



EUROPEAN  
COURT  
OF AUDITORS

**Rapid case review  
Allocation of  
Cohesion policy  
funding to Member  
States for 2021-2027**

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**ECA Team**

# Glossary

**AROPE rate** refers to the percentage of the people who are ‘At-risk-of poverty or social exclusion’.

**Berlin Method:** A methodology, devised in 1999, for allocating cohesion funds based on regional and national prosperity and unemployment. Although remaining consistent in focus, the method’s criteria have evolved with each programming period to reflect new challenges and policy objectives.

**Cohesion Fund (CF):** An EU fund for reducing economic and social disparities in the EU by funding investments in Member States where the gross national income per inhabitant is less than 90 % of the EU average.

**Cohesion policy:** The EU’s main investment policy, which aims to reduce economic and social disparities between regions and Member States through promoting job creation, business competitiveness, economic growth, sustainable development, and cross-border and interregional cooperation. It is financed through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) and the Cohesion Fund (CF).

**Common provisions regulation (CPR):** EU regulation governing a number of shared management funds. For 2014-2020, this is Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council. For 2021-2027 there is a Commission proposal, published in May 2018, for rules that will govern seven funds: the European Regional Development Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, the Asylum and Migration Fund, the Internal Security Fund, and the Border Management and Visa Instrument.

**Connecting Europe Facility (CEF):** An instrument identifying investment priorities and providing financial aid to the energy, transport and information and communication technology sectors for the creation of high performance, sustainable and interconnected infrastructure. It is managed directly by the Commission.

**DG REGIO:** Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy

**European Regional Development Fund (ERDF):** A fund aiming to strengthen economic and social cohesion throughout the European Union by correcting regional imbalances through financial support for priority areas: innovation and research; the digital agenda; small and medium-sized enterprises and the low carbon economy.

**European Social Fund Plus (ESF+):** An EU fund under the 2021-2027 budgetary period for creating educational and employment opportunities and improving the situation of people at risk of poverty. Unlike its predecessor the European Social Fund, ESF+ encompasses the Youth Employment Initiative and the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived.

**European Territorial Cooperation (ETC):** A framework for interregional, cross-border and transnational cooperation, guiding policy exchanges and the implementation of joint action. It is financed by ERDF.

**Europe 2020 Strategy:** The European Union's ten-year strategy, launched in 2010, to boost growth and create jobs.

**Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD):** An instrument seeking to help the poorest members of society through combining food aid and basic material assistance with long-term social inclusion measures designed to bring them out of poverty.

**Gross domestic product (GDP):** A standard measure of a country's wealth: the monetary value of all the goods and services produced in a specific period within the economy.

**Gross national income (GNI):** A standard measure of a country's wealth, based on income from domestic sources and abroad.

**Less developed region (LDR):** A region where the GDP per capita is below 75 % of the EU average.

**Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF):** The EU's spending plan setting priorities (based on policy objectives) and ceilings, generally for seven years. It provides the structure within which annual EU budgets are set, limiting spending for each category of expenditure. The current MFF covers 2014-2020.

**More developed region (MDR):** A region where the GDP per capita exceeds 90 % (2014-2020) or 100 % (2021-2027) of the EU average.

**NEET rate** refers to the percentage of people who are 'neither in employment, education or training'. It includes both unemployed and inactive people.

**Northern sparsely populated (NSP) regions:** The regions of northernmost Sweden and northernmost and eastern Finland.

**Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS):** Classification used in regional statistics and funding allocation which subdivides Member States into regions of three categories according to existing national administrative subdivisions and specific population thresholds. From larger to smaller areas, they are: NUTS 1 (3 to 7 million inhabitants), NUTS 2 (800 000 to 3 million) and NUTS 3 (150 000 to 800 000).

**Outermost regions:** A classification referring to nine regions in the European Union: the five French overseas departments and the French overseas community of Saint-Martin; the Spanish autonomous community of the Canary Islands; and the Portuguese autonomous regions of the Azores and Madeira. These regions face certain constraints (remoteness, insularity, small size, difficult topography and climate, economic dependence, etc) which affect their socio-economic development.

**Purchasing power standard (PPS):** An artificial currency unit used to express national account aggregates adjusted for price level differences among Member States.

**Premium:** An additional payment made on top of the basic regional allocation in view of various socio-economic and environmental criteria.

**Programme period:** The period within which EU spending is planned and implemented.

**Safety net:** Minimum allocation expressed as a percentage of the allocation received in the previous programme period.

**Transition region (TR):** A region where the GDP per capita is between 75 % and 90 % (2014-2020) or 75 % and 100 % (2021-2027) of the EU average.

**Youth Employment Initiative (YEI):** A programme under the Youth Guarantee to support young people not in education, employment or training in regions with a youth unemployment rate above 25 %.

# Executive Summary

I The European Commission has proposed that the EU spends €373 billion in the next programme period, 2021-2027, on cohesion policy, designed to narrow the gap between rich and poor European regions. Funding for cohesion policy is channelled to Member States through three funds: the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) and the Cohesion Fund (CF).

II How much of the total EU budget is devoted to cohesion policy is essentially a political decision. The amount allocated to each Member State is governed by a series of processes, which have been broadly similar since the 2000-2006 period. For 2021-2027, the Commission published its allocation methodology proposals as part of its much wider proposals for a ‘common provisions regulation’ (CPR), governing the whole operation of the three shared management funds referred to above, together with four other smaller funds. The processes determining the amounts available to Member States are relatively complicated. The aim of this rapid case review is therefore to set these processes out, within their context, so that stakeholders can understand the rationale behind, and operation of, these processes.

III Within cohesion policy, the Commission proposes to allocate a total of €326.3 billion to the ERDF/ESF+, and the remainder, €46.7 billion, to the CF. Within the former, there are two high level goals: Investment for jobs and growth (€316.8 billion), and European territorial cooperation (€9.5 billion). The allocation processes vary:

- Within the Investment for jobs and growth goal, different processes are used for the three categories of regional wealth (less developed, transition and more developed). The main criterion determining funding is relative prosperity, but regions can also benefit from additional premiums relating to socio-economic and environmental factors: unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, educational attainment, greenhouse gas emissions and migration. The last two of these factors are proposed for the first time for 2021-2027.
- The European territorial cooperation goal, funding is allocated to regions primarily on the basis of the populations affected.
- Funding from the CF is available to Member States whose wealth is less than 90 % of the EU average. Funding is allocated on the basis of eligible Member States’ populations and areas, adjusted for relative prosperity.

In total, relative wealth determines just over 80 % of the allocations.

**IV** As in previous periods, the allocations resulting from the processes set out above are subject to further adjustments designed to mitigate significant fluctuations in the amounts received by individual Member States. These adjustments take the form of caps limiting the maximum amount receivable, and safety nets guaranteeing a minimum level of funding.

**V** The Commission proposes two further adjustments, after the caps and safety nets have been taken into account. First, the Commission has proposed to maintain the transfer of €11 billion from the CF to the directly-managed Connecting Europe Facility (CEF). And separately from its initial CPR proposal, the Commission proposed a methodology for allocating funds to the ESF+ with a view to distinguishing the allocations for ESF+ (€100 billion in total) and the ERDF at Member State level. The main criterion is the proportion of ESF resources received by each Member State for the 2014-2020 period, adjusted by reference to two additional criteria relating to youth unemployment and social inclusion.

**VI** The Commission's proposal would mean that Member States received, in total, 10 % less cohesion policy funding in 2021-2027 than in the previous period. A significant factor for changes in individual allocations is the changed prosperity level of many regions (and some Member States), leading to a reclassification of their status (for example, from less developed to transition). The effect of the caps and safety nets means that no Member State would receive an increase in cohesion policy funding of more than 8 %, or a reduction of more than 24 %. The total share of cohesion policy funding going to less developed regions under the proposal would remain constant, at 75 % of available funding.

**VII** The final stage of the process takes place outside the methodology proposed by the Commission, in political negotiations involving the EU and the Member States. In previous periods, these negotiations gave rise to additional allocations to certain Member States and regions. As at February 2019, the revised timetable – in line with European Council conclusions – is to reach a compromise on the multiannual financial framework (MFF) in the autumn of 2019 and to finalise the CPR negotiations shortly afterwards.

# Introduction

**01** Cohesion policy – designed ‘to promote economic, social and territorial cohesion among Member States’ – is one of the most significant areas of European Union (EU) activity, accounting for around a third of its budget. Each Member State is entitled to spend a fixed sum, channelled through different funding mechanisms, pursuing Cohesion objectives. The processes determining the amounts available to Member States are relatively complicated. The aim of this rapid case review is to set these processes out, within their context, to help readers understand the rationale behind, and operation of, these processes.

**02** Since this rapid case review is not an audit report, it contains no audit judgements, conclusions or recommendations. Our focus is the proposed allocation of cohesion funds for the next programme period, 2021-2027, on which the EU legislators are expected to decide within the next 12 months. We compare these proposals with previous periods where appropriate. The review is structured as follows:

- The main principles guiding the allocation process, and an overview of the allocation process
- Initial allocations to Member States, comprising a number of different stages
- Subsequent adjustments to the initial allocations

# Allocation principles and overview of process

## Allocation principles

**03** In line with the Treaty objective<sup>1</sup>, Cohesion policy is designed with the aim of closing the gap between poor and rich European regions. Consistent with this policy, the main principle underpinning allocation is that resources are directed towards the poorest countries and regions. However, as in previous periods, for the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF) richer regions are not excluded from Cohesion funding. According to the Commission, this is because many of the greatest challenges (such as globalisation and the transition to a low carbon economy) increasingly affect many regions across the EU, including more developed ones.<sup>2</sup>

**04** A methodology for allocating funds was put in place for the 2000-2006 programme period<sup>3</sup>, and the general approach has remained relatively constant since then. The criterion having the biggest effect on how much Member States and regions receive remains relative wealth<sup>4</sup>. Other criteria are used in the allocation process, reflecting policy priorities, but these criteria have much less weight. Over previous programme periods, criteria relating to the labour market and education have been used; for the 2021-2027 period, the Commission proposes migration flows and greenhouse gas emissions as additional criteria. *Annex I* provides more details on the evolution of criteria. Since the reliability of data and acceptance by the Member States is key, the Commission uses data from Eurostat as the basis for its allocations.

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<sup>1</sup> TFEU article 174.

<sup>2</sup> EU Commission, Fact Sheet, 29 May 2018 and Impact Assessment 2021-2027, SDW(2018) 283 Final.

<sup>3</sup> It is known as the ‘Berlin method’, as it was agreed at the Berlin summit of 1999.

<sup>4</sup> The Commission considers, after an examination of alternative indicators, this measure to be the most neutral and reliable indicator, reflecting the needs and disparities of the regions and Member States. See DG REGIO, July 2014 report on economic, social and territorial cohesion, p. 198.

**05** Mechanisms in the form of caps and safety nets are incorporated in the process to ensure that individual Member States' allocations do not vary too much from one programme period to the next.

**06** The final decisions on MFF allocations take place within a highly political context. As the MFF is approved by unanimity, the outcome of the allocation process has to be acceptable to the European Parliament and all Member States. Extensive negotiations are generally necessary: in previous periods, additional sums have been allocated to Member States outside the application of the relevant formulae. The final allocation represents a political compromise.

## Overview of process

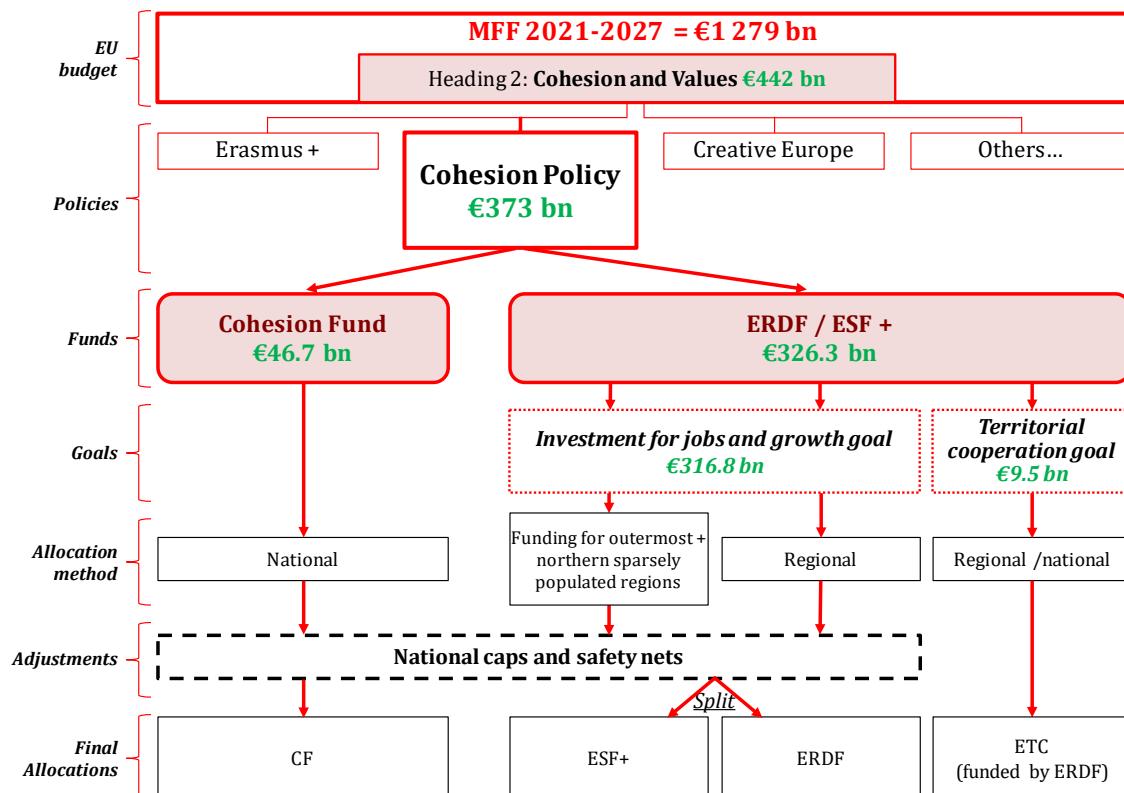
**07** For the 2021-2027 period, the Commission has included, for the first time, a description of the allocation methodology in the CPR proposal<sup>5</sup>. The proposal also includes the amounts allocated to the Member States.

**08** *Figure 1* below gives an overview of the Commission's proposal for translating the total EU resources for the period into allocations for Cohesion policy for each Member State and for each fund. All figures quoted in this review are in current prices, unless otherwise indicated.

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<sup>5</sup> Annex XXII of CPR proposal COM(2018) 375 final. This proposal assumes that the UK leaves the EU at the end of March 2019. As at February 2019, the arrangements governing the UK's potential exit were uncertain. We have therefore excluded any Brexit-related considerations from this review.

**Figure 1 – The allocation process for Cohesion policy funds**



Source: ECA.

**Note:** The financial amounts presented are the Commission's proposals for 2021-2027. They include funding not directly allocated to Member States ('transfers'): €11.3 bn transferred from the CF to the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), €1.3 bn for Technical Assistance managed by the Commission (for all the funds), €1.2 bn for the interregional components of the European territorial cooperation goal, €0.6 bn from ERDF to the European Urban Initiative and €0.2 bn for transnational cooperation under the ESF+.

## 09 The first stages in the process are as follows:

- The starting point is the overall EU multi-annual budget for the programme period. In May 2018, the Commission published its proposals for the next period, 2021-27<sup>6</sup>. The Commission's proposal represents an increase in the total budget of 18 % over the previous period, 2014-2020 (from €1 087 billion to €1 279 billion). This is equivalent to 5 % after adjustments<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> COM(2018) 322 final and COM(2018) 321 final.

<sup>7</sup> ECA Briefing paper July 2018 “The Commission’s proposal for the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework”, paragraphs 4 and 6. Adjustments include the need to take account of inflation and Brexit.

- Within that total figure, the Commission proposes to allocate €442 billion to ‘Cohesion and values’; and within that, €373 billion to Cohesion policy (10 % less than the previous period). The allocation of this latter sum is the subject of this review. Three funds contribute to Cohesion policy: the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF); the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+); and the Cohesion Fund (CF).
- Of the total Cohesion policy funding, the EU earmarked €46.7 billion for the CF, with the ERDF/ESF+, which are allocated together initially, accounting for the rest.
- For the ERDF/ESF+ total of €326.3 billion, the EU has two goals: Investment for jobs and growth, accounting for the bulk, and European territorial cooperation. A small amount (€1.6 billion) within the first goal is allocated to support ‘outermost and northern sparsely populated regions’.

**10** The next stage is the first point at which allocations to individual Member States are determined – either to the country as a whole or to regions within it. Different processes are used for the initial allocation of different elements of the total Cohesion funding available, as set out in the following sections and presented in *Annex II*. First, we explain the allocation of ERDF/ESF+, followed by the allocation of the CF. The final section within this part of the review covers subsequent adjustments, including caps and safety nets and the allocation to ESF+. Throughout the document, we use a number of worked examples, based on fictitious Member States or regions, to illustrate the calculations.

# Initial allocation to Member States

## Allocation for Investment for Jobs and Growth goal

**11** Different processes are used to allocate funding related to the two goals of ERDF/ESF+. Within the first goal, investment for jobs and growth, an important criterion is the relative wealth of regions<sup>8</sup>. The Commission proposes the following categorisation for 2021-2027 (see also Annex X):

- Less developed regions, where average GDP per capita is under 75 % of the EU average
- Transition regions, where average GDP per capita is 75 % - 100 % of the EU average
- More developed regions, where average GDP per capita is greater than the EU average

### Less developed regions

**12** The allocation for less-developed regions is determined in three steps, and illustrated in *Annex III (a)*:

- (1) The difference between the region's GDP per capita and that of the EU average – the prosperity gap – is multiplied by the population of the region.
- (2) A coefficient is applied to this figure, reflecting the relative wealth of the Member State within which the region is located – see *Annex III (b)*. A poor region in a poor country therefore receives more than an equally poor region in a less poor country.
- (3) Regions can benefit from additional premiums relating to socio-economic and environmental factors: unemployment and youth unemployment specifically, educational attainment, greenhouse gas emissions and migration – see *Annex III (c)*.

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<sup>8</sup> The Commission measures wealth using gross domestic product (GDP), and gross national income (GNI), with or without adjustments to reflect purchasing power. These terms are explained in the Glossary.

**13** A worked example of the process for less developed regions, for a fictitious region, is in *Table 1*.

**Table 1 – Worked example of calculating less developed regions' individual allocation**

Region			
<b>Step (1)</b>	(1) Regional GDP per capita	€15 000	
	(2) EU GDP per capita	€25 000	
	(3) Prosperity gap = (2)-(1)	€10 000	
	(4) Region's population	3 500 000	
	(5) Initial theoretical amount = (3) x (4) x 7 years	€245 bn	
<b>Step (2)</b>	National GNI per capita	90 % of the EU average	
	(6) Corresponding coefficient (see Annex III <b>b</b> )	1.3 %	
	(7) Individual allocation = (5) x (6)	€3 185 m	
<b>Step (3) (example for 3 premiums)</b>	<i>Premium 1 Unemployment</i>	Number of people unemployed (a)	300 000
		Rate of unemployment (b)	13.2 %
		Average for less developed regions (c)	13.5 %
		Number of people exceeding the average	0
		(8) Premium amount = (d) x €500 x 7 years	€0
	<i>Premium 2 Youth Unemployment</i>	Number of young people unemployed (a)	60 000
		Rate of youth unemployment (b)	35.0 %
		Average for less developed regions (c)	32.6 %
		Number of people exceeding the average (if b>c) (d) = (a) - [(a)/(b)x(c)]	4 114
		(9) Premium amount = (d) x €500 x 7 years	€14.4 m
	<i>Premium 3 Greenhouse gas emissions</i>	National CO2 emissions (a)	t 200 m
		2030 target (b)	t 175 m
		Amount exceeding the target (if a>b)	t 25 m
		(c) = (a) - (b)	
		Region's share within national population (d)	10.0 %
<b>Allocation for 2021-2027</b>		<b>= (7) + (8) + (9) + (10)</b>	
		<b>€3 216.9 m</b>	

Source: ECA based on Commission's CPR Proposal, Annex XXII, 1a. to g.

Note: This is not the complete allocation process, as the example does not show the allocation of all premiums.

## Transition regions

**14** The Commission proposes that for 2021-2027, transition regions are those where the GDP per capita is between 75 % and 100 % of the EU average<sup>9</sup>. For the 2014-2020 period, the equivalent was 75 % - 90 % of the EU average; regions in the 90%-100 %

<sup>9</sup> Art.102-2.b of the Commission's CPR Proposal (COM(2018) 375 final).

category were previously classed as more developed – see paragraph [16](#) below. This change considerably widens the population covered by this category, from under 15 % to over 25 % of the EU population. The effect of moving from more developed to transition status is that the regions in question tend to receive more cohesion funding. The Commission justifies this change by the persistence of structural challenges for middle-income regions, which are being progressively caught up by less prosperous but fast developing regions<sup>[10](#)</sup> while still being outdistanced by the more developed regions. The countries mostly affected by this modification are Finland, France, Germany, Slovenia and the Netherlands. Within this extension of the range of transition regions, the mechanics of the allocation process proposed for 2021-2027 are broadly similar to 2014-2020.

**15** There are four steps involved in the allocation, illustrated in [Annex IV](#):

- (1) A minimum level of support (€18 per head each year), before premiums, is determined. This is the theoretical initial amount per head that the region would receive if it were more developed<sup>[11](#)</sup>.
- (2) A maximum level of support, before premiums, is calculated. This is 60 % of the allocation per head that the region would receive if it were less developed (paragraph [12](#)), with a GDP per capita of 75 % of the EU average<sup>[12](#)</sup>.
- (3) The support for the region in question is then determined by reference to the region's relative GDP per capita against the EU average, within the minimum and maximum limits as outlined above. A worked example is presented in [Figure 2](#), for a region with a GDP per capita of 87.8 % of the EU average; the Figure shows that this region would receive €50 a head each year.
- (4) Member States can benefit from the same additional premiums as is the case for less developed regions ([Annex III \(c\)](#)), relating to socio-economic and environmental factors: unemployment and youth unemployment specifically, educational attainment, greenhouse gas emissions and migration.

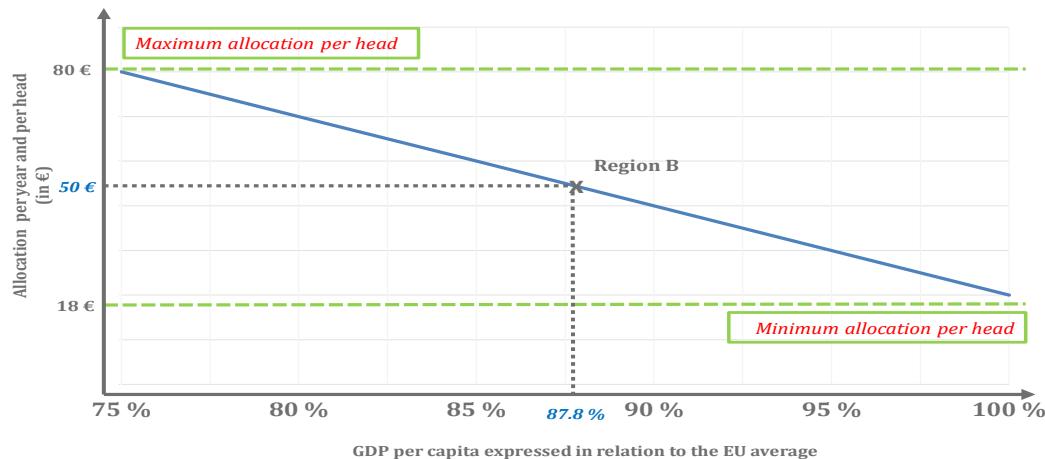
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<sup>[10](#)</sup> P. 198 of the Sixth report on economic, social and territorial cohesion, DG REGIO, July 2014.

<sup>[11](#)</sup> Commission's CPR Proposal, Annex XXII, 2.a and 3.

<sup>[12](#)</sup> Ibid, 1.a and b.

**Figure 2 – Worked example of calculating an initial allocation for a fictitious transition region**



Source: ECA based on Annex XXII, 2a and b.

Note: The graph illustrates how, for this region, its wealth of 87.8 % of the EU average results in an allocation per head of €50 a year.

## More developed regions

**16** More developed are regions whose GDP per capita is above the EU average<sup>13</sup>. The allocation methodology differs from those previously described but remains broadly similar to that in place for 2014-2020. As illustrated in *Annex V (a)*, there are three steps:

- (1) The Commission calculates the total funding for more developed regions by multiplying an amount per person per year by the population of those regions.
- (2) Of this total, the amount then allocated to each region is based on data relating to seven demographic and socio-economic indicators. These indicators have different weightings, ranging from the 20 % for population and educational attainment, to 2.5 % for population density. The indicators and their weighting are in *Annex V (b)*. The share for each region is calculated for each indicator and

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<sup>13</sup> Art.102-2.c of the Commission's CPR Proposal (COM(2018) 375).

applied to the total funding available to determine each region's allocation. [Table 2](#) provides a worked example of this method for the first indicator.

- (3) As a last step, premiums related to greenhouse gas emissions and migration can be added, if applicable, using the same processes as for less developed and transition regions.

**Table 2 – Worked example of the allocation method for more developed regions – simulation based on indicator 1 (population)**

Region		
<b>Step 1: Available resources for all MDRs (excluding premiums)</b>	(1) Total population	208 m
	(2) Allocation per head	€18
	<b>(3) MDR total funding = (1) x (2) x 7 years</b>	<b>€26.2 bn</b>
<b>Step 2</b>	(4) Population of region	6 m
	(5) MDR total population	208 m
	<b>(6) Population share = (4) / (5)</b>	<b>2.9 %</b>
	(7) Share of indicator 1 in available resources	20 %
	(8) Rescaled share for region = (7) x (6)	0.6 %
	<b>(9) Final allocation for region on the basis of indicator 1 = (8) x (3)</b>	<b>€151 m</b>

Source: ECA based on Commission's CPR Proposal, Annex XXII, 3 and 4.

- 17** As in the 2014-2020 period, within this goal the Commission also proposes to ringfence funding of €1.6 billion to outermost and northern sparsely populated regions. Funding would be allocated on the basis of population.

## Allocation for the European Territorial Cooperation goal

- 18** Cohesion policy objectives relating to the European territorial cooperation goal are funded through the ERDF. Allocation within this goal is based on four 'strands' of activity ([Annex VI \(a\)](#)): terrestrial cross-border cooperation, maritime cooperation, transnational cooperation and cooperation in outermost regions. For 2021-2027, the Commission proposes to allocate €9.5 billion to this goal<sup>14</sup>, with different amounts available under each strand. Within each strand, funding would be allocated to eligible regions on the basis of the populations affected – see [Annex VI \(b\)](#). The bulk of the funding is devoted to the terrestrial cooperation strand.

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<sup>14</sup> The proposed ETC regulation (COM(2018) 374 final) distinguishes five components: cross-border cooperation, transnational and maritime cooperation (two different strands in the allocation process), outermost regions' cooperation, interregional cooperation and interregional innovation investments. The two interregional components, amounting to €1.2 bn, are not allocated to Member States.

**19** A worked example of funding under the European territorial cooperation goal is in [Table 3](#).

**Table 3 – Worked example of calculating a Member State’s allocation under the European Territorial Cooperation goal**

Member State		
<b>A. Terrestrial cross-border cooperation</b>	(1) Member state's share of total population of regions along land borders	5.0 %
	(2) Share of total population living less than 25 km from the border	10.0 %
	(3) Weighted share = 60 %x(1) + 40 %x(2)	7.0 %
	(4) Total funding available for this strand	€5.0 bn
	(5) Allocation for this strand = (3)x(4)	€350 m
<b>B. Maritime cooperation*</b>	(1) Member State's share of total population of regions along border coastlines	1.0 %
	(2) Share of total population living less than 25 km from the coastlines	2.0 %
	(3) Weighted share = 60 %x(1) + 40 %x(2)	1.4 %
	(4) Total funding available for this strand	€1.35 bn
	(5) Allocation for this strand = (3)x(4)	€19 m
<b>C. Transnational cooperation*</b>	(1) Member State's population share in the EU	5.0 %
	(2) Total funding available for this strand	€1.65 bn
	(3) Allocation for this strand = (1)x(2)	€82.5 m
<b>D. Outermost regions cooperation</b>	(1) Member State's population share in the EU outermost regions	8.0 %
	(2) Total funding available for this strand	€0.3 bn
	(3) Allocation for this strand = (1)*x(2)	€24 m
<b>E. Total ETC allocation for 2021-2027 = A(5) + B(5) + C(3) + D(3)</b>		<b>€475.5 m</b>

Source: ECA based on Commissions’ CPR Proposal, Annex XXII, 8. and the presentation “Methodology for determining financial allocations by Member State” by the European Commission.

\* In the proposed ETC regulation (COM(2018) 374 final) transnational and maritime cooperation is one component with a budget of €3 bn. The split (€1.35 bn and €1.65 bn) is only for the purposes of allocation to the Member States.

## Allocation for the Cohesion Fund

**20** Member States with a GNI per capita below 90 % of the EU average are eligible for the Cohesion Fund. For 2021-2027, the Commission has proposed that a total €46.7 billion be allocated to the CF, a 45 % reduction compared to the previous period. The Commission explains this significant reduction by the reduced need in Member States which joined the EU in 2004 and 2007 for major investments in transport and environment infrastructure. In practice, higher allocations from the ERDF and ESF+ to poorer regions compensate for this reduction in CF funding, so that the overall relative allocation of Cohesion policy funds to poorer regions remains broadly unchanged.

**21** The process for allocating the Cohesion Fund budget has remained the same as in the previous periods. The allocation process is as follows (see [Annex VII](#)):

- (1) The first step is the calculation of a theoretical total figure for the CF, based on €62.90 per person per year.
- (2) An initial allocation is made on the basis of population (50 %) and surface area (50 %)<sup>15</sup>.
- (3) This initial allocation is adjusted for national prosperity (based on the Member State's GNI relative to the EU average).
- (4) The mechanics of the prosperity adjustment means that the calculation needs to be rescaled. The rescaled Member State share is then applied to the total CF funding available, to give the Member State's allocation.

**22** A worked example of funding under the Cohesion Fund is in *Table 4*.

**Table 4 – Worked example of calculating a Member State's CF allocation**

Member State		
A: Step 1 - CF resources available	€ 62.9 per head x 7 years x total eligible population	€46.7 bn
B: Step 2 - Member State's share	(1) Member State's population share	10 %
	(2) Member State's surface share	8 %
	(3) Member State's share = 50 %xB(1)+50 %xB(2)	9 %
C: Step 3 - Adjustment for relative national prosperity	(1) Amount by which the Member State's GNI/capita is lower than the average for all Member State's eligible for CF	30 %
	(2) Adjustment to reflect Member State's relative poverty = 1/3 (per CPR proposal) * C(1)	+10 %
	(3) Adjusted Member State's share = B(3)x(1+C(2))	9.9 %
D: Step 4 - Member State's share rescaled	(1) Sum of all adjusted Member States' shares	115 %
	(2) Rescaled Member State's share = C(3)/D(1)	8.6 %
Final CF allocation for 2021-2027	= AxD(2)	€4.02 bn

Source: ECA based on Commission's CPR Proposal, Annex XXII, 7.

**23** In line with the proposal to reduce CF funding for 2021-27, the Commission proposes to limit an individual Member State's entitlement to CF resources to one-third of its total allocation for all Cohesion policy funding. The countries affected by this limit in the proposed 2021-2027 allocation are Estonia, Latvia and Malta. However, these Member States will not lose any funding, as any excess CF resources will be transferred to their entitlements under the Investment for jobs and growth goal.

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<sup>15</sup> If the population density is very high, the area criterion is not factored in.

## Financial weight of the allocation criteria

**24** In terms of total Cohesion policy funding – covering ERDF, ESF+ and CF – *Table 5* illustrates the weight of the different criteria in the allocation process to Member States. It shows that for both the 2014-2020 and 2021-2027 periods, prosperity accounts for over 80 % of the allocations.

**Table 5 – Financial weight of the allocation criteria**

Criterion	2014-2020	2021-2027
Prosperity (GDP/GNI)	86 %	81 %
Labour market, education, demographics	14 %	15 %
Climate	-	1 %
Migration	-	3 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Source: Presentation “EU Budget for the future: Regional development and cohesion” by the European Commission.

# Adjustments to initial allocation

**25** This section covers the operation of the caps and safety nets in place, and adjustments to allocations including specific allocations to funds. It also presents the result of these processes, in terms of the final allocations to Member States as shown in the Commission's CPR proposal.

## Caps and safety nets

**26** As in previous periods, the allocations to Member States resulting from the processes set out above are subject to further adjustments designed to mitigate significant fluctuations in the amounts by individual Member States. These adjustments take the form of caps limiting the maximum amount receivable, and safety nets guaranteeing a minimum level of funding. [Annex VIII \(a\)](#) shows the caps and safety nets proposed for the 2021-2027 period.

### Caps

**27** For 2021-2027, the Commission proposes three capping elements:

- (1) First, the total annual funding available to an individual Member State is limited to a fixed percentage of their estimated GDP<sup>16</sup>. The proportion of GDP allowed has decreased over the last programme periods (see [Annex VIII \(b\)](#)) and depends on the relative wealth of the country: poorer countries have higher limits, as shown in [Table 6](#), on the basis that their needs are greater.

**Table 6 – Capping, expressed as a proportion of national GDP**

Threshold in terms of GNI per capita	Cap as proportion of GDP	Applicable to Member State
under 60 % of EU average	2.3 %	Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia
60 % - 65 % of EU average	1.85 %	Latvia
over 65 % of EU average	1.55 %	All other EU countries

Source: ECA based on CPR 2021-2027 Proposal, Annex XXII, 10 and Commission information.

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<sup>16</sup> Based on DG ECFIN 2021-2027 long-term growth forecasts (in non-PPS terms).

- (2) As a second cap, national allocations are also subject to a limit in relation to the amount received under the previous programme period. For 2021-2027, the Commission proposes that a Member State cannot receive more than 108 % of its allocation for the 2014-2020 period. Romania, Bulgaria and Greece are affected by this limit.
- (3) Finally, the Commission's proposal introduces a new ceiling for rich Member States, whose GNI per capita is at least 120 % of the EU average. These countries cannot receive more than was allocated to them for 2014-2020. Six Member States are affected: Belgium, Sweden, the Netherlands, Austria, Denmark and Luxembourg.

## Safety nets

**28** The main safety net proposed by the Commission is that an individual Member State's allocation cannot be less than 76 % of what it received in the 2014-2020 period. This is a much higher level than was in place for that period, when the equivalent safety net was set at 55 %. Five countries benefit from this safety net in 2021-2027: Hungary, Lithuania, Estonia, Malta and Czechia.

**29** The allocation mechanism means that transition regions cannot receive less than they would if they were more developed regions (paragraph **15** (1)). An additional safety net is in place to cushion the impact of a region losing its less developed status, as this would normally lead to a lower allocation. Regions in this category cannot receive less than 60 % of their annual allocation under the 2014-2020 Investment for jobs and growth goal.

## Exemptions

**30** The caps and safety net mechanisms are applied to all the funding receivable under Cohesion policy by a region or a Member State, with two exceptions where they do not apply:

- o Allocations under the European territorial cooperation goal. According to the Commission, this is to prevent imbalances in allocations between border countries.
- o The cap relating to allocations to more developed regions based on GDP (see paragraph **27** (1)). According to the Commission, this is to avoid further reductions where the allocations are already relatively low.

## Additional adjustments

**31** The Commission proposes two additional adjustments, after the caps and safety nets have been taken into account. First, for the 2021-2027 period, the Commission has proposed to maintain the transfer of €11 billion from the Cohesion Fund to the directly-managed Connecting Europe Facility for Transport (CEF)<sup>17</sup>.

**32** Secondly, for 2021-2027, the Commission has proposed a fixed amount of €100 billion for ESF+ and €216.8 billion for ERDF under the Investment for jobs and growth goal. However, in the methodology described above, the two Funds are treated together and allocated jointly. Separately from its May 2018 CPR proposal, in October 2018 the Commission proposed a methodology for allocating funding to the ESF+ with a view to distinguishing the allocations for ESF+ and ERDF at Member State level.

**33** The proposed methodology for establishing the ESF+ share is similar to the method used in 2014-2020 as follows, with a worked example in *Table 7*:

- (1) The starting point for each Member State is its allocation of 2014-2020 ESF resources as a proportion of its total ESF and ERDF allocation for that period.
- (2) These shares are then adjusted by reference to two additional criteria, relating to youth unemployment – Not in Education, Employment, or Training, (NEET) rate; and social inclusion – At risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) rate. These indicators stem from the European Pillar of Social Rights and reflect the policy priorities of the ESF+<sup>18</sup>. The mechanics of these adjustments are in *Annex IX*.
- (3) The sum of all shares is then applied to the total available ESF+ resources.

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<sup>17</sup> The Connecting Europe Facility for Transport is designed to support investments in building new transport infrastructure in Europe and rehabilitating and upgrading the existing one. It focuses on cross-border projects and projects aiming at removing bottlenecks, as well as horizontal priorities such as traffic management systems.

<sup>18</sup> For 2021-2027, the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI) and Fund for European Aid to the most Deprived (FEAD) have been integrated into the ESF+.

**Table 7 – Worked example of calculating a Member State's ESF+ allocation**

Member State		
<b>A. Initial data</b>	(1) Member State's allocation for Investment for jobs and growth goal for 2021-2027 period	€15 bn
	(2) ESF share (including YEI and FEAD) in 2014-2020 period	40 %
<b>B. Adjustments for youth unemployment and social inclusion</b>	(3) NEET rate in the Member State	20 %
	(4) Adjustment by 1.5 % for youth unemployment (as NEET rate > 16.4 % - Annex IX)	+1.5 %
	(5) AROPE rate in the Member State	25 %
	(6) Adjustment by 1 % for social inclusion (as 23.9 % < AROPE rate < 30.3 % - Annex IX)	+1 %
	<b>(7) Adjusted ESF+ share = (2)+(4)+(6)</b>	<b>42.5 %</b>
	<b>(8) Initial ESF+ amount for the Member State = (7)x(1)</b>	<b>€6 375 m</b>
<b>C. Adjustment for the availability of ESF+ resources</b>	(10) Sum of all Member States' initial ESF+ amounts	€103 bn
	(11) Available ESF+ resources for 2021-2027 *	€99.45 bn
	<b>(12) Adjusting factor = (11)/(10)</b>	<b>96.6 %</b>
<b>D. Final ESF+ allocation for 2021-2027 = (8)x(12)</b>		<b>€6 155 m</b>

Source: ECA.

\* €0.2 bn for transnational cooperation under ESF+ and €0.35 bn for technical assistance implemented by the Commission is deducted from the €100 bn total ESF+ funding before allocation.

## Final allocations

**34** *Table 8* compares the result of the allocation methodology per type of region between 2014-2020 and the proposal for 2021-2027. Despite the reduction in the CF, the overall relative allocation of Cohesion policy funds to less developed regions in the 2021-2027 proposal remains constant, amounting to three quarters of the available funding (paragraph **20**).

**Table 8 – Allocation by type of region**

Fund/Type of region	2014-2020	2021-2027
Cohesion Fund	22 %	13 %
ERDF/ESF+ Less developed regions	53 %	62 %
ERDF/ESF+ Transition regions	10 %	14 %
ERDF/ESF+ More developed regions	15 %	11 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>
<i>Share CF + ERDF/ESF+ Less developed regions</i>	75 %	75 %

Source: Presentation “EU Budget for the future: Regional development and cohesion” by the European Commission.

**35** The Member State allocations per Fund for 2021-2027 are presented in *Table 9* below.

**Table 9 – Proposed allocations to Member States per Fund for 2021-2027  
(in million euros, current prices)**

	ESF+	ERDF	ETC	CF	of which to transfer to the CEF	Transfers *	CPR proposal, Annex XXII
<b>Belgium</b>	1 177	1 158	405	0	0	15	2 754
<b>Bulgaria</b>	2 588	5 643	143	1 654	401	54	10 082
<b>Czechia</b>	2 737	10 524	314	6 444	1 563	100	20 116
<b>Denmark</b>	181	213	249	0	0	3	646
<b>Germany</b>	6 205	10 346	1 029	0	0	101	17 681
<b>Estonia</b>	492	1 651	51	1 075	261	16	3 285
<b>Ireland</b>	579	450	190	0	0	7	1 226
<b>Greece</b>	5 900	11 528	120	4 034	978	116	21 697
<b>Spain</b>	12 084	25 377	639	0	0	221	38 325
<b>France</b>	7 194	9 654	1 106	0	0	102	18 058
<b>Croatia</b>	2 145	5 776	219	1 695	411	53	9 888
<b>Italy</b>	15 011	27 411	788	0	0	252	43 463
<b>Cyprus</b>	207	434	24	319	77	4	989
<b>Latvia</b>	736	2 573	55	1 424	345	24	4 812
<b>Lithuania</b>	1 029	3 127	88	2 085	506	31	6 359
<b>Luxembourg</b>	21	21	30	0	0	0	73
<b>Hungary</b>	4 806	11 624	272	3 437	833	109	20 248
<b>Malta</b>	91	345	14	219	53	3	673
<b>Netherlands</b>	552	673	392	0	0	9	1 625
<b>Austria</b>	510	695	229	0	0	8	1 442
<b>Poland</b>	14 297	45 300	595	12 144	2 945	392	72 724
<b>Portugal</b>	7 579	11 578	142	4 436	1 076	127	23 862
<b>Romania</b>	8 385	17 323	392	4 499	1 091	168	30 766
<b>Slovenia</b>	793	1 673	80	901	218	18	3 464
<b>Slovakia</b>	2 481	8 345	235	2 173	527	71	13 305
<b>Finland</b>	725	944	129	0	0	10	1 809
<b>Sweden</b>	946	1 121	333	0	0	13	2 413
<i>Technical assistance *</i>	349	737	29	153			
<i>Transnational cooperation *</i>	200						
<i>EUI *</i>		564					
<i>Interregional **</i>			1 206				1 206
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100 000</b>	<b>216 808</b>	<b>9 498</b>	<b>46 692</b>	<b>11 285</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>372 991</b>

Source: ECA based on Commission data.

\* Transfers are: Technical assistance (0.35 % of the ERDF/ESF+/CF/ETC allocation), Transnational cooperation (under ESF+) and the European Urban Initiative (under ERDF). They represent funding managed by the Commission, not directly available to Member States. Indicative allocations of transfers per Member State are shown, to reconcile with the Commission's CPR proposal.

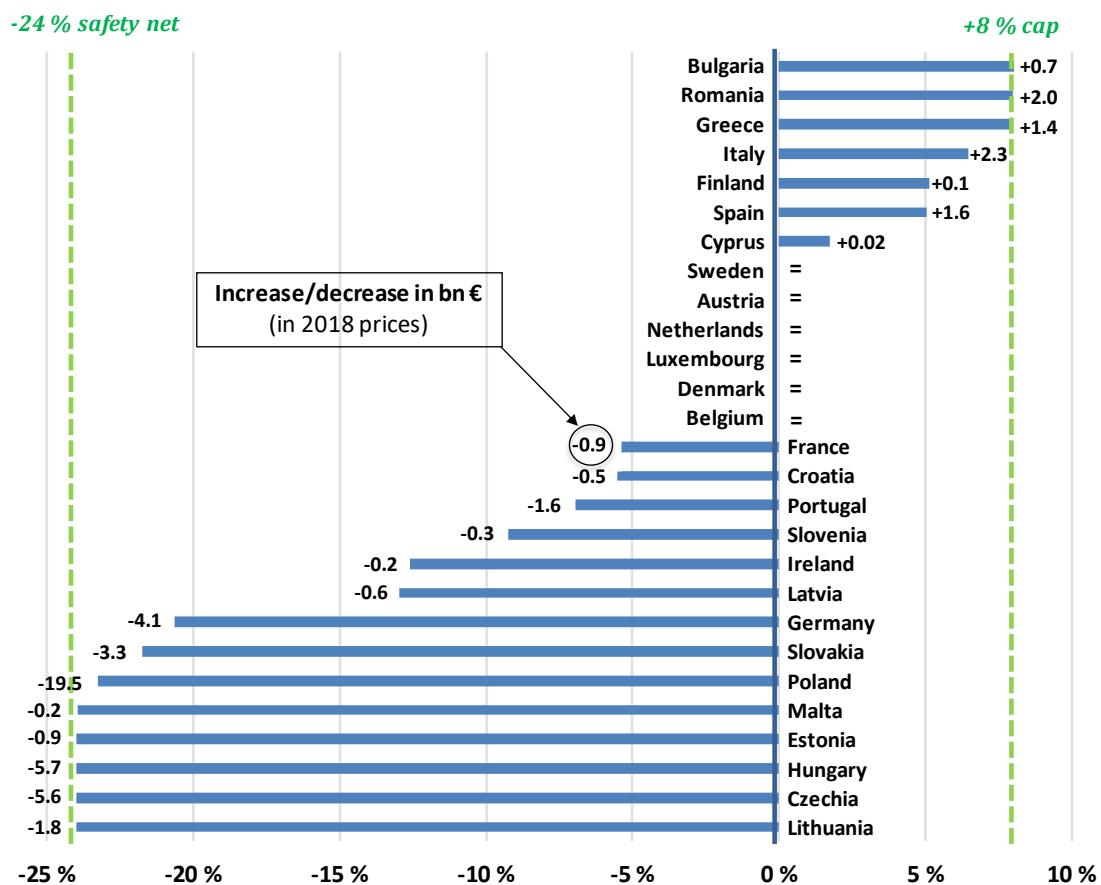
\*\* Interregional components of ETC are not allocated to the Member States.

Note: the table has rounding differences.

**36** For the first time the Commission has included in the CPR proposal the amounts allocated to each Member State resulting from the methodology described above.

**Figure 3** below presents the proposed allocations for 2021-2027 to Member States and the relative change compared to the allocations for the 2014-2020 period, as of May 2018.

## **Figure 3 – Allocations to Member States 2021-2027 compared to 2014-2020 (in 2018 prices)**



*Source:* ECA based on Commission data.

**37** *Figure 3* shows that although the allocation process is broadly similar and the caps and safety nets are designed to limit significant variations, differences in individual Member States' allocations range from a reduction of 24 % to an increase of 8 %, with an average reduction of 10 %. A significant factor is the changed prosperity level of many regions, which leads to a reclassification of their status (see maps at *Annex X*). The main changes are:

- Estonia and Lithuania, and some regions in Czechia, Poland, and Bulgaria, change from less developed region to transition region status;

- In Greece and Spain, the number of regions with less developed region status increases significantly, with a lower increase in Italy and Portugal ;
- Several countries have regions reclassified from more developed region to transition region status: Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Greece, Cyprus and Ireland. This is partly due to the new threshold for transition regions (see paragraph [14](#)).

## Final remarks and next steps

**38** The allocation process proposed for 2021-2027 follows the model used for previous periods. While climate change and migration have been brought into some parts of the process, the effect is limited; the most significant factor remains relative wealth, with 75 % of the funding going, as in previous periods, to less developed regions. The Commission has been more transparent about the process than has been the case in the past. It published its proposed methodology in full in its proposal for the CPR, together with the resulting allocations. Under the proposal, individual Member States would receive between 76 % and 108 % of their Cohesion policy funding for 2014-2020.

**39** The final stage of the process takes place outside the methodology set out in the Commission's proposal, in political negotiations involving the EU institutions and the Member States (paragraph [06](#)). Among the issues which might be covered in these negotiations are whether or not to update calculations to reflect the availability of new data. Previous allocations, for the 2007-2013 and 2014-2020 periods, were based on data available two years before the start of the programme period. And in previous periods, the political negotiations have also given rise to additional allocations to certain Member States and regions<sup>[19](#)</sup>.

**40** The initial aim of the Commission, when presenting the package in May 2018, was that an agreement on the MFF should be reached before the European Parliament elections in May 2019. As at February 2019, the revised timetable – in line with European Council conclusions – is to reach a compromise on the MFF in autumn 2019 and to finalise the CPR negotiations shortly afterwards.

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<sup>19</sup> CPR 1303/2013, Annex VII, Art.14-20.

# Annexes

## Annex I — Evolution of the allocation criteria over the last three programme periods

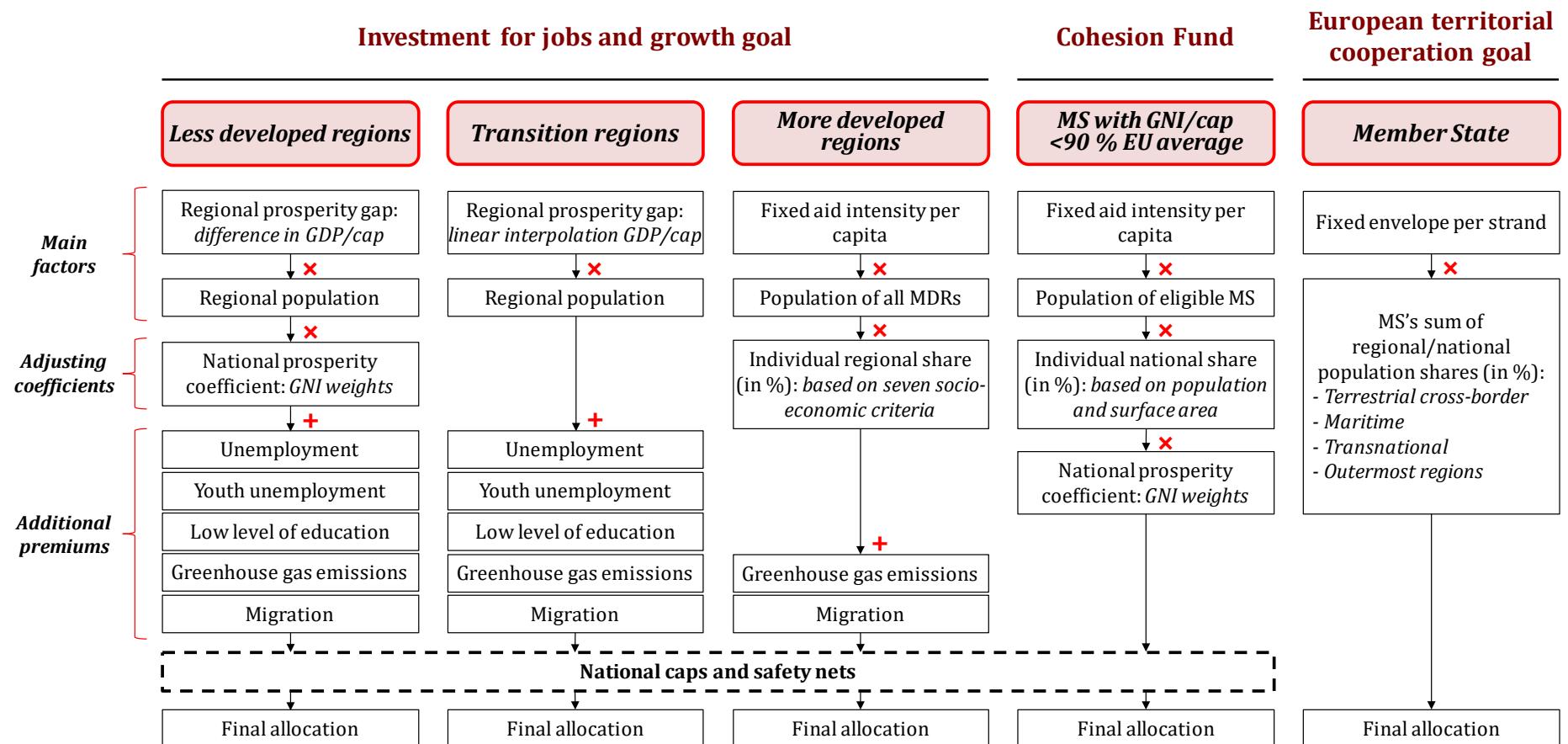
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>2007-2013</b>
	<b>Reg. 1083/2006, Annex II</b>
	<b>Convergence objective</b>
<b>A region's individual allocation</b>	regional population x prosperity gap (region's GDP per capita - EU average)
<b>Coefficient for national prosperity</b>	
<i>GNI per capita &lt;82 % of EU average</i>	4.25 %
<i>82 %&lt;GNI per capita&lt;99 % of EU average</i>	3.36 %
<i>GNI per capita &gt; 99 % of EU average</i>	2.67 %
<b>Additional premiums</b>	
<i>Unemployment (15 years and over)</i>	€700 /year x number of unemployed persons exceeding average unemployment of all convergence regions
<i>Youth unemployment (15-25 years)</i>	
<i>Low level of education (25-64 years)</i>	
<i>Greenhouse gas emissions</i>	
<i>Migration</i>	
	<b>Transitional support</b>
<b>Theoretical aid intensity</b>	
<i>minimum</i>	
<i>maximum</i>	
<b>Actual aid intensity</b>	75 %/80 % of a region's individual 2006 per capita aid intensity level in 2007 and a linear reduction thereafter to reach the national average per capita aid intensity level for the Regional competitiveness and employment objective by 2011/in 2013
<b>Additional premiums</b>	
<i>Unemployment (15 years and over)</i>	€600 /year x number of unemployed persons exceeding average unemployment of all convergence regions
<i>Youth unemployment (15-25 years)</i>	
<i>Low level of education (25-64 years)</i>	
<i>Greenhouse gas emissions</i>	
<i>Migration</i>	

2014-2020	2021-2027
<b>CPR (1303/2013), Annex VII</b>	<b>CPR Proposal, Annex XXII</b>
<b><i>Less developed regions (LDR)</i></b>	<b><i>Less developed regions (LDR)</i></b>
regional population x prosperity gap (region's GDP per capita - EU average)	regional population x prosperity gap (region's GDP per capita - EU average)
3.15 %	2.80 %
2.70 %	1.30 %
1.65 %	0.90 %
€1 300 /year x number of unemployed persons exceeding average unemployment of all less developed regions	€500 /year x number of unemployed persons exceeding average unemployment of all less developed regions
	€500 /year x number of young unemployed persons exceeding average youth unemployment of all LDR
	€250 /year x number of persons exceeding average low education level of all LDR
	€1/year for each tonne of CO2 equivalent exceeding in 2016 the 2030 national targets
	€400 /year per person for MS's non-EU net migration yearly average for 2013-2016
<b><i>Transition regions (TR)</i></b>	<b><i>Transition regions (TR)</i></b>
average aid intensity of a MS's MDR per capita per annum. If no MDR, EU average for MDR (€19.8)	average aid intensity of all EU MDR (€18) per capita per annum
40 % of the amount for a theoretical region with GDP/capita=75 %	60 % of the amount for a theoretical region with GDP/capita=75 %
linear interpolation of the region's relative GDP/capita compared to EU average	linear interpolation of the region's relative GDP/capita compared to EU average
€1 300 /year x number of unemployed persons exceeding average unemployment of all less developed regions	€500 /year x number of unemployed persons exceeding average unemployment of all less developed regions
	€500 /year x number of young unemployed persons exceeding average youth unemployment of all LDR
	€250 /year x number of persons exceeding average low education level of all LDR
	€1/year for each tonne of CO2 equivalent exceeding in 2016 the 2030 national targets
	€400 /year per person for MS's non-EU net migration yearly average for 2013-2016

Criteria	2007-2013
	Reg. 1083/2006, Annex II
	<u>Regional competitiveness and employment objective</u>
<b>Total initial theoretical financial envelope</b>	
<b>Share of regions according to the criteria</b>	
<i>Population</i>	total population (50 %)
<i>Unemployment</i>	number of unemployed people in NUTS level 3 regions with an unemployment rate above the group average (20 %)
<i>Employment</i>	number of jobs needed to reach an employment rate of 70 % (15 %)
<i>Tertiary education</i>	number of employed people with a low educational level (10 %)
<i>Low population density</i>	low population density (5 %)
<i>Early School Leaving</i>	
<i>GDP</i>	
<b>Adjustment of the shares for regional prosperity</b>	increase or decrease of a region's total share by + 5 % / -5 % according to whether its GDP per capita is below or above the average GDP per capita for the group
<b>Additional premiums</b>	
<i>Greenhouse gas emissions</i>	
<i>Migration</i>	

2014-2020	2021-2027
<b>CPR (1303/2013), Annex VII</b>	<b>CPR Proposal, Annex XXII</b>
<b><i>More developed regions (MDR)</i></b>	<b><i>More developed regions (MDR)</i></b>
total eligible population x an aid intensity per head and per year of €19.8	total eligible population x an aid intensity per head and per year of €18
total regional population (25 %)	total regional population (20 %)
number of unemployed people in NUTS level 2 regions with an unemployment rate above the average of all MDR (20 %)	number of unemployed people in NUTS level 2 regions with an unemployment rate above the average of all MDR ( 20 %)
employment to be added to reach the Union strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth target for regional employment rate (ages 20 to 64) of 75 % (20 %)	employment to be added to reach the average employment rate (ages 20 to 64) of all MDR (20 %)
number of persons aged 30 to 34 with tertiary educational attainment to be added to reach the Union strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth target of 40 % (12,5 %)	number of persons aged 30 to 34 with tertiary educational attainment to be added to reach the average tertiary educational attainment rate (ages 30 to 34) of all MDR ( 20 %)
(g) population of NUTS level 3 regions with a population density below 12,5 inhabitants/km 2 (2.5 %)	g) population of NUTS level 3 regions with a population density below 12,5 inhabitants/km2 (2.5 %)
number of early leavers from education and training (aged 18 to 24) to be subtracted to reach the Union strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth target of 10 % (12,5 %)	number of early leavers from education and training (aged 18 to 24) to be subtracted to reach the average rate of early leavers from education and training (aged 18 to 24) of all MDR ( 15 %)
difference between the observed GDP of the region (measured in PPS), and the theoretical regional GDP if the region were to have the same GDP per head as the most prosperous NUTS level 2 region (7.5 %)	difference between the observed GDP of the region (measured in PPS), and the theoretical regional GDP if the region were to have the same GDP per head as the most prosperous NUTS level 2 region (7.5 %)
	€1/year for each tonne of CO2 equivalent exceeding in 2016 the 2030 national targets
	€400 /year per person for MS's non-EU net migration yearly average for 2013-2016

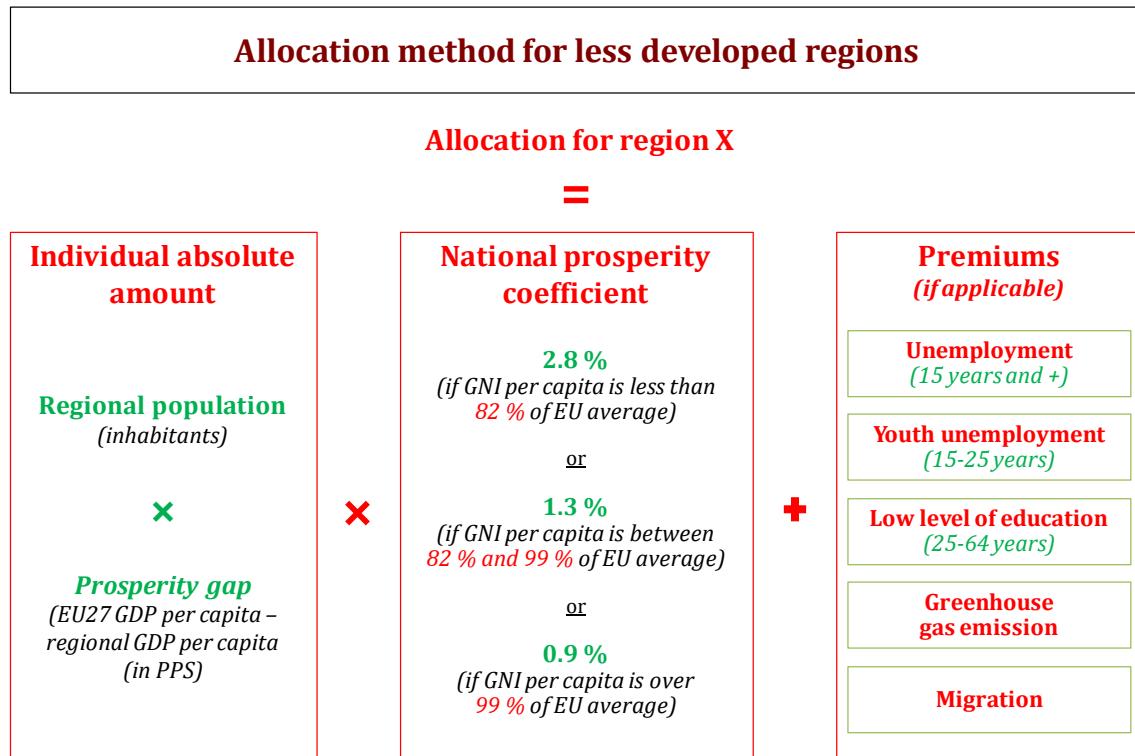
## Annex II — Framework for initial allocation of Cohesion policy funds to Member States



Source: ECA based on 2021-2027 CPR Proposal, Annex XXII.

## Annex III — Allocation method for less developed regions for 2021-2027

### Annex III (a) – General allocation formula for less developed regions



Source: ECA based on Commission's CPR Proposal, Annex XXII, 1.a to g.

**Annex III (b) - Coefficients for determining the level of support of each less developed region with respect to national prosperity**

GNI per capita	Applicable coefficient 2014-2020	Proposed coefficient 2021-2027	Applicable to less developed regions in 2021-2027
Less than 82 % of EU average	3.15 %	2.8 %	BG, EE, LV, LT, HU, PL, PT, RO, SK, SI, HR, EL
Between 82 % and 99 % of EU average	2.7 %	1.3 %	CZ, ES, IT
Greater than 99 % of EU average	1.65 %	0.9 %	FR

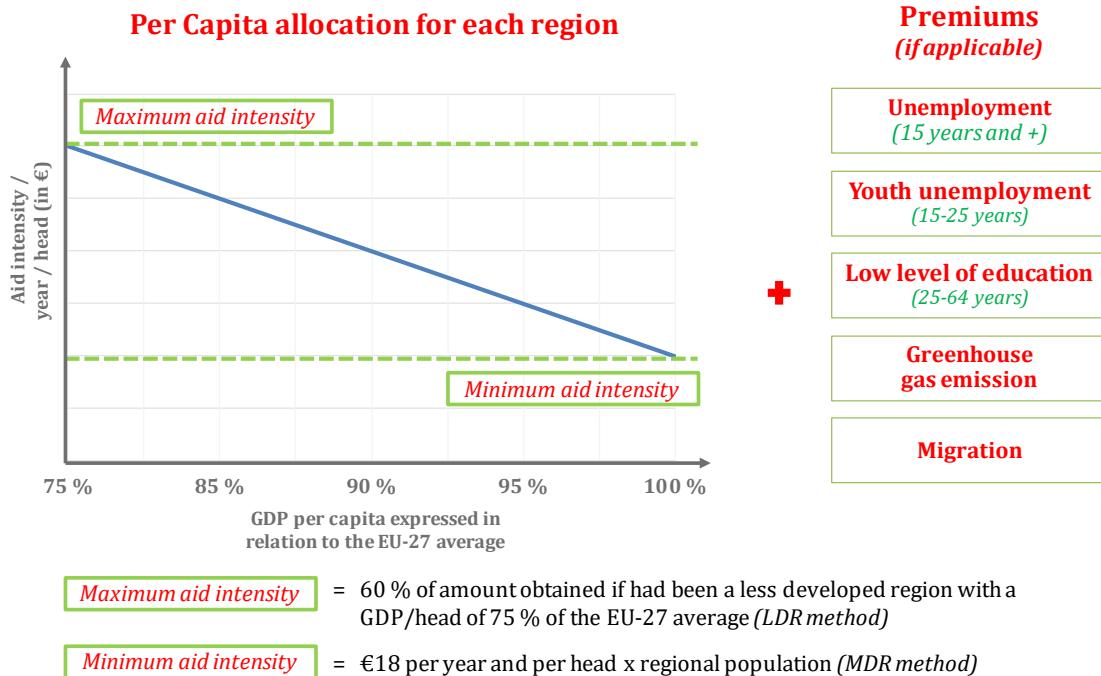
Source: ECA based on Commission's CPR Proposal, Annex XXII, 1.b, Regulation 1303/2013, (*Annex VII*) and Proposals for the MFF and Cohesion Policy 2021-27: a preliminary assessment, EPRC, June 2018.

**Annex III (c) - List of premiums applicable to less developed and transition regions**

<i>Unemployment</i> (15 years and over)	+ €500/year for each person unemployed exceeding the number that would be unemployed if the average unemployment rate of all the less developed regions applied.
<i>Youth unemployment</i> (age group 15-24 years)	+ €500/year per number for each young person unemployed exceeding the number that would be unemployed if the average youth unemployment rate of all the less developed regions applied.
<i>Low level of education</i> (age group 25-64 years)	+ €250/year for each person that would need to be subtracted to reach the average level of low education rate (less than primary, primary and lower secondary education) of all less developed regions.
<i>Greenhouse gas emissions</i>	+ €1/year for each tonne of CO2 equivalent exceeding the 2030 national targets for greenhouse gas emissions outside the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) in 2016, distributed among regions based on their share within the national population. The Member States benefiting most from the introduction of this criterion are Germany, Italy, France and Sweden.
<i>Migration</i>	+ €400/year per person applied, if positive, to the Member State's non-EU net migration yearly average over 2013-2016, distributed among regions based on their share within the national population. The Member States benefiting most from the introduction of this criterion are Germany, France, Italy and Poland.

## Annex IV — Allocation method for transition regions for 2021-2027

### Allocation method for transition regions (ERDF, ESF+)

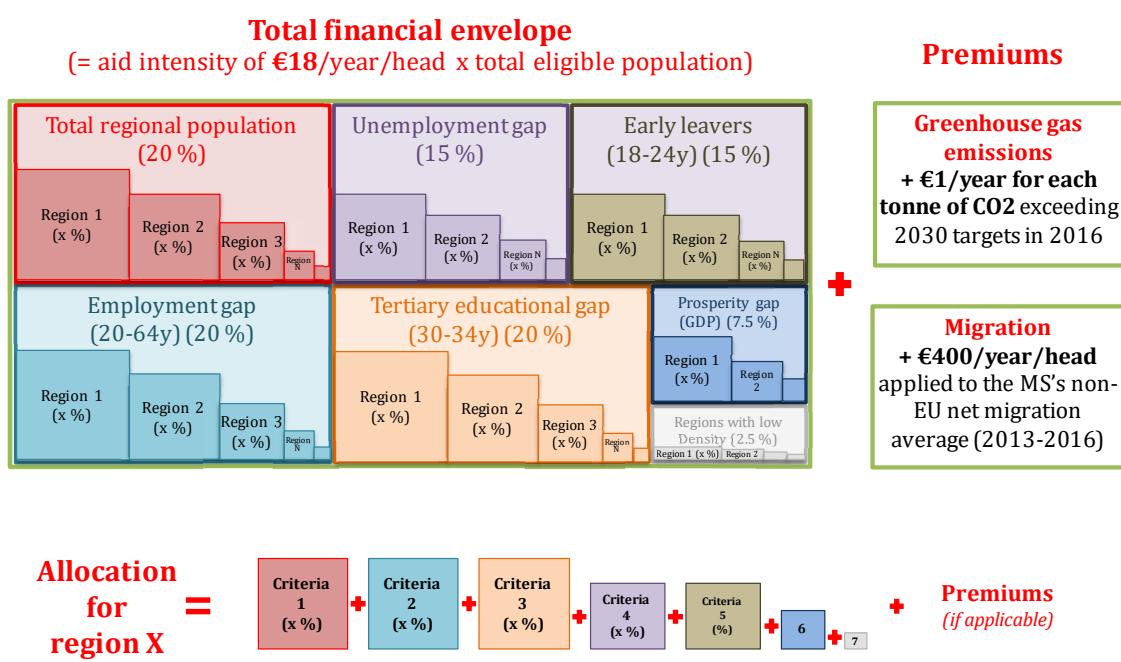


Source: ECA based on Commission's CPR Proposal, Annex XXII, 2.a to g.

## Annex V — Allocation method for more developed regions for 2021-2027

### Annex V (a) - General allocation formula for more developed regions(ERDF/ESF+)

#### Allocation method for more developed regions (ERDF, ESF+)



Source: ECA based on Commission's CPR Proposal, Annex XXII, 4 to 6.

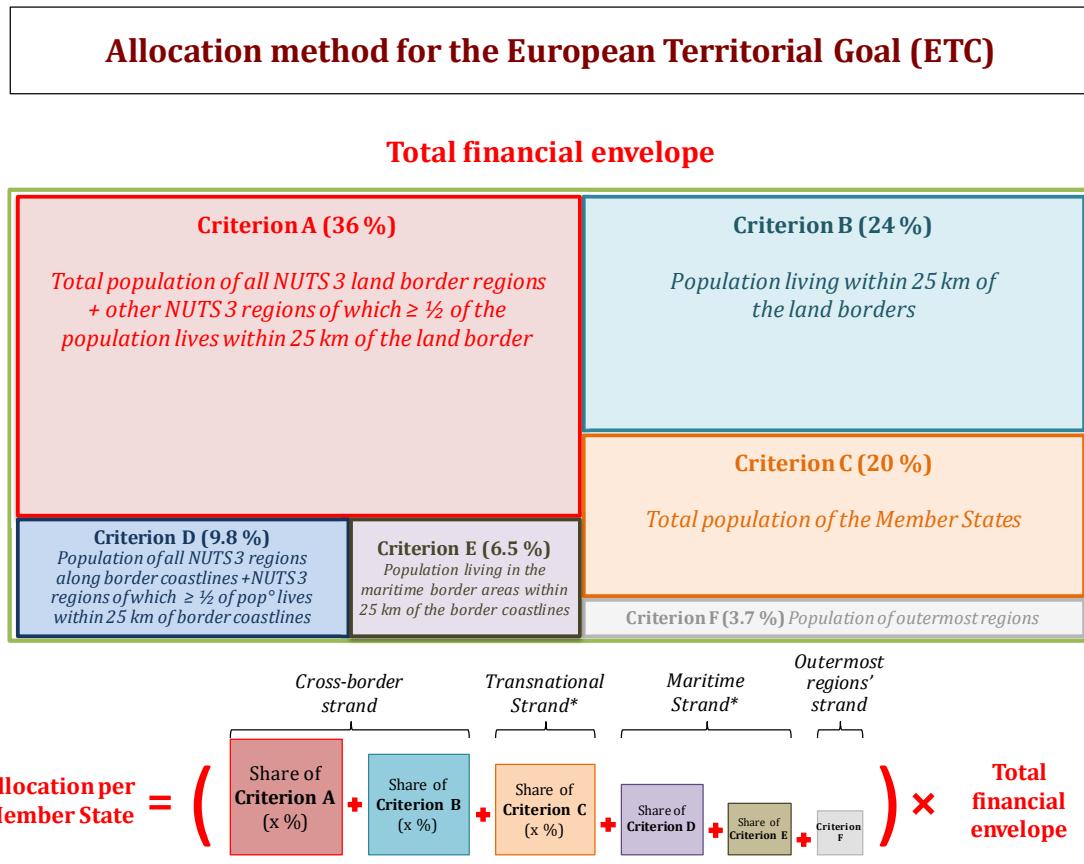
**Annex V (b) - Regional criteria taken into account for more developed region allocation**

<b>Criteria and targets for 2021-2027 [targets for 2014-2020 if different]</b>	<b>Weighting (in %)</b>	
	<b>2014-2020</b>	<b>2021-2027</b>
1. Total regional population	25 %	20 %
2. Number of unemployed people in NUTS 2 regions with an unemployment rate above the average of all MDRs	20 %	15 %
3. Number of additional employed people needed to reach the MDR average employment rate (ages 20-64) [75 %, the Europe 2020 target]	20 %	
4. Number of people aged 30 to 34 with tertiary educational attainment to be added to reach the average of all MDRs average [40 %, the Europe 2020 target]	12.5 %	20 %
5. Number of early leavers from educational and training (aged 18-24) to be subtracted to reach the average of all MDRs [10 %, the Europe 2020 target]	12.5 %	15 %
6. Difference between the GDP of the region and the theoretical regional GDP if the region were to have the same GDP per head as the most prosperous NUTS level 2 region.	7.5 %	
7. Population of NUTS level 3 regions with a population density below 12.5 inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup>	2.5 %	

Source: ibid, Annex XXII, 4. a to g and Regulation 1303/2013, Annex VII, 4. a to g.

## Annex VI — Allocation method for the European territorial cooperation goal (ETC) for 2021-2027

### Annex VI (a) - General allocation formula for ETC



Source: ECA based on Commission's CPR Proposal, Annex XXII, 8.

### Annex VI (b) - ETC distribution criteria according to strands

ETC Strand	Total funding available	Distribution key
Terrestrial cross-border	€5.0 bn (60 % x €8.3 bn)	60 % Share of total population of NUTS-3 regions (see criterion A above) 40 % Share of total population living at less than 25 km from the border
Maritime*	€1.35 bn (16.3 % x €8.3 bn)	60 % Share of total population of NUTS-3 regions 40 % Share of total population living at less than 25 km from the coastline
Transnational*	€1.65 bn (20 % x €8.3 bn)	Member State's population share in the EU

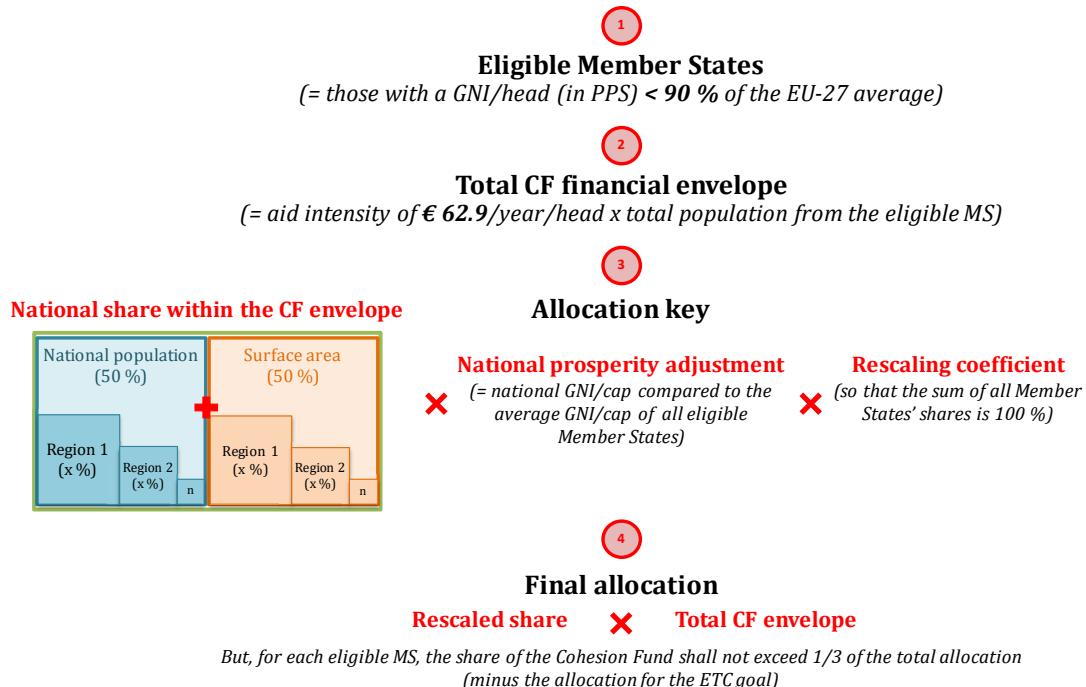
Outermost regions	€0.3 bn (3.7 % x €8.3 bn)	Member State's population share in the EU outermost regions
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Source: ECA based on the CPR proposal Annex XXII and the presentation “Methodology for determining financial allocations by Member State” produced by the European Commission.

\* In the proposed ETC regulation (COM(2018) 374 final) transnational and maritime cooperation is one component with a budget of €3 bn. The split (€1.35 bn and €1.65 bn) is only for the purposes of the allocation to the Member States.

## Annex VII — Allocation method for the Cohesion Fund for 2021-2027

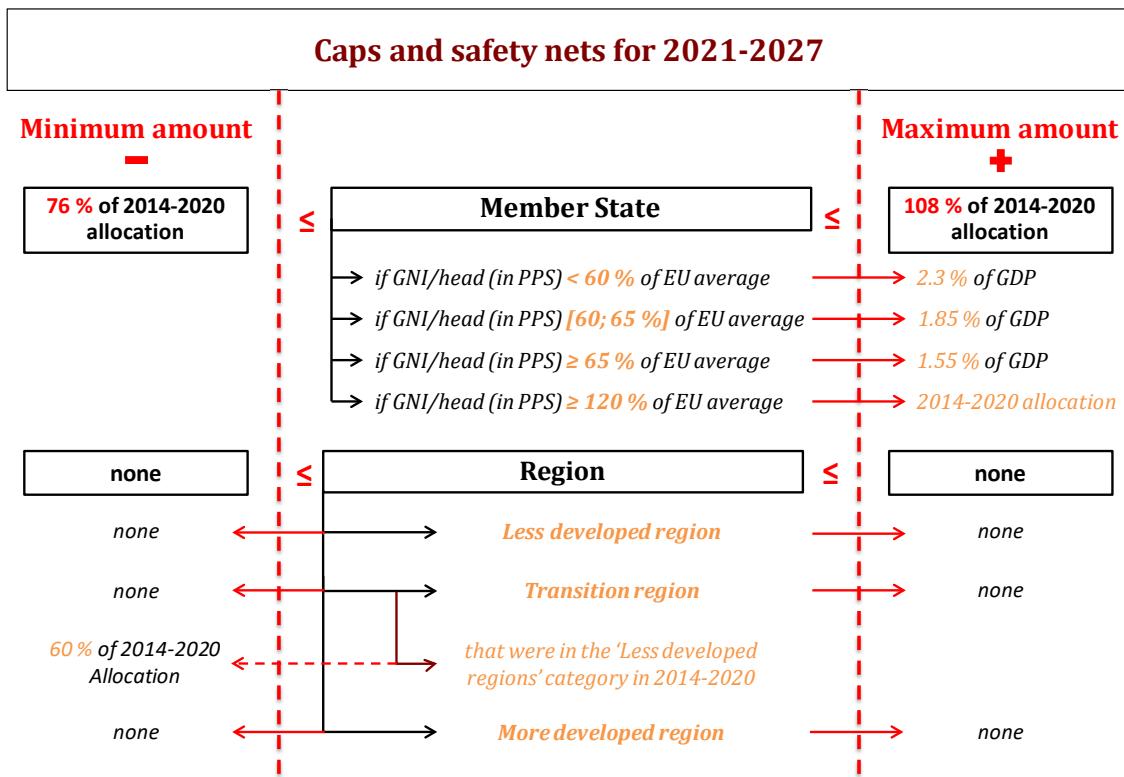
### Allocation method for the Cohesion Fund (CF) with rescaling



Source: ECA based on Commission's CPR proposal, Annex XXII, 7.

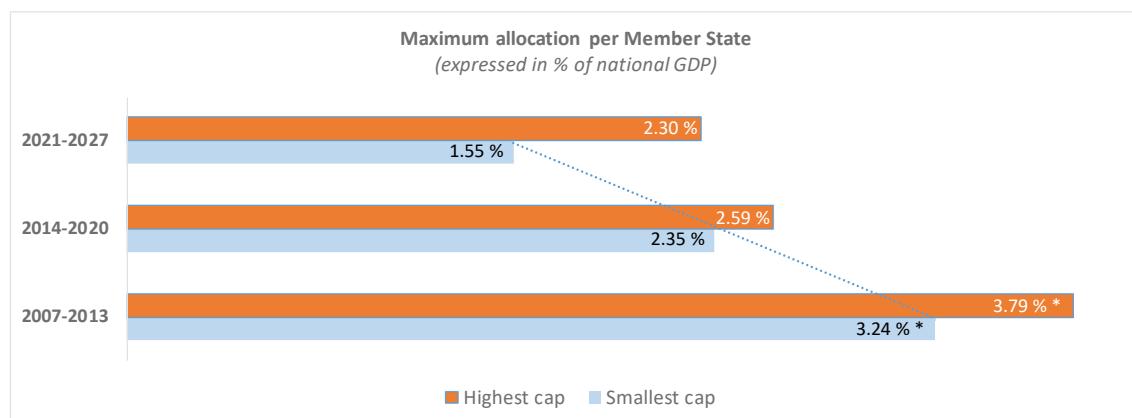
## Annex VIII — Caps and safety nets

### Annex VIII (a) - Caps and safety nets for 2021-2027



Source: ECA based on Commission's CPR Proposal, Annex XXII, 10 to 13.

### Annex VIII (b) - Evolution of GDP-caps over the last three programme periods



Source: based on Regulations 1083/2006, Annex II, 1303/2013, Annex VII and 2021-2027 CPR proposal, Annex XXII.

\* For the 2007-2013 period, these caps also included the contributions from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Fisheries Fund to the cross-border strand of the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument and of the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance.

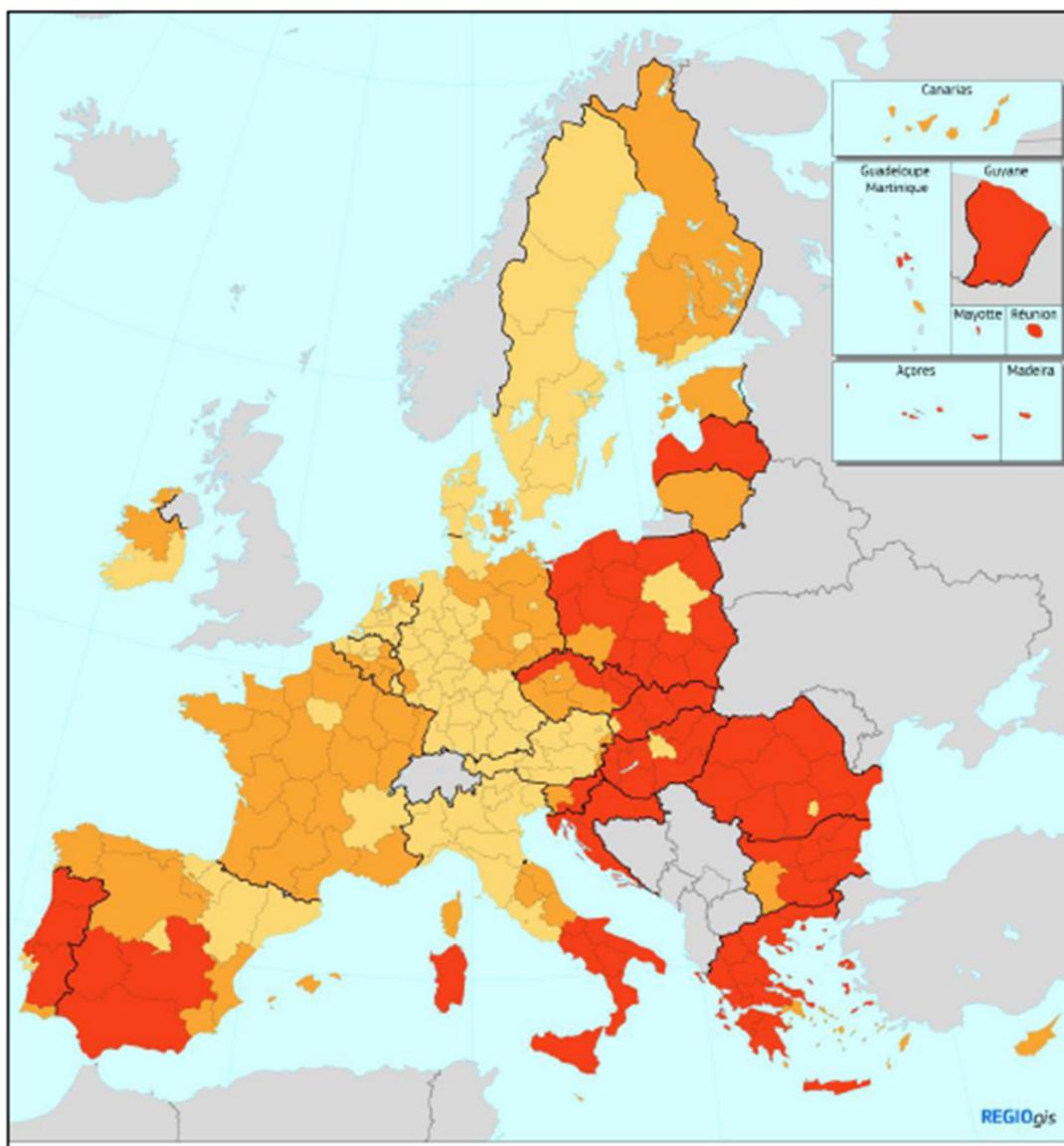
## Annex IX — Criteria for ESF+ allocation adjustments

Criterion	Threshold	Adjustment
NEET rate (2015-2017) at national level	Greater than 16.4 %	+1.5 %
	Between 16.4 % and 11.6 % (EU average)	+1.0 %
	Between 11.6 % and 6.9 %	+ 0.5 %
AROPE rate (2014-2016) at national level	Greater than 30.3 %	+1.5 %
	Between 30.3 % and 23.9 % (EU average)	+1.0 %
	Between 23.9 % and 17.6 %	+ 0.5 %

Source: ECA based on proposed ESF+ allocation methodology.

## Annex X — Regional classifications for ERDF/ESF+

### Annex X (a) - 2021-2027 Regional classification



GDP/head (PPS) by NUTS2 region, average 2014-2015-2016

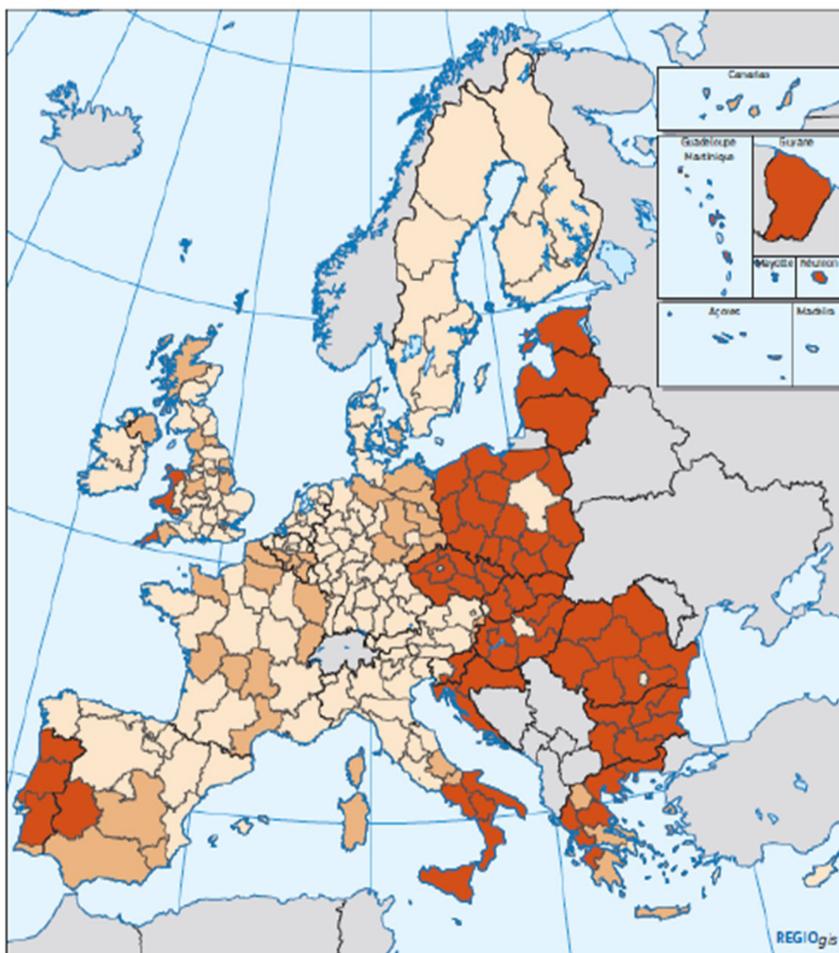
Index, EU-27 - 100

█ <75 % (less developed regions)

█ 75 % - 100 % (transition regions)

█ >= 100 % (more developed regions)

## Annex X (b) - 2014-2020 Regional classification



GDP (PPS) per head 2007-2009 average - EU27 = 100

### Category

- █ Less developed regions
- █ Transition regions
- █ More developed regions

Note: Mayotte will be eligible as less developed region  
Source: DG REGIO

### About ECA Rapid Case Reviews

Rapid case reviews do not use new audit work or present new audit findings and recommendations. They present and establish facts on specific topics, and provide focused analysis to help understand the issues involved.

## ECA Team

This rapid case review was adopted by Chamber II Investment for cohesion, growth and inclusion spending areas. Ms Iliana Ivanova, Dean of this Chamber, is the Reporting Member. She was supported by Mihail Stefanov, Head of Private Office and James Verity, Private Office Attaché; Niels-Erik Brokopp, Principal Manager; Mariya Zhekova, Head of Task and Tristan Le Guen, Auditor.



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