

I. 2. SPAIN'S NATIONAL STRATEGIC REFERENCE FRAMEWORK FOR 2007 - 2013

I.2.1. Basis and main features of Spain's National Strategic Reference Framework for 2007 – 2013 (NSRF)

From a practical epistemological point of view, a reference framework is a conceptual framework, as well as a structured set of principles and rules, that must be followed to accomplish specific objectives.

Within the context of this publication, the National Strategic Reference Framework is a document prepared by a Member State¹ (in this case, Spain) upon consultation with and bearing the final approval of the Commission (granted, in this case, on May 7, 2007), the fundamental goals of which are:

- Guaranteeing the consistency of “Structural Funds” [European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social Fund (ESF)] and Cohesion Fund interventions in relation to the Community’s strategic guidelines in terms of cohesion.
- Serving as a reference for the preparation of Funds programming.
- Indicating the relationship between the Community’s priorities, on the one hand, and the National Reforms Program (NRP), on the other hand.

The aforementioned goals are described in article 27 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July “laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, and the Cohesion Fund”, which piece of legislation governs not only the contents, but also the proceeding whereby the NSRF is to be prepared and approved.

As a result, the National Strategic Reference Framework has a double purpose, both as a financial and as a strategic document:

- As a financial document, the NSRF contains the allocations reserved for the regional and territorial cohesion policy as foreseen in the Agreement of the European Council of December 16, 2005 for Spain approving the Financial Perspectives for the period 2007 – 2013.
- As a strategic document, it sets forth the strategy to be followed in order to carry out the Cohesion Fund, ERDF and European Social Fund interventions for Spain within the same period, namely, 2007 – 2013. As a strategic document, it also defines the contribution of the Spanish regional policy to the fulfillment of the objectives of the Lisbon Strategy, developing a number of measures contained in Spain’s National Reforms Program. It further translates the Community Strategic Guidelines in terms of cohesion into the specific context of the Spanish regions by individualizing the general strategy defined at EU level by regions.

The new phase of the Cohesion Policy is based on the Agreement on Financial Perspectives for 2007 – 2013. This will make it possible for Spain to remain one of the

¹ It is important to point out that the preparation of the NSRF (and the Operational Programs) has resulted from the collaboration of all Public Administrations involved: the European Commission, the General Administration of the State, the Autonomous and Local Administrations. Economic and social agents have also participated actively.

main beneficiaries under European regional policies, while a new map is defined for Spain under said European policies that is consistent with the level of development attained by Spain.

Indeed, in the period 2000 – 2006 most Spanish regions were included under “Objective 1”. The period 2007 – 2013 will end with most regions fulfilling the “regional competitiveness and employment” objective, after going through a transitional period that includes the Cohesion Fund behind.

This new period puts forward a simplified framework for the cohesion policy based on three priorities (which replace the previously existing objectives), the purpose of which is to ensure the correct application of the Lisbon and Göteborg agendas, while taking into account the specific circumstances of each region:

- Convergence Objective: This priority is used to finance the least developed territories in the Union. It includes a transitional grant or *phasing-out* for “statistical effect” regions; that is, regions whose GDP per capita does not exceed 75% of the average GDP of EU-15, but does exceed 75% of the new average (lower) set by EU-25². Convergence programs will be used to modernize and increase both physical and human capital, promote environmental sustainability, and develop better practices in terms of “governance” and institutional capacities.
- Regional Competitiveness and Employment Objective: This priority is reserved for all other territories not covered by the Convergence Objective, since they still show significant needs resulting from economic and social restructuring actions. This priority also includes a special transitional treatment or *phasing-in* for regions coming out of “objective 1” as a result of their own development (“growth effect”); in other words, regions whose GDP per capita exceeds 75% of the average GDP of EU-15 and the new EU-25 average. Interventions will be focused on a limited number of strategic priorities related to the Lisbon and Göteborg agendas.
- Territorial and European Cooperation: This priority will be implemented through trans-border and transnational programs, and will tackle the specific problems arising from building an integrated economy within the entire European territory, as it is divided by national frontiers.

In the same manner, the convergence objective (although defined for the totality of each State) includes the financing of the Cohesion Fund for countries whose GNI per capita/PPP is below 90% of the EU-25 average. As a result of the negotiation process and particularly relevant for Spain, a transitional period has been established for regions to come out of the Cohesion Fund, as recognition of the statistical effect at national level.

Within this particular framework, each of the aforementioned objectives is fulfilled by a number of Spanish regions:

Regions within the convergence objective: Andalucía, Castilla-La Mancha, Extremadura and Galicia.

- *Phasing-out* regions: Asturias, Murcia, Ceuta and Melilla.

² The European Union has 27 members from January 1, 2007 (when Bulgaria and Romania adhered formally), but the reference parameters we deal with here were established before the last enlargement round.

- *Phasing-in* regions: Valencia, Castilla y León and Canary Islands.
- Regions within the regional competitiveness and employment objective: Cantabria, Aragón, Balearic Islands, Catalonia, Madrid, Basque Country, Navarre and La Rioja.

Table 1 shows the amounts provided for by objective by years (in current Euros) for the period 2007 – 2013.

TABLE 1. COHESION POLICY AMOUNTS PER YEAR AND OBJECTIVE IN SPAIN FOR THE PERIOD 2007 – 2013

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	
Cohesion Fund	1.270.265.976	917.767.168	550.660.301	280.836.753	229.162.791	175.309.535	119.210.484	3.543.213.008
ERDF and ESF								
Convergence	2.620.239.901	2.672.644.699	2.726.097.594	2.780.619.545	2.836.231.936	2.892.956.575	2.950.815.706	19.479.605.956
ERDF R+D+i	211.710.996	215.945.216	220.264.120	224.669.403	229.162.791	233.746.047	238.420.967	1.573.919.540
Total	2.831.950.897	2.888.589.915	2.946.361.714	3.005.288.948	3.065.394.727	3.126.702.622	3.189.236.673	21.053.525.496
Phasing-out	337.155.967	295.304.439	251.643.988	206.118.997	158.672.351	109.245.388	57.777.880	1.415.919.010
ERDF R+D+i	15.122.214	15.424.658	15.733.151	16.047.814	16.368.771	16.696.146	17.030.069	112.422.823
Ceuta and Melilla (50)	13.124.981	11.495.764	9.796.127	8.023.907	6.176.879	4.252.762	2.249.207	55.119.627
Total	365.403.162	322.224.861	277.173.266	230.190.718	181.218.001	130.194.296	77.057.156	1.583.461.460
Phasing-in	1.154.413.288	939.065.866	714.642.783	480.867.148	237.454.632	242.203.725	247.047.799	4.015.695.241
Canary Islands (100)	15.122.213	15.424.657	15.733.150	16.047.813	16.368.770	16.696.145	17.030.068	112.422.816
UPR	65.869.519	67.186.909	68.530.648	69.901.261	71.299.286	72.725.272	74.179.777	489.692.672
ERDF R+D+i	45.366.642	46.273.975	47.199.454	48.143.443	49.106.312	50.088.439	51.090.207	337.268.472
Total	1.280.771.662	1.067.951.407	846.106.035	614.959.665	374.229.000	381.713.581	389.347.851	4.955.079.201
Competitiveness	443.567.860	452.439.216	461.488.001	470.717.761	480.132.116	489.734.759	499.529.454	3.297.609.167
ERDF R+D+i	30.244.428	30.849.317	31.466.303	32.095.629	32.737.542	33.392.292	34.060.138	224.845.649
Total	473.812.288	483.288.533	492.954.304	502.813.390	512.869.658	523.127.051	533.589.592	3.522.454.816
Territorial Cooperation	72.984.236	74.805.457	77.039.100	79.708.309	82.453.468	84.885.214	87.381.249	559.257.033
Trans-border	42.739.022	39.713.740	40.253.050	41.811.462	43.416.108	44.806.954	46.236.070	298.976.406
ENPI	8.966.433	15.319.154	16.744.975	17.079.875	17.421.472	17.769.902	18.125.300	111.427.111
Transnational	21.278.781	19.772.563	20.041.075	20.816.972	21.615.888	22.308.358	23.019.879	148.853.516
TOTAL	6.295.188.221	5.754.627.341	5.190.294.720	4.713.797.783	4.445.327.645	4.421.932.299	4.395.823.005	35.216.991.014

I.2.2. Institutional Framework

I.2.2.1. The Lisbon Process

The Lisbon European Council set as one of its strategic goals (as its “strategic vision” using corporate terms) for the EU to be the world’s most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy, able to grow economically in a sustainable manner, with more and better jobs, and a better social cohesion by the year 2010.

The Lisbon strategy followed three major axes:

1. Prepare the transition towards a knowledge-based economy and society by:
 - Improving Information Society and R+D+i policies.

- Speeding-up the structural economic reforms process in favor of competitiveness (specially, the liberalization of “network industries”, such as telecommunications, energy and transport).
 - Boosting the domestic market (patents, suppression of obstacles to services, simplified legislation...).
2. Modernize the European social model so that it may face the challenges of globalization and the aging of the population.
 3. Keep the average economic growth index around 3% per year, by applying the previous measures within a context of macroeconomic stability.

The strategic innovation implied by the “Lisbon Strategy” was accompanied by the innovation, from the methodological point of view, of the coordination processes. More specifically, the so-called “open coordination method” was introduced, which is fundamentally based on the voluntary coordination of Member States. This method identifies the best practices and uses a wide variety of situation and trend indicators that make it possible to analyze any progress made towards the goals set. It was also agreed to evaluate the progress made through Commission reports that would be presented in the subsequent spring meetings of the European Council, which would specifically deal with the compliance with the Lisbon Strategy and adopt mandates and schedules in such sense.

In June 2001, the Göteborg Council (preceded in March of that same year by the Stockholm European Council, which acts as a complement to it) introduced an environmental dimension to the Lisbon Strategy, which is linked to the sustainable development notion.

In March 2002, the Barcelona European Council defined the European social model, which is based on the good functioning of the economy, supported by a social dialog and a high level of protection and social education. It was further determined that, in order to shorten distances between the EU and its competitors and move forward towards the achievement of a knowledge-based economy, global spending in R+D+i in the Union should be increased up to 3% of the GDP in 2010, the private sector contribution nearing two thirds.

After five years (that is, halfway through the term established for the accomplishment of the strategic objective), the Spring European Council meeting of 2005 pursued an accurate review and promoted the Lisbon Strategy. The *renewed* Lisbon Strategy sets forth a hierarchy of objectives focusing on the economic pillar, and simplifies coordination proceedings, National Reform Programs play a crucial part in this sense, as will be explained later.

I.2.2.2. The Community’s Strategic Guidelines regarding Cohesion

It has been explained before that one of the legal requirements of the National Strategic Reference Framework is to “ensure consistency between “Structural Funds” and Cohesion Fund interventions and the Community’s Strategic Guidelines in terms of cohesion”. These Guidelines were approved by Council Decision of 6 October 2006, and define a master framework for funds intervention.

Consistent with their denomination, the Guidelines lay down the most important priorities of the cohesion policy for the programming period in force, These may be synthesized as follows:

- Increase the allure of EU Member States, regions and towns by improving accessibility, ensuring an appropriate service level and preserving the environment.
- Stimulate business and knowledge-based economy development, mainly by promoting R+D+i and ICTs.
- Create more and better jobs, increase employment rates and encourage investment in human capital.

I.2.2.3. Spain's National Reform Program

It has already been mentioned before that, pursuant to the EU Regulation governing the contents thereof, the NSRF must define the links between the Community priorities, on the one hand, and the National Reform Program (NRP), on the other hand.

The National Reform Program constitutes the main tool through which the actions undertaken by Spain in order to achieve the objectives defined in the re-launched Lisbon Strategy are channeled.

The main objectives of the National Reform Program are:

- Full convergence with the European Union (EU-25) by 2010.
- Reaching an employment rate of 66% by 2010.

The National Reforms Program revolves around 7 action lines, which are:

- Axis 1, Reinforcement of macro-economic and budget stability.
- Axis 2, Infrastructures.
- Axis 3, Increase and improvement of human capital.
- Axis 4, R+D+i Strategy ("Ingenio 2010").
- Axis 5, More competitiveness, better regulation and efficiency in public administrations, competitiveness.
- Axis 6, Job market and social dialog.
- Axis 7, Business Promotion Plan.

Given that NSRF funds are limited, a selection has been made from among all the actions foreseen in the NRP, focusing on those that may be show added value through the structural funds.

I.2.3. Impact of the structural grants received by Spain

Since 1998, Spain has been the main recipient of structural grants from the Community's budget in absolute terms. Even in the current period, Spain is only preceded by Poland. Notwithstanding, in relation to the economic dimension, Spain has not been the first recipient country, since the structural grants it received accounted for 0,7% of the GDP in the period 89 – 93; 1,5% of the GDP in the period 94 – 99; and 1,3% in the period 2000 – 2006.

TABLE 2. FUNDS RECEIVED BY SPAIN SINCE 1986 (*)

Structural grants allocated to Spain (millions of euros 2004)					
	1986-1988	1989-1993	1994-1999	2000-2006	2007-2013³
Structural Funds ⁴	--	--	41.080	49.569	28.207
Cohesion Funds	--	--	9.574	12.322	3.250
Total	4.822	18.707	50.654	61.890	31.457

Source: Spanish Ministry for the Economy and the Treasury

(*) Year admitted into the EC as member with full rights.

The good management of the structural grants received by Spain had a very positive macroeconomic impact. In fact, Spain ranks second (after Ireland) in terms of convergence with the EU in the period 1998-2005. More specifically, the estimates of the macroeconomic impact of said grants, based on the HERMIN⁵ model, show that:

- Impact on real production: Spain's GDP registered an average increase of 1,75% each year of the period 89-93; 3,3% in the period 94-99; and 1,5% is estimated for the period 2000-2006.
- Regarding employment rates, the annual average of jobs showed an increase of 1,2% in relation to the absence of structural grants of the period 89-93; 2,4% in the period 94-99; and 1,1% is estimated for the period 2000-2006.
- Regarding unemployment rates, structural grants enabled a reduction of said rate by 0,12 percentage points in the period 89-93; and 0,26 percentage points in the period 94-99.
- Finally, regarding real convergence in income per capita in relation to the European average. Spain has reduced its figures by 9.2 points between 1988 and 1999⁶, of which 3.5 points account for the impact of structural grants.

While the quantitative estimation of the macroeconomic impact of the structural grants shows a significant positive result, it is also important to pinpoint the qualitative effect of said grants, which is observed, more specifically, in the incorporation of good practices into the public policies management model. In this sense, it is worth mentioning, amongst others, the preparation of a strategic programming and the ongoing monitoring of activities performed at a national scope that are not necessarily co-financed, increasing the effectiveness in the use of public funds.

1.2.3.1. Analysis of the disparities observed between the Spanish regions

As it has been explained before, Spain's evolution in general cohesion terms has been a very positive one within the European Union. We will now analyze in a disaggregated manner the progress observed in the different Autonomous Communities in relation to a series of relevant indicators during the programming period 2000-2006.

³ En el período 2007-2013 las ayudas a Desarrollo rural y pesca (FEADER y FEP) ya no están incluidas dentro de las cifras de la rubrica 1.b de las Perspectivas Financieras correspondiente a la política de desarrollo regional comunitaria.

⁴ Includes EAGGF-O and FIGF amounts, which are considered part of the regional policy up to 2006.

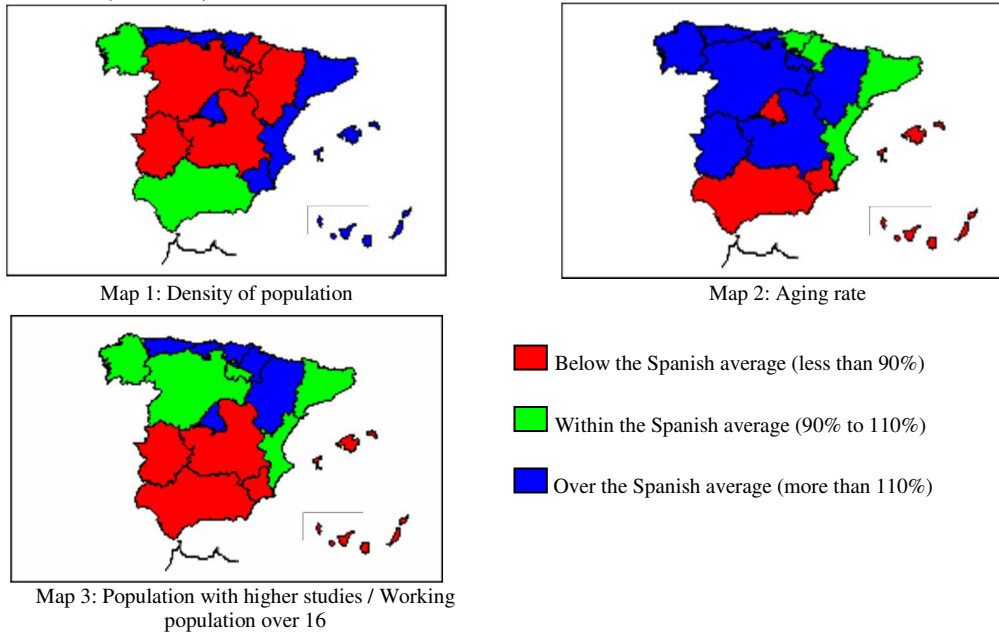
⁵ The HERMIN model was developed in the 1990s with the purpose of obtaining comparable results of the macroeconomic impact of Structural Funds in Spain, Greece, Ireland and Portugal. This model focuses not only on the effects on demand, but also on the effects on the offer caused by increases in productivity and competitiveness arising from increases in infrastructures and human capital stocks.

⁶ Real income per inhabitant (EU-15 = 100) 1988 Spain = 74.34; 1999 Spain = 83.54

- Population and training.

While Spain has registered an important increase of its population in recent years, mainly as a result of the intense immigration fluxes, the density has remained below the average of the inland regions of the Peninsula (except Madrid), where a more noticeable aging of its population has also been observed.

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF REGIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE NATIONAL AVERAGE (=100%) IN TERMS OF POPULATION AND TRAINING



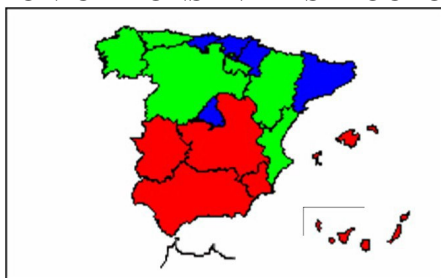
Source: Author's own,

With regards to education levels, Table 3 shows that the regions within the convergence objective (with the exception of Asturias and Galicia) are worse-off. The differences between them are not significant when it comes to absolute terms, but when compared to the rest of the European Union they show a rather poor performance. Thus, Spain is very far from the European average in terms of the percentage of the population between 20 and 24 years of age having completed a secondary education qualification (62,5% as opposed to 76,4% in EU-25 in 2004) and doubles the Community's average of school drop-out rates (31,7% as opposed to 15,6%),

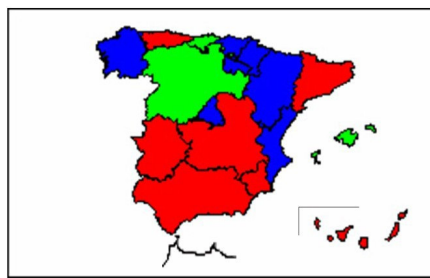
- Social, environmental and communication infrastructures.

Although there are still some significant differences in this sense, convergence regions have recently and progressively come closer to competitiveness regions.

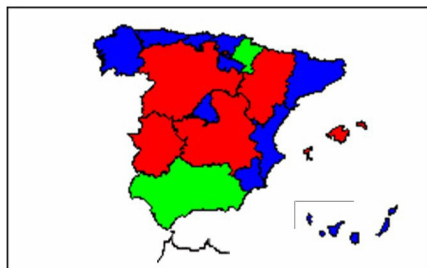
TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF REGIONS IN RELATION TO THE NATIONAL AVERAGE (=100%) IN TERMS OF SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURES



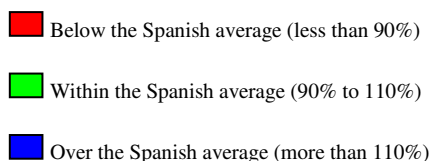
Map 1: Hospitals/ 10,000 inhabitants



Map 2: Volume of treated waters/ 10,000 inhabitants.



Map 3: Fast ways/ surface



Source: Author's own,

In terms of treated waters per every 10,000 inhabitants, the differences between the regions are small (951.71m³ on average in convergence regions, as opposed to 983.18m³ on average in competitiveness regions⁷).

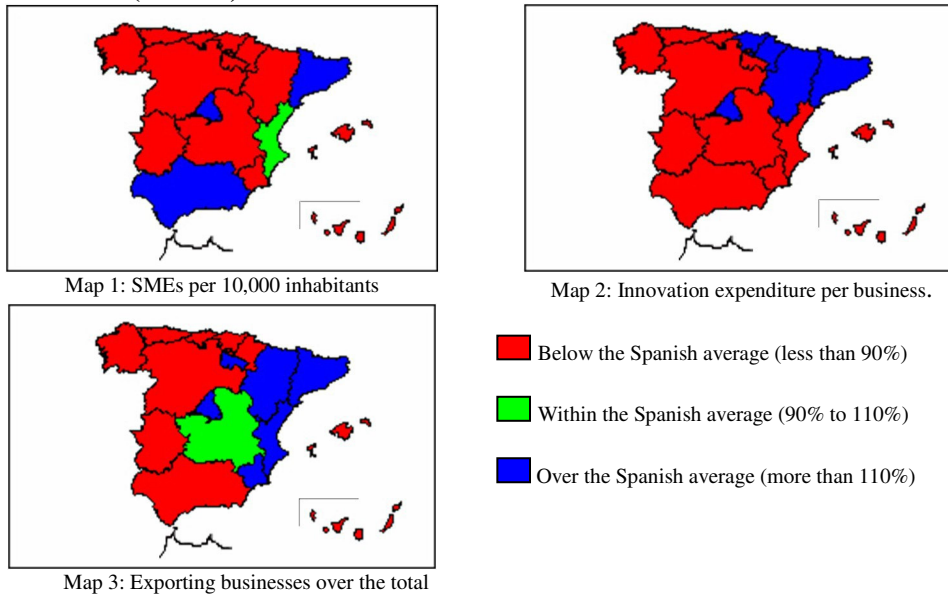
However, the indicator used to analyze the evolution of social infrastructures (hospitals/ 10,000 inhabitants) shows a distance of thirty percentage points between both regional groups, a distance that is slowly being shortened, since the approximation to the average “convergence” regions figure was below 2% during the past six years.

- Business tissue.

The indicators used show that business activity (with the exception of the pace at which SMEs are created) is concentrated on a few Spanish regions (Community of Madrid, Catalonia, Basque Country and Comunidad Valenciana), which strongly condition an average below which most other regions are.

⁷ Year of reference: 2003.

TABLE 5. DISTRIBUTION OF REGIONS IN RELATION TO THE NATIONAL AVERAGE (=100%) IN TERMS OF BUSINESS TISSUE



Source: Author's own

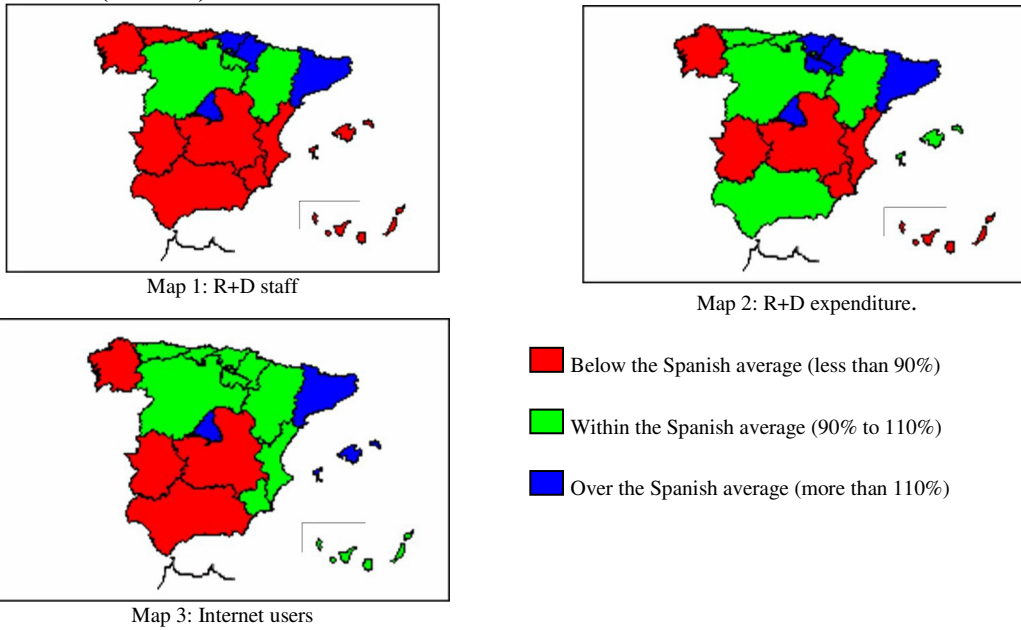
Of special relevance is the strong polarity observed in innovation expenditure per business (which concentrates in part of the competitiveness regions) and the also high concentration of exports (with a difference of more than forty percentage points in favor of competitiveness regions) in a few Spanish regions, which are known either by their long exporting tradition (such as Catalonia and Comunidad Valenciana) or by their specialization by sectors (such as La Rioja).

In any case, it should be pointed out that the differentiating element of the entire Spanish business tissue is its small size (98% are SMEs, and 51% are self-employed with no employees), which makes it difficult for its innovation and exporting capacities to develop.

- R+D and the Information Society,

The polarity that has been mentioned in the previous section, in relation to innovation expenditure per business, is shown to a large extent in map 1 (R+D staff) and map 2 (R+D expenditure).

TABLE 6. DISTRIBUTION OF REGIONS IN RELATION TO THE NATIONAL AVERAGE (=100%) IN R+D AND IS



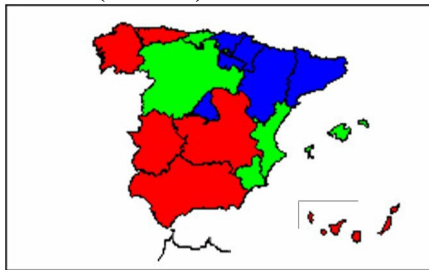
Source: Author's own

Notwithstanding the foregoing, regional investment in R+D tends to converge, since the growth rate is stronger in convergence regions. This also applies in relation to the Information Society (Internet Users/ 10,000 inhabitants), in spite of the fact that the gap that still exists in relation to the rest of the Union requires an effort to increase the development rate.

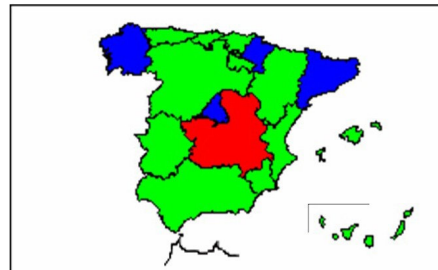
- Job Market.

Despite the general improvement observed in employment and activity rates in the past decade, regional imbalances are growing: “competitiveness regions” show better results and a quicker positive evolution than “convergence regions”,

TABLE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF REGIONS IN RELATION TO THE SPANISH AVERAGE (=100%) IN TERMS OF THE JOB MARKET



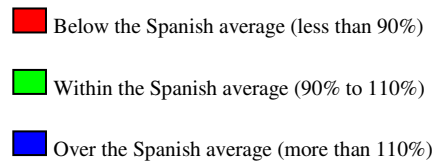
Map 1: Employment rate



Map 2: Male activity rate/ female activity rate



Map 3: Male employment rate / female employment rate



Source: Author's own

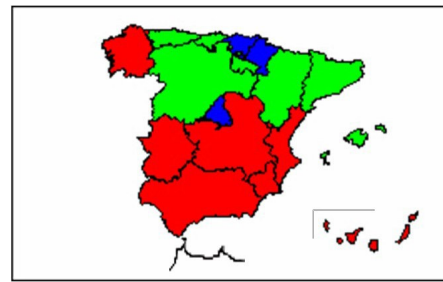
- Competitiveness,

The strong growth of the Spanish economy in the past six years was not accompanied by significant advances in productivity (GAVbp8/employed people), where inter-regional differences are estimated at barely ten percentage points, and the evolution of the different regions is similar.

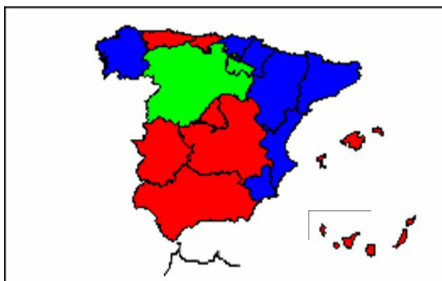
TABLE 8. DISTRIBUTION OF REGIONS IN RELATION TO THE NATIONAL AVERAGE (=100%) IN TERMS OF COMPETITIVENESS



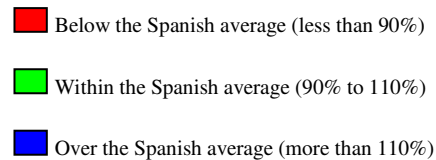
Indicator 1: GAVbp /energy



Indicator 2: Apparent productivity of work.



Indicator 3: Exports/ GAVbp



Source: Author's own

8 GAV at basic prices (current prices)

However, the performance of the productive factors (GAVbp of energy/ GAVbp) is noticeably better in competitiveness regions. This figure, added to the greater weight placed on the industry, a better trained human capital and a production system that uses more resources for the elaboration of products with a greater added value, turns these regions into more competitive ones, both within and outside Spain. This justifies the increased exporting trends that have been mentioned before.

SWOT analysis by major regional typologies: convergence and competitiveness

The NSRF contains a SWOT analysis of the Spanish territories at the end of the programming period 2000-2006. The internal peculiarities of the convergence and competitiveness regions suggest a differentiated analysis, both regarding threats and opportunities, as well as weaknesses and strengths, which has been built from the diagnosis prepared by the regions themselves in relation to their contributions to the Strategic Framework,.

TABLE 9. THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN CONVERGENCE REGIONS

THREATS	OPPORTUNITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong international competitiveness • Immigrant integration problems • Concentration (dependence) of exports in EU-15 • Energy dependence and price increases • Productive investment delocalization movements • Pressure on the pensions and social services system due to the increase and aging of the population • Increase of greenhouse effect gases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlargement of the European Internal Market • European coordination of economic policy strategic guidelines • Technology and communications development, Good levels of public infrastructures allocations, • Service-based economy in developed countries • Development of multimodal transport and logistics • Sustainable development, Important environmental potential, • Migratory movements • Consolidation of a system of intermediate cities acting as boosters of local economies • Significant development potential of tourist sector within the framework of a growing national and international demand

TABLE 10. WEAKNESSES AND STRENGTHS IN CONVERGENCE REGIONS

Weaknesses/ strengths shown in gray for each region

	Convergence				Phasing-out			
	Andalucía	Castilla la Mancha	Extremadura	Galicia	Asturias	Murcia	Melilla	Ceuta
DEBILIDADES								
WEAKNESSES								
Low training level and high school drop-out rates,								
Poor social infrastructures,								
Poor connection with TEN (particularly, railroads) and incomplete secondary transportation networks,								
Poor treatment capacity of solid urban waste and waste waters, due to population growth and a more demanding legal framework,								
Water supply problems in specific geographical spaces and over-exploitation of water resources,								
Companies large enough for exportation and innovation,								

I,2,4, Objectives and Priorities of the National Strategic Reference Framework

I.2.4.1. The “vision” of the NSRF regarding the Spanish regions

The NSRF is intended to act as the driving force behind public and private investment policies. So that, by the year 2014 the economic, social and environmental features of Spain are similar to those of a State with small socio-economic differences amongst its territories, a Public Sector made up by administrations with modern policies, a competitive and innovating business tissue and a population educated, in and open, to the knowledge-based economy, without unfair differences between men and women:

- Since one of the final purposes is that the income per inhabitant be equal to or higher than that of the European Union average, an instrumental objective is to achieve an employment rate higher than 70% (a female employment rate higher than 57%) and an increase of productivity per person employed,
- The improvement of productivity will result from greater efforts in research and development, so that funds targeted at achieving this goal exceed 2% of the GDP and that private contribution accounts for at least 55% of R+D expenses.
- In this sense, use of the information society should reach penetration levels that are much higher than the current ones, both in companies (99% of companies with more than 10 employees having Internet connection) and amongst the population (65% of the population normally connecting to the Internet), intensifying the efforts to reduce the “digital gender gap”.
- The other side of an increase in productivity in a knowledge-based economy is the investment in human capital. The main goals are to reduce school drop-out rates to 15%; and to increase participation in permanent training (especially focusing on women) up to 12,5%, values that are similar to those of the EU.
- Lastly, an increase in production and employment will be accompanied by an intelligent and sustainable use of natural resources (particularly water), which will help meet the commitment to reduce CO2 emissions to 24%.

Complementarily, the diagnosis of all Spanish regions and more particularly Convergence (and *phasing-out*) regions reveals a number of needs linked to the continuity of other policies, which must also respond to innovation criteria in terms of design and execution, so that:

- The articulation and connectivity of the national territory is attractive enough to encourage the mobility of persons and merchandise, railroad transportation being one of the main priorities, increasing and enlarging rail networks (up to 35 kilometers per every 1,000 km².)
- It is also necessary to prevent the under-population of specific areas, especially rural areas, which causes the concentration of population in a limited number of municipalities (the percentage of resident population must be kept in municipalities of less than 10,000 inhabitants), for which reason it is necessary to ensure the sufficiency of the urban and social infrastructures, and to conceive cities and municipalities as integrated poles for the creation of opportunities and employment, where the appropriate quality of life should be guaranteed by protecting and preserving the environment.

In sum, the NSRF seeks to help achieve higher levels of education amongst the population, larger businesses that make it possible to improve their innovating capacities, and an administration system that capitalizes on modern and efficient expenditure policies that incorporate dimensions such as gender, social equality and the protection and preservation of the environment.

I.2.4.2. The strategic approach

The combination of the Strategic Guidelines and the peculiarities of the different Spanish regions make it possible to establish an objectives-based strategy.

Therefore, the NSRF sets forth four major Final Objectives to be implemented through 27 priority axes, which, in turn, will be materialized (according to the characteristics of each territory or strategic sector) under any of the 86 spending categories established for the ERDF, the ESF and the Cohesion Fund. The distribution of the number of axes is as follows:

- ERDF. Convergence regions, phasing-out and phasing-in: 7 axes.
- ERDF. Regional Competitiveness and Employment regions: 5 axes.
- ERDF. Ultra-Peripheral regions: 2 axes.
- ERDF. Trans-border cooperation: 5 axes.
- European Social Fund: 5 axes.
- Cohesion Fund: 3 axes.

The following section will define the coherence of these axes with the strategic priorities at European and national scale, and section 4.4 will deal with the specific axes of the NSRF and the main actions linked thereto in further detail.

I.2.4.3 Coherence with the Community Strategic Guidelines and the National Reforms Plan

I.2.4.3.1 The NSRF and the Community Strategic Guidelines

The National Strategic Reference Framework is one of the instruments used for the application of the Community Strategic Guidelines in Spain. In this sense, the final Objectives of the Framework have been defined as direct response to the provisions of the Guidelines, to which a further objective more specifically related to the improvement of the institutional capacity has been added,

Therefore, the analysis of the relationship between the NSRF and the Community Strategic Guidelines results in all measures within the latter being covered by one of the NSRF axes, and in all Framework axes having a direct relationship with a specific measure of the Guidelines, with the exception of axis 4 of the European Social Fund, which corresponds to the global objective of promoting cooperation beyond national borders and more specifically, section 6 of article 3 of Regulation (EC) 1081/2006, related to the ESF.

TABLE 13. OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES OF THE COHESION POLICY

COMMUNITY STRATEGIC GUIDELINES		NATIONAL STRATEGIC REFERENCE FRAMEWORK		
OBJECTIVES	MEASURES	ERDF/ Cohesion Fund		ESF
		Convergence	Competitiveness	
O.1. Turn Europe into a more appealing place for investments and work	O.1.1. Enlarge and improve transportation infrastructures	Axis 4 ERDF Axis 1 Cohesion F.	Axis 3 ERDF Axis 1 Cohesion F	
	O.1.2. Strengthen synergies between environment protection and growth	Axis 3 ERDF Axis 2 Cohesion F	Cohesion F. Axis 2 Axis 2 ERDF	
	O.1.3. Tackle intensive use of traditional energy sources in Europe	Axis 4 ERDF	Axis 3 ERDF	
O.2. Improve knowledge and innovation in favor of growth	O.2.1. Increase and investment improve R+D+i	Axis 1 ERDF	Axis 1 ERDF	Axis 3 ESF
	O.2.2. Facilitate business initiative innovation and promote	Axis 2 ERDF	Axis 1 ERD	Axis 1 ESF
	O.2.3. Promote information society for all	Axis 1 ERDF	Axis 1 ERDF	
	O.2.4. Improve access to financing	Axis 2 ERDF	Axis 1 ERDF	
O.3. More and better jobs	O.3.1. Attract more persons for them to become part of and social protection systems job market and modernize remain in the			Axis 4 ESF Axis 2 ESF
	O.3.2. Improve adaptability and labor market flexibility of workers and companies			Axis 4 ESF Axis 1 ESF
	O.3.3. Increase investment in education and qualifications human capital improving	Axis 6 ERDF		Axis 3 ESF Axis 4 ESF
	O.3.4. Administrative capacity			Axis 2 ESF
	O.3.5. Help maintain a healthy working population	Axis 5 ERDF Axis 6 ERDF	Axis 4 ERDF	Axis 1 ESF Axis 2 ESF

In the case of Objective 1 Turn Europe into a more attractive place for investment and work:

- In relation to measure 1.1 (“Enlarge and improve transportation infrastructures”) and despite the fact that Spain has achieved a remarkable progress in the development of its transportation network, much remains to be done in terms of railroad networks and intermodality. As a result, ERDF and Cohesion Fund actions, in both convergence and competitiveness regions give precedence to TEN Network projects, in both road and railroad communications, as well as in relation to the Sea Highways. The development of multimodal transportation also has a remarkable presence in these actions.

While large infrastructures still have a relevant weight in convergence regions, competitiveness regions focus more on secondary network actions and on grants to goods transportation services.

- Regarding measure 1.2. (“Strengthen synergies between the environment and growth”), investments shall be targeted at developing infrastructures for the supply of water, treating waste and waste waters, the management and protection of coasts, the decontamination of lands and protection against environmental risks, such as floodings, draughts and fires, in both convergence and competitiveness regions.
- Lastly, in relation to measure 1.3 (“Tackle intensive use of traditional energy sources in Europe”), there is a need to reduce energy dependence as a key element for improving the competitiveness of the Spanish economy. Therefore, a series of actions has been proposed to improve energy efficiency and support the development of renewable energies (axis 4 convergence and axis 2 competitiveness). In the case of convergence regions, the action lines proposed also include the development of networks that may help reduce the deficit identified in the Commission’s diagnostic.

In the case of Objective 2 (“Improving knowledge and innovation in favor of growth”):

- With respect to measure 2.1 (“Increase and improve R+D+i investment”), axis 1 proposes, together with ERDF co-financing, to strengthen cooperation amongst companies, as well as between companies and the bodies charged with generating knowledge; support R+D+i activities in businesses; support the development of trans-border and trans-national initiatives; and promote the creation of R+D capacities. In convergence regions, R+D+i infrastructures will be developed, and education will be encouraged. Both groups will strive to contribute to the construction of a European Research Space. For its part, the ESF will implement actions within the framework of Axis 3 targeted at developing human potential in terms of research and innovation.
- The development of measure 2.2 (“Facilitate innovation and promote business initiative”) takes place through axis 2 ERDF in Convergence regions and through axis 1 ERDF in Competitiveness regions, the goal of which is to develop the current regional systems of business and innovation promotion, helping to complete the R+D+i cycle from the moment knowledge is generated until it is commercialized. For such purpose, it has been suggested to promote excellence poles and business support services, as well as to capitalize on ecological innovation. For its part, the ESF will carry out actions within the framework of axis 1 targeted at promoting an entrepreneurial spirit, as well as innovation.
- Spain’s backwardness in relation to Europe with regards to the penetration of ICTs was stressed in the socio-economic diagnosis made in the previous section. Therefore, and in relation to measure 2.3 of the Community Guidelines (“Promote Information Society for all”), the actions of axis 1 ERDF, in terms of both Convergence and Competitiveness, pursue a double purpose: firstly, to improve broad-band infrastructures, paying special attention to rural areas and distant regions; and secondly, to increase penetration of ICTs in businesses, the administration and homes.
- Measure 2.4 (“Improving access to financing”) has the purpose of promoting investment amongst businesses and companies for the development and

production of goods and services. To do so, the use of risk and investment capital, as well as of rotatory funds is encouraged, with special emphasis on innovating companies.

Objective 3 of the Strategic Guidelines mainly concerns the ESF, due to its marked orientation towards the job market. The Guidelines propose five measures for this objective, of which we will underline the following:

- In relation to measure 3.1. (“Attracting more persons to the job market for them to participate and remain in it, as well as to modernize social protection systems”), the Guidelines propose the application of employment policies targeted at improving the quality and productivity of work, full employment and the strengthening of social and territorial cohesion, focusing on the provision of specialized services, especially addressed at youth, women and immigrants, disabled persons, persons under exclusion risk and students dropping out of school.
- In relation to measure 3.3 (“Increasing investment in human capital by improving education and qualifications”) the support of the ESF to actions intended to both accumulate capital in the areas of research and innovation, and reduce school drop-out rates— which usually doubles the European rate— are worth mentioning. It is also important to promote vocational training.
- Lastly, in relation to measure 3.5 (“Help maintain a healthy working population”), ESF actions targeted at reducing work accidents should also be stressed.

In sum, the previous analysis shows that the NSRF is a tool through which it may be possible to turn the Strategic Guidelines into a budget reality in Spain.

I.2.4.3.2 Relationship and synergies of the NSRF and Spain’s National Reforms Program.

With the purpose of re-launching the Lisbon Strategy, the Spring European Council of 2005 approved 24 Integrated Guidelines for Growth and Employment 2005 – 2008, while it required the States to prepare their respective National Reforms Programs (NRP) based on said guidelines.

In the Spanish case, as it has been mentioned before, the two priority objectives set by the NRP are to attain full convergence by 2010 in income per capita in relation to the EU-25 average and to reach an employment rate of 66% (one point above the EU-25 average in 2004).

The 7 priority axes around which Spain’s National Reforms Program is articulated have also been explained above. Said axes are assigned strategic and secondary objectives and the NRP also includes the transversal objective of “increasing energy efficiency and reducing CO2 emissions from the current figure reaching 40% to 24% between 2008 and 2012”, which is clearly consistent with a sustainable approach towards economic development processes.

Table 14 shows the NSRF priority axes and the NRP Strategy, as well as the Integrated Guidelines for Growth and Employment.

TABLE 14. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NRP, THE INTEGRATED GUIDELINES AND THE NSRF

National Reforms Program Axes	24 Integrated Guidelines	National Strategic Reference Framework		
		ERDF/ Cohesion F,		ESF
		Convergence	Competitiveness	
Axis 1: Strengthening macroeconomic and budget stability	2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 15, 19 y 21			
AXIS 2: Strategic plan for infrastructures and transport (PEIT) and A,G,U,A, Program	11 y 16	Axis 4 ERDF Axis 1 F. Cohesión	Axis 3 ERDF Axis 1 F. Cohesión	
		Axis 3 ERDF Axis 2 F. Cohesión	Axis 2 ERDF Axis 2 F. Cohesión	
AXIS 3: Increase and improvement of human capital	8, 9, 22, 23 y 24	Axis 6 ERDF		Axis 3 ESF
AXIS 4: R+D+i strategy (INGENIO 2010)	7, 8, 9, 10	Axis 1 ERDF	Axis 1 ERDF	Axis 3 ESF
AXIS 5: More competitiveness, better regulation, efficiency of Public Administrations and competitiveness	2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 y 16 y 21	Axis 7 ERDF	Axis 5 ERDF	Axis 5 ESF
AXIS 6: Job market and social dialog	2, 4, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20,y 21			Axis 2 ESF
				Axis 1 ESF
AXIS 7: Business promotion plan	8, 13, 14 y 15.	Axis 2 ERDF	Axis 1 ERDF	Axis 1 ESF

Source: Author's own from official documents, Note: ERDF and ESF "Technical assistance" axes are not included.

With the exception of Axis 1 of the NRP ("Strengthening macroeconomic and budget stability"), which due to its very nature does not relate directly to ERDF and ESF programming⁹, all other NRP axes show a specific association with the actions foreseen in the NSRF. We will now make a brief description of each for mere information purposes.

For instance, Axis 2 of the NRP ("Strategic Plan for Infrastructures and Transport (PEIT) and A,G,U,A, Program") shows a close relationship between axes 3 and 4 of ERDF Convergence, 2 and 3 of ERDF Competitiveness, and 1 and 2 of the Cohesion Fund. According to their needs, convergence regions put more stress in infrastructures.

For its part, Axis 3 of the NRP ("Increase and improvement of human capital") has its reflection in the NSRF in relation to the ESF, in terms of the improvement of the education system, from the earliest years of schooling until lifelong learning education schemes; it is also intended to increase the presence of the Information Society in the education system. In Convergence regions, these actions will be reinforced by axis 6 ERDF through the construction of educational infrastructures.

Axis 4 ["R+D+i Strategy (Ingenio 2010)"] responds to axis 1 ERDF, which is oriented towards the development of a Knowledge-based Economy by investing in

⁹ Whereas actions co-financed by these Funds will indirectly help reinforce macroeconomic and budget stability.

infrastructures and services targeted at modernizing the public and the private sectors. Furthermore, axis 1 ESF especially focuses on information and communication technologies, and axis 3 does so on R+D+i training.

Axis 6 of the National Reforms Program (“Job market and social dialog”) contains a high number of measures, ranging from the increase of youth employment to the appropriate management of migratory fluxes. All that motivated by the development of the Spanish labor market, where major advances have been observed in recent decades, although ample regional disparities still exist; and also by the fact that women do not reach the European average and the proposals of the Lisbon Strategy. The ESF programming aligns here with the NRP through two axes: “Promotion of the entrepreneurial spirit and improvement of the adaptability of workers, businesses and businessmen”, and “Promotion of employability, social integration and equality between men and women”.

Axis 7 of the NRP (“Business Promotion Plan”) is targeted at improving the business environment with legal-administrative, financial, educational, and labor-related actions, as well as others oriented towards the promotion of innovation. These items relate to Axis 2 ERDF in Convergence regions, and Axis 1 of this Fund in Competitiveness regions, Moreover, axis 1 of the ESF will complete these actions by promoting the entrepreneurial spirit.

In sum, it may be said that the NSRF shares objectives and has evident synergies with Spain’s National Reforms Program, In order to capitalize on these synergies and pursuant to article 29.1 of the General Funds Regulation, it will be necessary to establish an institutional structure that ensures an adequate coordination between both strategies, as well as the participation of the regions. The parties responsible for the NRP will be the Monitoring and the Evaluation Committees (charged with preparing the reports to be submitted in the period 2007 – 2013). The presence of the Spanish Ministry for the Economy and the Treasury is already guaranteed in the Lisbon Unity,

I.2.4.4 Accurate revision of NSRF axes and of the main actions linked thereto

I.2.4.4.1 ERDF Priorities

I.2.4.4.1.2 R+D+i and the Information Society: Axis 1 Convergence, Axis 1 Competitiveness,

a) Investigation, technological development and innovation

This is a decisive axis in the current context of the accelerated globalization of the economy. The increase in competitiveness based on the investment in innovation and technology reveals itself as an essential element for both “competitiveness” and “convergence” regions: more so in the latter, given the growing regional disparities in this sense. It seems clear that there is a need not only to increase investment in R+D+i, but also to:

- Increase technological demand and innovation from the productive tissue and consequently to increase the R+D+i offer available to it (for which it is

necessary to promote network efforts¹⁰ and develop “interface” infrastructures between those generating R+D+i and companies).

- Reinforce links between universities and other R+D+i regional system agents, more particularly technological centers and companies. It is also necessary to provide incentives for university investigation. So that, it is oriented towards meeting business needs.
- Encourage new technology-based companies (*spin-offs*, new technology-based firms) and support companies within the technology sector (aeronautics, pharmaceutical, renewable energies, ICTs...).
- Promote and reinforce Spanish human capital.
- Improve coordination and “governance” of public policies supporting R+D+i.

The main actions proposed in relation to R+D+i are:

TABLE 15. EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES IN RELATION TO R+D+i

Expenditure categories		Convergence	Competitiveness	Contributes to Lisbon Strategy
Nº	Description			
1	Technological research and development activities in Research Centers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
2	Infrastructures for technological research and development activities (including installations, instruments and high-speed computers for connection amongst research centers) and competitiveness centers in a specific technology	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
3	Technology transfers and improvement of cooperation networks amongst small and medium-sized companies, amongst these and other companies and universities, post-secondary education centers, regional authorities, research centers and scientific and technological poles (scientific and technological parks and poles, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
4	Support for technological research and development activities, especially to small companies (including access to technological research and development services in research centers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
5	Advanced support services to companies and group of companies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
7	Investment in companies directly related to investigation and innovation (innovating technologies, setting-up of new companies by universities, existing Technological research and development centers and companies, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes

While actions are *a priori* very similar throughout all regions, the truth is that competitiveness regions must focus their actions on business development, the participation of companies in R+D+i and the transfer of technology, whereas convergence regions must mainly focus on the creation of the basic structures for the development of R+D+i.

- b) Information Society: Digital gap and e-business, e-administration, e-health, e-learning.

With respect to the Information Society, the situation amongst Spanish regions is convergent, although there are still some important territorial disparities and a significant distance between Spain and the Community’s average (the main deficit being e-commerce).

Operational Programs will be developed according to the following expenditure categories:

¹⁰ Por ejemplo mediante el fomento de *clusters* empresariales, plataformas tecnológicas o asociaciones sectoriales.

TABLE 16. EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES FOR THE “INFORMATION SOCIETY”

Expenditure categories		Convergence	Competitiveness	Contributes to Lisbon Strategy
Nº	Description			
10	Telephone infrastructures (including broad band networks)	<input type="checkbox"/>		Yes
11	Information and communication technologies (access, safety, interoperability, risk prevention, investigation, innovation, electronic contents, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
12	Information and communication technologies (RTE-ICT)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
13	Services and applications for citizens (electronic services for healthcare, public administration, training, inclusion, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
14	Services and applications for small-sized companies (e-commerce, e-services for education and training, establishment of networks, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
15	Other measures improving access and seeking the use of ICTs by SMEs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes

I.2.4.4.1.3 Development and business innovation: Axis 2 Convergence, Axis 1 Competitiveness

The share of Spanish exports has decreased in world markets since 2002 as a result of the traditional geographical concentration of our exports, Internationalization, business innovation and the entrepreneurial spirit act as the basis on which to re-launch the competitiveness of national economy.

The typology of actions responds to the European and national guidelines in terms of business development, the initiatives to increase access to financing being specially remarkable (*business angels*, risk capital funds and participative loans); the increase of the innovation capacity and the transfer of technology; the promotion of clean technologies; measures to favor the internationalization of Spanish companies; and the promotion of the entrepreneurial initiative, placing special emphasis on women and youth.

I.2.4.4.1.4 The environment, sustainable development and risks prevention: Axis 3 Convergence, Axis 2 Competitiveness.

The intention is to re-establish a balance given the accelerated growth of the Spanish economy observed in the past decades, orienting it towards sustainability, which is in line with the environmental pillar of the “Lisbon Strategy” as it was defined in Göteborg,

The management of water resources in Spain is far from being sustainable. Since 2004, Spain has promoted a sustainable management policy concerning water resources, which is compiled in the A,G,U,A, Program. Another fundamental element is the management of urban and dangerous waste. Last but not least, and without limitation, the fight against desertification and forest fires is also worth mentioning.

The main actions foreseen in the plan are:

TABLE 17. EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Expenditure categories ERDF		Convergence	Competitiveness	Contributes to Lisbon Strategy
Nº	Description			
44	Management of domestic and industrial waste	<input type="checkbox"/>		
45	Drinkable water networks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes ¹¹
46	Sanitation and depuration of waste waters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
47	Air quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
48	Prevention, control and reduction of pollution	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
49	Actions for the mitigation and adaptation to climate change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
50	Protection and regeneration of the natural environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
51	Promotion and protection of biodiversity (including NATURA 2000 and HABITAT Directive)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
53	Prevention of risks, including the preparation and application of plans and measures to prevent and manage natural and technology-based risks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
54	Other measures to preserve the environment and prevent risks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
55	Promotion of the natural environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

1.2.4.4.1.5. Transportation and energy, Axis 4 Convergence, Axis 3 Competitiveness, (Energy: Axis 4 Convergence and Axis 2 Competitiveness)

The allocation reserved for infrastructures is a basic element for improving productivity.

a) Transportation

Despite the large efforts made in the previous three programming periods, an important deficit remains in terms of transportation infrastructures. This deficit causes connection deficiencies amongst Spanish regions, as well as regarding the connectivity between the Spanish regions and the Trans-European Transportation Network (TEN). It is also necessary to promote more sustainable transportation means (railroads and maritime means of transportation, mainly), as well as to improve the connection between the different transportation means (increase intermodality levels).

In line with the Strategic Plan for Infrastructures and Transportation (PEIT), actions in “convergence” regions will be mainly targeted at co-financing large infrastructures, including the enhancement of trans-European networks (and more particularly, Priority Projects) and the links with the trans-European transportation network; encourage integrated strategies for a clean transportation and promote intermodality.

In the case of “competitiveness” regions, actions will be mainly targeted at promoting access to general economic interest transportation services, and more particularly, at encouraging secondary networks. Priority will be given to improving links with trans-European transportation networks, railroad hubs, airports and regional ports, or multimodal platforms, improving links with the main railroad lines and encouraging short-distance maritime transportation.

¹¹ More specifically for Spain, actions and the budget reserved for the expenditure category shall be considered as included in Earmarking

- b) Energy (Axis 4 Convergence, phasing-out and phasing-in; and Axis 2 in Regional Competitiveness and Employment)

Energy is a fundamental variable in terms of competitiveness. The National Energy Plan shows that Spain is energy-dependent by 80% and that this trend is inconsistent with the European average (which was reduced to nearly 10% in the 1990s) in terms of energy intensity. Energy-wise, reducing dependence, increasing efficiency and complying with the Kyoto objectives to reduce CO₂ emissions are the priority goals. Accordingly, different actions have been designed at all energy levels, placing special emphasis on renewable energies.

I.2.4.4.1.6 Local and urban development: Axis 5 Convergence, Axis 4 Competitiveness, Social infrastructures: Axis 6 Convergence

Local and urban development presents itself as one of the main axes of ERDF programming for 2007 – 2013, following the Community guidelines regarding cohesion policy. The existence of this axis is justified by the increase in the concentration of population in urban areas, so it is crucial (not only in the Spanish territory, but also throughout Europe) to satisfy urban sustainability needs, if a global and balanced development is to be achieved and for cities to remain the true driving forces of wellbeing.

The Spanish urban system distinguishes three areas:

- Large urban areas of more than 50,000 inhabitants, which account for 67% of the population and 9% of the national territory.
- Small urban areas of more than 10,000 inhabitants, which account for 12% of the population and 10% of the national territory.
- Non-urban areas of a rural character, which account for 21% of the population and 81% of the territory.

Furthermore, the following trends are worth taking notice of:

- A concentration of the population in competitiveness regions, with a greater urban population percentage, together with the under-population observed in rural areas, especially in convergence regions.
- A link between a greater density of population and the dependent population rate (coefficient between the population over 64 and the active population).

This axis proposes differentiated actions according to the size of the municipalities.

- Medium and small sized municipalities:

Drawing on the experience of the URBAN initiative, actions targeted at medium and small sized municipalities are integrated in the regional operational programs, where precedence is necessarily given to the “localized and integrated” territorial aspect, which brings about a greater economic, territorial and social cohesion, assessing the special circumstances observed in said population area (aging of population, under-

population of the territory, difficulty to gain access to education and new technologies, etc.).

- Larger municipalities:

Cities where 67% of the population is concentrated will be applied an innovating initiative (“URBANA”) which will cover the entire national territory and which will build on the URBAN Community initiative, promoting integrated projects based on urban sustainable development in cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants and province capitals. A national competition will determine which the best projects are. Each regional operational program will reserve a specific amount for cities within an Autonomous Community.

The expenditure categories in this sense are explained in Table 18.

TABLE 18. EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES IN RELATION TO LOCAL AND URBAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, AND INVESTMENT IN SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES

Expenditure categories ERDF		Convergence	Competitiveness	Contributes to Lisbon Strategy
Nº	Description			
56	Protection and development of natural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
57	Grants to enhance tourist services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
58	Protection, rehabilitation and preservation of natural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
59	Development of cultural infrastructures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
60	Grants to enhance cultural services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
61	Integrated projects for urban and rural rehabilitation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
75	Education infrastructures	<input type="checkbox"/>		
76	Health infrastructures	<input type="checkbox"/>		
77	Children infrastructures	<input type="checkbox"/>		Yes
79	Other social infrastructures	<input type="checkbox"/>		

I.2.4.4.1.7. Technical assistance and reinforcement of institutional capacity: Axis 7 Convergence, Axis 5 Competitiveness.

This cross-cutting axis, which is included in all ERDF Operational Programs, seeks to ensure that the Fund is applied according to the orientations, rules and regulations established by the Community.

Amongst the actions contemplated therein, the following are worth mentioning: preparation, attachment, management, assessment, control, organization, information and publicity, as well as specific tasks reserved for the organizational structure of each Program.

I.2.4.4.1.8 Specific ERDF allocations for Ceuta and Melilla

Additional allocations will be managed by the General Administration of the State. These are defined in the additional provisions of the Agreement of the European Council of 16 December 2005.

The General Administration of the State has decided to reinforce the strategy allocations for which greater visibility is sought, such as, for instance: a greater participation of the two Autonomous Cities in the Multi-regional O.P. for the Knowledge-based Economy, which includes actions intended to encourage the development of the Information Society, allocating funds to infrastructures and the development of research projects; a sufficient allocation of the Natura Network actions within the environmental Priority,

I.2.4.4.1.9 Specific allocation for the Canary Islands

As per the additional provisions of the Agreement of the European Council of 16 December 2005, most actions arising from this additional allocation refer to axis 1: that is, to the innovation strategy and actions targeted at providing a greater visibility to the development of the knowledge-based economy.

I.2.4.4.2 Priorities of the European Social Fund

I.2.4.4.2.1 Promotion of the entrepreneurial spirit and improvement of the adaptability of employees, companies and employers: Axis 1

Improving competitiveness within a context of accelerated globalization requires actions targeted at:

- Promoting the entrepreneurial spirit and the adaptability of companies,
- Reinforcing the competence level of employees and employers, with actions that encourage continuing education,
- Developing specific services for employment, training and support in sectors and companies undergoing a restructuring process,
- Creating and disseminating innovative forms of organizing work,
- Supporting self-employment, as well as part-time jobs

I.2.4.4.2.2 Promotion of employability, social integration and equality of men and women: Axis 2

Economic development must be necessarily accompanied by greater cohesion, so that opportunities are provided to all citizens alike. In this effort to achieve a more inclusive society, it is important to enhance the conditions of employability, especially amongst population groups that have a smaller share in the job market (youth, elderly and long-term unemployed, immigrants, disabled persons and other persons under risk of exclusion in the job market, such as persons over 45).

The main actions in this sense are contained in Table 19.

TABLE 19. EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES IN RELATION TO EMPLOYABILITY, SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEN AND WOMEN. EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES FOR THE “INFORMATION SOCIETY”

Expenditure categories ERDF		Convergence	Competitiveness	Contributes to Lisbon Strategy
Nº	Description			
65	Modernization and reinforcement of instances in relation to the job market	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
66	Application of active and prevention measures in the job market	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
69	Measures to improve access to employment and sustainable participation and women advance in employment settings so as to reduce sexist segregation in the job market, and find a balance between working and private life, such as facilitating access to children and dependents care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
70	Specific measures oriented towards increasing participation of immigrants in the job market, consolidating their social integration in this manner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
71	Integration and reintegration of disadvantaged persons in the work place; fighting against discrimination in accessing and enhancing one’s position in the labor market and promote acceptance of diversity in the work place	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
80	Promotion of associations, pacts and initiatives through networking of relevant actors (national, regional and local actors)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
81	Mechanisms to improve a better policy and program design, follow-up and assessment at national, regional and local level, administrative efficiency in the development of policies and programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

I,2,4,4,2,3, More and better human capital: Axis 3,

Human capital is one of the main elements regarding competitiveness. Therefore, working to improve this element in terms of both its quality and quantity is essential. The NRP establishes that school failure remains significant in relation to Spain’s neighboring countries, the early school drop-out rate being very high (according to the OECD, 27 – 33% of students fail to complete their Secondary Education). It also states that the low percentage of youngsters successfully completing their vocational training is of special concern. Lastly, it highlights the importance of continuing education as the key to enhance human capital. The main actions foreseen for axis 3 in the ESF are:

TABLE 20. EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES IN RELATION TO MORE AND BETTER HUMAN CAPITAL

Expenditure categories ERDF		Convergence	Competitiveness	Contributes to Lisbon Strategy
Nº	Description			
72	Conception, introduction and application of reforms in education and training systems to increase employability, improving the standards of education and basic and professional training to match the requirements of the job market and upgrading knowledge of teachers with a view to innovation and the knowledge-based economy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
73	Measures to increase participation in education and continuing education, seeking to achieve a reduction in school drop-out rates, the orientation of students to different subjects according to their sex, increasing access to education and the quality thereof and of vocational training, including basic and higher programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes

Expenditure categories ERDF		Convergence	Competitiveness	Contributes to Lisbon Strategy
Nº	Description			
74	Develop human potential in research and innovation, especially through post-university studies and training for researchers and network activities between universities, research centers and companies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes

I.2.4.4.2.4. Transnational and interregional cooperation: Axis 4

Transnational and interregional cooperation implies working in a coordinated manner on projects conceived by other Member States and Spanish regions, so as to promote an exchange of experiences, beneficiaries, actions and products, so that activities performed have satisfactory and exemplary effects, which may be transferred and have an impact and an added value at national level.

The priority action areas are: equal opportunities, school failure, immigration and delocalization; and all must go beyond the mere exchange of experiences and information, including joint projects and actions, exchange of personnel and beneficiaries amongst projects, networks and institutions, as well as local development strategies of a multi-regional character that affect the sustainable development of mixed intervention areas or scopes.

I.2.4.4.2.5 Technical assistance: Axis 5

Within the limits fixed in the Regulations, this axis seeks to finance the activities that are necessary for a good programming management, in particular, preparation, management, follow-up, control, information and publicity, as well as seminars and external evaluations.

I.2.4.4.3 Priorities of the Cohesion Fund

I.2.4.4.3.1 The Trans-European Transportation Networks, Axis 1 CF

As it was mentioned before when dealing with the ERDF priorities, Spain has much to do regarding its transportation needs, while the demand of transportation means increases at a faster pace than economic growth. The diagnosis and perspectives pointed out when presenting the priorities in this sense for the ERDF programs are shared in the case of the Cohesion Fund.

The Cohesion Fund will focus its actions on improving port infrastructures and a high performance Railroad Network, while it will also allocate funds to highways, intelligent transportation systems and multimodal transportation.

I.2.4.4.3.2 The Environment and sustainable development, Axis 2 CF

In recent years and with the support of Community funds, Spain has achieved a more sustainable development. However, and as it was already stated when dealing with the ERDF priorities, there are still some deficiencies in some fundamental aspects, such as

the availability of water resources in terms of quantity and quality, the management of waste and the prevention of natural risks, particularly the prevention and control of forest fires.

In this sense, the Cohesion Fund contemplates the following actions:

TABLE 21. EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Expenditure Categories		cohesión Fund	Contributes to Lisbon Strategy
Nº	Description		
44	Management of domestic and industrial waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	
45	Drinkable water networks	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
46	Sanitation and depuration of waste waters	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
47	Air quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	
48	Prevention, control and reduction of pollution	<input type="checkbox"/>	
49	Actions for the mitigation and adaptation to climate change	<input type="checkbox"/>	
50	Protection and regeneration of the natural environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	
51	Promotion and protection of biodiversity (including NATURA 2000 and HABITAT Directive)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
52	Promotion of clean urban transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
53	Prevention of risks, including the preparation and application of plans and measures to prevent and manage natural and technology-based risks	<input type="checkbox"/>	
54	Other measures to preserve the environment and prevent risks	<input type="checkbox"/>	

1.2.4.4.3.3. Technical assistance: Axis 3 CF

Just as in the case of the ERDF and the ESF, this cross-cutting axis seeks to ensure the application of the Cohesion Fund according to the orientations, rules and regulation established by the Community.

Amongst the actions contemplated therein, the following are worth mentioning: preparation, attachment, management, assessment, control, organization, information and publicity, as well as specific tasks of the Cohesion Fund.

1.2.4.4.4 Ultraperipheral Regions

Pursuant to article 299,2 of the Amsterdam Treaty and more specifically, additional provision 20 of Council Regulation (EC) No, 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006, the Canary Islands will be allocated additional ERDF financing for the period 2007 – 2013, amounting to 489,69 euros. This is commonly known as the RUP Fund.

The actions included in axis 8 (“Investment expenses covered by the RUP Fund”), which may account for up to 50% of the Fund, have the purpose of covering “over-costs” linked to the “ultraperipheral” character of the Canary Islands, as shown by the higher investment costs, regarding both public infrastructures and private investments. More specifically, in terms of the provision of transportation infrastructures (fundamentally in the smaller islands) and telecommunication infrastructures.

The actions included in axis 9 (“Operation expenses covered by the RUP Fund”) must of ESFR the costs of public and private services arising from the “ultraperipheral” character of the Canary Islands.

I.2.4.4.5 Priorities of territorial cooperation

The new regulation contemplates the possibility to include “territorial cooperation” objective programs in the National Strategic Reference Framework and it has been decided to include a specific chapter in it dealing with this objective.

Although European cooperation actions began in the period 1989 – 1993, it was during the period 2000 – 2006 that their consolidation was achieved as another instrument working towards competitiveness, economic cohesion and sustainable development.

Within the framework of the territorial cooperation objective, Spain participates in seven programs: two of them concern trans-border cooperation; four deal with transnational cooperation; and one revolves around interregional cooperation. Spain is also involved in the ESPON, INTERACT and URBACT programs, as well as three Neighboring programs: two of them are trans-border programs with Morocco; one involving Andalucía, Ceuta and Melilla with Northern Morocco; another one involving the Canary Islands and Southern Morocco; and a transnational program that covers all member states and third countries in the Mediterranean area.

I.2.4.4.5.1 Trans-border cooperation

The two programs included in this group are shared with the following States:

- Portugal. The eligible areas for Spain being the trans-border NUTS III regions of Andalucía, Castilla-León, Extremadura and Galicia.
- France. The eligible areas for Spain being the trans-border NUTS III regions of Aragón, Catalonia, Navarre and the Basque Country.

The priorities of these programs will be:

- Promotion of competitiveness and employment.
- Environment, heritage and risks prevention.
- Accessibility and territorial arrangement.
- Socio-economic and institutional integration.

I.2.4.4.5.2 Trans-national cooperation

Spain participates in four trans-national cooperation programs:

- Southwestern European Space, including France, Portugal, United Kingdom and Spain (the entire territory, except the Canary Islands).
- Mediterranean Space, including Italy, Portugal, United Kingdom, France, Greece, Slovenia, Malta, Cyprus and Spain (Aragón, Catalonia, Balearic Islands, Andalucía, Valencia, Murcia, Ceuta and Melilla). Switzerland also being involved.
- Madeira – Azores – Canary Islands Space.

- Atlantic Space, including the United Kingdom, Ireland, France, Portugal and Spain (Galicia, Asturias, Cantabria, Navarre, Basque Country and three NUTS III in Andalucía: Cádiz, Huelva and Seville).

The priorities of these programs will be:

- Innovation and competitiveness.
- Environment.
- Accessibility.
- Sustainable urban development.

I.2.4.4.5.3 Interregional Cooperation.

This type of cooperation may be developed through the convergence, competitiveness and employment objectives, as well as through the interregional cooperation program within the territorial cooperation objective, which will cover the entire European Union territory.

Interregional cooperation will focus on the exchange of experiences, the transfer and dissemination of best practices, mainly in relation to innovation, knowledge-based economy, the environment and risks prevention.

Within the Framework of this Program, Switzerland and Norway also participate in the “task force”, aside from the twenty-seven Member States.

I.2.5 Financial information: Financial allocations per year (Allocation of Funds for cohesion, Spain)

n° CCI	nombre	Community participation							
		total	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
CONVERGENCE									

Cohesion Fund									
2007ES16UPO004	OP Cohesion Fund - ERDF	4.900.164.342	1.445.059.118	1.106.344.518	743.329.429	478.084.812	431.081.357	381.992.018	314.273.090
	<i>PO Cohesion Fund - ERDF (FC)</i>	3.543.213.008	1.270.265.976	917.767.168	550.660.301	280.836.753	229.162.791	175.309.535	119.210.484
	PO Cohesion Fund - ERDF (ERDF)	1.356.951.334	174.793.142	188.577.350	192.669.128	197.248.059	201.918.566	206.682.483	195.062.606

ERDF

REGIONAL O.P

Convergence

2007ES161PO008	R.O.P. ERDF ANDALUCÍA	6.843.929.341	920.590.323	939.002.130	957.782.172	976.937.816	996.476.572	1.016.406.103	1.036.734.225
2007ES161PO007	R.O.P. ERDF CASTILLA LA MANCHA	1.439.393.894	193.615.688	197.488.002	201.437.762	205.466.517	209.575.848	213.767.365	218.042.712
2007ES161PO006	R.O.P. ERDF EXTREMADURA	1.580.187.909	212.554.167	216.805.250	221.141.355	225.564.182	230.075.466	234.676.975	239.370.514
2007ES161PO005	R.O.P. ERDF GALICIA	2.191.544.341	302.521.952	298.284.047	303.929.496	309.282.539	314.742.643	320.311.949	342.471.715

Tansitional aid Phasing Out

2007ES161PO004	R.O.P. ERDF ASTURIAS	395.215.192	94.107.897	82.426.184	70.239.559	57.532.499	44.289.061	30.492.872	16.127.120
2007ES161PO001	R.O.P. ERDF MURCIA	523.859.034	124.740.326	109.256.177	93.102.766	76.259.516	58.705.296	40.418.402	21.376.551
2007ES161PO003	R.O.P. ERDF CEUTA	45.272.610	10.780.229	9.442.067	8.046.068	6.590.451	5.073.391	3.493.013	1.847.391
2007ES161PO002	R.O.P. ERDF MELILLA	43.788.494	10.426.834	9.132.540	7.782.303	6.374.404	4.907.077	3.378.506	1.786.830

MULTI REGIONAL OPS

2007ES16UPO001	Multi regional O.P. ERDF R+D+i for and on behalf of companies	1.686.342.363	226.833.210	231.369.874	235.997.271	240.717.217	245.531.562	250.442.193	255.451.036
	Convergence	1.573.919.540	211.710.996	215.945.216	220.264.120	224.669.403	229.162.791	233.746.047	238.420.967
	Tansitional aid Phasing Out	112.422.823	15.122.214	15.424.658	15.733.151	16.047.814	16.368.771	16.696.146	17.030.069

2007ES16UPO003	Multi regional O.P. ERDF knowledge-based economy	1.238.138.404	177.795.119	177.624.154	177.375.231	177.045.302	176.631.227	176.129.769	175.537.602
	Convergence	1.129.547.369	151.937.626	154.976.379	158.075.906	161.237.424	164.462.173	167.751.416	171.106.445
	Tansitional aid Phasing Out	108.591.035	25.857.493	22.647.775	19.299.325	15.807.878	12.169.054	8.378.353	4.431.157

2007ES16UPO002	Multi regional O.P. ERDF Technical assistance	44.557.905	6.339.974	6.352.024	6.362.025	6.369.879	6.375.503	6.378.808	6.379.692
	Convergence	41.214.429	5.543.834	5.654.709	5.767.806	5.883.159	6.000.823	6.120.839	6.243.259
	Tansitional aid Phasing Out	3.343.476	796.140	697.315	594.219	486.720	374.680	257.969	136.433

ESF

REGIONAL O.P

Convergence

2007ES051PO005	R.O.P ESF ANDALUCÍA	1.155.756.489	155.463.066	158.572.327	161.743.774	164.978.650	168.278.222	171.643.787	175.076.663
2007ES051PO002	R.O.P ESF CASTILLA LA MANCHA	180.400.219	24.265.986	24.751.306	25.246.332	25.751.259	26.266.284	26.791.610	27.327.442
2007ES051PO003	R.O.P ESF EXTREMADURA	250.085.797	33.639.530	34.312.320	34.998.567	35.698.538	36.412.509	37.140.759	37.883.574
2007ES051PO004	R.O.P ESF GALICIA	358.501.812	48.222.780	49.187.236	50.170.980	51.174.400	52.197.888	53.241.846	54.306.682

Transitional aid Phasing Out

2007ESP051PO006	R.O.P ESF ASTURIAS	100.787.496	23.999.329	21.020.267	17.912.442	14.671.897	11.294.565	7.776.269	4.112.727
2007ES051PO009	R.O.P ESF MURCIA	75.743.963	18.036.010	15.797.181	13.461.584	11.026.245	8.488.107	5.844.034	3.090.802
2007ES051PO007	R.O.P ESF CEUTA	10.249.664	2.440.631	2.137.673	1.821.620	1.492.069	1.148.610	790.814	418.247
2007ES051PO008	R.O.P ESF MELILLA	7.193.432	1.712.886	1.500.264	1.278.452	1.047.167	806.119	555.010	293.534

MULTI REGIONAL OPS

2007ES05UPO001	Multi regional O.P. ESF de Adaptability and Employment	2.878.889.345	401.594.644	404.873.136	408.122.130	411.339.135	414.521.569	417.666.768	420.771.963
	Convergence	2.740.387.847	368.614.929	375.987.228	383.506.973	391.177.113	399.000.654	406.980.669	415.120.281
	Transitional aid Phasing Out	138.501.498	32.979.715	28.885.908	24.615.157	20.162.022	15.520.915	10.686.099	5.651.682

2007ES05UPO002	Multi regional O.P. ESF de Fight against discrimination	208.068.774	29.787.929	29.787.363	29.774.858	29.749.938	29.712.113	29.660.873	29.595.700
	Convergence	190.693.448	25.650.549	26.163.560	26.686.831	27.220.567	27.764.979	28.320.278	28.886.684
	Transitional aid Phasing Out	17.375.326	4.137.380	3.623.803	3.088.027	2.529.371	1.947.134	1.340.595	709.016

2007ES05UPO003	Multi regional O.P. ESF de Technical assistance	22.129.144	3.092.407	3.115.904	3.139.105	3.161.987	3.184.530	3.206.709	3.228.502
	Convergence	21.011.727	2.826.329	2.882.855	2.940.512	2.999.322	3.059.309	3.120.495	3.182.905
	Transitional aid Phasing Out	1.117.417	266.078	233.049	198.593	162.665	125.221	86.214	45.597

TOTAL CONVERGENCE

Total Convergence	26.180.199.964	4.467.620.035	4.128.581.944	3.774.195.281	3.516.316.419	3.475.775.519	3.432.206.452	3.385.504.314
Cohesion Fund	3.543.213.008	1.270.265.976	917.767.168	550.660.301	280.836.753	229.162.791	175.309.535	119.210.484
Total Convergence Cohesion Fund excluded	22.636.986.956	3.197.354.059	3.210.814.776	3.223.534.980	3.235.479.666	3.246.612.728	3.256.896.917	3.266.293.830
ERDF	17.389.180.821	2.455.098.861	2.465.759.799	2.475.865.136	2.485.388.381	2.494.302.212	2.502.578.438	2.510.187.994
Convergence	16.156.688.157	2.173.267.728	2.216.733.083	2.261.067.745	2.306.289.099	2.352.414.882	2.399.463.177	2.447.452.443
Transitional aid Phasing Out	1.232.492.664	281.831.133	249.026.716	214.797.391	179.099.282	141.887.330	103.115.261	62.735.551
ESF	5.247.806.135	742.255.198	745.054.977	747.669.844	750.091.285	752.310.516	754.318.479	756.105.836
Convergence	4.896.837.339	658.683.169	671.856.832	685.293.969	698.999.849	712.979.845	727.239.444	741.784.231
Transitional aid Phasing Out	350.968.796	83.572.029	73.198.145	62.375.875	51.091.436	39.330.671	27.079.035	14.321.605

REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS AND EMPLOYMENT

ERDF

REGIONAL O.P

Transitional aid Phasing In

2007ES162PO009	R.O.P. ERDF CASTILLA Y LEÓN	818.194.437	235.210.710	191.333.859	145.607.850	97.976.266	48.381.176	49.348.800	50.335.776
2007ES162PO010	R.O.P. ERDF COM.VALENCIANA	1.326.340.547	381.290.178	310.163.262	236.038.754	158.825.199	78.428.687	79.997.261	81.597.206
2007ES162PO011	R.O.P. ERDF CANARY ISLANDS	417.182.273	119.929.609	97.557.610	74.242.761	49.956.293	24.668.671	25.162.044	25.665.285
2007ES162PO011	R.O.P. ERDF CANARY ISLANDS (49 cap. 1B PF)	112.422.816	15.122.213	15.424.657	15.733.150	16.047.813	16.368.770	16.696.145	17.030.068
2007ES162PO011	UPR Canary Islands (50 cap. 1B PF)	489.692.672	65.869.519	67.186.909	68.530.648	69.901.261	71.299.286	72.725.272	74.179.777
2007ES162PO011	Total Canary Islands	1.019.297.761	200.921.341	180.169.176	158.506.559	135.905.367	112.336.727	114.583.461	116.875.130

Regional Competitiveness and Employment

2007ES162PO001	R.O.P. ERDF CANTABRIA	89.030.873	11.975.717	12.215.231	12.459.536	12.708.727	12.962.901	13.222.159	13.486.602
2007ES162PO008	R.O.P. ERDF ARAGÓN	163.101.304	21.939.076	22.377.857	22.825.414	23.281.922	23.747.561	24.222.512	24.706.962
2007ES162PO007	R.O.P. ERDF BALEARIC ISLANDS	107.196.565	14.419.220	14.707.604	15.001.756	15.301.791	15.607.827	15.919.984	16.238.383
2007ES162PO006	R.O.P. ERDF CATALONIA	679.074.228	91.343.603	93.170.475	95.033.884	96.934.562	98.873.253	100.850.718	102.867.733
2007ES162PO004	R.O.P. ERDF MADRID	336.953.127	45.324.224	46.230.709	47.155.323	48.098.429	49.060.398	50.041.606	51.042.438
2007ES162PO003	R.O.P. ERDF NAVARRE	47.108.905	6.336.711	6.463.445	6.592.714	6.724.568	6.859.060	6.996.241	7.136.166
2007ES162PO002	R.O.P. ERDF BASQUE COUNTRY	240.582.157	32.361.177	33.008.400	33.668.568	34.341.939	35.028.778	35.729.354	36.443.941
2007ES162PO005	R.O.P. ERDF LA RIOJA	32.622.095	4.388.062	4.475.823	4.565.340	4.656.646	4.749.779	4.844.775	4.941.670

MULTI REGIONAL OPS

2007ES16UPO001	Multi regional O.P. ERDF R+D+i for and on behalf of companies	562.114.121	75.611.070	77.123.292	78.665.757	80.239.072	81.843.854	83.480.731	85.150.345
	Transitional aid Phasing In	337.268.472	45.366.642	46.273.975	47.199.454	48.143.443	49.106.312	50.088.439	51.090.207
	Regional Competitiveness and Employment	224.845.649	30.244.428	30.849.317	31.466.303	32.095.629	32.737.542	33.392.292	34.060.138

2007ES16UPO003	Multi regional O.P. ERDF knowledge-based economy	227.054.517	65.272.571	53.096.446	40.407.168	27.189.080	13.426.105	13.694.627	13.968.520
	Transitional aid Phasing In	227.054.517	65.272.571	53.096.446	40.407.168	27.189.080	13.426.105	13.694.627	13.968.520

2007ES16UPO002	Multi regional O.P. ERDF Technical assistance	19.340.693	3.868.803	3.454.271	3.021.607	2.570.259	2.099.643	2.141.638	2.184.472
	Transitional aid Phasing In	8.284.667	2.381.637	1.937.361	1.474.359	992.064	489.885	499.683	509.678
	Regional Competitiveness and Employment	11.056.026	1.487.166	1.516.910	1.547.248	1.578.195	1.609.758	1.641.955	1.674.794

ESF

REGIONAL O.P

Transitional aid Phasing In

2007ES052PO002	R.O.P ESF CASTILLA Y LEÓN	125.276.907	36.014.019	29.295.865	22.294.580	15.001.524	7.407.829	7.555.985	7.707.105
2007ES052PO003	R.O.P ESF COM.VALENCIANA	198.374.973	57.027.909	46.389.767	35.303.287	23.754.793	11.730.237	11.964.842	12.204.138
2007ES052PO001	R.O.P ESF CANARY ISLANDS	117.291.876	33.718.520	27.428.575	20.873.544	14.045.341	6.935.661	7.074.374	7.215.861

Regional Competitiveness and Employment

2007ES052PO006	R.O.P ESF CANTABRIA	12.684.118	1.706.166	1.740.289	1.775.095	1.810.596	1.846.808	1.883.745	1.921.419
2007ES052PO004	R.O.P ESF ARAGÓN	74.523.363	10.024.283	10.224.769	10.429.264	10.637.850	10.850.607	11.067.619	11.288.971
2007ES052PO005	R.O.P ESF BALEARIC ISLANDS	38.732.058	5.209.925	5.314.123	5.420.406	5.528.814	5.639.390	5.752.178	5.867.222
2007ES052PO007	R.O.P ESF CATALONIA	284.711.549	38.297.107	39.063.050	39.844.311	40.641.197	41.454.021	42.283.100	43.128.763
2007ES052PO008	R.O.P ESF MADRID	256.903.019	34.556.528	35.247.658	35.952.611	36.671.664	37.405.097	38.153.198	38.916.263
2007ES052PO009	R.O.P ESF NAVARRE	19.214.969	2.584.643	2.636.336	2.689.063	2.742.844	2.797.701	2.853.654	2.910.728
2007ES052PO010	R.O.P ESF BASQUE COUNTRY	61.104.788	8.219.325	8.383.711	8.551.385	8.722.413	8.896.861	9.074.799	9.256.294
2007ES052PO011	R.O.P ESF LA RIOJA	13.933.419	1.874.211	1.911.696	1.949.930	1.988.928	2.028.707	2.069.281	2.110.666

MULTI REGIONAL OPS

2007ES05UPO001	Multi regional O.P. ESF de Adaptability and Employment	1.422.525.230	297.089.004	261.984.669	225.357.327	187.160.097	147.344.835	150.291.732	153.297.566
	Transitional aid Phasing In	691.291.998	198.729.391	161.657.865	123.023.986	82.780.089	40.877.228	41.694.772	42.528.667
	Regional Competitiveness and Employment	731.233.232	98.359.613	100.326.804	102.333.341	104.380.008	106.467.607	108.596.960	110.768.899

2007ES05UPO002	Multi regional O.P. ESF de Fight against discrimination	172.810.109	35.614.829	31.525.527	27.258.407	22.807.991	18.168.656	18.532.029	18.902.670
	Transitional aid Phasing In	80.867.748	23.247.482	18.910.833	14.391.419	9.683.664	4.781.842	4.877.479	4.975.029

	Regional Competitiveness and Employment	91.942.361	12.367.347	12.614.694	12.866.988	13.124.327	13.386.814	13.654.550	13.927.641
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2007ES05UPO003	Multi regional O.P. ESF de Technical assistance	11.436.309	2.385.018	2.104.055	1.810.899	1.505.176	1.186.499	1.210.228	1.234.434
	Transitional aid Phasing In	5.535.298	1.591.262	1.294.423	985.075	662.835	327.311	333.857	340.535
	Regional Competitiveness and Employment	5.901.011	793.756	809.632	825.824	842.341	859.188	876.371	893.899

TOTAL REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS AND EMPLOYMENT									
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Total Regional Competitiveness and Employment	8.477.534.017	1.754.583.950	1.551.239.940	1.339.060.339	1.117.773.055	887.098.658	904.840.631	922.937.444
ERDF	5.668.011.330	1.190.262.463	1.047.989.850	899.550.230	744.753.827	583.405.749	595.073.867	606.975.344
Regional Competitiveness and Employment	1.931.570.929	259.819.384	265.015.771	270.316.086	275.722.408	281.236.857	286.861.596	292.598.827
Transitional aid Phasing In	3.736.440.401	930.443.079	782.974.079	629.234.144	469.031.419	302.168.892	308.212.271	314.376.517
ESF	2.809.522.687	564.321.487	503.250.090	439.510.109	373.019.228	303.692.909	309.766.764	315.962.100
Regional Competitiveness and Employment	1.590.883.887	213.992.904	218.272.762	222.638.218	227.090.982	231.632.801	236.265.455	240.990.765
Transitional aid Phasing In	1.218.638.800	350.328.583	284.977.328	216.871.891	145.928.246	72.060.108	73.501.309	74.971.335