511	6 675	15	8 008
L	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	9
NL	3	11	14	12	39	51	1	66
UK	98	615	713	177	4 295	4 472	28	5 213
EUR 10	319	5 202	5 521	590	15 311	15 901	57	21 479

TABLE 27
NUMBER OF PROJECTS ASSISTED 1975-1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

TABLE 28
AID GRANTED IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Member State	Industry, services and craft			Infrastructure			Studies	Total
	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total		
B	-	1.42	1.42	-	7.07	7.07	0.37	8.86
DK	-	0.83	0.83	3.96	15.16	19.12	2.45	22.40
D	14.78	18.44	33.22	-	10.51	10.51	0.01	43.74
GR	-	11.10	11.10	276.14	68.15	344.29	0.05	355.44
F	8.67	23.37	32.04	170.64	82.75	253.39	-	285.43
IRL	14.99	9.29	24.28	52.39	25.53	77.92	-	102.20
I	9.15	41.91	51.06	441.26	326.61	767.87	-	818.93
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	-	1.08	1.08	5.92	13.06	18.98	0.07	20.13
UK	31.81	43.85	75.66	108.89	271.28	380.17	2.56	458.39
EUR 10	79.40	151.29	230.69	1 059.20	820.12	1 879.32	5.51	2 115.52

TABLE 28
AID GRANTED IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

TABLE 29
AID GRANTED FROM 1975 TO 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Member State	Industry, services and craft			Infrastructure			Studies	Total
	Invest-ments > 10 Mio ECU	Invest-ments < 10 Mio ECU	Total	Invest-ments > 10 Mio ECU	Invest-ments < 10 Mio ECU	Total		
B	12.17	15.62	27.79	1.84	51.20	53.04	0.37	81.20
DK	0.70	9.09	9.79	29.57	62.87	92.44	5.05	107.28
D	95.16	148.38	243.54	36.79	155.22	192.01	0.01	435.56
GR	5.76	27.86	33.62	485.01	311.42	796.43	0.24	830.29
F	137.47	165.78	303.25	793.92	318.70	1 112.62	-	1 415.87
IRL	68.67	86.85	155.52	297.49	100.66	398.15	0.65	554.32
I	116.22	265.18	381.40	2 021.91	1 135.85	3 157.76	7.82	3 546.98
L	-	-	-	-	7.24	7.24	-	7.24
NL	12.41	5.89	18.30	58.73	43.47	102.20	0.07	120.57
UK	390.68	142.38	533.06	522.33	1 057.60	1 579.93	2.96	2 115.95
EUR 10	839.24	867.03	1 706.27	4 247.59	3 244.23	7 491.82	17.17	9 215.26

TABLE 29
AID GRANTED 1975-1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

TABLE 30
INVESTMENTS FOR WHICH ASSISTANCE WAS GRANTED IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Member State	Industry, services and craft			Infrastructure			Studies	Total
	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total		
B	-	15.72	15.72	-	23.61	23.61	0.74	40.07
DK	-	8.55	8.55	17.73	40.47	58.20	4.89	71.64
D	427.88	429.63	857.51	-	35.56	35.56	0.03	893.10
GR	-	59.19	59.19	804.69	219.88	1 024.57	0.10	1 083.86
F	133.76	338.12	471.88	2 137.10	319.08	2 456.18	-	2 928.06
IRL	116.69	52.32	169.01	881.85	81.39	963.23	-	1 132.25
I	86.49	223.91	310.40	2 247.06	893.11	3 140.17	-	3 450.57
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	-	10.46	10.46	19.75	45.02	64.76	0.14	75.36
UK	390.48	276.32	666.81	825.08	932.56	1 757.64	5.76	2 430.21
EUR 10	1 155.31	1 414.22	2 569.53	6 933.25	2 590.67	9 523.92	11.66	12 105.11

TABLE 31
INVESTMENTS FOR WHICH ASSISTANCE WAS GRANTED 1975-1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Member State	Industry, services and craft			Infrastructure			Studies	Total
	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total	Investments > 10 Mio ECU	Investments < 10 Mio ECU	Total		
B	194.24	201.56	395.49	15.02	192.31	207.33	0.74	603.56
DK	10.92	122.36	133.28	128.60	209.96	338.55	11.23	483.06
D	2 752.32	3 373.45	6 125.77	312.76	569.25	882.01	0.03	7 007.81
GR	63.00	164.96	227.96	1 682.97	1 342.07	3 025.04	0.46	3 253.46
F	2 850.70	2 422.32	5 273.02	4 430.07	1 194.05	5 624.12	-	10 897.14
IRL	1 645.23	565.49	2 210.71	6 762.46	351.36	7 113.82	1.61	9 326.15
I	931.16	1 455.43	2 386.59	13 578.33	3 538.53	17 116.86	16.24	19 519.68
L	-	-	-	-	40.47	40.47	-	40.47
NL	132.06	51.85	183.91	325.82	166.96	492.78	0.14	676.82
UK	5 549.26	1 038.46	6 587.72	6 847.87	4 161.41	11 009.28	6.64	17 603.64
EUR 10	14 128.89	9 395.56	23 524.45	34 083.90	11 766.36	45 850.26	37.09	69 411.80

TABLE 31
INVESTMENTS FOR WHICH ASSISTANCE WAS GRANTED 1975-1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

TABLE 32
BREAKDOWN OF ASSISTANCE BY TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Type of Infrastructure	Investments > 10 Mio ECU		Investments < 10 Mio ECU		Total	
	Projects	Assistance	Projects	Assistance	Projects	Assistance
1. Linked to productive activities	12	129.5	266	73.5	278	203.0
2. Transport	35	178.1	807	233.9	842	412.0
3. Telecommunications	7	44.3	661	106.4	668	150.7
4. Energy	21	386.9	449	256.9	470	643.8
5. Water engineering	37	310.7	474	124.2	511	434.9
6. Environment	-	-	19	10.4	19	10.4
7. Education, socio-cultural	3	9.7	65	14.8	68	24.5
Total	115	1 059.2	2 741	820.1	2 856	1 879.3
Total investment	6 933.3		2 590.7		9 523.9	
National aid	2 951.2		2 466.3		5 417.5	

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

TABLE 33
BREAKDOWN OF ASSISTANCE BY TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE 1975-1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Type of Infrastructure	Investments > 10 Mio ECU		Investments < 10 Mio ECU		Total	
	projects	assistance	projects	assistance	projects	assistance
1. Linked to productive activities	78	440.8	2 423	395.8	2 501	836.6
2. Transport	233	1 235.6	6 073	1 182.2	6 306	2 417.8
3. Telecommunications	37	364.6	1 692	349.5	1 729	714.1
4. Energy	49	887.4	1 152	373.9	1 201	1 261.3
5. Water engineering	171	1 197.1	3 443	797.3	3 614	1 994.4
6. Environment	14	85.2	132	41.2	146	126.4
7. Education, socio-cultural	8	37.0	396	104.2	404	141.2
Total	590	4 247.7	15 311	3 244.1	15 901	7 491.8
Total investment	34 083.9		11 766.4		45 850.3	
National aid	14 555.8		10 653.8		25 209.6	
Some of the figures in this table are estimates, but only where projects covered by global applications are concerned. These figures are therefore only approximate.						

TABLE 33
BREAKDOWN OF ASSISTANCE BY TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE 1975-1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

TABLE 34
BREAKDOWN OF ASSISTANCE BY INDUSTRY, CRAFT INDUSTRY AND SERVICE SECTOR IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Sector NACE Code	Investments > 10 Mio ECU			Investments < 10 Mio ECU			Total		
	Projects	Assist.	Jobs	Projects	Assist.	Jobs	Projects	Assist.	Jobs
1. Energy	1	1.5	2 100	1	0.7	300	2	2.3	2 400
2. Mineral products and by-products, chemicals	6	7.4	1 450	119	32.3	7 290	125	39.7	8 740
3. Metal processing, instrument engineering	25	52.1	13 930	301	60.2	18 670	326	112.3	32 600
4. Other manufacturing industries	13	18.3	2 060	315	54.3	15 490	328	72.6	17 550
5. Building and civil engineering	-	-	-	2	0.1	40	2	0.1	40
6. to 9. Services	-	-	-	16	3.6	780	16	3.6	780
Total	45	79.4	19 540	754	151.3	42 570	799	230.7	62 110
Total investment	1 155.3			1 414.2			2 569.5		
National aid	215.4			321.9			537.3		
Some of the figures in this table are estimates, but only where projects covered by global applications are concerned. These figures are therefore only approximate.									

TABLE 34
BREAKDOWN OF ASSISTANCE BY INDUSTRY, CRAFT INDUSTRY AND
SERVICE SECTOR IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

TABLE 35
BREAKDOWN OF ASSISTANCE BY INDUSTRY, CRAFT INDUSTRY AND SERVICE SECTOR 1975-1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Sector NACE code	Investments > 10 Mio ECU			Investments < 10 Mio ECU			Total		
	Projects	Assist.	Jobs	Projects	Assist.	Jobs	Projects	Assist.	Jobs
1. Energy	5	72.3	8 090	13	5.6	1 480	18	77.8	9 570
2. Mineral products and by-products, chemicals	86	149.2	26 430	842	168.3	46 320	928	317.6	72 750
3. Metal processing, instrument engineering	151	486.4	130 680	2 139	380.1	194 430	2 290	866.4	325 110
4. Other manufacturing industries	72	126.7	20 890	2 019	289.5	128 310	2 091	416.3	149 200
5. Building and civil engineering	1	0.5	60	13	1.4	800	14	1.9	860
6. to 9. Services	4	4.2	2 130	176	22.1	9 750	180	26.2	11 880
Total	319	839.2	188 280	5 202	866.9	381 090	5 521	1 706.2	569 370
Total investment	14 128.9			9 395.6			23 524.5		
National aid	2 281.0			1 892.1			4 173.1		
Some of the figures in this table are estimates, but only where projects covered by global applications are concerned. These figures are therefore only approximate.									

TABLE 35
BREAKDOWN OF ASSISTANCE BY INDUSTRY, CRAFT INDUSTRY AND
SERVICE SECTOR 1975-1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

TABLE 36
BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY OF ASSISTANCE TO INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Member State	Linked to productive activities	Transport	Telecommunications	Energy	Water engineering	Environment	Education, socio-cultural	Total
B	2.36	1.76	0.00	0.00	1.12	1.46	0.36	7.07
DK	0.00	14.24	0.40	3.25	1.14	0.00	0.07	19.12
D	8.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.81	0.00	0.33	10.51
GR	8.76	56.12	17.21	238.82	20.57	0.00	2.80	344.29
F	0.00	83.47	57.99	110.24	0.10	0.00	1.58	253.39
IRL	0.00	37.68	16.50	0.00	23.74	0.00	0.00	77.92
I	135.03	67.57	0.00	262.76	300.04	0.50	1.97	767.87
L	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NL	2.61	15.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.29	18.98
UK	45.87	136.06	58.61	28.73	86.35	8.45	16.11	380.17
EUR 10	203.00	411.99	150.71	643.81	434.87	10.41	24.53	1 879.32
Some of the figures in this table are estimates, but only where projects covered by global applications are concerned. These figures are therefore only approximate.								

TABLE 36
BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY OF ASSISTANCE TO
INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

TABLE 37
 BREAKDOWN OF ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRY,
 CRAFT INDUSTRY AND SERVICE SECTORS,
 BY COUNTRY, IN 1983
 ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

(Mio ECU)

Member State	Energy	Mineral products and by-products, chemicals	Metal processing instrument engineering	Other manufacturing industries	Building and civil engineering	Services	Total
B	0.00	0.38	0.20	0.78	0.06	0.00	1.42
DK	0.00	0.19	0.21	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.83
D	0.00	4.02	17.89	11.15	0.00	0.17	33.22
GR	0.00	2.35	2.30	3.87	0.00	2.58	11.10
F	0.00	3.96	18.34	9.74	0.00	0.00	32.04
IRL	0.00	0.00	23.95	0.32	0.00	0.00	24.28
I	0.00	15.20	15.62	19.65	0.00	0.60	51.06
L	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NL	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.23	1.08
UK	2.28	13.16	33.80	26.29	0.09	0.05	75.66
EUR 10	2.28	39.75	112.31	72.58	0.15	3.62	230.69
Some of the figures in this table are estimates but only where projects covered by global applications are concerned. These figures are therefore only approximate.							

TABLE 37
 BREAKDOWN OF ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRY, CRAFT INDUSTRY
 AND SERVICE SECTORS, BY COUNTRY, IN 1983
 ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

TABLE 38
BUDGETARY SITUATION 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

1. USE OF COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS

(Mio ECU)

Commitment appropriations available for 1983					Use in 1983	Appropriations
Appropriations entered in 1983 budget	Appropriations outstanding from 1982 (1)	Appropriations made available by:		Total	Commitments made (2)	available at 31.12.83
		release of previous commitments	exch. rate fluctuations affecting amounts previously released			
1 909.50	78.82	92.64	83.33	2 164.29	2 121.61	42.68

2. USE OF PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS

(Mio ECU)

Payment appropriations available in 1983			Payments made in 1983			Payment appropriations unused at 31.12.1983	
Carry-over 1981 (1)	Appropriations for 1983 (b)	Total	Out of carry-over from 1982	Out of approp. for 1983	Total	Out of carry-over from 1982	Out of appropriations for 1983
97.96	1 180.00	1 277.96	97.96	1 148.64	1 246.60	-	31.36

3. COMMITMENTS MADE.

(Mio ECU)

Commitments 1975-1982 unpaid at 1.1.1983	Amounts released and adjustments from 1982	Commitments made in 1983 (2)			Unpaid commitments 1975-1982 + 1983 commitments	Commitments paid in 1983	Commitments still to be paid at 31.12.83
		Out of approp. outstanding from 1982	Out of approp. from 1982	Total			
3 018.84	175.97	254.79	1 866.82	2 121.61	4 964.48	1 246.60	3 717.88

(1) Including commitment appropriations totalling 73.25 million ECU transferred from specific Community measures to support measures

(2) Less adjustments for exchange-rate variations (7.90 million ECU)

TABLE 38
BUDGETARY SITUATION 1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

TABLE 39
BREAKDOWN OF PAYMENTS IN EACH YEAR BY MEMBER STATE
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

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

TABLE 40
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTANCE 1975-1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Member State	Industry, service and craft		Infrastructure		Studies		Total	
Region	Mio BFR	Mio ECU	Mio BFR	Mio ECU	Mio BFR	Mio ECU	Mio BFR	Mio ECU
BELGIQUE/BELGIE	1 136.08	27.79	2 193.48	53.04	17.00	0.37	3 346.56	81.20
Vlaanderen	665.77	16.04	1 061.73	25.59	-	-	1 727.50	41.63
Wallonie	470.31	11.75	1 131.75	27.45	17.00	0.37	1 619.06	39.57
	Mio DKR	Mio ECU	Mio DKR	Mio ECU	Mio DKR	Mio ECU	Mio DKR	Mio ECU
DANMARK	73.61	9.79	708.52	92.44	40.46	5.05	822.59	107.28
Grønland	-	-	620.85	81.18	40.46	5.05	661.31	86.23
Other regions	73.61	9.79	87.67	11.26	-	-	161.28	21.05
	Mio DM	Mio ECU	Mio DM	Mio ECU	Mio DM	Mio ECU	Mio DM	Mio ECU
DEUTSCHLAND	607.44	243.54	483.18	192.01	0.03	0.01	1 090.65	435.56
Schleswig-Holstein	86.44	34.67	62.29	24.38	-	-	148.73	59.05
Bremen	2.44	0.95	1.62	0.65	-	-	4.06	1.60
Nordrhein-Westfalen	56.81	22.81	28.53	11.50	-	-	85.34	34.31
Hessen	39.26	15.79	30.71	12.15	-	-	69.97	27.94
Rheinland-Pfalz	60.02	23.95	6.46	2.54	-	-	66.48	26.49
Baden-Württemberg	25.26	10.06	17.33	6.96	-	-	42.59	17.02
Bayern	96.67	38.75	137.19	54.51	-	-	233.86	93.26
Saarland	119.09	47.77	32.60	12.99	-	-	151.69	60.76
Berlin	-	-	54.85	21.87	-	-	54.85	21.87
Niedersachsen	121.45	48.79	111.60	44.46	0.03	0.01	233.08	93.26
	Mrd DR	Mio ECU	Mrd DR	Mio ECU	Mrd DR	Mio ECU	Mrd DR	Mio ECU
ELLAS	2.30	33.62	56.02	796.43	0.015	0.24	58.32	830.29
Ana. Ster. Kai Nisoi	0.01	0.20	4.58	71.75	0.003	0.05	4.59	72.00
Kentr. Dyt. Makedonia	0.14	2.05	24.70	320.02	-	-	24.84	322.07
Pelop. Dyt. Ste Elias	0.22	2.89	7.73	111.99	-	-	7.95	114.88
Thessalia	0.20	2.44	4.16	63.05	-	-	4.36	65.49
Anatoliki Makedonia	0.15	1.95	2.56	38.21	-	-	2.71	40.16
Kriti	0.06	0.90	3.04	46.29	-	-	3.10	47.19
Ipiros	0.41	5.92	2.61	39.05	-	-	3.02	44.97
Thraki	0.53	8.40	2.23	35.77	-	-	2.76	44.17
Nisoi Anat. Agaiou	0.22	3.11	2.99	47.45	0.004	0.05	3.21	50.61
Multi-regional	0.36	5.76	1.42	22.85	0.008	0.14	1.78	28.75

TABLE 40
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTANCE 1975-1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

TABLE 40
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTANCE 1975-1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES
(CONTINUED)

Member State	Industry, service and craft		Infrastructure		Studies		Total	
Region	Mio FF	Mio ECU	Mio FF	Mio ECU	Mio FF	Mio ECU	Mio FF	Mio ECU
FRANCE	1 799.82	303.25	6 863.42	1 112.62	-	-	8 663.24	1 415.87
Haute-Normandie	3.82	0.60	-	-	-	-	3.82	0.60
Basse-Normandie	37.31	6.26	105.21	16.91	-	-	142.52	23.17
Picardie	6.73	1.10	2.40	0.35	-	-	9.13	1.45
Champagne-Ardenne	35.62	6.14	4.26	0.62	-	-	39.88	6.76
Bourgogne	4.14	0.72	-	-	-	-	4.14	0.72
Centre	10.09	1.66	7.86	1.17	-	-	17.95	2.83
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	419.01	72.31	76.22	12.05	-	-	495.23	84.36
Bretagne	118.17	19.53	1 312.23	217.28	-	-	1 430.40	236.81
Pays-de-La-Loire	207.26	33.73	331.60	55.26	-	-	538.86	88.99
Poitou-Charentes	86.80	14.35	246.59	40.56	-	-	333.39	54.91
Lorraine	286.92	48.89	124.53	20.34	-	-	411.45	69.23
Alsace	33.84	5.78	0.30	0.05	-	-	34.14	5.83
France-Comté	0.48	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.48	0.08
Limousin	27.32	4.55	329.83	54.94	-	-	357.15	59.49
Aquitaine	127.59	21.16	353.78	58.37	-	-	481.37	79.53
Midi-Pyrénées	83.82	13.95	842.23	133.09	-	-	926.05	147.04
Auvergne	43.28	7.33	489.92	81.90	-	-	533.20	89.23
Rhône-Alpes	115.69	19.39	61.11	9.15	-	-	176.80	28.54
Languedoc-Roussillon	57.34	9.62	379.75	61.87	-	-	437.09	71.49
Provence-Côte-d'Azur	9.51	1.61	0.75	0.11	-	-	10.26	1.72
Corse	4.18	0.63	287.10	47.07	-	-	291.28	47.70
Guadeloupe	22.97	3.95	467.87	74.85	-	-	490.84	78.80
Guyane	22.63	3.87	174.38	27.91	-	-	197.01	31.78
Martinique	18.91	3.24	430.81	69.41	-	-	449.72	72.65
Réunion	16.39	2.80	618.45	96.63	-	-	634.84	99.43
Multi-regional	-	-	216.24	32.73	-	-	216.24	32.73
	Mio IRL	Mio ECU	Mio IRL	Mio ECU	Mio IRL	Mio ECU	Mio IRL	Mio ECU
IRELAND	105.60	155.52	273.51	398.15	0.43	0.65	379.54	554.32

TABLE 40
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTANCE 1975-1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES
(CONTINUED)

TABLE 40
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTANCE 1975-1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES
(CONTINUED)

Member State	Industry, service and craft		Infrastructure		Studies		Total	
Region	Mrd LIT	Mio ECU	Mrd LIT	Mio ECU	Mrd LIT	Mio ECU	Mrd LIT	Mio ECU
ITALIA	448.44	381.40	3 904.82	3 157.76	9.31	7.82	4 362.57	3 546.98
Friuli-Ven. Giulia	-	-	51.62	45.55	-	-	51.62	45.55
Toscana	1.11	1.00	18.68	14.00	-	-	19.79	15.00
Marche	21.82	17.81	46.24	38.45	-	-	68.06	56.26
Lazio	77.09	66.04	110.57	90.77	-	-	187.66	156.81
Abruzzi	89.40	74.37	124.94	101.08	-	-	214.34	175.45
Molise	5.40	4.66	64.72	51.49	-	-	70.12	56.15
Campania	88.33	74.34	1 234.34	978.32	6.74	5.63	1 329.41	1 058.29
Puglia	88.74	78.78	287.47	231.23	-	-	376.21	310.01
Basilicata	15.06	12.49	172.53	132.40	-	-	187.59	144.89
Calabria	14.61	11.71	445.30	356.90	-	-	459.91	368.61
Sicilia	33.16	28.52	655.73	538.90	0.24	0.19	689.13	567.61
Sardegna	13.72	11.68	255.88	214.26	2.33	2.00	271.93	227.94
Multi-regional	-	-	436.80	364.41	-	-	436.80	364.41
	Mio LFR	Mio ECU	Mio LFR	Mio ECU	Mio LFR	Mio ECU	Mio LFR	Mio ECU
LUXEMBOURG	-	-	296.04	7.24	-	-	296.04	7.24
	Mio HFL	Mio ECU	Mio HFL	Mio ECU	Mio HFL	Mio ECU	Mio HFL	Mio ECU
NEDERLAND	49.87	18.30	277.00	102.20	0.17	0.07	327.04	120.57
Noord-Nederland	29.92	11.07	186.20	68.51	0.17	0.07	216.29	79.65
Oost-Nederland	-	-	7.50	2.77	-	-	7.50	2.77
Limburg	19.95	7.23	83.30	30.92	-	-	103.25	38.15
	Mio UKL	Mio ECU	Mio UKL	Mio ECU	Mio UKL	Mio ECU	Mio UKL	Mio ECU
UNITED KINGDOM	327.33	533.06	938.90	1 579.93	1.72	2.96	1 267.95	2 115.95
North	77.14	127.01	169.20	283.09	0.28	0.47	246.62	410.57
Yorkshire Humberside	6.37	10.13	74.83	125.28	0.20	0.34	81.40	135.75
East Midlands	2.52	4.03	10.74	18.88	0.12	0.21	13.38	23.12
South West	3.27	5.16	34.86	58.98	0.06	0.10	38.19	64.24
West Midlands	-	-	4.19	7.25	-	-	4.19	7.25
North West	33.85	53.97	112.20	189.73	-	-	146.05	243.70
Wales	46.55	78.17	152.68	256.94	0.57	1.00	199.80	336.11
Scotland	73.01	121.76	275.91	466.66	0.30	0.52	349.22	588.94
Northern Ireland	54.62	88.55	104.29	173.12	0.18	0.30	159.09	261.97
Multi-regional	30.00	44.28	-	-	0.01	0.02	30.01	44.30
EUR 10	-	1 706.27	-	7 491.82	-	17.17	-	9 215.26

TABLE 40
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTANCE 1975-1983
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES
(CONTINUED)

TABLE 41
REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION AND
OF AID PER CAPITA
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES

Member State	Population 1981 x 1000	Aid per capita	
		1983 ECU	1975/83 ECU
BELGIQUE/BELGIË			
Vlaanderen	5 634	1.1	7.4
Wallonie	3 222	0.9	12.3
DANMARK			
Grønland	51	422.9	1 690.8
Other regions	3 332	0.3	6.3
DEUTSCHLAND			
Schleswig-Holstein	2 616	1.6	22.6
Bremen	693	-	2.3
Nordrhein-Westfalen	17 049	0.3	2.0
Hessen	5 605	0.6	5.0
Rheinland-Pfalz	3 642	1.3	7.3
Baden-Württemberg	9 275	0.3	1.8
Bayern	10 942	0.9	8.5
Saarland	1 065	5.2	57.1
Berlin	1 892	-	11.6
Niedersachsen	7 262	1.3	12.8
ELLAS			
Ana. Ster. Kai Nisoi	3 982	1.8	18.1
Kentr.Dyt. Makedonia	1 680	150.9	191.7
Pelop. Dyt. Ste. Ella	1 287	32.8	89.3
Thessalia	695	22.9	94.2
Anatoliki Makedonia	426	23.3	94.3
Kriti	501	17.2	94.2
Ipiros	443	25.9	101.5
Thraki	346	7.5	127.7
Nisoi Anat. Agaiou	348	11.7	145.4

TABLE 41
REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION AND
OF AID PER CAPITA
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES
(CONTINUED)

Member State	Population 1981 x 1000	Aid per capita	
		1983 ECU	1975/83 ECU
FRANCE			
Haute-Normandie	1 643	0.2	0.4
Basse-Normandie	1 342	4.5	17.3
Picardie	1 728	0.3	0.8
Champagne-Ardenne	1 340	0.5	5.0
Bourgogne	1 588	-	0.5
Centre	2 246	0.6	1.3
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	3 914	1.1	21.6
Bretagne	2 688	11.0	88.1
Pays de la Loire	2 905	6.0	30.6
Poitou-Charentes	1 559	6.9	35.2
Lorraine	2 311	3.5	30.0
Alsace	1 556	0.2	3.8
Franche-Comté	1 078	-	0.1
Limousin	735	12.2	80.9
Aquitaine	2 638	5.2	30.2
Midi-Pyrénées	2 312	23.5	63.6
Auvergne	1 328	7.6	67.2
Rhône-Alpes	4 975	1.7	5.7
Languedoc-Roussillon	1 906	8.5	37.5
Provence-Côte-d'Azur	3 923	0.0	0.4
Corse	238	11.8	200.4
Guadeloupe	328*	43.0	240.2
Guyane	73*	88.1	435.3
Martinique	326*	29.2	222.9
Réunion	515*	80.6	193.1
IRELAND	3 443	29.7	161.0
(*) figures 1982			

TABLE 41
REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION AND
OF AID PER CAPITA
ERDF, SUPPORT MEASURES
(CONTINUED)

Member State	Population 1981 x 1000	Aid per capita	
		1983 ECU	1975/83 ECU
ITALIA			
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	1 243	-	36.7
Toscana	3 601	3.3	4.2
Marche	1 422	5.6	39.6
Lazio	5 101	6.4	30.7
Abruzzi	1 247	31.1	140.7
Molise	335	61.0	167.6
Campania	5 508	52.9	192.1
Puglia	3 956	20.5	78.4
Basilicata	619	144.9	234.1
Calabria	2 093	50.8	176.1
Sicilia	5 039	16.5	112.6
Sardegna	1 615	17.2	141.1
LUXEMBOURG	365	-	19.8
NEDERLAND			
Noord Nederland	1 572	8.8	50.7
Oost-Nederland	2 828	-	1.0
Limburg	1 075	5.9	35.5
UNITED KINGDOM			
North	3 099	18.5	132.5
Yorkshire/Humberside	4 889	5.6	27.8
East Midlands	3 829	1.9	6.0
South-West	4 355	4.6	14.8
West Midlands	5 157	1.3	1.4
North-West	6 421	11.5	38.0
Wales	2 797	29.5	120.2
Scotland	5 120	28.4	115.0
Northern Ireland	1 555	24.7	168.5

B.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY (1983 PUBLICATIONS)

B.1 EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

- Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No 724/75 establishing an European Regional Development Fund (O.J. No C 360, 31.12.1983).
- The ERDF in figures (XVI/107/84)

B.2 COMMUNITY MEASURES IN SUPPORT OF MEMBER STATES' REGIONAL POLICY MEASURES

- Council Decision 83/595/CEE of 29 November 1983 enabling the European Regional Development Fund to exceed the 70% limit for infrastructure investment projects for the period 1981 to 1983 (O.J. L 340, of 6 December 1983, page 24.)
- Commission communications on grants from the European Regional Development Fund: 1982 first and second allocation O.J. C 85, of 28 March 1983; 1982 third allocation, O.J. C 174, of 1 July 1983; 1982 fourth allocation, O.J. C 198, of 25 July 1983; 1983 first and second allocations O.J. C 297, of 3 November 1983.

B.3 SPECIFIC COMMUNITY REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

- Second series of specific Community regional development measures under Article 13 of the ERDF Regulation;
- Proposals for Council Regulations (O.J. C 15, of 19 January 1983, pp 10 - 30);
 - a. Amending Regulation (EEC) No 2615/80 instituting a specific Community regional development measure on the development of certain French and Italian regions in the context of Community enlargement;
 - b. Instituting a specific Community measure contributing to the development of certain Greek regions in the context of Community enlargement;
 - c. Amending Regulation (EEC) No 2616/80 instituting a specific Community regional development measure contributing to overcoming constraints on the development of new economic activities in certain zones adversely affected by the restructuring of the steel industry;
 - d. Amending Regulation (EEC) No 2617/80 instituting a specific Community regional development measure contributing to overcoming constraints on the development of new economic activities in certain zones adversely affected by the restructuring of the shipbuilding industry;
 - e. Amending Regulation (EEC) No 2618/80 instituting a specific Community regional development measure contributing to improving

- the security of the supply of energy in certain regions of the Community by better use of new technologies for hydroelectric power and alternative energy sources;
 - f. instituting a specific Community regional development measure contributing to overcoming constraints on the development of new economic activities in certain zones adversely affected by the restructuring of the textile and clothing industry;
- Amendments to the proposals for Council Regulations (O.J. C 291 of 27 October 1983, pp 4 - 7).
 - a. Amending Regulation (EEC) No 2615/80 instituting a specific Community measure contributing to the development of certain French and Italian regions in the context of Community enlargement;
 - b. Amending Regulation (EEC) No 2616/80 instituting a specific Community regional development measure contributing to overcoming constraints on the development of new economic activities in certain zones adversely affected by restructuring of the steel industry;
 - c. Amending Regulation (EEC) No 2617/80 instituting a specific Community regional development measure contributing to overcoming constraints on the development of new economic activities in certain zones adversely affected by restructuring of the shipbuilding industry;
 - d. Instituting a specific Community regional development measure contributing to overcoming constraints on the development of new activities in certain zones adversely affected by restructuring of the textile and clothing industry.

B.4 MISCELLANEOUS

- Regional development and the European Community ("European File", document No 18/83 of November 1983, published by the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Catalogue No CC-AD-83-018).

B.5 URBAN RENEWAL IN BELFAST

- Council Regulation (EEC) No 1739/83 of 21 June 1983 introducing an exceptional Community measure to promote urban renewal in Northern Ireland (Belfast).
(O.J. No L 171, of 29 June 1983, page 1).

B.6 INTEGRATED MEDITERRANEAN PROGRAMMES

- Proposal for a Council Regulation instituting integrated Mediterranean programmes
(O.J.No C 251, of 19 September 1983).
- The Commission's proposals for the integrated Mediterranean programmes, Parts I and II - COM (83)24 of 17 March 1983

B.7 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

- Regional development programme (second generation) for Denmark, 1981-1985

(document of the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, No CB-NS-81-023).

- Regional development programme (second generation) for Greenland, 1981-1984.
(document of the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, No CB-36-82-556).
- Regional development programme for Greece, 1981-1985
(document of the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, No CB-36-82-532).
- Regional development programme (second generation) for Ireland, 1981-1985
(document of the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, No CB-37-83-902).
- Regional development programme for Italy (Mezzogiorno) 1981-1985
(document of the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, No CB-36-82-524).

B.8 SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (SMUK)

- Council Regulation (EEC) No 624/83 of 15 March 1983 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2744/80 establishing supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom.
(O.J. L 73, of 19 March 1983, page 6).
- Commission Decisions of 23 March 1983 granting financial assistance within the framework of the supplementary measures established in favour of the United Kingdom (O.J. L 98, of 16 April 1983, pp 18 - 32):
 - No 83/151/CEE, North of England
 - No 83/152/CEE, North West of England
 - No 83/153/CEE, South West of England
 - No 83/154/CEE, Yorkshire and Humberside
 - No 83/155/CEE, Scotland
 - No 83/156/CEE, Wales
 - No 83/157/CEE, Northern Ireland
- Commission Decision No 83/654/CEE of 8 December 1983, amending the Commission Decisions of 23 March 1983 granting financial assistance within the framework of the supplementary measures established in favour of the United Kingdom (North of England, Yorkshire and Humberside, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland). (O.J. L 375, of 31 December 1983, page 1).

B.9 INCREASED EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COMMUNITY'S STRUCTURAL FUNDS

- Report COM (83) 501 of 28 July 1983, published in the Bulletin of the European Communities, Supplement 3/83.

C.0 SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATION USED

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

D.0 ECU RATES AT 1 DECEMBER 1983

O.J. nr C 328/1 of 2 December 1983

CURRENCY AMOUNT FOR 1 ECU:

Belgian franc convertible	45.914300
Luxembourg franc convertible	45.914300
Belgian franc financial	46.515800
Luxembourg franc financial	46.515800
German Mark	2.261450
Dutch guilder	2.532230
Pound sterling	0.573348
Danish Krone	8.171810
French franc	6.875300
Italian lira	1370.280000
Irish pound	0.727418
Greek drachma	81.336700

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