

FICHE 2: IMPLEMENTING ACT ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF CATEGORIES OF INTERVENTION AND THE METHODOLOGY FOR TRACKING OF CLIMATE CHANGE RELATED EXPENDITURE UNDER COHESION POLICY
VERSION 2 – 27/05/2013

Regulation	Article
Common Provisions Regulation (CPR)	<p>Article 8 - Sustainable development</p> <p>Article 87 - Content, adoption and amendment of operational programmes under the Investment for growth and jobs goal</p> <p>Related provisions</p> <p>Article 44 – Implementation reports</p> <p>Article 101 - Implementation reports for the Investment for growth and jobs goal</p> <p>Article 102 – Transmission of financial data</p>
European territorial cooperation (ETC) Regulation	<p>Article 7 - Content of cooperation programmes</p> <p>Related provisions</p> <p>Article 13 – Implementation reports</p>

This document is provisional, without prejudice to the on-going negotiations in the Trilogues between the European Parliament and the Council (in line with the principle that "nothing is agreed until everything is agreed"). This document is a draft that shall be adjusted following the expert meeting.

It does not prejudge the final nature of the basic act, or the content of any delegated or implementing act that may be prepared by the Commission.

1. EMPOWERMENTS

This fiche covers three empowerments provided for the Commission to adopt implementing acts based on the examination procedure.

1.1. CPR – Article 87 (2) (b) (vi)

An operational programme shall contribute to the Union strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and to the achievement of economic, social and territorial cohesion and shall set out:/.../

(vi) the corresponding categories of intervention based on a nomenclature adopted by the Commission by means of implementing acts in accordance with the examination procedure referred to Article 143(3), and an indicative breakdown of the programmed resources;

1.2. ETC Regulation - Article 7 (2) (b) (vii)

A cooperation programme shall set out: /.../

(vii) the corresponding categories of intervention based on a nomenclature adopted by the Commission by means of implementing acts in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 30(3) and an indicative breakdown of the programmed resources.

1.3. Article 8 CPR

Member States shall provide information on the support for climate change objectives using the methodology based on the categories of intervention or measures adopted by the Commission. This methodology shall consist of attaching weights to expenditure under the CSF Funds at an appropriate level to reflect the contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation goals. The Commission shall lay down uniform conditions on the implementation of this methodology to each of the CSF Funds by means of implementing acts. The implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 143(3).

Version 1 of this fiche covers elements relevant for cohesion policy only. The elements relevant for the EAFRD and EMFF shall be subject to discussion at a later stage.

2. MAIN OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

The main objectives of the implementing act are:

- to establish a nomenclature for categorisation of financial data, in order to ensure reliable and comparable monitoring data on the use of the Funds, which is also used as input for studies, evaluation and communication activities.
- to provide for a uniform methodology for the calculation of expenditure contributing towards climate change objectives.

3. MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE IMPLEMENTING ACT

The implementing act should set out the nomenclature of the categories of intervention. This should take the form of tables corresponding to those annexed to this fiche.

As regards the requirements for the content of operational/cooperation programmes, the implementing act should set out the selected dimensions of the nomenclature, for which the Member States or managing authorities shall submit to the Commission, for each priority axis included in the operational/cooperation programme:

- a list of the dimension codes to be applied;
- the indicative breakdown by dimension codes of the programmed use of the Funds.

As regards the financial data referred to in Article 102 (2) of the CPR (linked to the annual/final implementation reports) the implementing act should set out that such financial data should be submitted for all dimensions and by each combination of codes relevant for the operations selected.

The implementing act should additionally set out that the data provided by the Member States in programmes and in the form of reporting shall be used to calculate the support of the operational programme to climate change objectives, as referred to in Article 8 of the CPR. It should specify that:

- in the case of the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund this shall be done in two steps:
 - by applying the coefficients set out in Table 1 of the annex to this fiche by intervention field codes to financial data reported for those categories (based on Article 102 CPR);
 - on the case of other intervention fields with a zero weighting (such as research intervention fields) reported under Dimension 5 as linked to thematic objective no 4 – "supporting the shift to the low carbon economy in all sectors" and thematic objective no 5 – "promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management", the financial data reported will be counted as contributing to the climate objective with a 40% weighting.

In the case of the ESF climate tracking shall be done by identifying the amounts associated with supporting the shift to a low carbon, resource efficient economy in accordance with Table 6 of the annex to this fiche.

The aim is to complement these empowerments with those provided for the Commission under Article 87 of the CPR to adopt the model for operational programmes, under Article 7 of the ETC Regulation to adopt a model for cooperation programmes as well as under Article 101 of the CPR and under Article 13 of the ETC Regulation to adopt the model for the annual and final implementation reports. These models shall include uniform conditions (standard tables) for the presentation of financial data broken down in accordance the nomenclature of categories of intervention in programmes and annual/final implementation reports.

4. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In 2007-2013 the system of categories of intervention as an information tool has become a key element of the monitoring and reporting system, which provides regular information on the implementation of cohesion policy on the ground in terms of types of actions financed, the use of financial instruments and on the distribution of funding across different types of territory and across sectors.

This data provides valuable information on the investment nature and form of EU funding and the context in which it is programmed, allocated and ultimately spent on the ground, which facilitates policy analysis. This information is instrumental for reporting to the European Parliament, the general public and can be used for regular reporting to national and regional parliaments and governments. For example, this data can be used to attain information on how widely financial instruments are used, on how much funding is used to support entrepreneurship in rural areas, or how much innovation support has been granted to particular industries. The data is currently reported to the Commission annually for each operational programme.

The arrangements in place in 2007-2013 include three elements.

I) A list of categories of intervention agreed at EU level.

Currently the system includes five dimensions of categorisation:

- 1) Priority theme, indicating the type of action financed;
- 2) Form of finance, indicating e.g. whether funding has been used in the form of grants or in the form of financial instruments;
- 3) Territory type, which indicates the context: whether funding is used in an urban, rural, mountain areas, islands or other specific types of territory;
- 4) Economic activity, which indicates the sector that ultimately benefits from support. This dimension is most relevant for activities such as business support, support of innovation and R&D or support to labour market measures;
- 5) Location, which indicates the NUTS area in which the operation takes place.

Of these, a subset of the priority theme dimensions is annexed to the Council Regulation 1083/2006 in order to define the "Lisbon earmarking" intervention fields. All five dimensions have been elaborated in Annex II of the Commission Regulation 1828/2006.

II) Establishment of an indicative EU budget financial allocation per category of intervention in the operational programme

In 2007-2013 an indicative financial allocation is included in the operational programmes for the priority theme, form of finance and territory type. This provides information at programme level on the planned use of EU co-financing, before any data on implementation is available. This data is an approximation which reflects intentions but may be amended and therefore might not fully correspond to the actual spending at the end of the programming period.

III) Reporting on commitments by category of intervention within annual (and final) implementation reports

Data on financial allocations per combination of dimension codes is reported for amounts which are "allocated to selected operations" by the managing authorities for each operational programme annually on a cumulative basis. This data is sent in electronic format which enables advanced analysis of the interventions financed.

5. *MAIN CHANGES COMPARED TO THE PERIOD 2007-2013*

The proposal for the period 2014- 2020 maintains the main features of the present system of categories of intervention. It is envisaged that:

- the list of categorisation dimensions and dimension codes will be established by the Commission in an implementing act, and all five dimensions currently employed shall be maintained;
- information on the dimension codes used and their indicative financial allocation will continue to be included in the operational programmes, however in 2014-2020 this information should be provided by priority axis (and within a priority axis by Fund¹ and category of regions, where necessary);
- reporting across the dimension codes (by combination of codes) will continue to be submitted on an annual basis, and will cover two sets of financial data:
 - allocation to selected operations (as in 2007-2013);
 - the total eligible expenditure declared by beneficiaries to the managing authority (new element).

The content of the categorisation system in 2014-2020 also requires some review and modification in comparison to current arrangements:

- The dimension codes used in 2007-2013 are being reviewed based on the feedback received from Member States, from the European Court of Auditors and the experience attained in the analysis of the data to improve their definition and ease their application.
Some adjustment is required also to reflect the changed policy context and the content of thematic objectives and investment priorities for 2014-2020.
- The title of the dimension "priority theme" will be changed to "intervention field" (without changing the nature of the dimension) to clarify the distinction with investment priorities and priority axes.
- The dimension codes under "intervention field" are more closely linked to the scope of each of the Funds:
 - Codes 1-99 apply only to the European Regional Development Fund, and, where appropriate, to the Cohesion Fund;
 - For the European Social Fund only codes 100-117 can be used (as these codes are used to verify consistency with thematic concentration requirements). This is also the case even when the ESF finances ERDF type interventions under cross financing;

¹ The Youth Employment Initiative (specific allocation and the matching ESF support) shall be considered as a separate Fund.

- Codes 100-117 can be used under European Territorial Cooperation goal;
- The technical assistance codes are relevant for all funds.
- A new dimension – "Territorial Delivery Mechanism" - is added in order to allow exchange of information on the use of Integrated Territorial initiatives (ITIs) and integrated approaches to sustainable urban and rural development. Not all operations are implemented using one of these approaches, hence "not applicable" remains an option.
- In the case of ERDF/CF an additional dimension – "Thematic objective" - is proposed in order to systematically track the allocation of EU support to each of the thematic objectives. Technical assistance does not fall under any of the thematic objectives, and therefore forms a separate element in this classification.
- In the case of ESF, a new dimension - "ESF Secondary Theme" – is added, to capture data on ESF expenditure contributing to cross cutting objectives, which could be linked to multiple investment priorities e.g. climate change and social innovation. Not all operations under the ESF will have a secondary theme included in this nomenclature, hence "not applicable" remains an option.

The list of the dimensions for the period 2014-2020 and the requirements for the submission of data are set out below.

Dimension	Purpose	Data provided ex-ante (with draft operational programme) and ex-post in annual/final implementation reports	Data provided ex-post only (after selection of operations) in annual/final implementation reports
1. Intervention Field	Identifying what type of investment is involved (ERDF). Identifying the investment priorities under which the operation is supported (ESF).	Yes	
2. Form of Finance	Identifying what form does the support take	Yes	
3. Territorial dimension	Identifying the territorial	Yes	

	context of the operation		
4. Territorial Delivery Mechanism (New)	Identifying instanced where specific territorial delivery mechanisms are used	Yes	
5. Thematic objective (ERDF/CF) (New)	Identifying the thematic objective under which the operation is supported	Yes	
6. ESF Secondary Theme (New)	Identifying the secondary objectives of the ESF intervention	Yes	
7. Economic Dimension	Identifying which sector ultimately benefits from the operation		Yes
8. Location Dimension	Indicating the location of the operation		Yes

5.1. Intervention field dimension

As in 2007-2013, the financial allocation per code included in the operational programme would be indicative, however the list of categories to be used (for the dimension: "intervention field", which defines the content of actions to be financed) would need to be included in the operational programme in full for every priority axis to demonstrate the intervention logic. The role of categories of intervention in the programming process would be reinforced in this respect. The list of categories of interventions used or applied by priority axis (and where necessary by Fund and category of region), is however not subject to the Commission decision approving the operational programme and can thus be modified at programme level through a decision by the Monitoring Committee notified through SFC2014².

Under the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund, the arrangements envisaged would also entail flexibility in the use and combination of intervention fields to achieve a thematic objective. While many intervention fields are implicitly more relevant for some thematic objectives and

² The compromise text on Article 87 (1) currently envisages approval by Commission decision of the information on categorisation only for priority axes dedicated to technical assistance.

investment priorities under the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund than others (e.g. construction of roads or railways is linked to transport) some intervention fields can be used under different thematic objectives or investment priorities. If the use of EU funds to support an intervention field is well justified in terms of its contribution to the objectives defined, it can be supported.

The following example demonstrates this flexibility.

- As part of the construction of a new research institute the building constructed will include important energy efficiency measures;
- The same research institute will include a significant installation of IT systems.

The relevant intervention field codes could be included in the priority axis covering thematic objective no 1 in order to give a more accurate representation of the investments made in pursuit of that thematic objective.

In the case of ESF there is a one to one correspondence between investment priorities and intervention fields, therefore each investment priority corresponds to only one code under the intervention field. The financial allocation by investment field will be used to verify the fulfilment of the requirement for thematic concentration.

The system of "ex-post" reporting corresponds to the current practice in some Member States. The managing authority would assign at least one code for each of the 8 dimensions to each operation approved.

Where operations supported from the ERDF or the CF clearly involve several intervention field codes the managing authority will have two options:

- To use the most prominent part of the operation to choose the intervention field code (which will then be an approximation);
- To use several codes, allocated based on the approximate *pro rata* divisions of expected costs across different intervention fields.

The use of a predominant part of the operation as a reference point to choose a single code may not be evident.

Example 1

An operation to construct a domestic waste organic treatment plant costing EUR 10 million could include

- Waste treatment facility – 80% costs
- Biogas recovery (energy recovery/ renewable energy) – 5% costs
- Installation to IT systems to monitor and operate the facility – 5% costs
- Repaving / upgrading of an access road from the local network to carry the increased traffic – 10% costs

Comment: In this case a managing authority might decide apply to only the relevant intervention field code for waste treatment, as it is clearly predominant. It will then "lose" details on 20% of the costs, but this can be acceptable.

Example 2

An integrated urban development project of EUR 5 million could include:

- Social inclusion/education infrastructures – 30% costs
- Support to local tourism / cultural SMEs - 30% costs
- Support to local tourism / cultural facilities – 20% costs
- Flood protection measures - 20%

Comment: No code predominates. It would be difficult to choose only one code that would provide for a reasonable approximation of the expenditure.

The use of multiple codes, where warranted by the nature of the actions, will be obligatory for major projects.

The Commission also recommends that the Member States / managing authorities foresee for other operations (at least for the intervention field dimension):

- the possibility in the monitoring system of allocating several intervention field codes to each operation on an estimated pro-rata basis (without the need to categorise items of expenditure or to re-verify the pro-rata split in the implementation phase);
- the use of several intervention field codes attributed on an estimated pro-rata basis to each operation, where this is necessary provide for a reasonable approximation of actual actions supported. The principle of proportionality should be taken into account e.g. for very small operations.

It should be recalled that this is particularly relevant where an operation is supported from multiple priority axes and therefore is likely to include a set of actions falling under different codes.

If an operation is supported by several funds then several codes have to be used to categorise the contribution of each Fund.

5.2. Territorial dimension

The territorial dimension codes will be based on national definitions or conventions linked to the concepts of urban, rural, mountainous, island, etc., territories³. The approach recommended by the Commission is that the managing authority asks the following questions in order below (following a hierarchy from more specific to more general):

1. Is the centre of gravity of the project in an urban area / context?
2. If not, is it in a mountainous rural area?
3. If not, is it in an island rural area?
4. If not, is it a sparsely or very sparsely populated rural area?
5. If not, it must be "Rural: other"

In addition there are two specific cases that the nomenclature covers:

6. Is the operation a significant priority in the context of a macro-regional strategy? If the answer is "Yes", the managing authority should use the specific code provided to identify it. Many operations take place in a macro-region but their primary benefits are local, regional or national. This code should be used only for operations which have a strong / primary contribution to the macro-regional strategies.
7. Is the project a cooperation or transnational project across national or regional programmes funded from national or regional programmes (i.e. a cooperation project outside of the ETC goal).

As with the intervention fields it is possible in reality that a project is implemented across several territory types. Whereas, in view of the nature of this dimension (based on different national definitions) the need to allocate pro rata the financing is not as critical, the Commission still recommends the possibility in the monitoring system of allocating several territorial dimension codes on an estimated pro rata basis to each operation.

³ The Commission has for different purposes established some definitions in order to classify regions. This documents explains the approach:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Regional_typologies_overview

- Sparsely populated regions are below 12.5 inhabitants per km².
- Thinly populated areas or rural areas are a LAU2 level definition based on the population density of grid cells (below 300 people per km²):

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Glossary:Revision_of_the_degree_of_urbanisation

- Rural regions: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Urban-rural_typology
- Mountain regions:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Regional_typologies_overview

- Urban areas: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/focus/2012_01_city.pdf - It is defined through a combination of density and size applied to grid cells of 1km² (density over 1500 per km² and minimum 50 000 in contiguous high-density grid cells).

If an operation is supported by several funds then several codes have to be used to categorise the contribution of each Fund.

5.3. Location dimension (NUTS)

The codes used should ideally relate to the most detailed level – NUTS III. Where multiple NUTS III regions are concerned programme authorities are invited to either use multiple NUTS III codes or use the higher levels.

If an operation is supported by several funds then several codes have to be used to categorise the contribution of each Fund.

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6. THE USE OF CATEGORIES OF INTERVENTION TO TRACK SUPPORT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE OBJECTIVES

*"Already today, a proportion of the EU budget is related to climate mainstreaming and thus contributes to Europe's transition to a low carbon and climate resilient society. The Commission intends to increase the proportion to at least 20%, with contribution from different policies, subject to impact assessment evidence."*⁴

Tracking the magnitude of the contribution of the EU budget to climate change requires a tracking methodology. Previously the European Council has made a call, in the international context, for information on climate financing by referring to the use of the Rio markers⁵.

Article 8 of the Commission's proposal for a General Regulation states that "Member States shall provide information on the support for climate change objectives using the methodology adopted by the Commission."

The Commission's view is that the proposed methodology should not impose additional administrative cost for national authorities or additional administrative burden to beneficiaries.

As it is proposed that by using the data on "intervention fields" (for ERDF/CF) and "secondary theme" for ESF, provided through the SFC system in a structured format (both in the stage of programming and in the stage of reporting implementation), it will be possible to calculate climate change related expenditure automatically by applying the weights assigned to financial data linked with different categories (see Annex 1 Table 1).

Such a methodology would be in line with current Commission practice on external aid⁶, and is similar to the methodology used by the OECD for development aid⁷.

6.1. ERDF / Cohesion fund

For ERDF and Cohesion Fund the proposed calculation of the climate contribution under the methodology will involve two steps:

1. Attaching weights to the codes under the dimension "Intervention field".

The weights will reflect the climate relevance of a particular expenditure category. Some categories will be considered to make no positive a priori contribution to climate objectives (weight of zero), while in the case of other categories a weight of 100% or

⁴ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – a Budget for Europe 2020 – Part II: Policy Fiches COM(2011) 500 final. p. 13.

⁵ European Council 10.2009, Presidency Conclusions: "[a] comprehensive set of statistics for climate financing and support ...[to] be established, preferably by building on existing reporting mechanisms such as the OECD-DAC system for monitoring financial flows to developing countries, including ODA, based on proper engagement of developing countries."

⁶ The use of the Rio Markers is compulsory since 2008 and, since 2009, encoding in the CRIS system is compulsory for every project managed by EuropeAid. Moreover, 40% and 100% categories are also used internally for reporting purposes.

⁷ <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/18/31/44188001.pdf>

40% would be attached to expenditure to reflect its climate change relevance. The coefficients to be applied to the financial data reported for intervention field codes are set out in Table 1 of the annex to this fiche.

- In the case of **other intervention fields with zero weighting** (such as most research intervention field codes) the data would be further filtered through the information submitted for Dimension 5 as linked to either thematic objective no 4 – "supporting the shift to the low carbon economy in all sectors" or thematic objective no 5 – "promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management". The financial data reported (in connection with codes which generally have a weighting of 0%) under these two climate related thematic objectives will be counted as contributing to the climate objective with a 40% weighting.

Example 2: Transport OP – ERDF / Cohesion Fund

Category	Expenditure (EUR, m)	weight	Climate related expenditure (EUR, m)
Railways (TEN-T Core)	1,000	40%	400
TEN-T motorways and roads - Comprehensive network	800	0%	0
Secondary road links to TEN-T road network and nodes	600	0%	0
Total	2,400	-	400

Example 3: Integrated urban development

Category	Expenditure (EUR, m)	weight	Climate related expenditure (EUR, m)
Energy efficiency renovation of public infrastructure	500	100%	500
Clean urban transport infrastructure and promotion	400	40%	160
Childcare infrastructure (pre-school)	300	0%	0
Total	1,200	-	660

As the methodology proposed does not require a detailed analysis of all expenditure, there would inevitably be some margin for approximation in the exercise. For example, most basic infrastructure would receive a weighing of zero. In case a construction of a road or a bridge involving an element of climate change proofing coded entirely under a "road" intervention

field, that investment would therefore not be counted in the assessment of climate investments unless the costs associated were reported:

- 1) separately under the intervention field code "Adaptation to climate change and natural risk prevention"; or
- 2) under thematic objective no 4 or 5 (in Dimension 5).

6.2. European Social Fund

The application of a climate tracking method requires a different approach in the case of ESF. The Commission proposed - a methodology based solely on the new dimension "secondary theme", only applicable to ESF. This methodology envisages that every ESF operation linked to climate change targets (e.g. training on energy efficient construction technologies) would be categorised under the secondary theme as "Supporting the shift to a low-carbon, resource efficient economy" and support for these operations would constitute climate change related expenditure in its entirety (100% weighting).

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Annex 1: A draft nomenclature of categories of intervention⁸

TABLE 1: CODES FOR THE INTERVENTION FIELD

1. INTERVENTION FIELD		Coefficient for the calculation of support to climate change objectives
I PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT:		
01	Generic productive investment in SMEs	0%
02	Research and innovation processes in large enterprises	0%
03	Productive investment in large enterprises linked to the low carbon economy	40%
04	Productive investment linked to the cooperation between large enterprises and SMEs for developing ICT products and services, e-commerce and enhancing demand for ICT ⁹	0%
II INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDING BASIC SERVICES AND RELATED INVESTMENT:		
<u>Energy infrastructure</u>		
05	Electricity ⁸	0%
06	Electricity (TEN-E) ⁸	0%
07	Natural gas ⁸	0%
08	Natural gas (TEN-E) ⁸	0%
09	Petroleum Infrastructure ⁸	0%
010	Petroleum Infrastructure (TEN-E) ⁸	0%
011	Renewable energy: wind	100%
012	Renewable energy: solar	100%
013	Renewable energy: biomass	100%
014	Renewable energy: hydroelectric, geothermal, marine energy and other	100%
015	Energy efficiency renovation of public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures	100%
016	Energy efficiency renovation of existing housing stock, demonstration projects and supporting measures	100%
017	Energy efficiency and demonstration projects in SMEs and supporting measures	100%
018	Intelligent Energy Distribution Systems at medium and low voltage levels (including smart grids, ICT systems)	100%
019	Energy efficient co-generation and district heating	100%
<u>Environmental infrastructure</u>		

⁸ The codes and their titles will be subject to review in the light of the final agreement between the co-legislators on the scope and investment priorities of the ERDF, the ESF and the Cohesion Fund.

⁹ Subject to final legislative text

020	Household waste management: minimisation, sorting, recycling measures	0%
021	Household waste management: thermal treatment, incineration and landfill measures	<u>0%</u>
022	Commercial, industrial or hazardous waste management	0%
023	Provision of water for human consumption (extraction, treatment, storage and distribution infrastructure)	0%
024	Drinking water conservation and management (including water supply-specific climate change adaptation measures, district and consumer metering, charging systems, leak reduction)	40%
025	Water treatment (waste water)	0%
026	Environmental measures aimed at reducing and / or avoiding greenhouse gas emissions (including treatment and storage of methane gas and composting)	100%
<u>Transport Infrastructure</u>		
027	Railways (TEN-T Core)	40%
028	Railways (TEN-T comprehensive)	40%
029	Other Railways	40%
030	Mobile rail assets	40%
031	TEN-T motorways and roads - Core network (new build)	0%
032	TEN-T motorways and roads - Comprehensive network (new build)	0%
033	Secondary road links to TEN-T road network and nodes (new build)	0%
034	Other national and regional roads (new build)	0%
035	Local access roads (new build)	0%
036	TEN-T Reconstructed or improved road	0%
037	Other reconstructed or improved road (motorway, national, regional or local)	0%
038	Multimodal transport (TEN-T)	40%
039	Multimodal transport	40%
040	Airports (TEN-T) ⁸	0%
041	Other airports ⁸	0%
042	Seaports (TEN-T)	40%
043	Other seaports	40%
044	Inland waterways and ports (TEN-T)	40%
045	Inland waterways and ports (regional and local)	40%
<u>Sustainable Transport</u>		
046	Clean urban transport infrastructure and promotion	40%
047	Intelligent transport systems (including the introduction of demand management, tolling systems, IT monitoring control and information systems)	40%
<u>Information and Communication Technology Infrastructure</u>		
048	ICT: Backbone/backhaul network	0%
049	ICT: High-Speed broadband network (access/local loop; \geq 30 Mbps)	0%
050	ICT: Very high-speed broadband network (access/local loop; \geq 100 Mbps)	0%

051	ICT: Other types of ICT infrastructure/large-scale computer resources/equipment (including e-infrastructure, data centres, sensors, etc., also where embedded in other infrastructures such as research facilities, environment or social infrastructures)	0%
III SOCIAL, HEALTH AND EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND RELATED INVESTMENT		
052	Education infrastructure (tertiary, vocational and adult learning)	0%
053	Education infrastructure (primary and secondary)	0%
054	Childcare infrastructure (pre-school)	0%
055	Health infrastructure	0%
056	Housing infrastructure	0%
057	Other social infrastructure contributing to regional and local development	0%
IV DEVELOPMENT OF ENDOGENOUS POTENTIAL:		
<u>Research and development and innovation</u>		
058	Investment in infrastructure, capacities and equipment in SMEs directly linked to research and innovation activities	0%
059	Investment in infrastructure, capacities and equipment in large companies directly linked to research and innovation activities	0%
060	Research and innovation infrastructures (public)	0%
061	Research and innovation infrastructures (private, including science parks)	0%
062	Research and innovation activities in public research centres and centres of competence including networking	0%
063	Research and innovation activities in private research centres including networking	0%
064	Technology transfer and university-enterprise cooperation primarily benefitting SMEs	0%
065	Cluster Support and business networks primarily benefitting SMEs	0%
066	Research and innovation processes in SMEs (including voucher schemes, process, design, service and social innovation)	0%
067	Research, innovation, technology transfer and cooperation focusing on the low carbon economy	100%
<u>Business development</u>		
068	Advanced support services for SMEs and groups of SMEs (including management, marketing and design services)	0%
069	SME business development, support to entrepreneurship and incubation (including support to spin offs, spin outs)	0%
070	Support to environmentally-friendly production processes and resource efficiency in SMEs	40%
071	Development and promotion of enterprises specialised in providing services contributing to the low carbon economy (including support to such services)	100%
072	Business infrastructure for SMEs (including industrial parks, sites)	0%
073	Support to social enterprises (SMEs)	0%
074	Development and promotion of commercial tourism assets	0%
075	Development and promotion of commercial tourism services	0%

076	Development and promotion of commercial culture assets	0%
077	Development and promotion of commercial cultural services	0%
<u>Information and communication technology (ICT) - demand stimulation, applications and services</u>		
078	e-Government services and applications (including e-Procurement, access to public sector information (open data), cyber-security, e-Justice, e-Democracy, e-Culture, digital libraries)	0%
079	e-Inclusion, e-Accessibility, e-Learning and e-Education services and applications	0%
080	IT solutions addressing the healthy active ageing challenge and e-Health services and applications (including e-Care, ambient assisted living)	0%
081	IT Services and applications for SMEs (including e-Commerce, e-Business, networked business processes, e-skills, etc.),	0%
<u>Environment</u>		
082	Air quality measures	40%
083	Integrated prevention and pollution control (IPPC)	40%
084	Protection and enhancement biodiversity, nature protection (including Natura 2000) and green infrastructure	100%
085	Adaptation to climate change measures and prevention of climate related risks (including erosion, fires, flooding, storms and awareness raising)	100%
086	Risk prevention and management of non-climate related natural risks (i.e. earthquakes) and risks linked to human activities (including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems and infrastructures)	0%
087	Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land	0%
088	Cycle tracks and footpaths	100%
089	Development and promotion of the tourism potential of natural areas	0%
090	Protection, development and promotion of public tourism assets	0%
091	Development and promotion of public tourism services	0%
092	Protection, development and promotion of public cultural heritage assets	0%
093	Development and promotion of public cultural heritage services	0%
<u>Capacity building</u>		
094	Institutional capacity of public administrations and public services related to implementation of the ERDF or actions supporting ESF institutional capacity initiatives	0%
<u>Community –led local development</u>		
095	Community led local development initiatives in urban and rural areas	0%
<u>Compensation for additional costs hampering the Outermost regions</u>		
096	Outermost regions: Compensation of any additional costs due to accessibility deficit and territorial fragmentation	0%
097	Outermost regions: Specific action addressed to compensate additional costs due to size market factors	0%
098	Outermost regions: Support to compensate additional costs due to climate conditions and relief difficulties	0%
099	Cross financing under the ERDF (support to ESF type actions necessary for	0%

	the satisfactory implementation of the ERDF part of the operation and directly linked to it)	
IV PROMOTING EMPLOYMENT AND SUPPORTING LABOUR MOBILITY:		
0100	Access to employment for job-seekers and inactive people, including local employment initiatives and support for labour mobility	0%
0101	Sustainable integration of young people not in employment, education or training in the labour market	0%
0102	Self-employment, entrepreneurship and business creation	0%
0103	Equality between men and women and reconciliation between work and private life	0%
0104	Adaptation of workers, enterprises and entrepreneurs to change	0%
0105	Active and healthy ageing	0%
0106	Modernization and strengthening of labour market institutions, including actions aimed at enhancing transnational labour mobility	0%
V INVESTING IN EDUCATION, SKILLS AND LIFE-LONG LEARNING:		
0107	Reducing early school leaving and promoting equal access to good quality early childhood, elementary and secondary education	0%
0108	Improving the quality, efficiency and openness of tertiary and equivalent education with a view to increasing participation and attainment levels	0%
0109	Enhancing equal access to lifelong learning, upgrading the skills and competences of the workforce and increasing the labour market relevance of education and training systems	0%
VI PROMOTING SOCIAL INCLUSION AND COMBATING POVERTY:		
0110	Active inclusion	0%
0111	Integration of marginalized communities such as the Roma	0%
0112	Combating discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation	0%
0113	Enhancing access to affordable, sustainable and high quality services, including health care and social services of general interest	0%
0114	Promoting social economy and social enterprises	0%
0115	Community-led local development initiatives	
VII ENHANCING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AND EFFICIENT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:		
0116	Investment in institutional capacity and in the efficiency of public administrations and public services with a view to reforms, better regulation and good governance	0%
0117	Capacity building for stakeholders delivering employment, education and social policies and sectoral and territorial pacts to mobilise for reform at national, regional and local level	0%
VIII TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:		
0118	Preparation, implementation, monitoring and inspection	0%
0119	Evaluation and studies	0%
0120	Information and communication	0%

TABLE 2: CODES FOR THE FORM OF FINANCE DIMENSION

2. FORM OF FINANCE	
01	Non-repayable grant
02	Repayable grant
03	Support through financial instruments: venture and equity capital or equivalent
04	Support through financial instruments: Loans, guarantees or equivalents (excluding venture and equity capital)

TABLE 3: CODES FOR THE TERRITORIAL DIMENSION

3. TERRITORY TYPE	
01	Urban
02	Rural: mountains
03	Rural: islands
04	Rural: sparsely and very sparsely populated areas
05	Rural: other
06	Macro regional cooperation area
07	Cooperation across national or regional programme areas in national context (incl. ESF transnational cooperation)
00	Not applicable

TABLE 4: CODES FOR THE TERRITORIAL DELIVERY MECHANISMS DIMENSION

4. TERRITORIAL DELIVERY MECHANISMS	
01	Integrated Territorial Investment – Urban
02	Other integrated approaches to sustainable urban development
03	Integrated Territorial Investment - Other
04	Other integrated approaches to sustainable rural development
05	Other integrated approaches to sustainable urban/rural development
06	Community-led local development initiatives
00	Not Applicable

TABLE 5: CODES FOR THEMATIC OBJECTIVE

5. THEMATIC OBJECTIVE (ERDF and the Cohesion Fund)
01 Strengthening research, technological development and innovation
02 Enhancing access to, and use and quality of, information and communication technologies
03 Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, the agricultural sector
04 Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors
05 Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management
06 Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency
07 Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures
08 Promoting employment and supporting labour mobility
09 Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty
010 Investing in education, skills and lifelong learning
011 Enhancing institutional capacity and an efficient public administration
012 Technical Assistance

TABLE 6: CODES FOR THE SECONDARY THEME UNDER THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND

6. ESF SECONDARY THEME	Coefficient for the calculation of support to climate change objectives
01 Supporting the shift to a low-carbon, resource efficient economy	100%
02 Enhancing the accessibility, use and quality of information and communication technologies	0%
03 Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs	0%
04 Strengthening research, technological development and innovation	0%
05 Social innovation	0%
00 Not Applicable	0%

TABLE 7: CODES FOR THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DIMENSION

7. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	
01	Agriculture and forestry
02	Fishing and aquaculture
03	Manufacture of food products and beverages
04	Manufacture of textiles and textile products
05	Manufacture of transport equipment
06	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
07	Construction
08	Mining and quarrying (including mining of energy producing materials)
09	Other unspecified manufacturing industries
10	Electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning
11	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
12	Transport and storage
13	Information and communication activities, including telecommunication, information service activities, computer programming, consultancy and related activities
14	Wholesale and retail trade
15	Accommodation and food service activities
16	Financial and insurance activities
17	Real estate, renting and business activities
18	Public administration
19	Education
20	Human health activities
21	Social work activities, community, social and personal services
22	Activities linked to the environment
23	Arts, entertainment, creative industries and recreation
00	Other unspecified services

(1) Codes correspond broadly to the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE Rev. 1); Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of 20 December 2006 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 of 9 October 1990.

TABLE 8: CODES FOR THE LOCATION DIMENSION

8. LOCATION (2)	
Code	Location
	Code of region or area where operation is located/carried out (NUTS Level III II I) or other, if appropriate, e.g. crossborder, transnational, inter regional)

(2) The codes for this dimension may be found in the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) which appears in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of 26 May 2003, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 31/2011 of 17 January 2011.

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