

European Added Value from EU Funds in Portugal



AD&C

Agência para o
Desenvolvimento e
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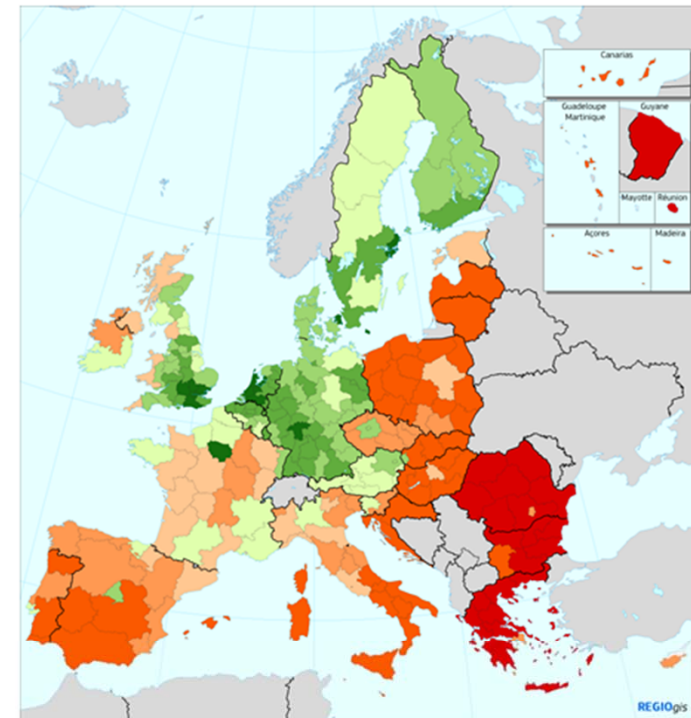
Krakow, 14th April, 2016

From 6th Cohesion Report...



Regional competitiveness

- *Boosting competitiveness requires more investments in innovation, entrepreneurship, education, digital and physical networks and more exports & FDI*



Regional Competitiveness Index - RCI 2013

Index: values range for low (negative) to high (positive)



EU-28 = 0

Source: JRC and DG REGIO

2 top priorities of EU funds in PT

(priority themes of regulation)

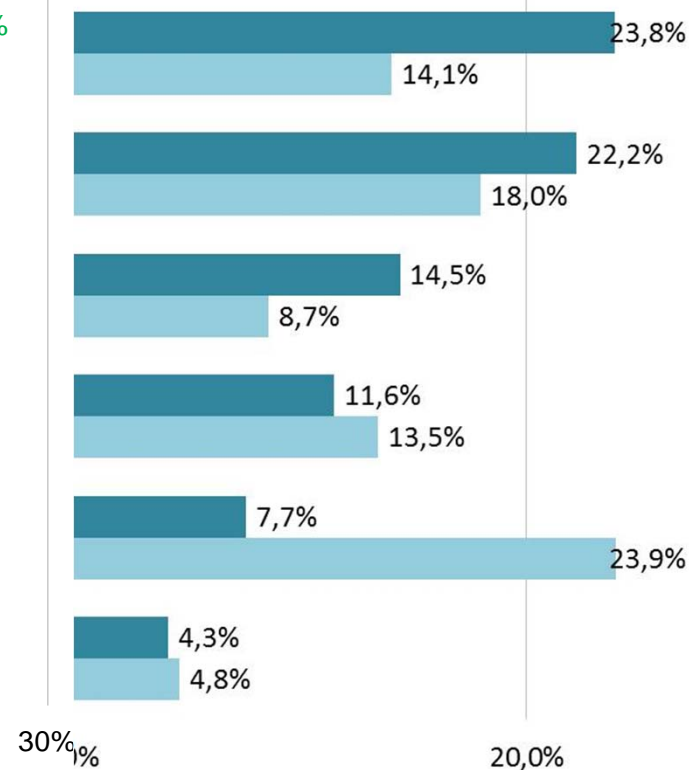
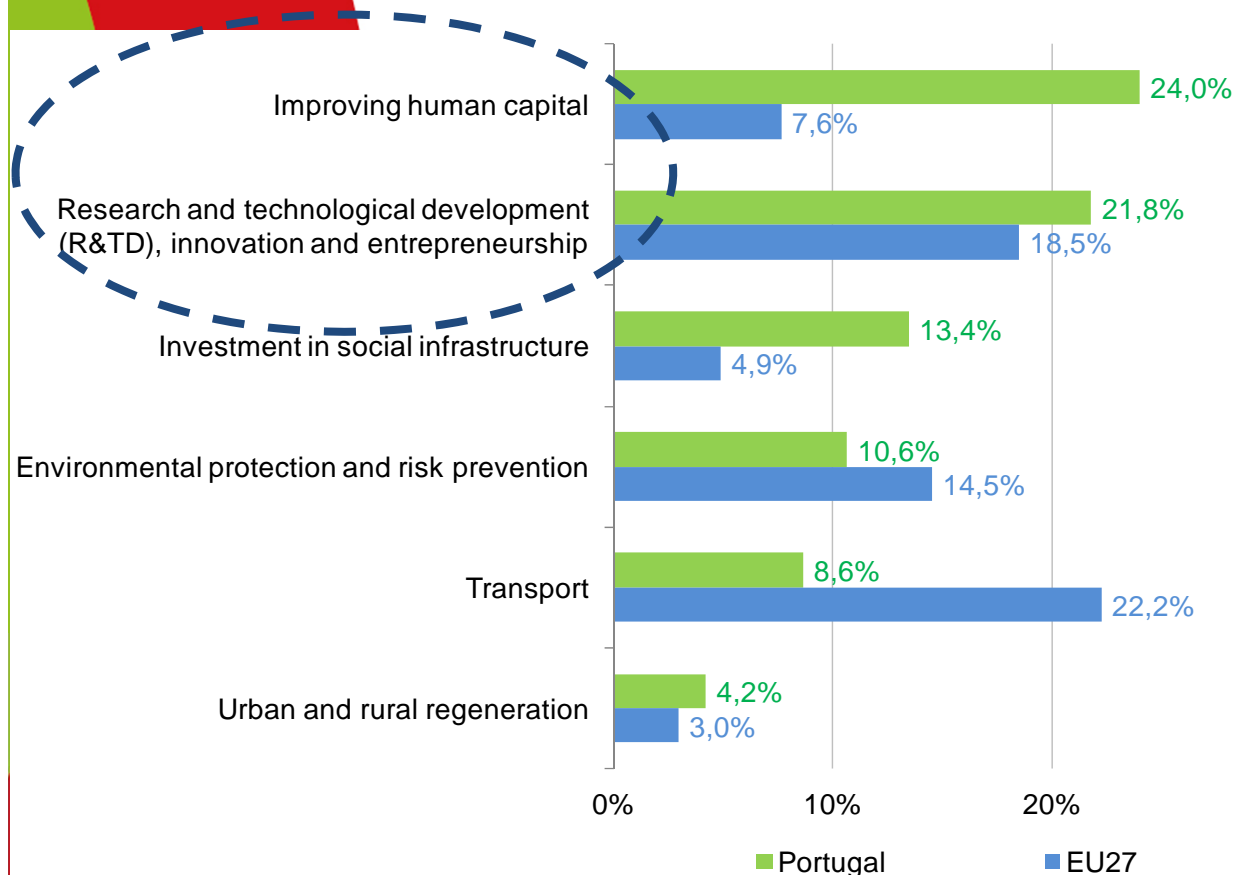
% of fund in the main intervention areas of NSRF

PROGRAMMING

IMPLEMENTATION

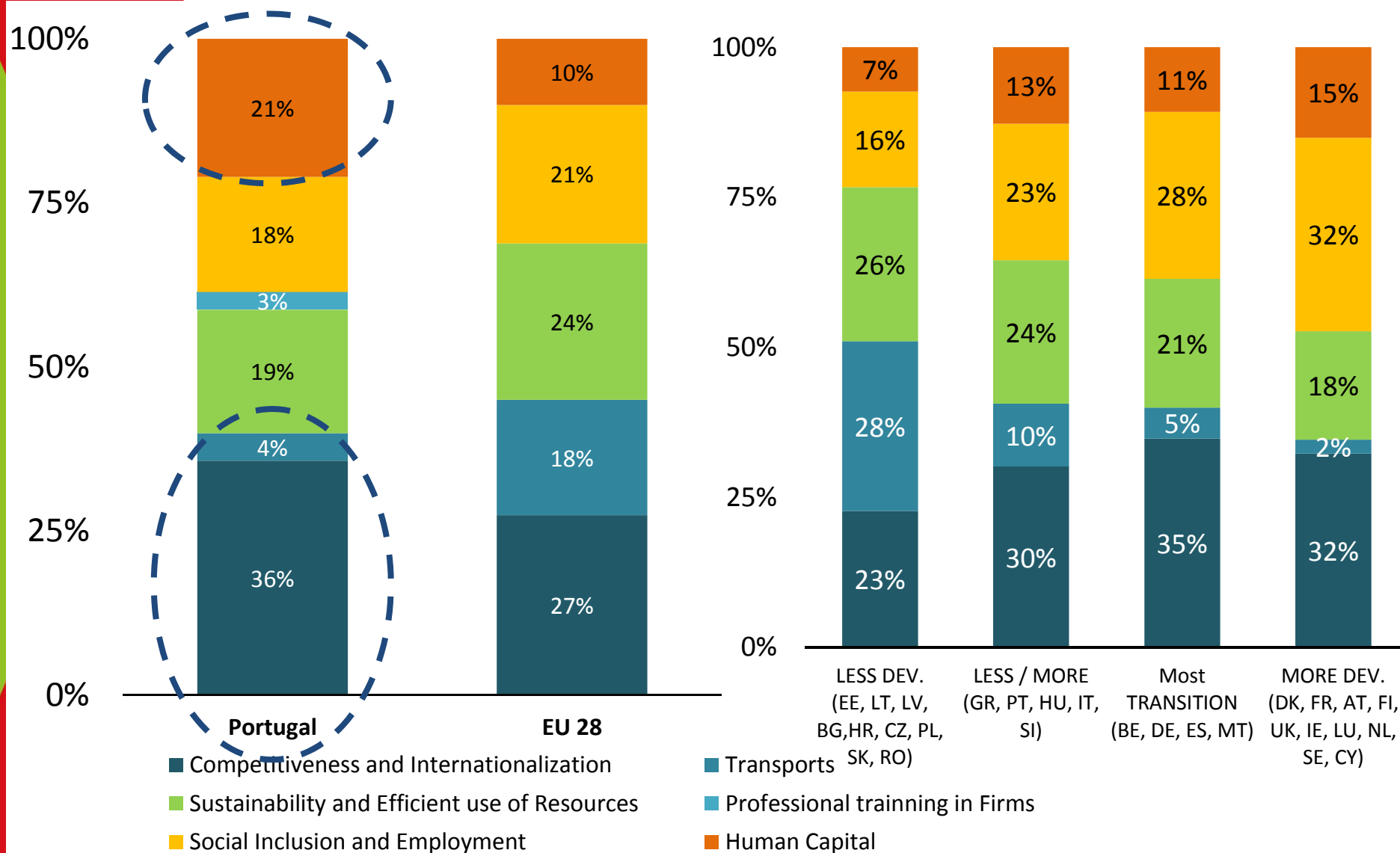
■ NSRF (Feb. 2016)

■ CSF III+ CF(2000-2006)



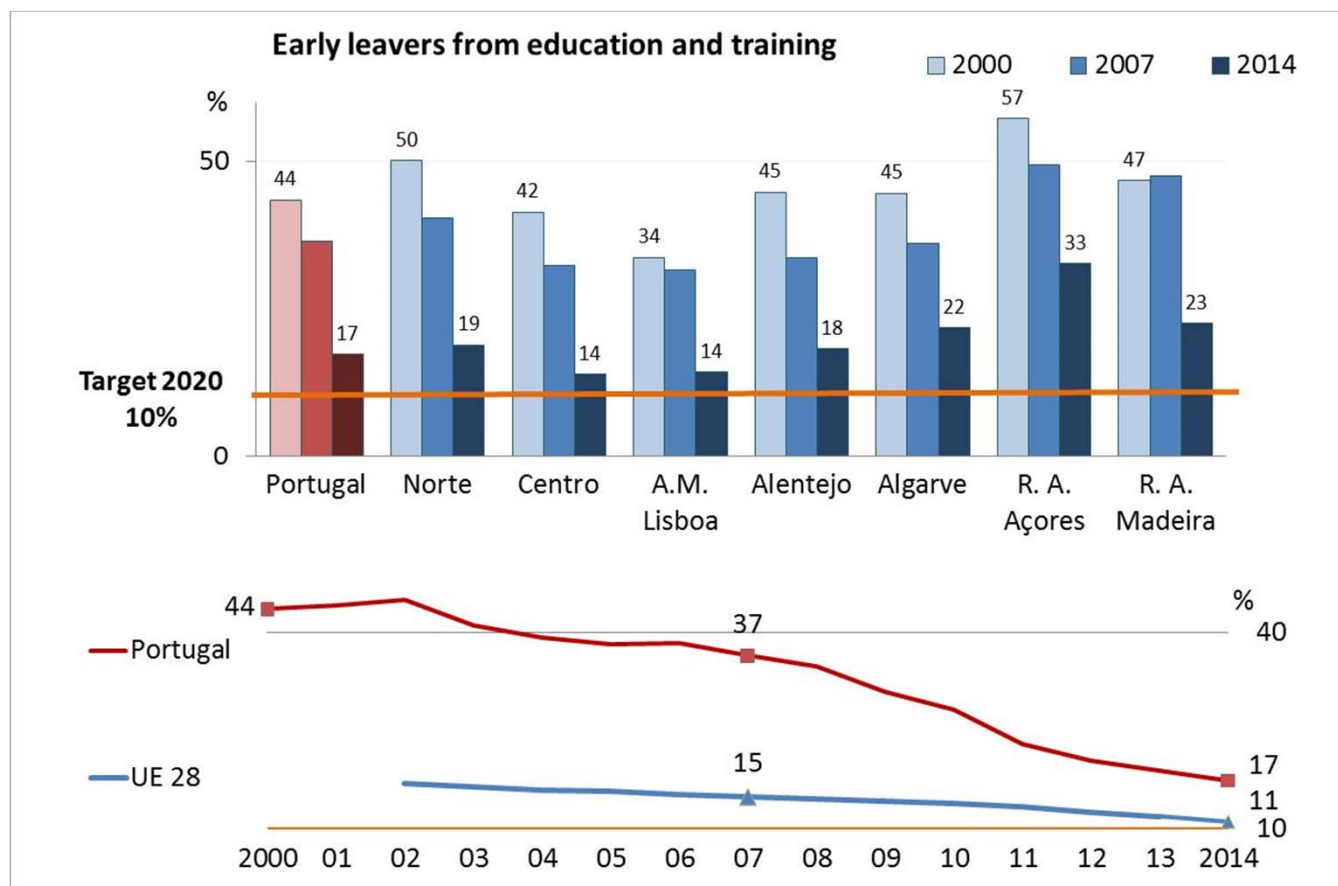
2 top priorities of EU funds in PT

% of Cohesion Funds by domain in 2014-2020 (Portugal vs EU 28)



Qualification of young people

The structural problem



Main policy instruments and Outputs



VOCATIONAL EDUCATION:

Lower secondary: 3rd cycle - 7th to 9th grades, 12-14 years old (ISCED 2)

Education and Training Courses (CEF) (238.000 students – 2007/2014)

Artistic courses

Upper Secondary: 10th to 12th grades, 15-17 years old (ISCED 3)

Professional Courses (includes Artistic Courses) (542.000 students – 2007/2014)

Apprenticeship System (dual system) (99.000 students – 2007/2014)

Post-secondary education: (ISCED 4)

Technological Specialization Courses (CET) (16.000 students – 2007/2014)

MEASURES TO PROMOTE EDUCATIONAL SUCCESS:

Priority Intervention in Education Territories (TEIP) (*aims to promote educational success among children living in particularly under-privileged territories*)

(139 contracts - 2007/2014)

EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE (REQUALIFICATION)

Primary Education – ISCED 1) (793 school centres, 2014-2015), lower secondary – ISCED 2) (59 schools), Upper Secondary – ISCED 3) (122 schools)

Results

National Statistics:

	2007	2015
Reduction of early school leavers	36,5%	13,7%
Improving schooling rate (secondary education) – ISCED 3	60%	74%*
Improving Young people aged 20-24 with at least upper secondary educational attainment level	53,6%	75,9%
Students at ISCED level 3 vocational as % of all students at ISCED level 3	37,7%	44,7%

(2014)

Conclusiond from 2 Contrafactual Evaluations:

Lower secondary (Differences CEF vs. Regular)

	t+1	t+2
Conclusion rate	+65,7 p.p.	64,3 p.p.
Drop out rate	-3,6 p.p.	-7,7 p.p.

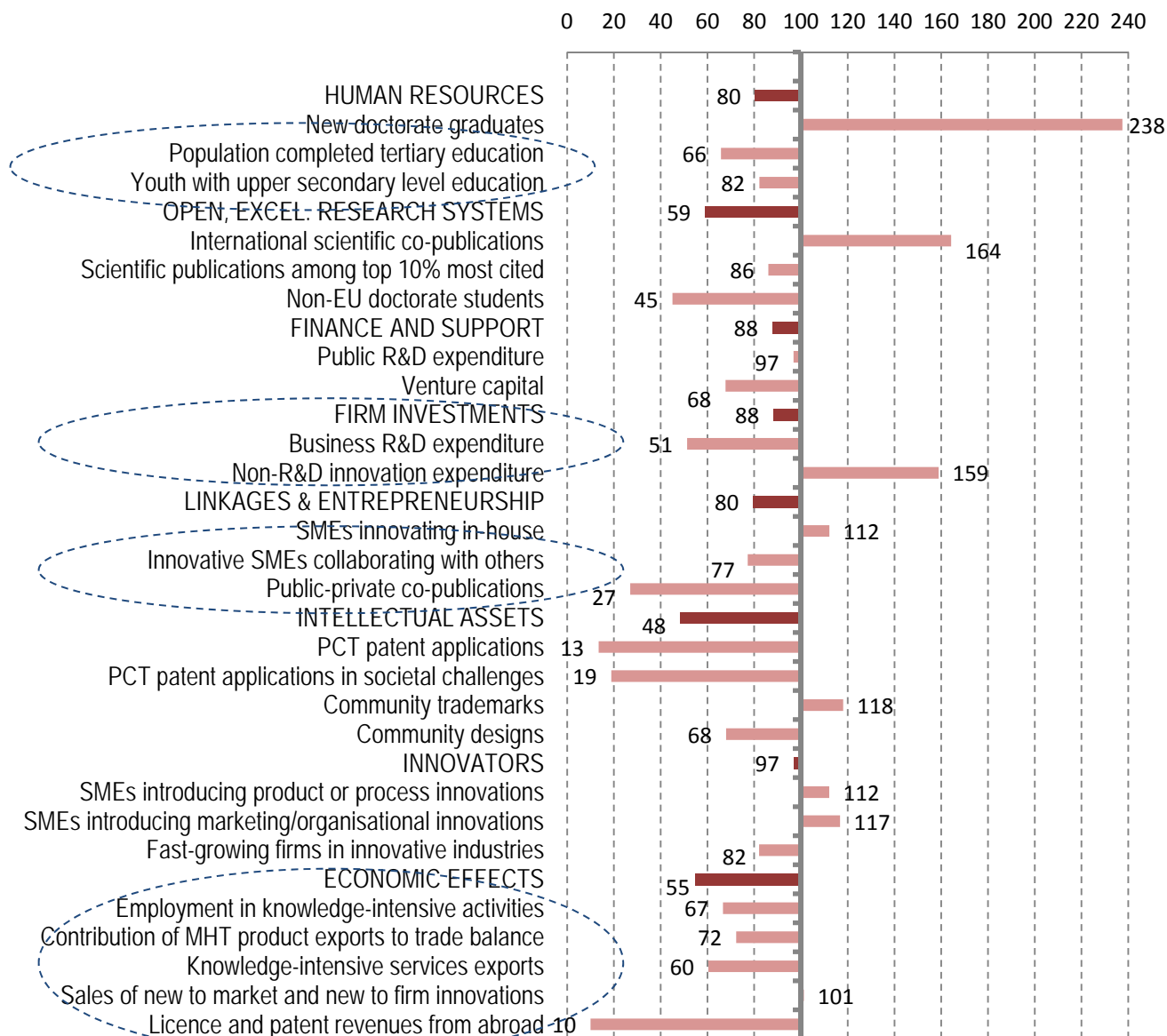
Upper Secondary (Differences Professional Courses vs. Regular)

Conclusion rate		36,3 p.p.
Drop out rate	-1,2 p.p.	
Transition rate	31,1 p.p.	

Promoting innovation

The structural problem

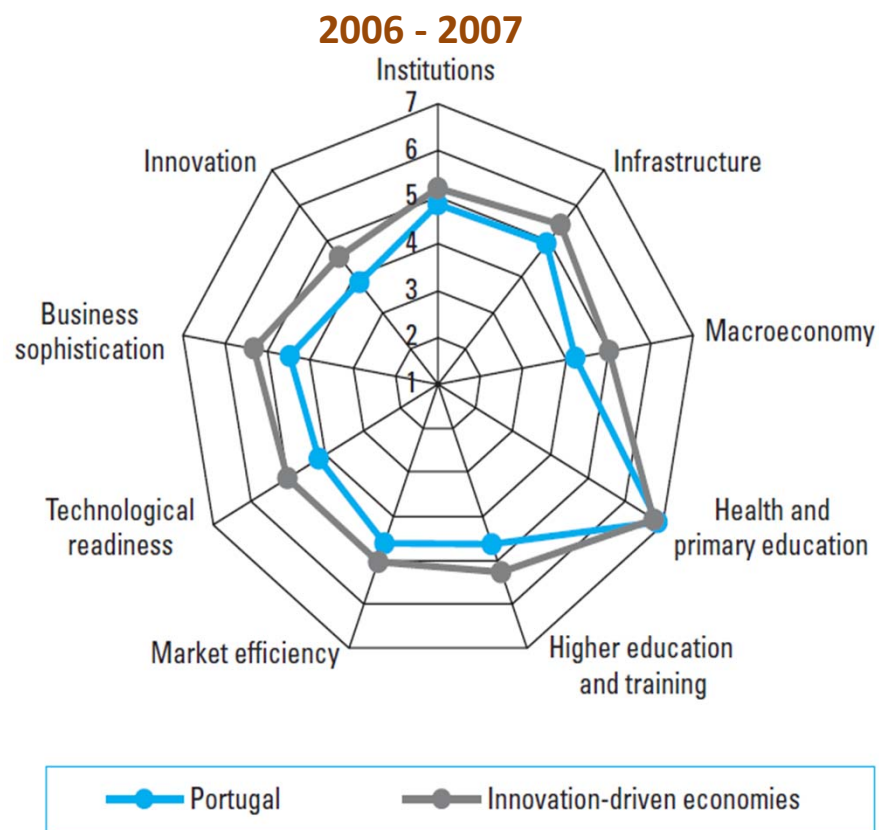
Innovation Scoreboard 2007



Note: performance relative to the EU where the EU=100

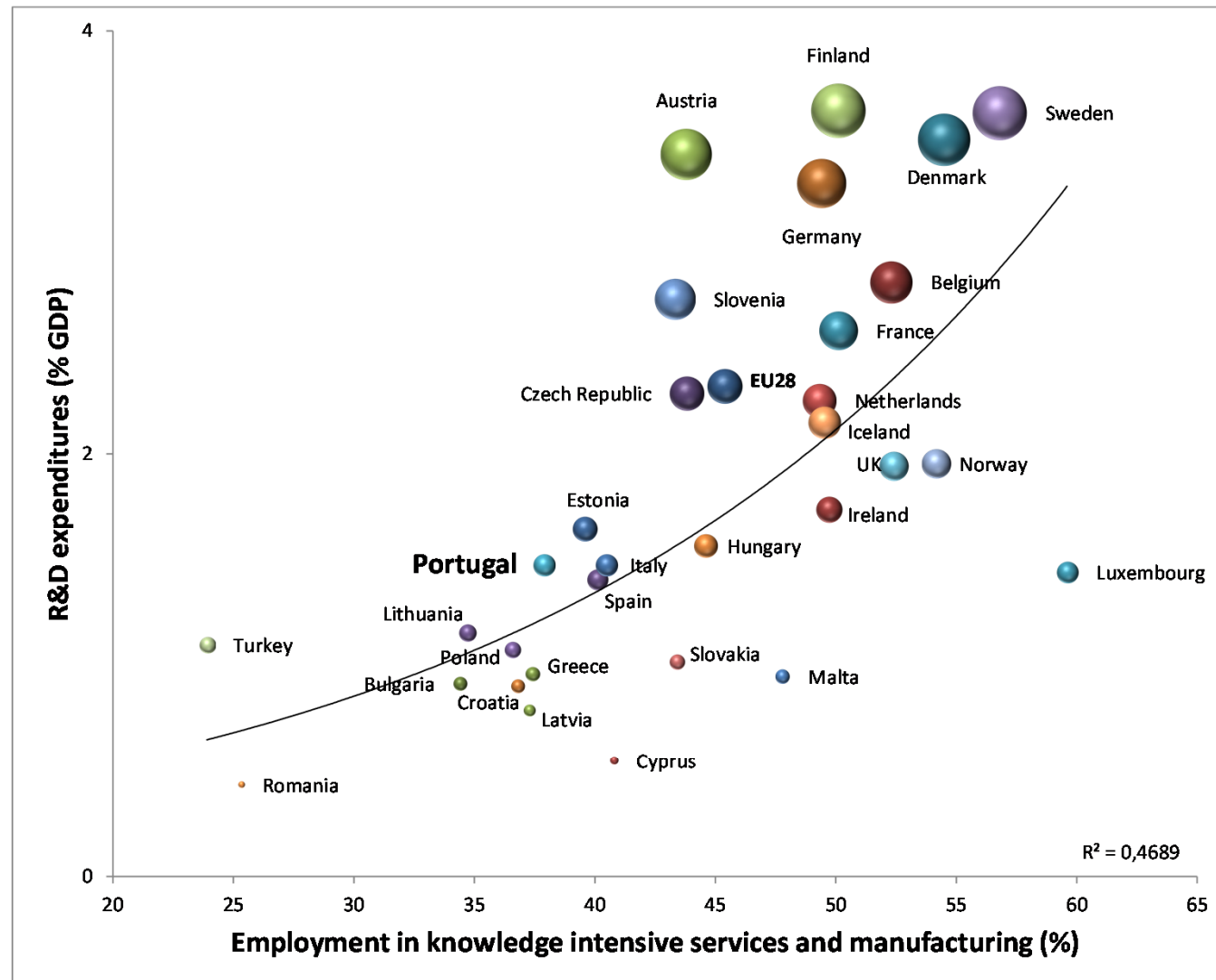
The structural problem:

Global Competitiveness Index



Source: World Economic Forum - Global Competitiveness Report

Link between R&D and economic specialization pattern



The R&D expenditures are in line with the specialization profile of the economy

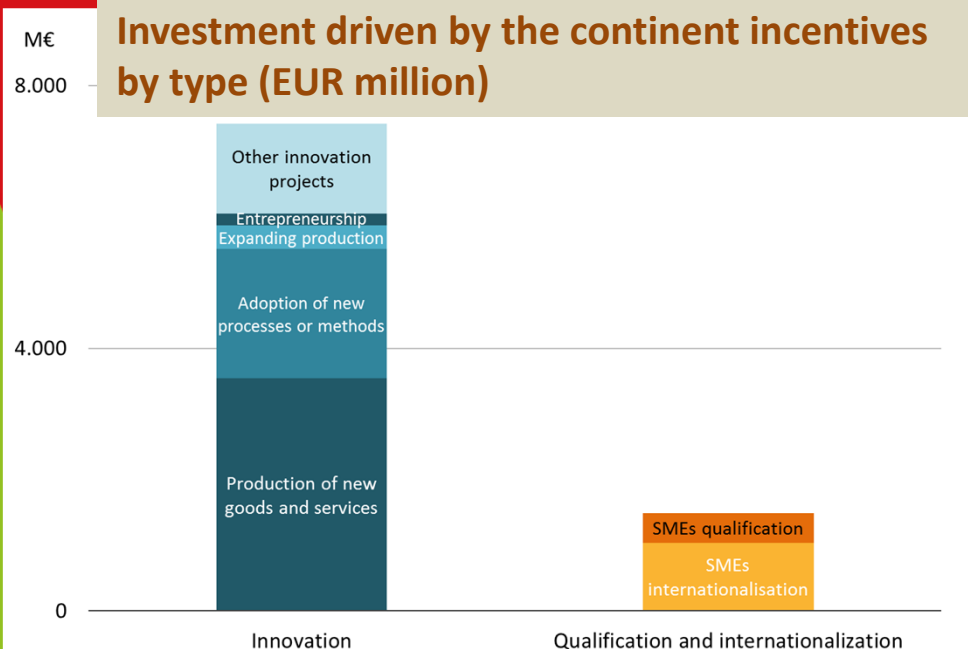
Main policy instruments and Outputs



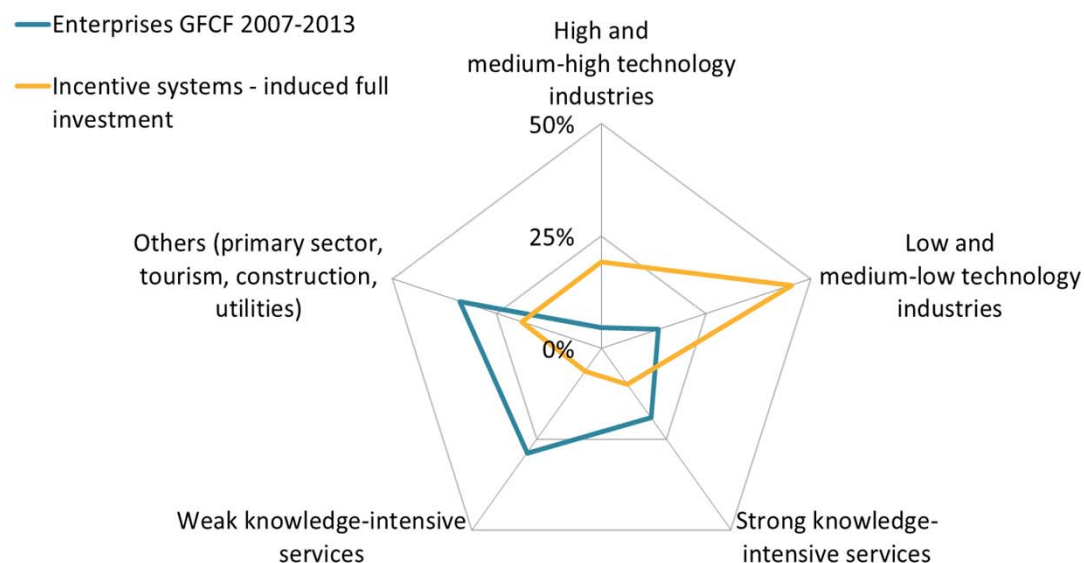
- Support schemes for business R&D investment (1.991 projects – 2007/2014)
- Support for R&D and innovation infrastructures (S&T parks and incubators)
(247 projects – 2007/2014)
- R&D and Innovation vouchers (3.388 projects – 2007/2014)
- Support start-ups firms in high and medium-high knowledge-intensive technology
(910– 2007/2014)
- Support for knowledge-based entrepreneurs (271 projects – 2007/06.2015)
- Support for TTOs in universities (4 projects – 2007/2014)
- (Support for) risk capital funds (273 projects – 2007/2014)
- Training and counseling for SMEs (6.673 projects – 2007/2014)
- Support for hiring R&D personnel (2.911 projects – 2007/2014)
- Support for clusters (98 projects – 2007/2014)

The relevance of articulation between Innovation and tradable orientation - Being innovative is a requisite for being a player in global markets, as the presence in global markets allow to get update on the innovation drivers (knowledge)

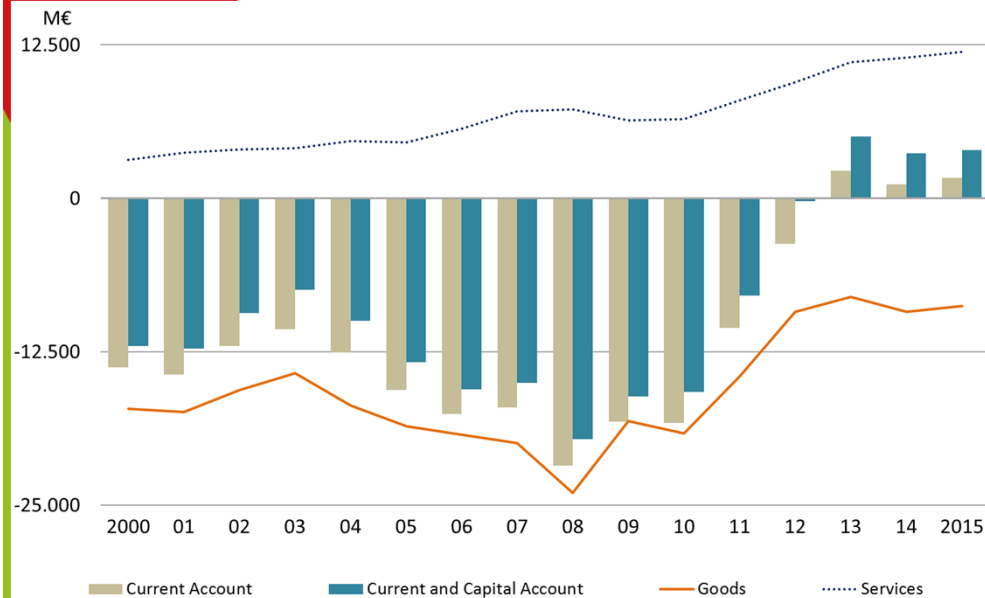
The focus of policy instruments



Weight of sectors in total GFCF of the economy in 2013 and in the approval of the NRFS Incentive Systems, June 2015



Results

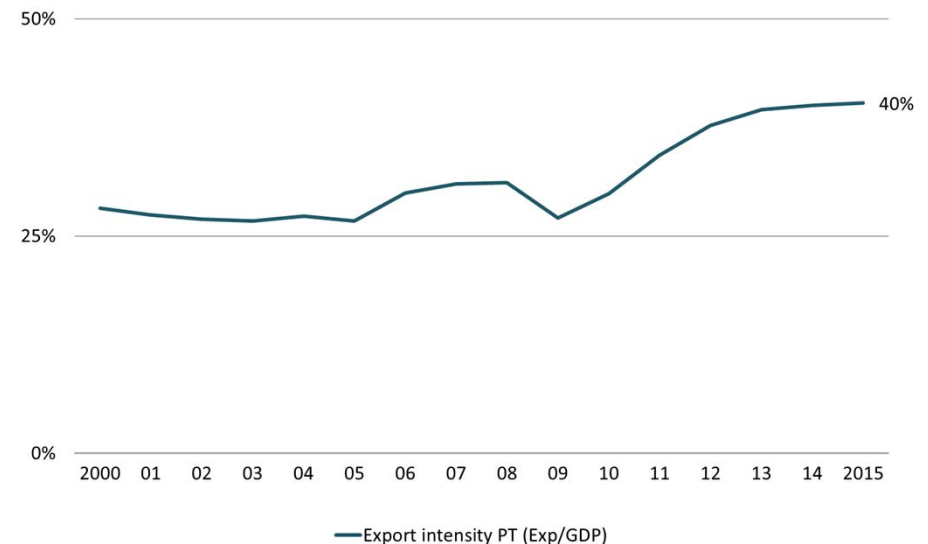


Current and Capital Account: 2000-2015

Persistent negative balance of the current and capital account shows a net borrowing of the economy by 2013

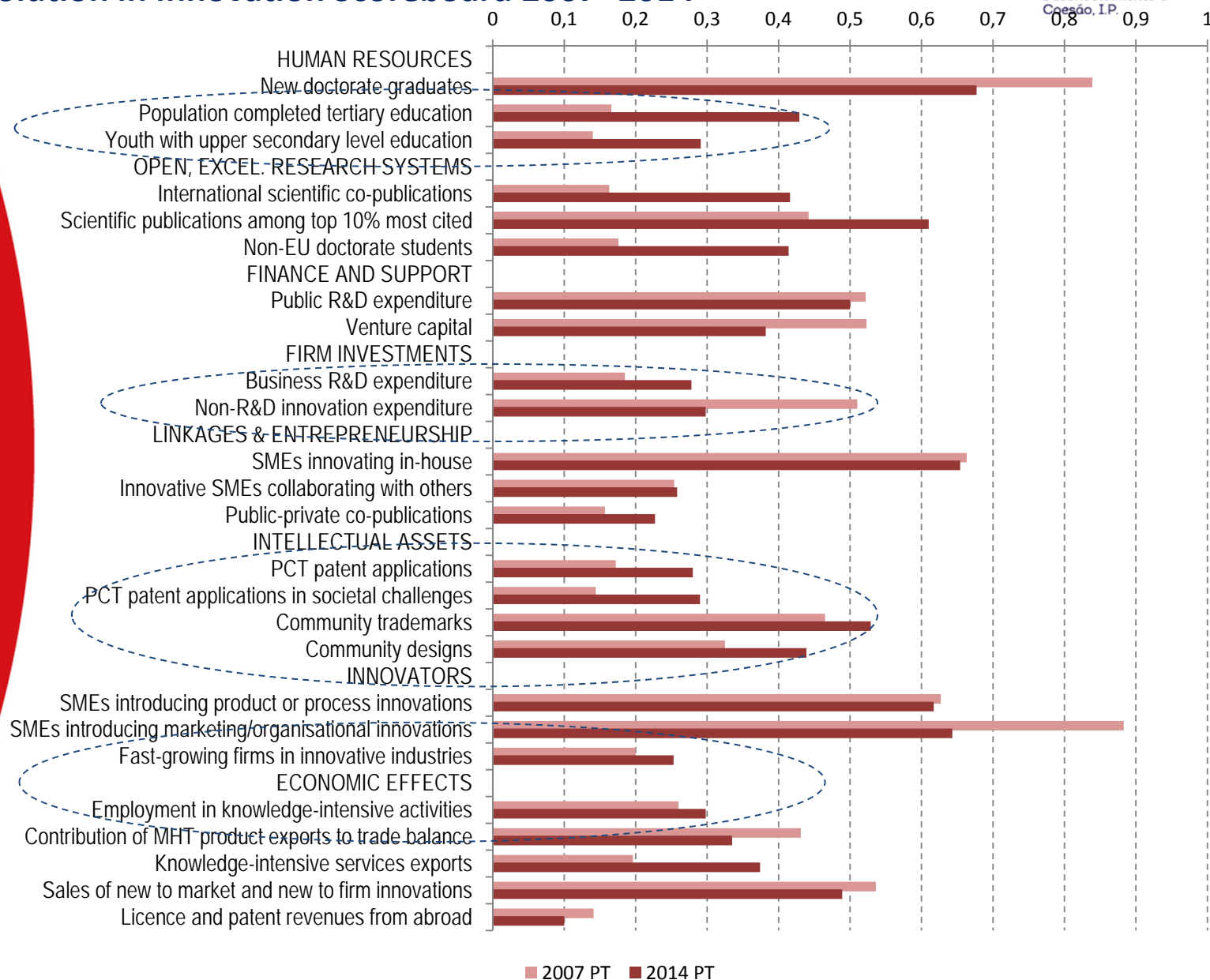
The Portuguese economy internationalization: 2000-2015

In recent years the share of exports in GDP has been increasing



Results

Evolution in Innovation Scoreboard 2007- 2014



Source: Innovation Scoreboard

The European Added Value... ...beyond the Treaty Objective

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- **Close link with EU long term goals – Europa 2020 strategy**
 - **Key Drivers of Portuguese and EU growth and jobs**
(the enlargement of single market)
 - **Relevant spill over in EU economy**
(e.g. migration of high qualified people)
 - **Delivering results in the proper timing**
(medium and long term results in a persistent policy)
 - **Tailor made to territorial needs**
(subsidiarity and place based approach)
 - **MLG – strengthen principles of partnership and participation, leverage effects on institutional capacity and contributes to the citizen's perception on the EU**

FIM

END