54th Meeting of the Coordination Committee of the Funds (COCOF)

Brussels, 27 February 2013

The Portuguese NSRF Strategic Report 2012

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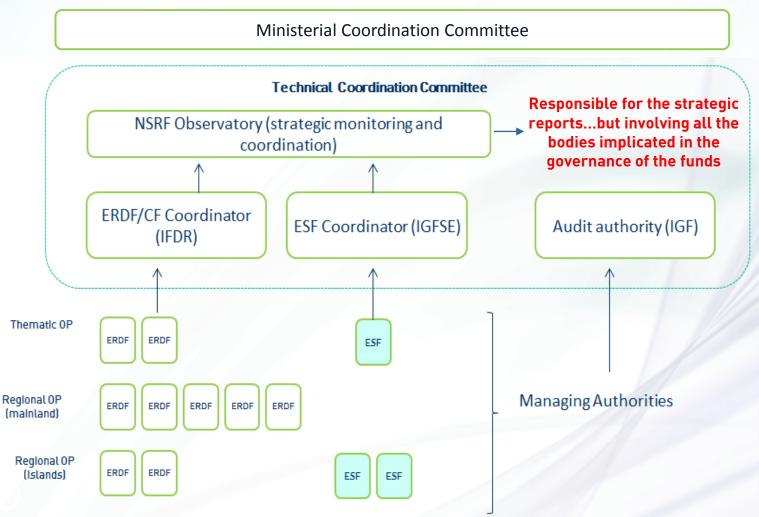






Preparing the Strategic Report (1)

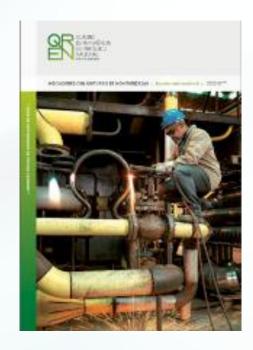
Institutional framework





Preparing the Strategic Report (2)

The main sources of information to support the report



Monthly and Quarterly reports



Annual reports



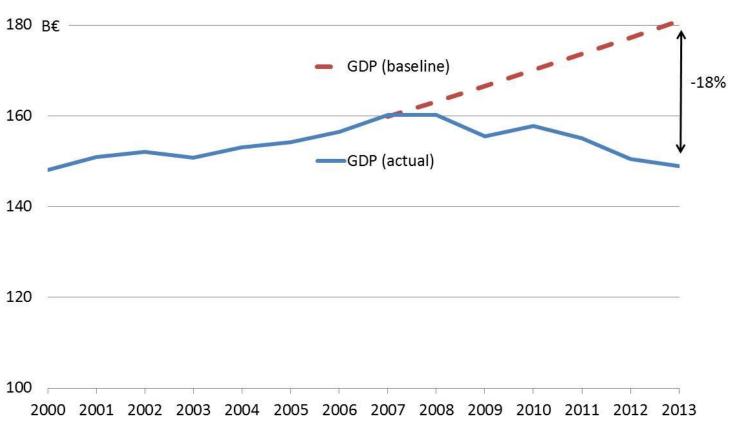
External evaluations' reports...and other studies on cofinanced public policies



Socio-Economic changes (1)

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FUNDS IN A CONTEXT OF A SUCCESSIVE CRISIS

GDP at 2005 prices (baseline and actual)

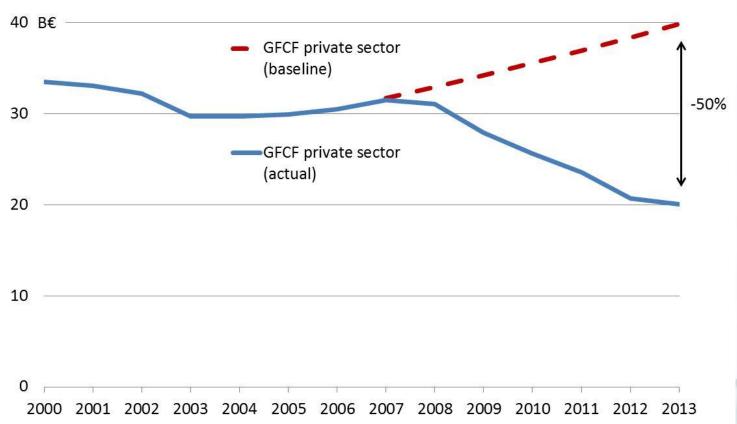




Socio-Economic changes (2)

THE SYSTEMATIC DECREASED OF THE PRIVATE INVESTMENT

Private sector GFCF at 2005 prices (baseline and actual)

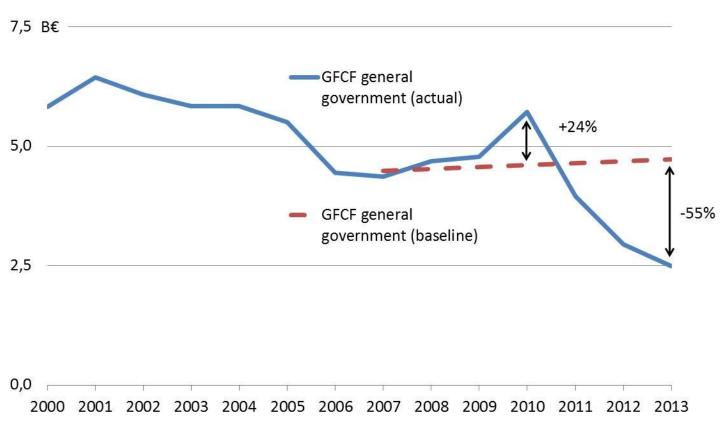




Socio-Economic changes (3)

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN THE DIFFERENT STAGES OF THE CRISIS

General government GFCF at 2005 prices (baseline and actual)

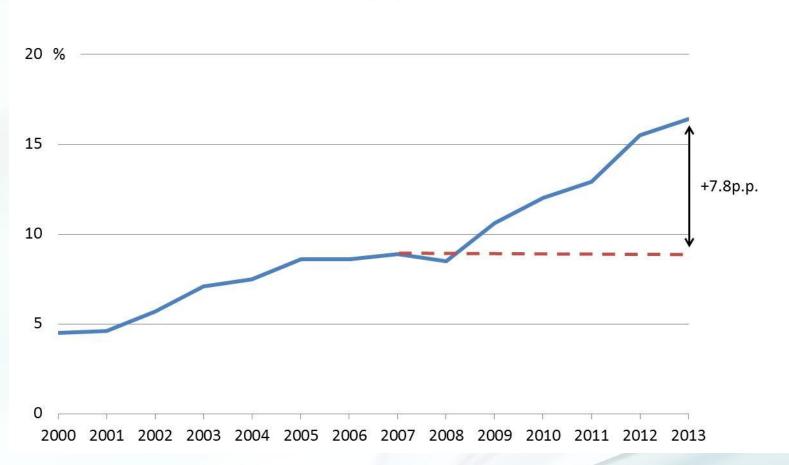




Socio-Economic changes (4)

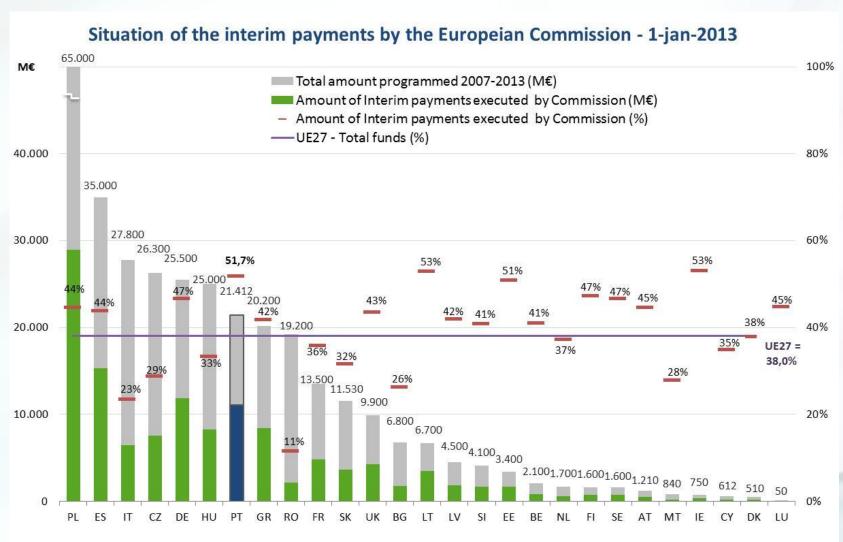
THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE CRISIS -THE UNEMPLOYMENT GROWTH AND THE (INCREASING) RISKS
OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION





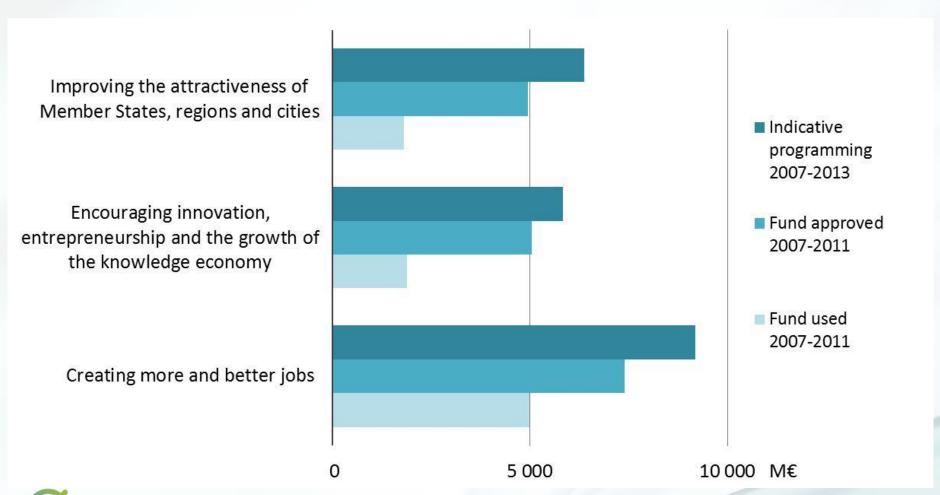


Implementation rhythm(s)





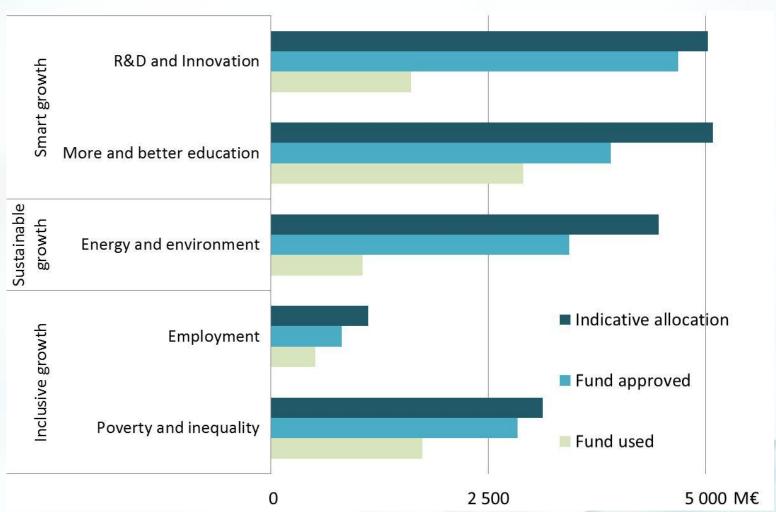
Main results so far (1) - Contribution of the NSRF accordingly with the cohesion policy objectives (December 2011)



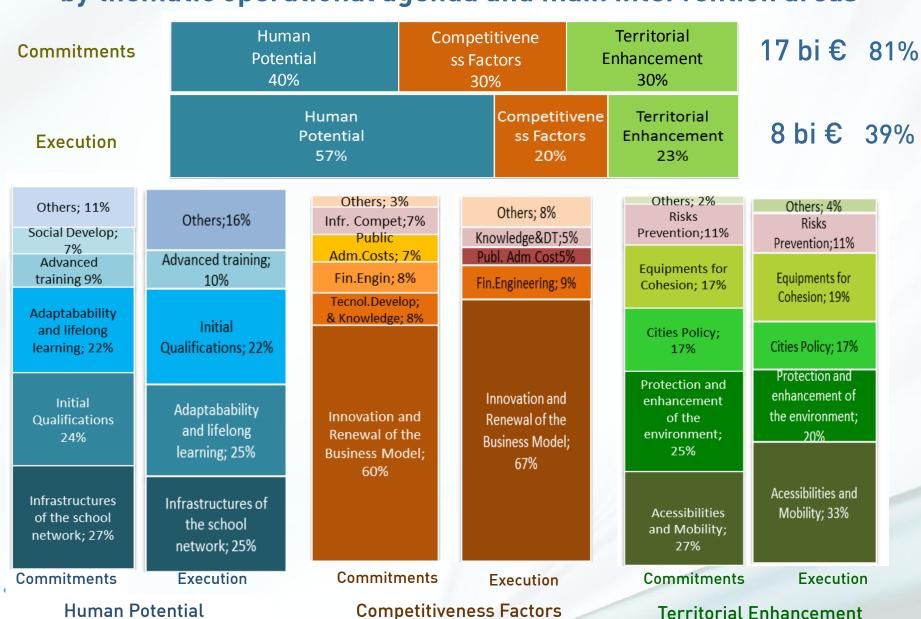


Main results so far (2) - The NSRF and the National Reform Programme (EU 2020) objectives

(December 2011)



Main results so far (3) — Commitments and execution by thematic operational agenda and main intervention areas



Main results so far (4) - Main indicators by thematic

operational agenda and main intervention areas (December 2011)

Others; 12%

88.000 participants

9.300 scholarships

2,4 miliion participants in double certification 310 .000 adults with certified skills

> 512.789 trainees in double certification

712 – 1st cycle 27 – 2nd/3rd cycle 88 – secondary schools

> Human Potential

Others; 18%

1.629 projects

7.118 enterprises

3.301 R&TD projects

7.322
enterprises
(92% SME)
8,7 M€
investment

Competitiveness Factors Others; 8%

316 social; 119 health, 165 cultural; 342 sports

3,7 Million population living in urban areas with urban renewal projects

2.127 km mad

3.137 km road 104 km railway

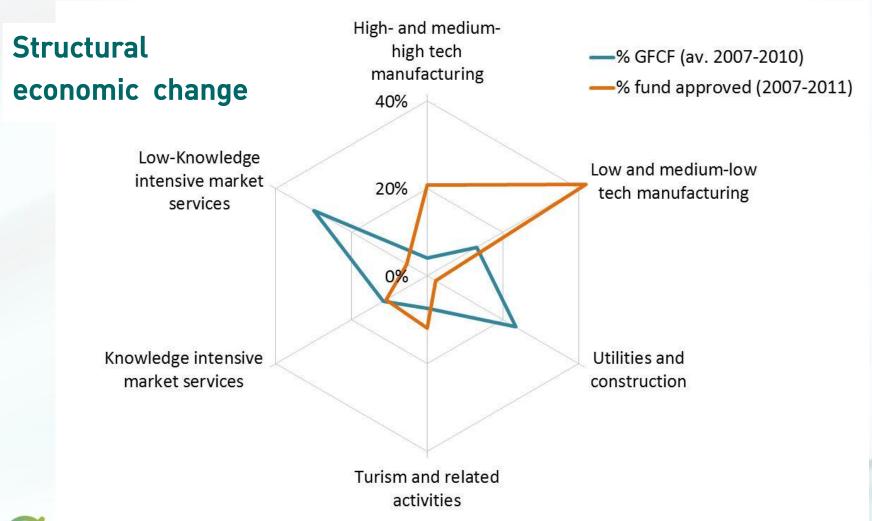
27%

4.200 km of
wastewater
drainage treatment
network,
increasing the
coverage and
quality of services

Territorial Enhancement



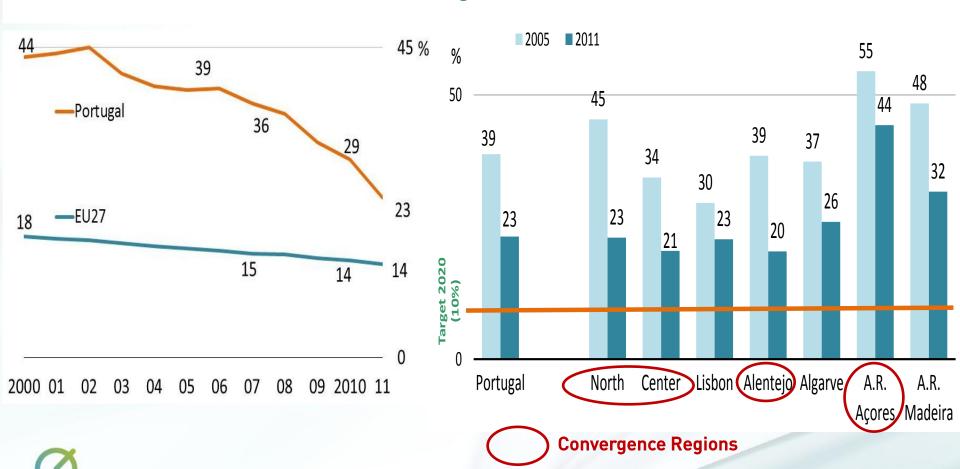
Main results so far (5)





Main results so far (6)

Portugal early school leavers trajectory in the context of UE27 and in the regions (NUT2)



Main implementation challenges

- Strong restrictions in the access to credit (cost and volume) by private beneficiaries.
- Strict limits to public investment with national resources.
- Response to the labour market situation the combat to unemployment, namely youth unemployment.
- Growing pressures on public spending on education and training, and social inclusion.

SRF OBSERVATORY

Changes in the UE framework, NSRF and OP to respond to these challenges

Main Conclusions

- NSRF has helped to align the response to the successive phases
 of the crises with the development strategy of the country...but
 with tensions between strategic and immediate goals.
- In spite of financial constraints, there are no severe problems in the absorption of the funds...but with the necessary attention to the differences between the commitment rates and execution rates, especially in the ERDF and Cohesion Fund.
- The available data suggest that the NSRF is contributing to improved results in crucial domains such as youth education, structural transformation of the economy, environmental infrastructure, etc..
- ...but other domains (such as transport, networks or urban development) have been more severely affected by the crisis.



Main lessons for the future – key conditions for success

- Consistency and persistency of the strategic objectives and priorities;
- Political commitment in the selected priorities (concentration);
- Rigorous and strong system for the selection, monitoring and evaluation of the interventions supported by the funds;
- Added value of the integrated approaches in some areas...as long as the institutional framework is adequate;
- Intelligent adaptability of the OP to a changing world;
- Compatibility between simplification and reducing administrative burden and the security and transparency in the application of the funds.



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