Factsheet on Cohesion Policy implementation and performance

Case study: Romania

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| **Basic info** | **Vest** | **Romania** | **Unit** |
| Population [2008] | 1926.7 | 21528.6 | thous. |
| GDP [2008] | 14128 | 142396 | mln EUR |
| Population [2014] | 1817.9 | 19947.3 | thous. |
| GDP [2014] | 14285 | 150230 | mln EUR |
| ***Total allocation*** |  |  |  |
| Allocation ERDF+CF 2000-2006 | n/a | n/a | mln EUR |
| Allocation ERDF+CF 2007-2013 | 2774.1 | 18197.9 | mln EUR |
| Ratio [period 2007-2013 to 2000-2006] | n/a | n/a | ratio |
| ***Absorption rates ERDF+CF*** |  |  |  |
| Absorption rate 2000-2006 [final] | n/a | n/a | per cent |
| Absorption rate 2007-2013 [in 2014] | 46.0 | 41.9 | per cent |

The total allocation for Vest constituted 15.2% of the national allocation. In per capita terms, Vest received significantly more funds than the country average, i.e. 1.4 thous. EUR as compared to 0.9 thous. EUR. The 2014 absorption rate was low, nonetheless Vest was 4 pp. above the national average.

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| **Thematic structure** [NUTS-2, 2007-13, ERDF+CF] | **Vest** | **Romania** |
| ***% of allocation\**** |  |  |
| Category A “Innovative enivironment”: business support, human resources, IT infrastructure and services, research and technology | 7.2% | 16.3% |
| Category B ”Basic infrastructure”: energy, environment and natural resources, transport infrastructure | 86.5% | 71.4% |
| Category C “Quality of life”: social infrastructure, tourism and culture, urban and rural regeneration | 5.9% | 9.9% |
| ***Rate of absorption [in 2014]*** |  |  |
| Category A “Innovative enivironment”: business support, human resources, IT infrastructure and services, research and technology | 52.5% | 44.5% |
| Category B ”Basic infrastructure”: energy, environment and natural resources, transport infrastructure | 44.8% | 39.3% |
| Category C “Quality of life”: social infrastructure, tourism and culture, urban and rural regeneration | 38.3% | 38.8% |

\* % of allocation does not add to 1, because the “technical assistance” is not included in any of the categories.

The thematic structure of allocation in both cases is focused predominantly on the Category B, representing mainly investments in basic infrastructure. However, the allocations in Vest are more concentrated than the national average, with the share of funds dedicated to both Category A and Category C approximately two times smaller than the national level. The absorption rates broken down by themes show a similar pattern both in Vest and in Romania as a whole. The Category A tends to perform best, followed by the Category B, and then C. The absorption rates noted in Vest are higher than the national average by 6-8 pp., with exception of the Category C.

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| **Regional OP** [ERDF] | **Vest** | **Romania** | **Unit** |
| ***Allocations to Regional OPs*** |  |  |  |
| Allocation 2007-2013 | n/a | 0.0 | mln EUR |
| Allocation 2014-2020 | n/a | 0.0 | mln EUR |
| Ratio [period 2014-2020 to 2007-2013] | n/a | 0 | ratio |
| ***Reported achievements: period 2007-2013 [as in 2013]*** |  |  |  |
| Aggregated gross jobs created | n/a | 35172 | jobs |
| Research jobs created | n/a | 1160 | jobs |
| New and reconstructed roads | n/a | 2261 | km |
| Number of start-ups supported | n/a | 101 | start-ups |
| Direct investment aid projects to SME | n/a | 2898 | projects |

Romania follow a centralised approach to implementation of the EU Structural Funds, with no regional OPs. Consequently, the reported achievements are available only at the national level. A few basic indicators are presented in the table above, and a more comprehensive set of measures can be found in the WP3 regional datasheet for Romania.