

Background study for preparation of implementation structure for the 2021+ period

Annex 3 - Presentation of the first part of the study - Creating a typology of implementation structures

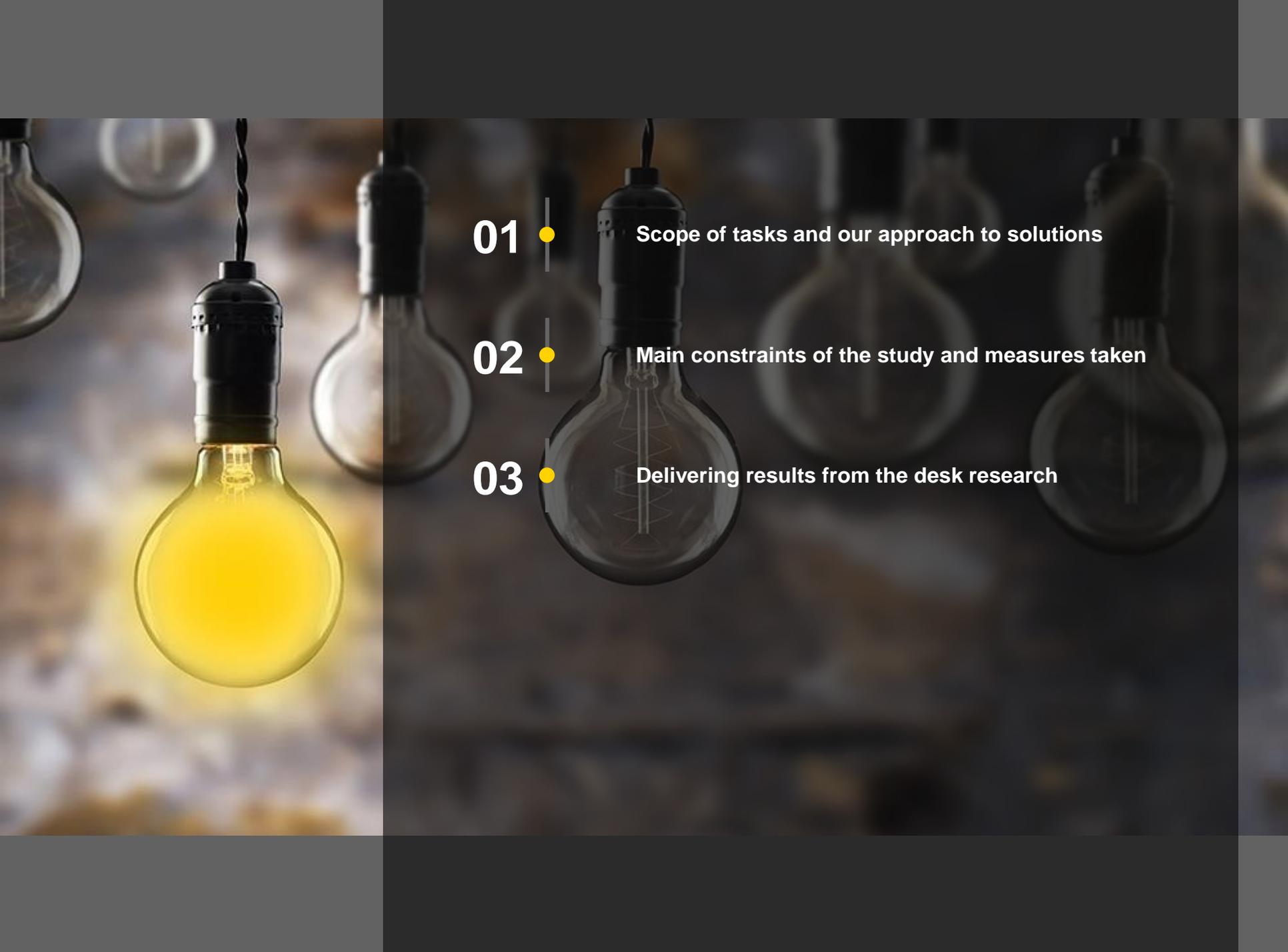


EUROPEAN UNION
Cohesion Fund
Operational Programme Technical Assistance



MINISTRY
OF REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT CZ





01

● Scope of tasks and our approach to solutions

02

● Main constraints of the study and measures taken

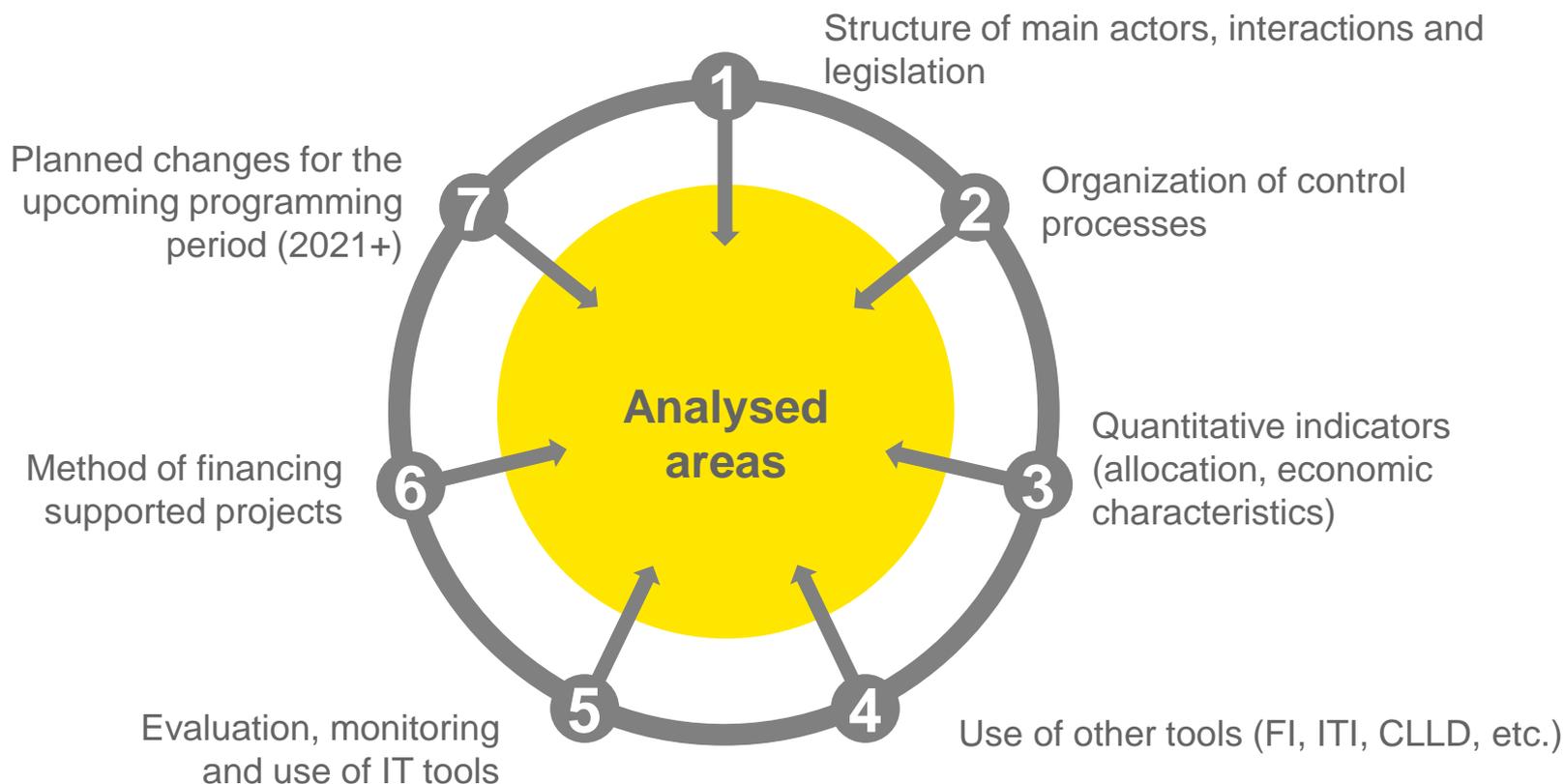
03

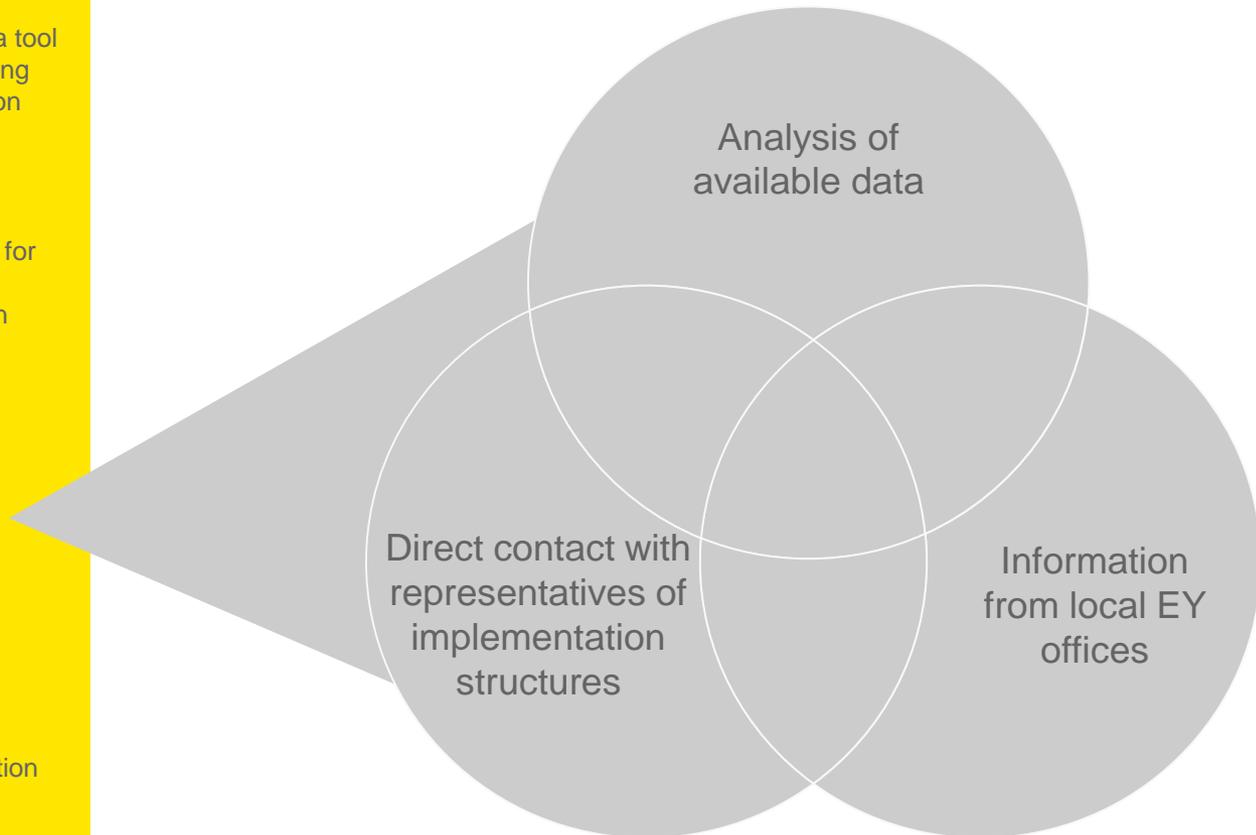
● Delivering results from the desk research

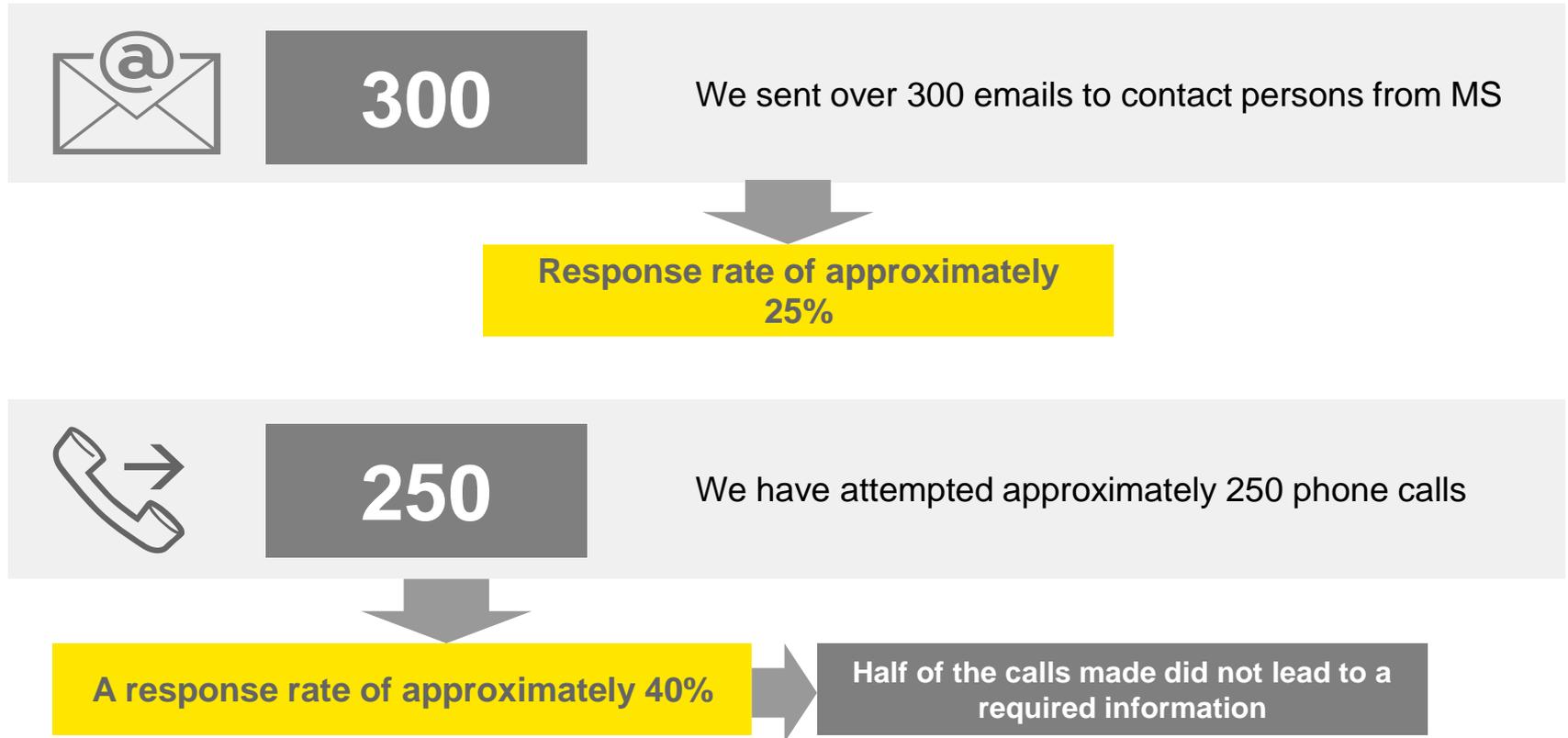
Scope of tasks and our approach



- ▶ The aim of the first part of the study was to analyze the **individual approaches to the ESIF implementation** architecture across the EU to get an overview of the individual EU countries.
- ▶ The created overview was then used to select specific countries for case studies.







Main constraints of the study and measures taken



Lack of publicly available information

A large amount of information is not publicly available (possibly only available for registered recipients and applicants). Information is incomplete / insufficient or missing completely.



Involving team members with knowledge of particular national language, collecting documents through local offices, sending emails with a request to provide background data.

High number of entities (OPs) in selected member states

In some countries, the number of relevant subjects is in the order of tens to hundreds. With regard to the timetable and willingness of the respondents to cooperate, it was not possible to reach all the necessary stakeholders.



In case for example of tens of regional OPs, detailed analysis was processed on the sample. Analysis of stakeholders and efforts to collect the widest range of information from selected relevant respondents.

Contact data unavailable

Selected organizations do not provide contact details (email, phone) for specific employees. Only general / central contacts are available. This situation greatly complicates contact with the relevant person who has the necessary information.



Obtaining contacts from EY branches and from the Ministry of Regional Development. Sending emails requesting contact details of people with a specific indication of the competence and responsibility.

Limited willingness of representatives of implementation structures to cooperate

The selected representatives of the implementation structures were not willing to provide the necessary information, both by email and phone calls. In the case of willingness to provide information, these were sent with a considerable delay, often after several urgencies.



Respondents were addressed first by e-mail and subsequently by phone. A national language was used to increase the willingness to communicate. At the same time, EY branches were approached to identify respondents willing to cooperate. Contact details were also provided by the Ministry of Regional Development.

Misleading / inaccurate information

Available public information and information from conversations were often not equal / correct / complete / current. Many representatives of implementation structure do not have correct / up-to-date status information on the implementation structure.

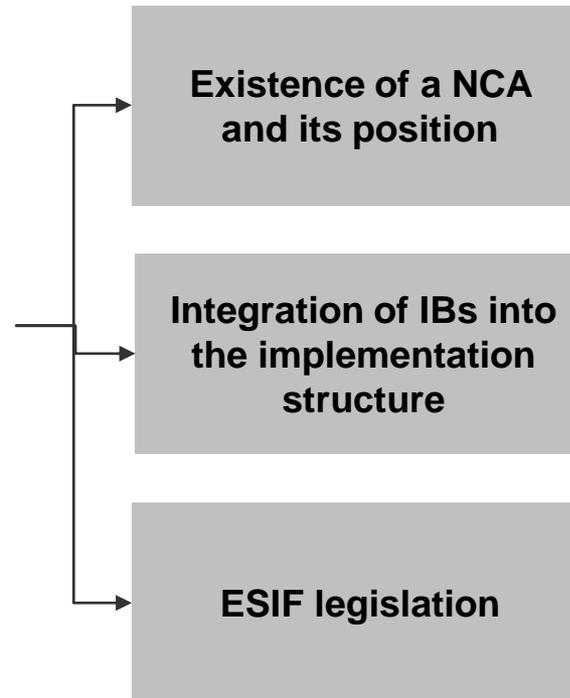


Verifying information from multiple sources (especially for information that did not match the expected status). Authorization of selected information with their providers..

**Summary of results from
the desk research**



Within the thematic area, following areas were addressed:



Existence of a NCA and its position

Integration of IBs into the implementation structure

ESIF legislation

Existence of a NCA



NCA(s) exist

NCA does not exist

State	NCA	Number of OPs	State	NCA	Number of OPs
AT	Yes	4 (4/0)	IT	Yes	75 (15/60)
BE	No	10 (1/9)	LT	No	3 (3/0)
BG	Yes	10 (10/0)	LU	Yes	3 (3/0)
CY	No	4 (4/0)	LV	No	3 (3/0)
DE	Yes	47 (2/45)	MT	Yes	5 (5/0)
DK	Yes	4 (4/0)	NL	No	7 (3/4)
EE	No	3 (3/0)	PL	Yes	24 (7/17)
EL	Yes	20 (7/13)	PT	Yes	16 (6/10)
ES	Yes	64 (9/55)	RO	Yes	9 (9/0)
FI	Yes	6 (3/3)	SE	No	13 (5/8)
FR	Yes	70 (6/64)	SI	Yes	3 (3/0)
HR	Yes	4 (4/0)	SK	Yes	9 (9/0)
HU	Yes	9 (7/2)	UK	Yes	17 (1/16)
IE	Yes	5 (3/2)			*(number of OP/ROP)

Existence of a NCA and its position

Integration of IBs into the implementation structure

ESIF legislation

Institutions performing NCA's functions and their relationship with a MA

BG	Council of Ministers, Deputy Prime Minister, Coordination Councils
DK	Monitoring Committees
EL	Secretary General for Public Investment
ES	Directorate General for European Funds
FR	General Commission for Territorial Equality, General Delegation for Employment and Vocational Training
HU	Ministry of Innovation and Technology
PL	Ministry of Investment and Economic Development
PT	Agency for Cohesion and Development
RO	Ministry of European Funds
SK	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic for Investment and Information
UK	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy; Ministry of environment, Food and Rural Affairs; UK Coordinating Authority

BE	EE	CY	LV
LT	NL	SE	

NCA does not exist



Powers to set rules / control

Coordination or supervisory function

FI	AT	LU
Advisory Committee on Regional Structural Policies	Austrian Conference for Spatial Planning	Advisory Committee

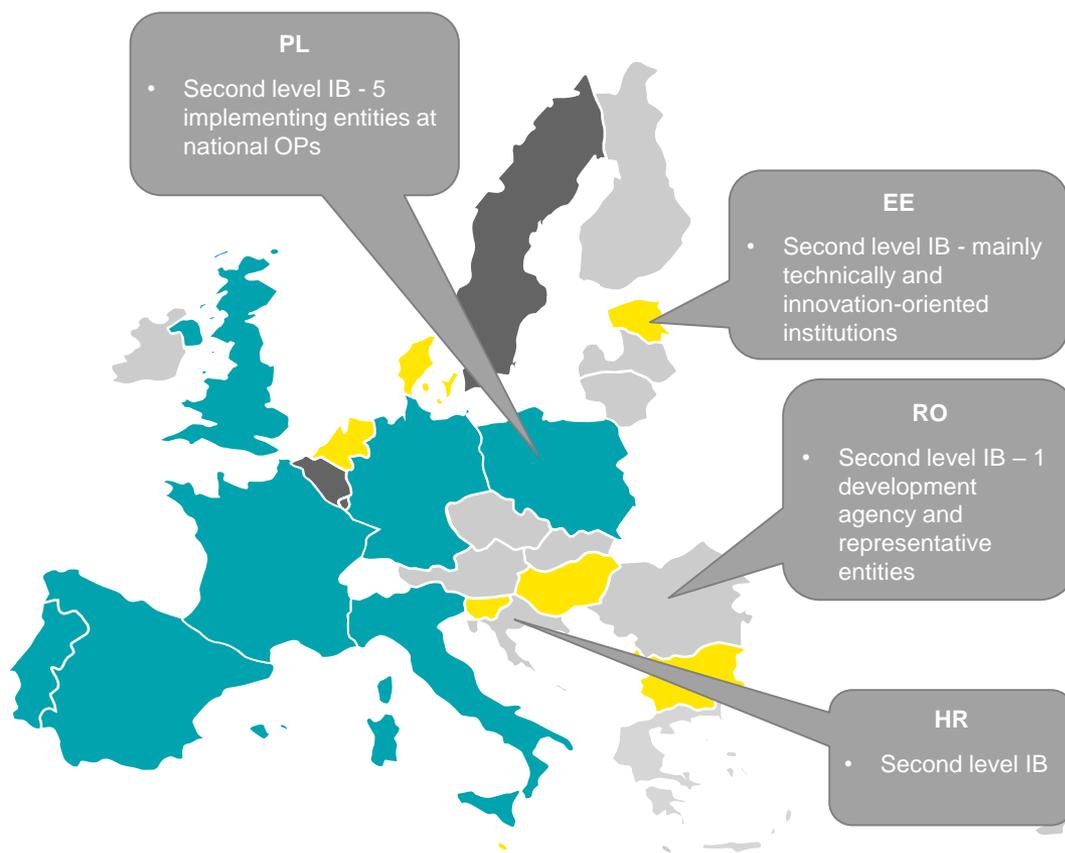
AT	DE	IT	HR	IE	MT	SI
Austrian Conference for Spatial Planning	Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy	Committee for the implementation of OPs for the period 2014-2020	Ministry of Regional Development and EU Funds	National Coordination Committee of the EU Funds	Intergovernmental Coordination Committee	Inter-ministerial Coordination Committee

Existence of a NCA and its position

Integration of IBs into the implementation structure

ESIF legislation

Number of IBs in individual countries



No IB		
BE	LU	SE

1 – 5 IB(s)		
BG	DK	EE
HU	MT	NL
SI		

6 – 30 IBs		
AT	CY	EL
FI	HR	IE
LT	LV	PT
RO	SK	CZ

More than 30 IBs		
DE	ES	FR
IT	PL	PT
UK		

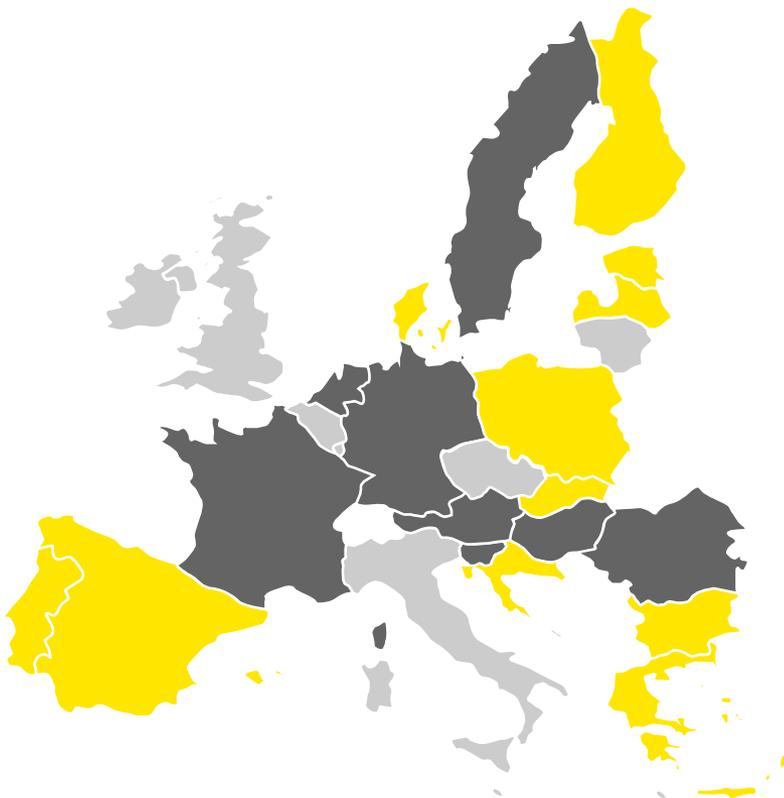


Existence of a NCA and its position

Integration of IBs into the implementation structure

ESIF legislation

Legislative adjustment of the ESIF by individual countries



Law or similar legislative act on the ESIF		
BG	DK	EE
EL	ES	FI
HR	LV	PL
PT	SK	

Decrees, regulations, ESIF guidelines		
AT	CY	DE
FR	HU	LT
NL	RO	SE
SI		

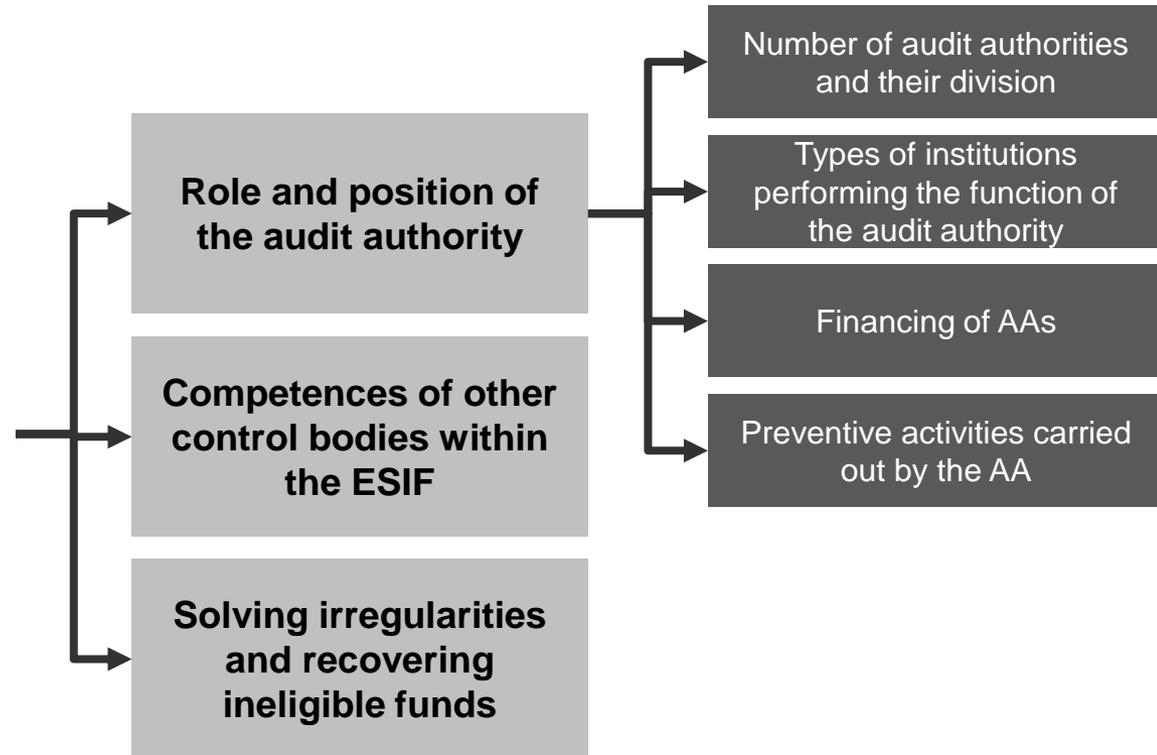
Only methodology or other type of legislation		
BE	IE	IT
LU	MT	UK

Law or similar legislative act on the ESIF

Decrees, regulations, ESIF guidelines

Only methodology or other type of legislation

Within the thematic area, following areas were addressed:

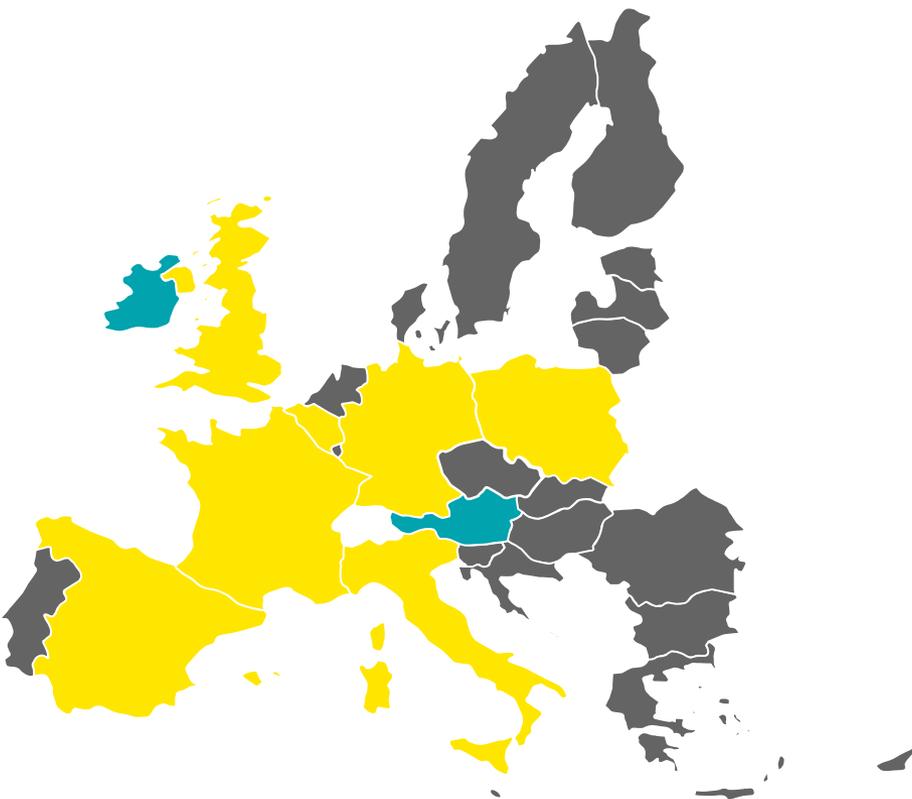


Role and position of the audit authority

Competences of other control bodies within the ESIF

Solving irregularities and recovering ineligible funds

Number of audit authorities and their division



Number of AAs	State
One	BG, CY, DK, EE, EL, FI, HR, HU, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK
More	AT, BE, DE, ES, FR, IE, IT, PL, UK

One AA

More AAs (by region)

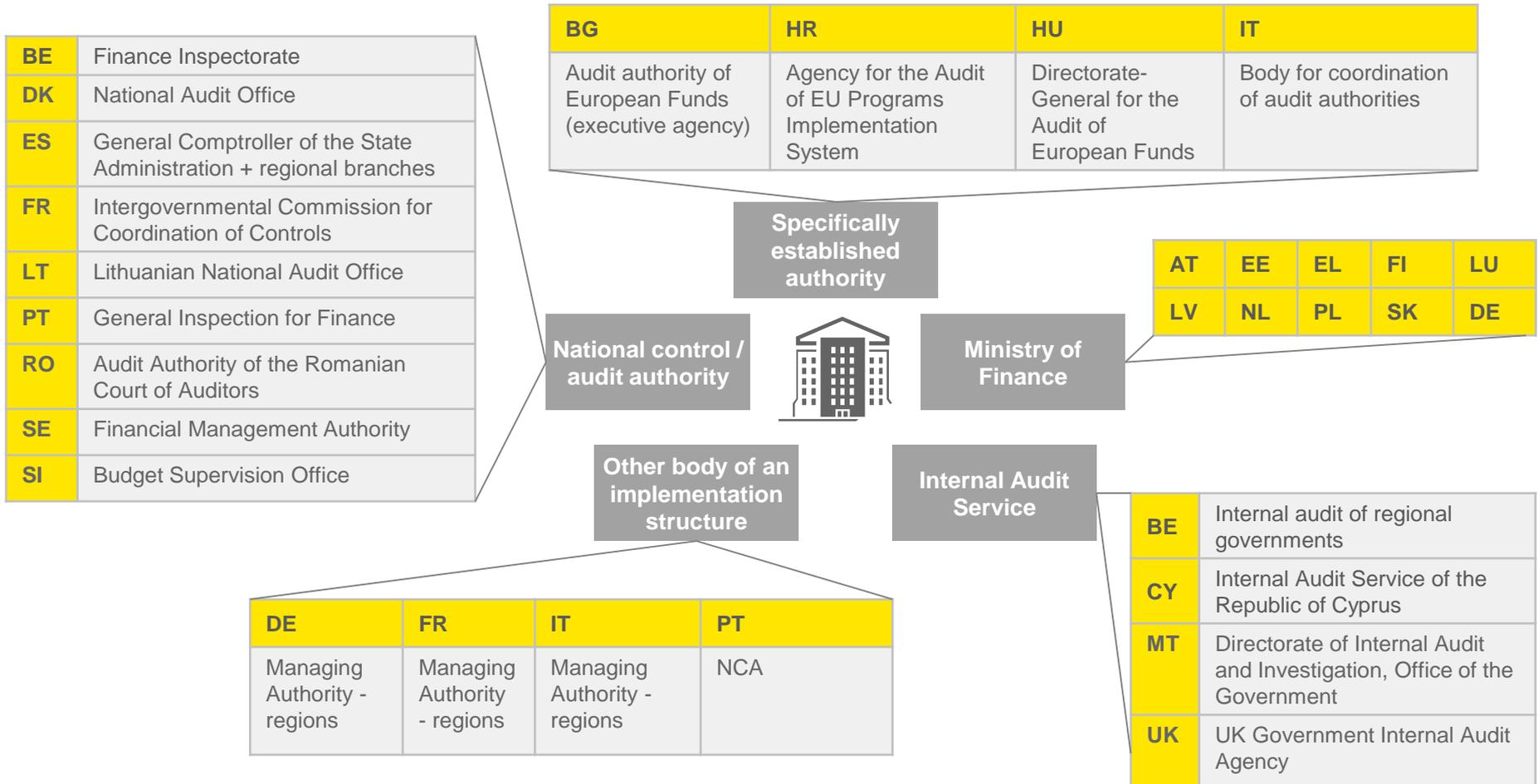
More AAs (by funds)

Role and position of the audit authority

Competences of other control bodies within the ESIF

Solving irregularities and recovering ineligible funds

Types of institutions performing the function of the audit authority

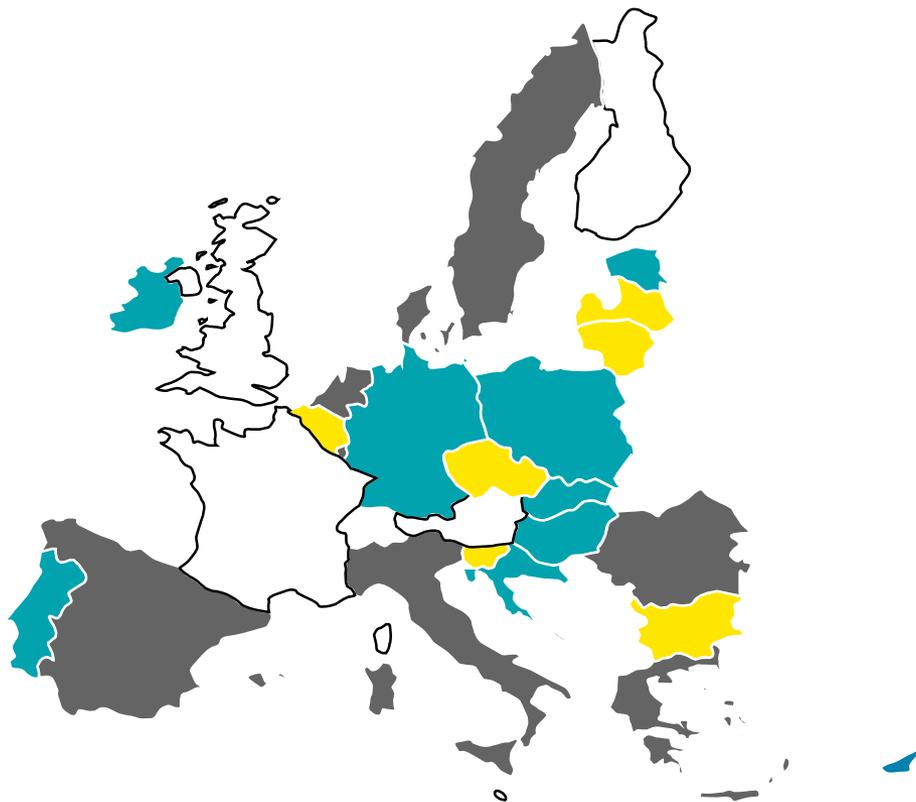


Role and position of the audit authority

Competences of other control bodies within the ESIF

Solving irregularities and recovering ineligible funds

Financing of AAs



Financing	State
Only state budget	DK, EL, ES, IT, LU, NL, RO, SE
Only technical assistance	BE, BG, LT, LV, SI
Combination of SB and TA	CY, DE, EE, HR, HU, IE, PL, PT, SK
Information not found	AT, FI, FR, MT, UK

Only state budget

Only TA

Combination of SB and TA

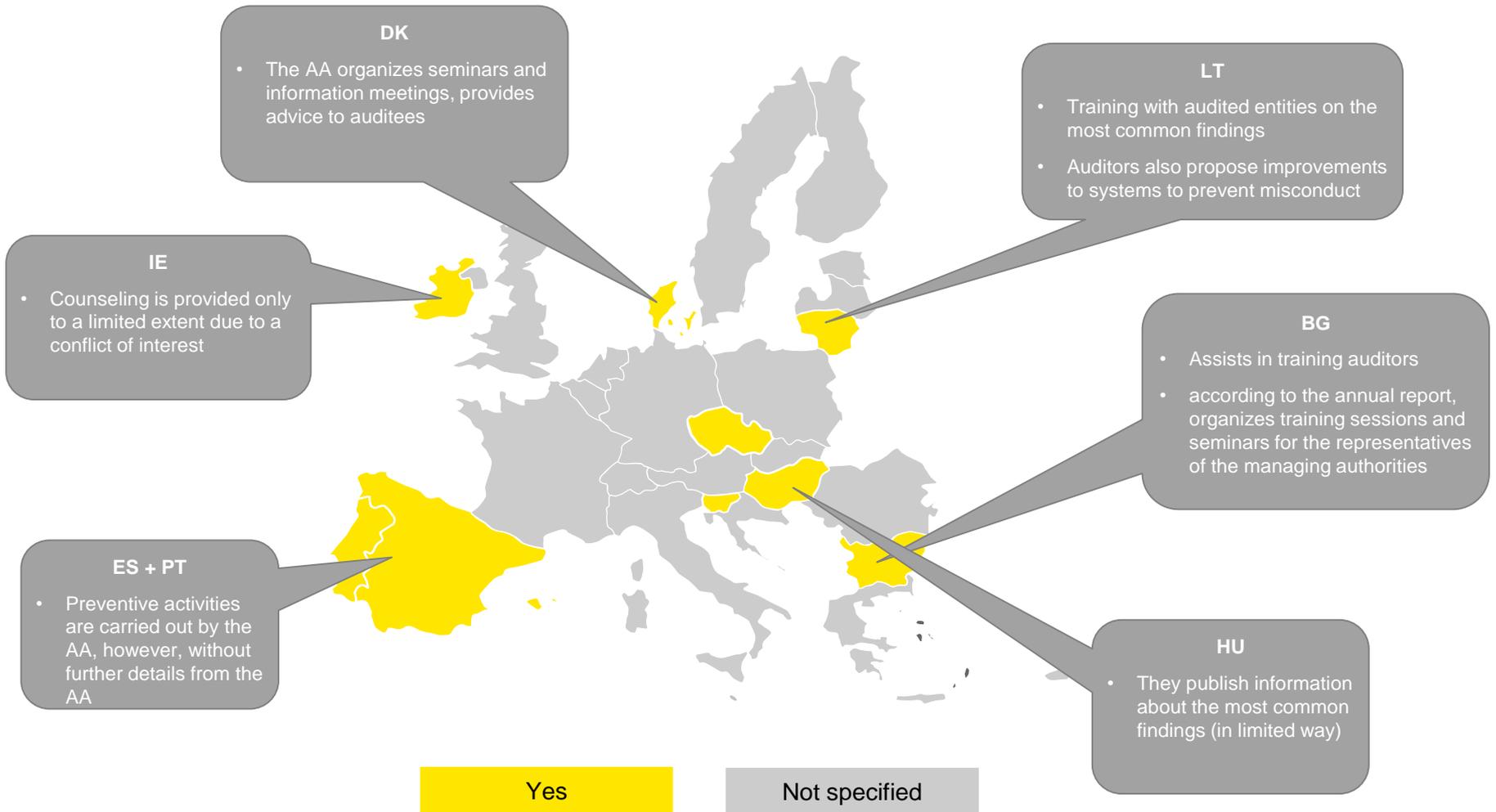
Information not found

Role and position of the audit authority

Competences of other control bodies within the ESIF

Solving irregularities and recovering ineligible funds

Preventive activities carried out by the AA

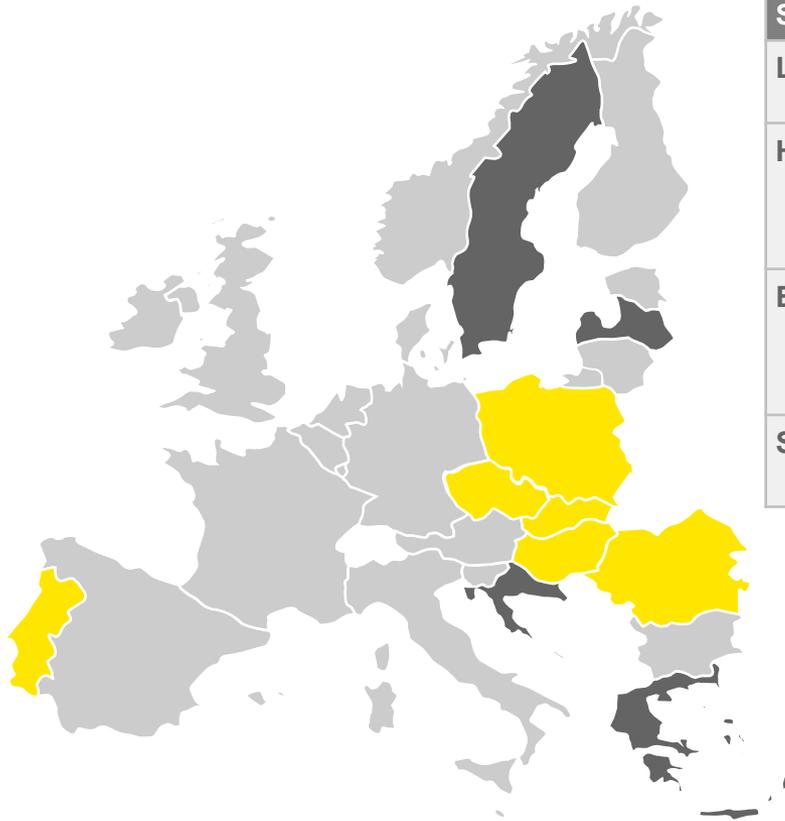


Role and position of the audit authority

Competences of other control bodies within the ESIF

Solving irregularities and recovering ineligible funds

Competences of other control bodies within the ESIF



State	Body	Description of the competence
LV	• Procurement Monitoring Bureau	It enters the ESIF only if specific conditions are met
HR	• State Audit Office • State Commission for Supervision of Public Procurement Procedures	Authorization to control ESIF entities in the case of audits of public entities or errors in public procurement, however, they do not directly enter the ESIF control
EL	• Special Secretariat of Financial and Crime Unit • Financial Police • Gen. Inspector of public adm.	Authorization to control ESIF entities in the case of audits of public entities or errors in public procurement, however, they do not directly enter the ESIF control
SE	• Swedish National Audit Office	Controls the activities of government entities - it carries out only general controls

State	Body	Description of the competence
SK	• Procurement Office	Verifies all over-threshold public contracts in the ESIF prior to the conclusion of the contract
PL	• Supreme Audit Office	Specific tasks within the ESIF
HU	• State Audit Office • Prime Minister's Office	Controlling the use of EU funds and co-ordination of anti-fraud activities
PT	• Court of Auditors	Specific tasks within the ESIF
RO	• Anti-Fraud Office of Romania • National Agency for Public Procurement	It addresses irregularities that are suspected of fraud and conducts inspections based on notices of public procurement procedures, the results are transmitted to the MA

Direct competence

Indirect competence

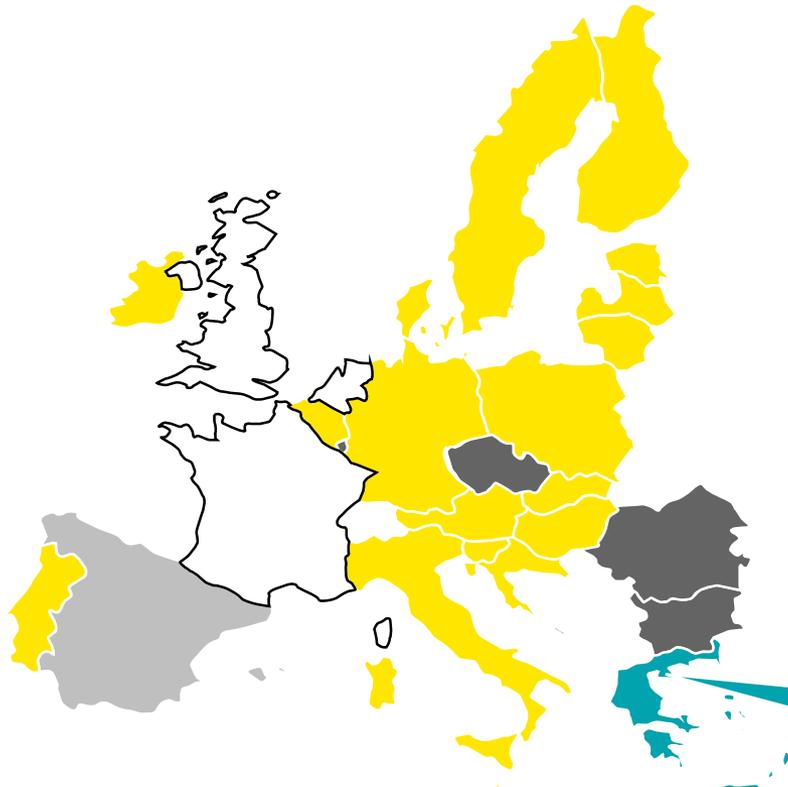
Not specified

Role and position of the audit authority

Competences of other control bodies within the ESIF

Solving irregularities and recovering ineligible funds

Bodies responsible for enforcing ineligible funds affected by irregularities



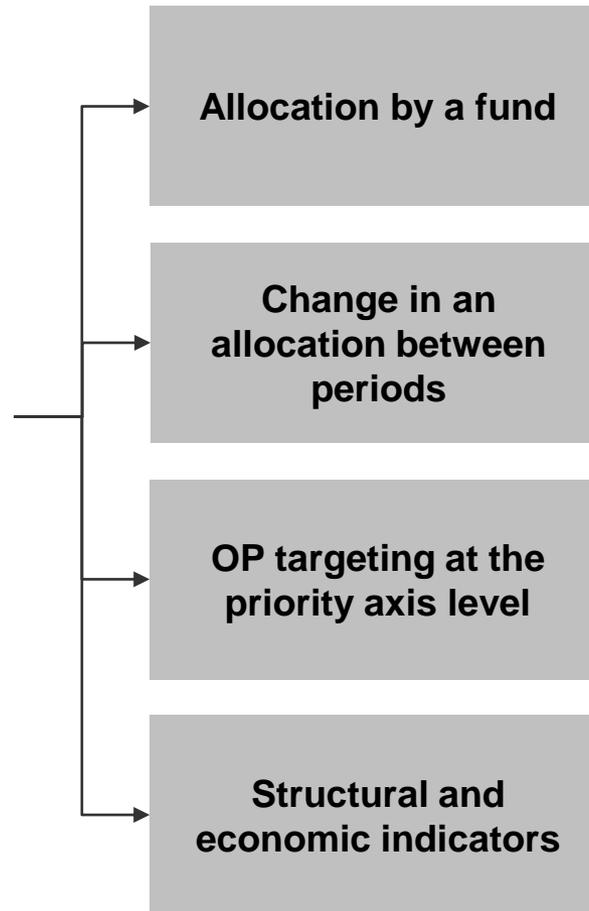
The MA or the IB							
AT	BE	CY	DE	DK	EE	FI	HR
HU	IE	IT	LT	LV	MT	PL	PT
SE	SI	SK					
The MA in cooperation with the tax entity							
BG, RO	Recovery is carried out by the MA, the tax office also in the event that no payment is made voluntarily or deducted from the next request for payment						
LU	Recovery is carried out by the MA in cooperation with the Treasury						
The AA							
ES	The AA is probably responsible for the enforcement, but the information was not 100% confirmed						

MA/IB
The MA in cooperation with the tax entity
Tax Office or similar entities

AA
Information not found

EL
 Recovery of ineligible funds is carried out by the relevant tax office. The discrepancy between national and ESIF legislation has not been found. According to the information of local authorities, the involvement of tax authorities in the enforcement process does not cause any complications. The TO does not carry out any further checks or verifications within the recovery process.

Within the thematic area, following areas were addressed:



Allocation by the fund

Change in an allocation between periods

OP targeting at the priority axis level

Structural and economic indicators

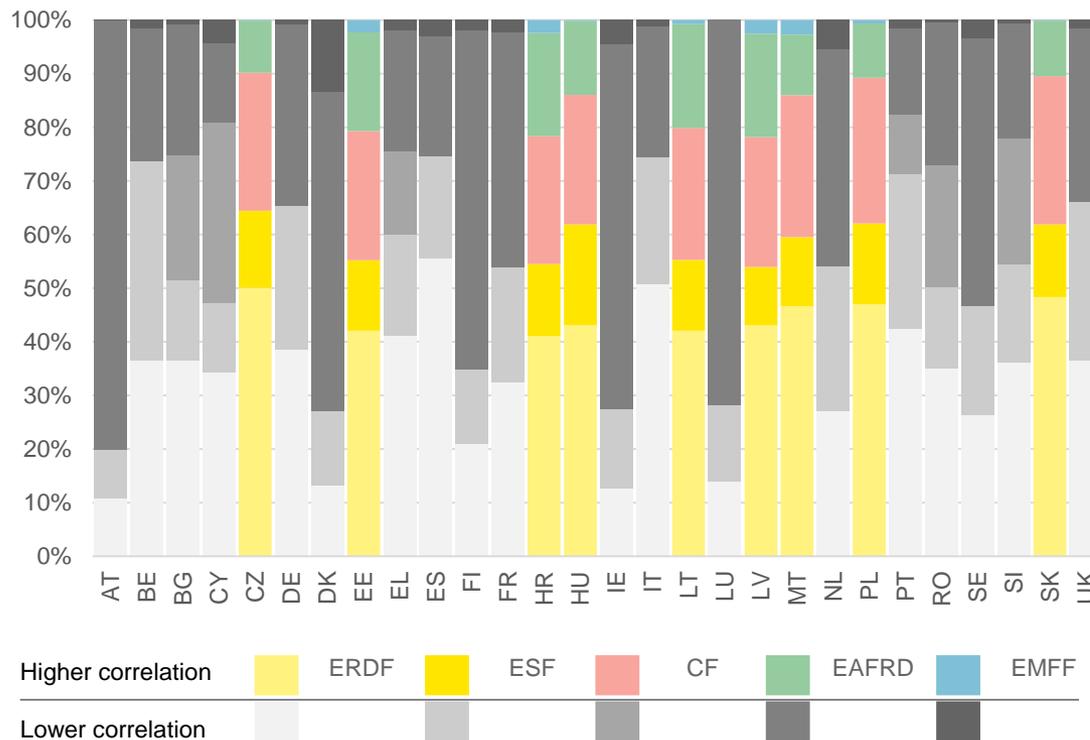
Member States comparable to the Czech Republic from the point of view of allocation by the fund

EE
HR
HU
LT
LV
MT
PL
SK

The distribution across the different funds (ERDF, ESF, CF, EAFRD, EMFF) is very comparable to CR in 7 selected cases

▼

The correlation coefficient is greater than or equal to 0.95



Allocation by the fund

Change in an allocation between periods

OP targeting at the priority axis level

Structural and economic indicators

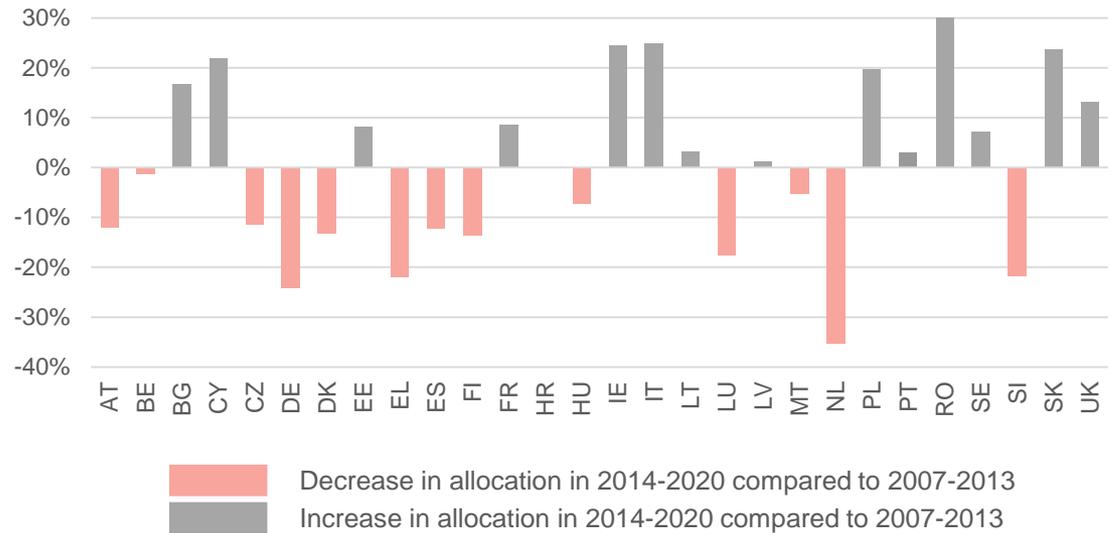
Change in allocation with regard to the ERDF, ESF and the CF

AT DE DK EL ES FI LU NL SI

The drop in the allocation is crucial in 9 selected cases

▼

The decrease in the total allocation (ERDF, ESF and CF) compared to the previous programming period is **more than 10%**. Highest for the Netherlands.



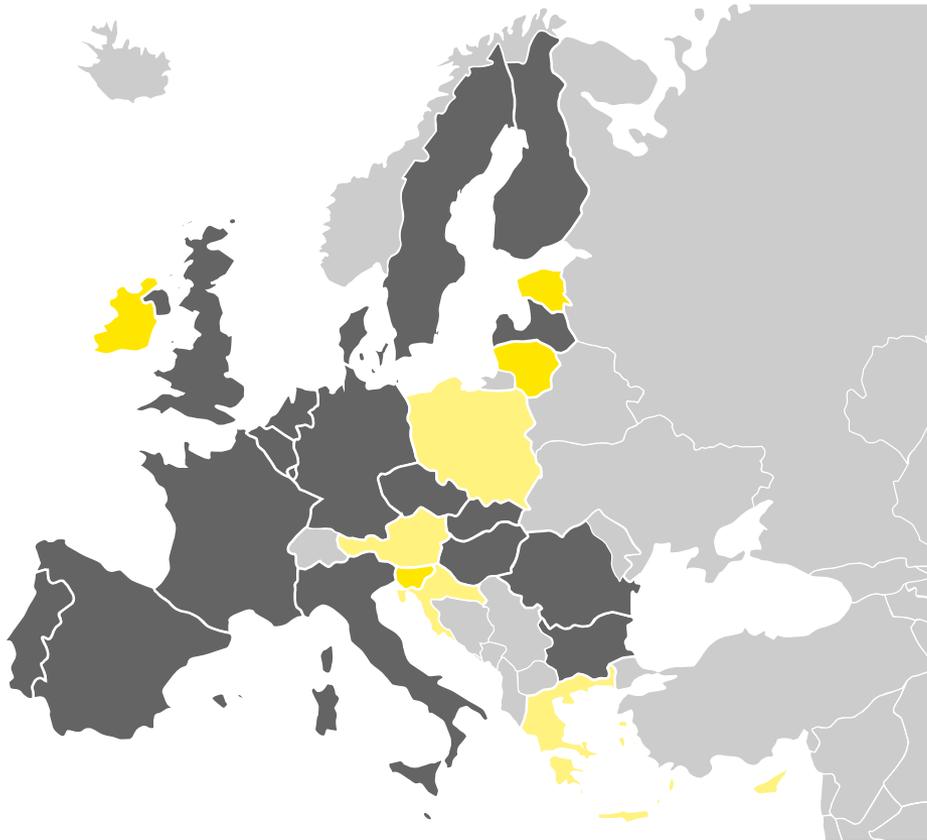
Allocation by the fund

Change in an allocation between periods

OP targeting at the priority axis level

Structural and economic indicators

Key findings from the analysis of allocation targeting



Targeted

Less targeted

Least targeted

AT	<p>Relatively small targeting of national OPs at the level of their priority axes</p> <p>▼</p> <p>In the case of more than half, respectively, thirds (dark yellow or light yellow) of the national OP* at least half of the individual priority axes relate to 3 or more thematic objectives at a time..</p> <p>* Excluding programs financed from the EMFF that always meet the criterion.</p>
CY	
EE	
EL	
HR	
IE	
LT	
PL	
SI	

IT	<p>ROPs are generally broad, but their priority axes are usually narrowly targeted</p> <p>▼</p> <p>The exception is Italy, where the individual priority axes of the ROP are less targeted.</p> <p>ROPs are logically broadly spaced with regard to territorial, not thematic division.</p>
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TC 03	<p>In general, the smallest targeting of programs financed from the EMFF at the level of their priority axes</p> <p>▼</p> <p>They are usually linked to a given quadruple of thematic objectives and technical assistance.</p>
TC 04	
TC 06	
TC 08	
TA	

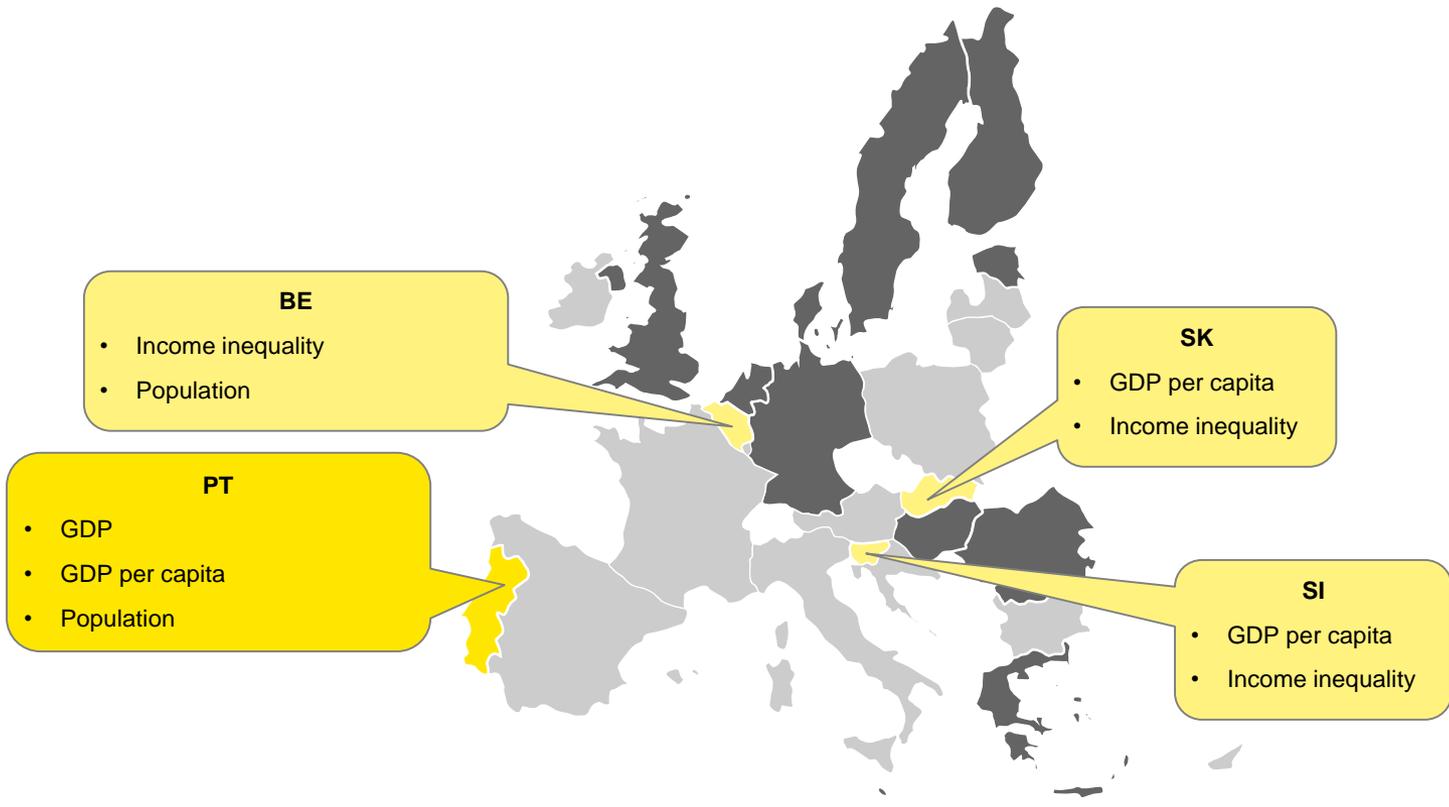
Allocation by the fund

Change in an allocation between periods

OP targeting at the priority axis level

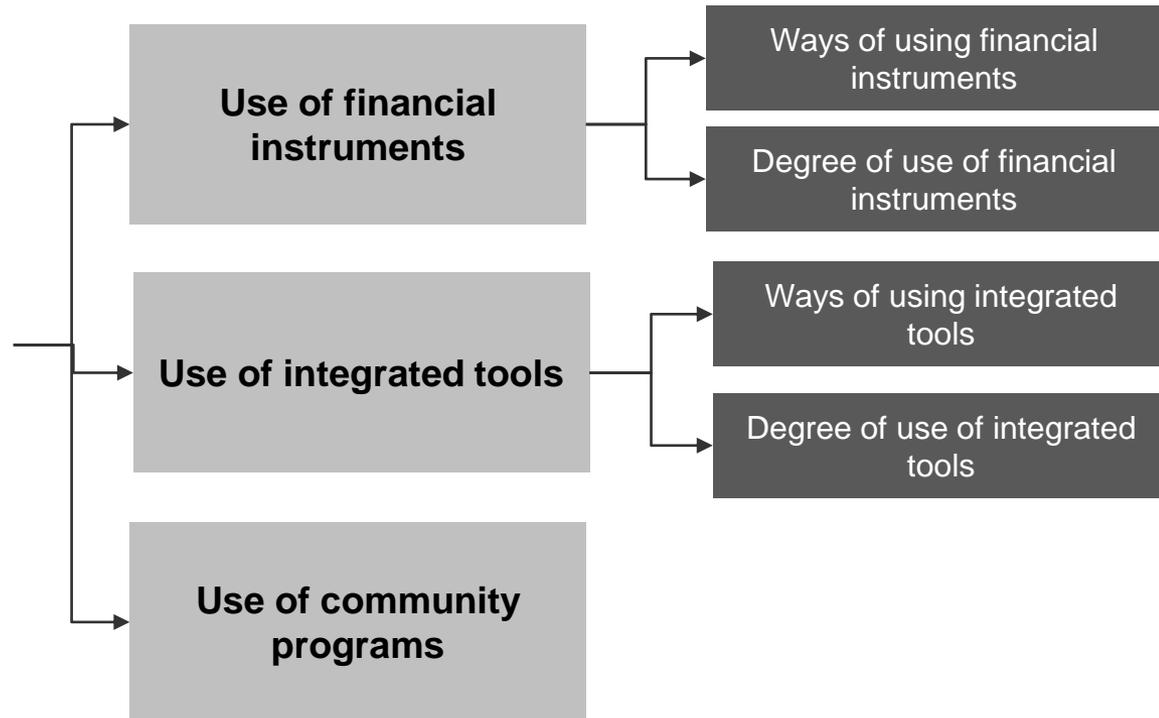
Structural and economic indicators

Comparable countries by selected socio-economic indicators



Match in One criterion Two criteria Three criteria

Within the thematic area, following areas were addressed:



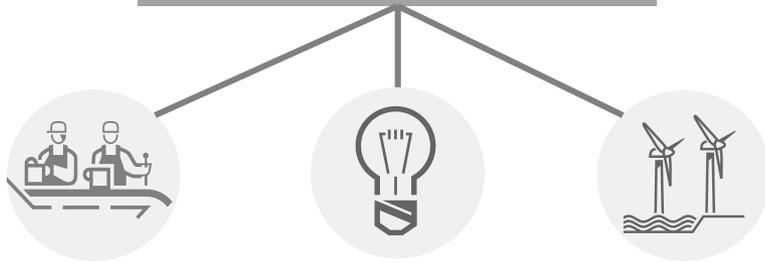
Use of financial instruments

Use of integrated tools

Use of community programs

Ways of using financial instruments

In general, FIs are mainly used in the following areas



Small and medium enterprises

Research and innovation

Energy efficiency and renewable energy sources

In the following countries, it is also used in agriculture and social businesses

BG	EE	FR	HR	HU	IT	LT	LV
PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	UK	NL	

Models of FI implementation

I. State development bank or fund

HU HR FR EL LT LV SI

II. Regional investment bank or fund owned by the region or private entities

BE IT DE ES AT NL UK

III. EIF – manager of the Fund of funds

FR EE LT MT RO SE

IV. Commercial banks

BE EE FI MT RO UK

V. Established institution

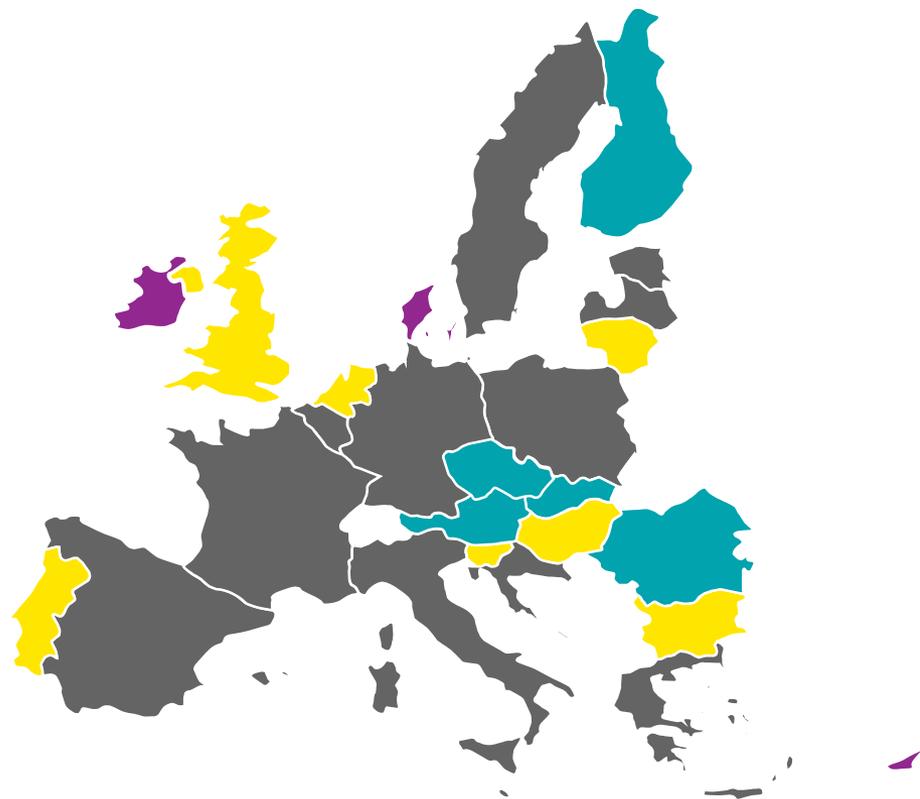
BG PT

Use of financial instruments

Use of integrated tools

Use of community programs

Degree of use of financial instruments



More than 8 % of the allocation

BG	HU	LT	NL	PT	UK	SI
----	----	----	----	----	----	----

From 4 % to 8 % of the allocation

BE	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR
HR	IT	LV	MT	PL	SE

Less than 4% of the allocation

FI	AT	RO	SK	CZ
----	----	----	----	----

Does not use FI

CY	DK	IE	LU
----	----	----	----

More than 8 % of an allocation

From 4% to 8% of an allocation

Less than 4% of an allocation

Does not use FI

Use of financial instruments

Use of integrated tools

Use of community programs

Ways of using integrated tools

Within the framework of integrated tools, a very wide range of topics concerning local and territorial development strategies are addressed. It focuses on economic / social development of rural / fishing areas (CLLD) or urban development (ITI / SUD).

Support for IT

Monofund

- ▶ CLLD either from the EAFRD or the EMFF

Multifund

- ▶ CLLD from the EAFRD and the EMFF
- ▶ ITI and SUD from the ERDF and the ESF

Support solely through the territorial dimension / integrated tools was not identified, similarly no special programs created exclusively for the implementation of integrated tools were identified.

Exception

Sweden

National OP financed from the ERDF and the ESF is purely focused on the CLLD

Macroregional strategies

Implemented in combination with the ESIF

Objectives and interventions that address these strategies are contained in operational programs (including cross-border cooperation)

Use of financial instruments

Use of integrated tools

Use of community programs

Degree of use of integrated tools

State	% IT of an allocation	CLLD	ITI	SUD
AT	6 %	x		x
BE	9 %	x	x	x
BG	8 %	x		x
CY	9 %	x		x
DE	12 %	x	x	x
DK	10 %	x		x
EE	5 %	x		x
EL	10 %	x		x
ES	9 %	x	x	x
FI	5 %	x	x	
FR	10 %	x	x	x
HR	4 %	x	x	
HU	5 %	x		x
IE	9 %	x		x

State	% IT of an allocation	CLLD	ITI	SUD
IT	8 %	x	x	x
LT	8 %	x	x	
LU	9 %	x	x	
LV	6 %	x	x	
MT	3 %	x		x
NL	16 %	x	x	
PL	5 %	x	x	
PT	6 %	x	x	x
RO	7 %	x	x	x
SE	9 %	x	x	x
SI	5 %	x	x	x
SK	10 %	x	x	x
UI	6 %	x	x	x

More than 10 % of an allocation

From 7 % to 9 % of an allocation

Less than 7 % of an allocation

Use of financial instruments

Use of integrated tools

Use of community programs

Success in drawing community programs by the number of projects implemented per inhabitant

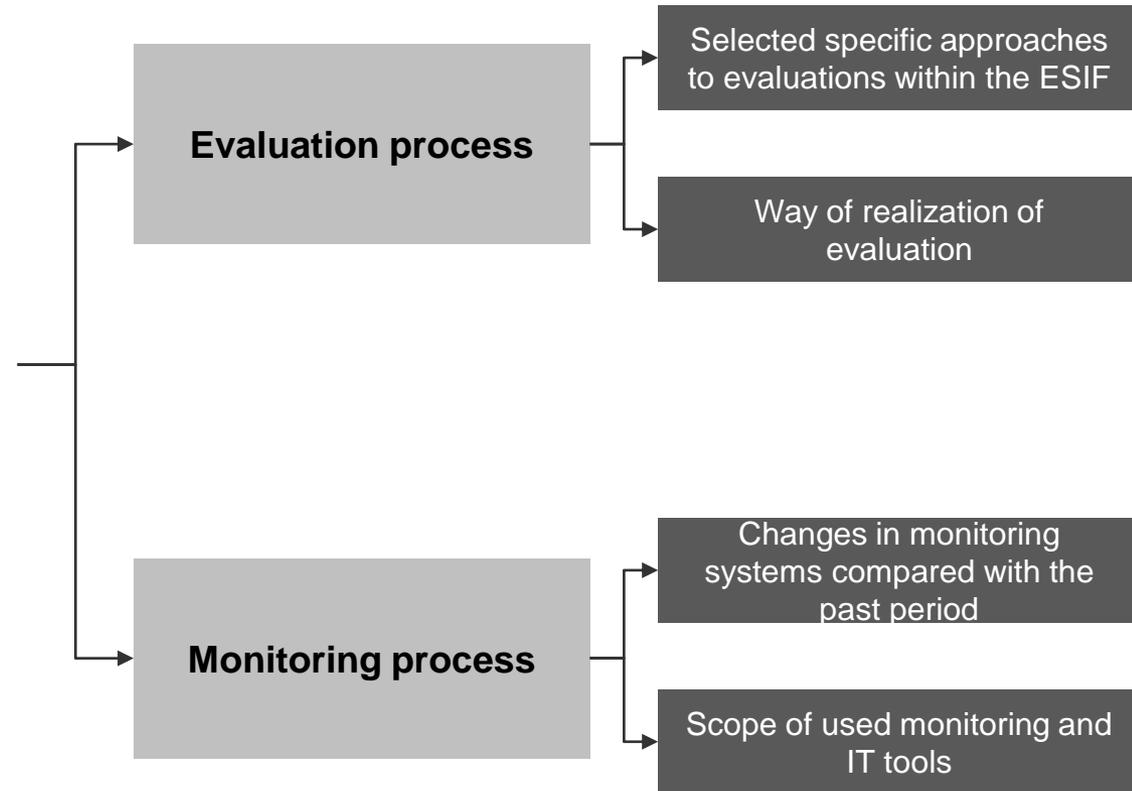
LIFE Program

HORIZON 2020 Program

New member states	
„Small“ (up to 3 million inhabitants)	„Big“ (over 3 mil. inhabitants)
1. CY	1. SK
2. MT	2. HU
3. SI	3. BG
Older member states	
„Small“ (up to 20 mil. inhabitants)	„Big“ (over 20 mil. inhabitants)
1. LU	1. ES
2. BE	2. IT
3. FI	3. FR

New member states	
„Small“ (up to 3 mil. inhabitants)	„Big“ (over 3 mil. inhabitants)
1. CY	1. HR
2. SI	2. CZ
3. EE	3. HU
Older member states	
„Small“ (up to 20 mil. inhabitants)	„Big“ (over 20 mil. inhabitants)
1. LU	1. ES
2. DK	2. UK
3. IE	3. IT

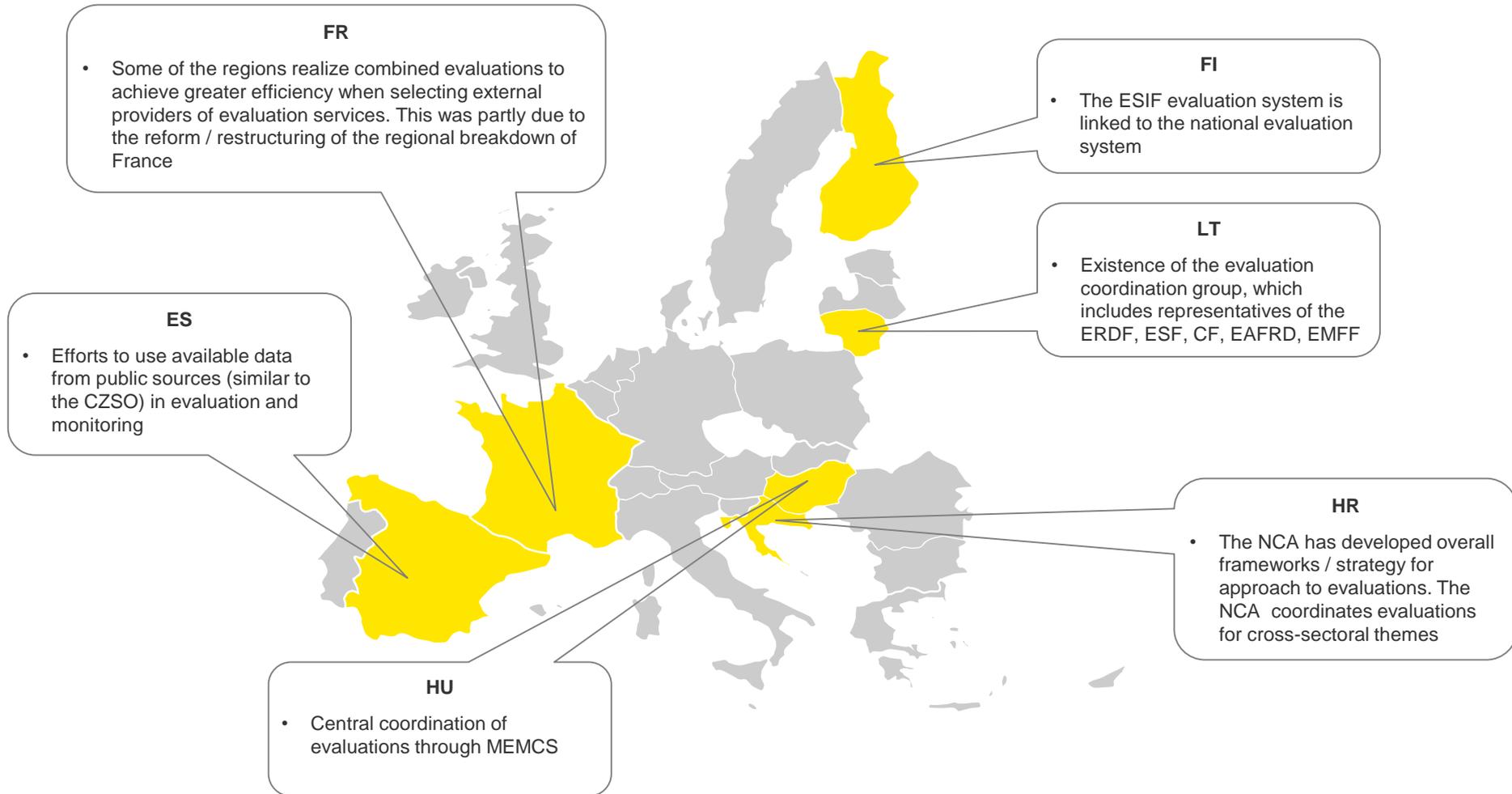
Within the thematic area, following areas were addressed:



Evaluation process

Monitoring process

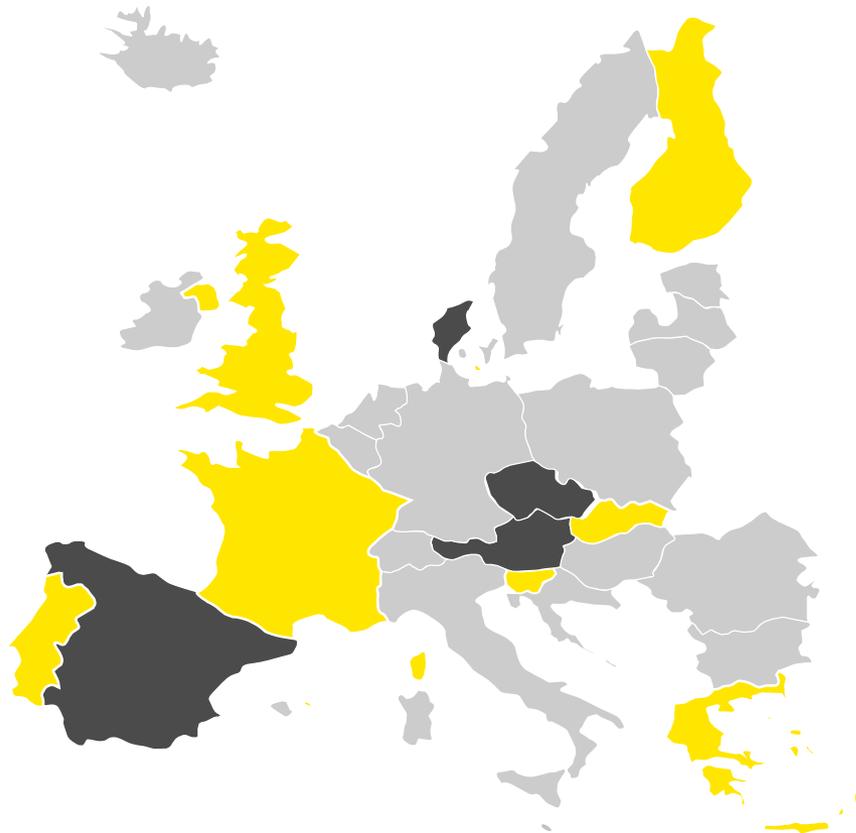
Selected specific approaches to evaluations within the ESIF



Evaluation process

Monitoring process

Way of realization of evaluation



Breakdown of the realization of evaluations into mixed type (use of external and internal capacities) and external type (predominant use of external evaluators)

Mostly external capacities

Mixed approach

Information not available

Evaluation process

Monitoring process

Changes in monitoring systems compared with the past period



Similar system

Similar system with major adjustments

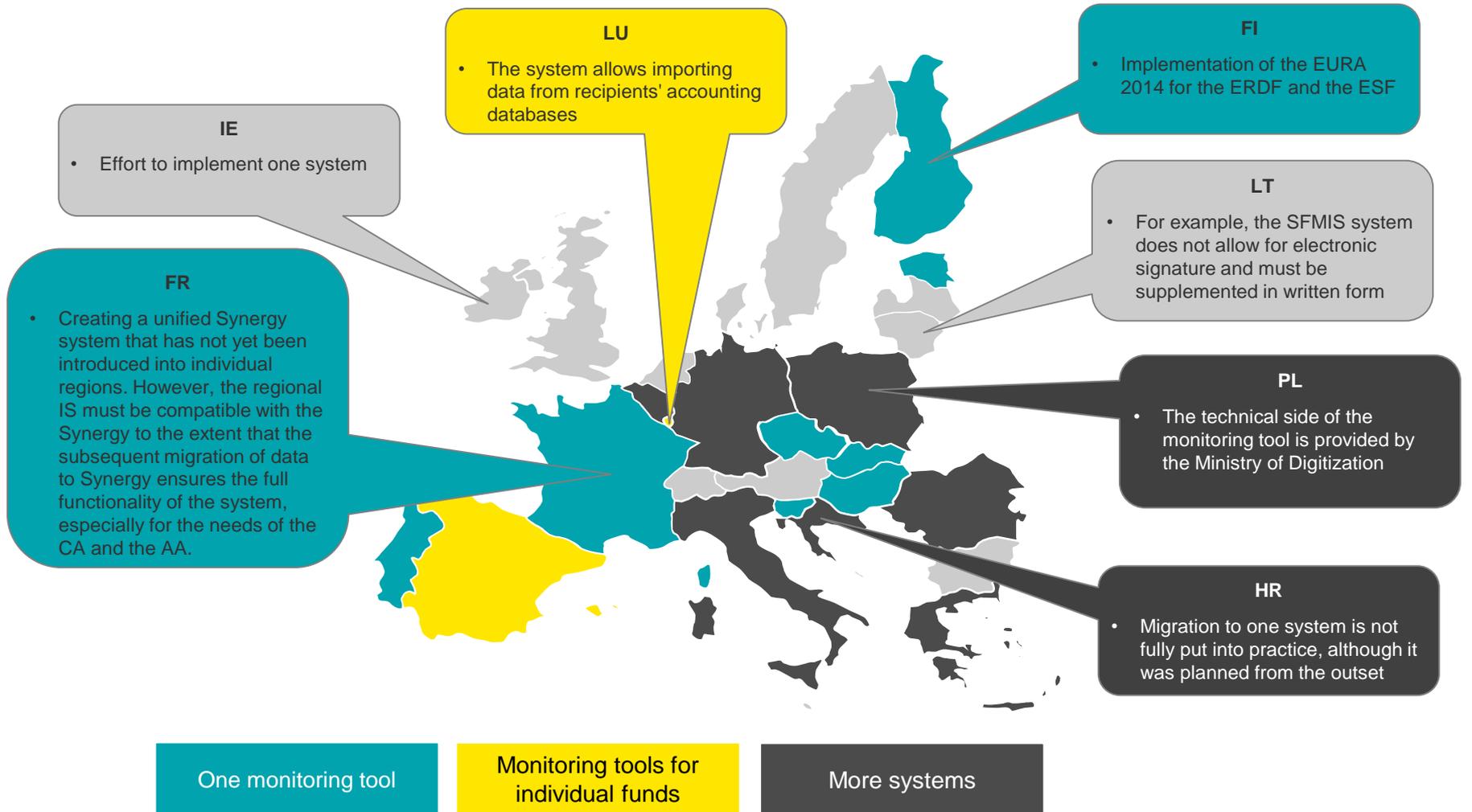
New system / significant rework of original system

Information was not available

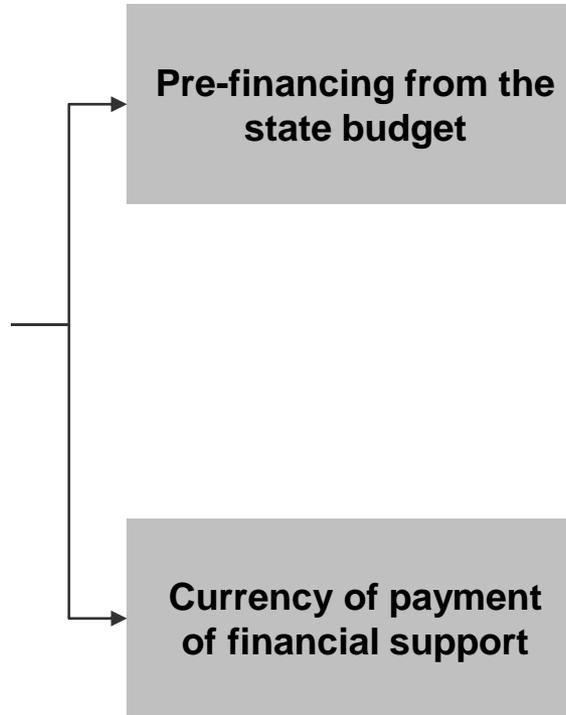
Evaluation process

Monitoring process

Scope of used monitoring and IT tools



Within the thematic area, following areas were addressed:



Pre-financing from the state budget

Currency of payment of financial support

Use of pre-financing from the state budget

States using pre-financing from the SB

BE	BG	CY	EE
EL	HR	HU	LV
MT	SE	SK	

UK

- In the case of Wales, information was received that the state budget does not participate in the funding

ES

- Pre-financing takes place only from budgets of regions / municipalities, not from the state budget

IT

- Pre-financing provided by the so-called Rotating Fund (see more in the state card)

Used

Not used

Not specified

Pre-financing from the state budget

Currency of payment of financial support

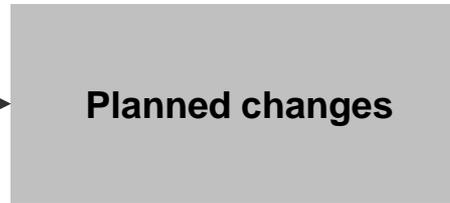
Payment of the aid in EUR or national currency

- ▶ Information was often very difficult to obtain
- ▶ Reliable information were usually obtained only from personal interviews



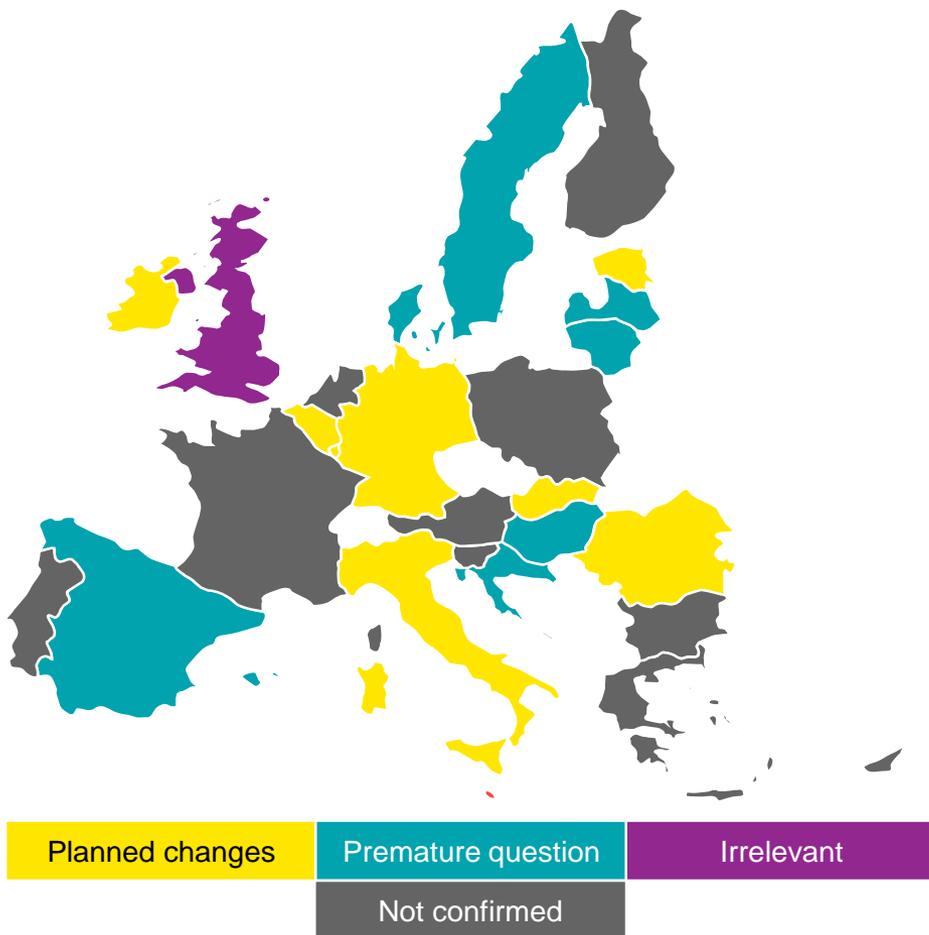
No cases of disbursement of subsidies in various currencies in one state have been identified.

Within the thematic area, following areas were addressed:



Planned changes

Key findings regarding planned changes for the 2021+ period



State	Planned changes
BE	Meanwhile, there are talks about centralization of administration and the development of a new IT tool (Flanders) and the implementation of simplified micro-projects. However, it is too early for more detailed information on the planned changes, and implementation is strongly decentralized, which also corresponds to a separate assessment of the current IS setting.
EE	Due to the expected decrease of the allocation, a simplification and harmonization with national subsidy system is planned. It is too early for more detailed information about the planned changes.
IE	Consideration is being given to reorganizing the management control system to reduce the administrative capacity.
IT	Within a preliminary discussion at national level, greater interconnection and centralization of the audit is considered compared to current highly decentralized system (26 individual AAs). For this purpose, cooperation with similarly large and divided states (France, Germany) is taking place. However, it is too early for more detailed information on the planned changes.
LU	The emphasis on zero-paper should continue.
RO	Due to the constant modification of the IS, which has not yet been successful at increasing efficiency, we can expect further adjustments of a more significant nature. For this purpose, cooperation with the members of the relevant bodies in the Greece is taking place. It is too early for more detailed information about planned changes.
SK	Discussions at the level of the Coordination Committee and possibly of the working groups on the experience of the 2014-2020 programming period has begun. Negotiations take place at the NCA, CA, MA, AA level. In January 2018, the NCA issued a brochure of the SR's starting position on Cohesion Policy after 2020.

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