

**OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME UNDER THE
'INVESTMENT FOR GROWTH AND JOBS' GOAL**

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1. STRATEGY FOR THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNION STRATEGY FOR SMART, SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND TERRITORIAL COHESION

1.1 Strategy for the operational programme's contribution to the Union strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and to the achievement of economic, social and territorial cohesion

1.1.1 Description of the programme's strategy for contributing to the delivery of the Union strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and for achieving economic, social and territorial cohesion.

The regional Structural Funds programme for Skåne-Blekinge 2014-2020 is aimed at making investments for growth and employment in the region. The programme has been prepared in collaboration between Region Skåne, Region Blekinge and other regional stakeholders, with the Skåne-Blekinge Structural Funds Partnership acting as its steering group. The contents of the regional Structural Funds programme for Skåne-Blekinge are based on existing regional strategies and a joint socio-economic analysis of Skåne-Blekinge. The programme contains thematic objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4 [1].

The first chapter describes the programme's strategy, how it is linked to the European, national and regional levels and the selection of priority axes.

The second chapter describes the priority axes with their objectives, and with examples of activities that can be supported under the programme.

Europe 2020 and the Baltic Sea Region Strategy: In March 2010, the EU growth strategy Europe 2020 [2] was launched to address the issue of how the Member States of the EU are jointly to enhance their competitiveness in the world market and respond to the economic crisis the Union has faced since 2008. Europe 2020 is aimed at creating smart, sustainable and inclusive growth through work on:

- smart growth — developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation;
- sustainable growth — promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy;
- inclusive growth — fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion.

The Structural Funds are to contribute, during the period 2014-2020, to attaining the objectives of Europe 2020 and the goals of macroregional strategies. This means that, for Skåne-Blekinge, the programme takes account of the priorities in the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region [3] and contributes to implementation of the strategy. The purpose of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region is to respond to the common challenges faced by the countries in the Baltic Sea Region today. The strategy has three objectives: save

the sea, connect the region and increase prosperity. The projects that are to be operated in the regional Structural Funds programme for Skåne-Blekinge are to be based on previous projects and cooperative ventures linked to the priority areas of the Baltic Sea Region Strategy.

The Partnership Agreement: The Partnership Agreement (PA) represents the national strategic framework for the next Structural Funds period and sets out focus and priorities as a basis for use of the funds. There therefore has to be a close link between the PA and the regional Structural Funds programme. The analysis in Sweden's Partnership Agreement emphasises the following aspects in particular:

Sweden is becoming increasingly globalised and subject to competition, necessitating well-trained labour, high-quality research and innovation, and functioning infrastructure. Level of education is of great significance to the ability of the labour market, the region and society to develop and be transformed. There is a regional imbalance in the distribution of people with a high level of educational attainment, which has consequences for long-term regional development. R&D investments in the private sector, in particular, need to increase and entrepreneurial skills need to be enhanced, especially in rural areas and among young people, women and people born abroad. It is also desirable to profile leading universities and increase collaboration with operators from the business community.

The Government has a vision for Sweden to have zero net greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere in 2050. The challenge is to combine growth with a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, which several regions have succeeded in doing in recent years. Greenhouse gas emissions show great regional variation, principally due to differences in business structure. Domestic transport accounts for a third of emissions. Sweden is greatly affected by a changed climate, and the consequences vary with local and regional circumstances. The risk of flooding in lakes and rivers will increase, for example. Efforts to switch to a more sustainable energy system and sustainable business development provide a basis for the development of technology, products and services, and in the longer term also increased employment and business creation.

The most important objective of employment policy is to bring about a lasting increase in employment. The increase needs to take place primarily in groups with a weak attachment to the labour market, such as young people and persons born abroad. There is also a need for the employment rate among women to rise. Increasing unemployment in recent years has hit all regions and population groups hard, but young people born abroad, people with disabilities and people with a low level of educational qualifications have been particularly affected. Long-term unemployment has also increased and today poses a significant structural challenge. Demographic development and an ageing population are leading to problems in obtaining a long-term sustainable supply of labour.

There is a great imbalance with regard to where in the country economic activity is located. The metropolitan regions (Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö [4]) together account for 57 % of GDP, but 40 % of real growth in GDP took place outside these regions over the period 2000-2010. The sparsely populated parts of the country face lasting challenges related to the way the local market functions and access to other national and international markets. Sparse population leads to higher costs for public and commercial service functions, which are important for the inhabitants and local business.

The cities are of a great significance as drivers of growth for their surrounding regions. It is therefore important to look at cities in a functional regional perspective. Deficiencies in transport infrastructure can restrict the adaptation and internationalisation of regional business. Access to high-speed broadband is a key factor in stimulating new business opportunities, services and innovations. Good electronic communications are particularly important for growth, enterprise and housing for the countryside and other sparsely populated regions.

The Partnership Agreement and Skåne-Blekinge: The priorities in the PA are in line with the challenges identified in the socio-economic analysis for Skåne-Blekinge. The region's three principal challenges are low productivity, a low employment rate and wide intra-regional differences.

The PA emphasises the importance of strengthening Sweden's international competitiveness which, among other things, can be accomplished through strengthened R&D efforts. It is also noted in the PA that spending on R&D as a share of GDP has declined. It is the share of large companies in total R&D spending in the country in particular that has diminished, and this has not been offset by increased R&D in small and medium-sized enterprises. The Government is therefore boosting investments in research facilities and putting effort into fostering open innovation and promoting network building. These priorities are in line with both the International Innovation Strategy for Skåne and the Blekinge Strategy. It is important to involve more small and medium-sized enterprises, as several of the large R&D-intensive places of work in the region have either been closed down or have acquired new owners, who are less regionally rooted.

The PA points out that internationalisation is increasing. This is leading to higher productivity and growth, but also creates a structural transformation that results in a changed composition of trade and industry. It is therefore important to strengthen the adaptability and international competitiveness of enterprises. This is in agreement with the Skåne-Blekinge analysis, where it is noted that the regional economy has a higher level of exports per employee than the national average, and that there is specialisation in sectors with relatively low international competitiveness.

It is noted in the PA that the ability to retain, attract and enhance skills, enterprises and capital is essential for increased competitiveness. To develop the enterprises, there is a need for operations that improve the general business climate, such as regulatory simplification, advice and good access to capital for all the stages of enterprise. The regional Structural Funds programme is aimed at strengthening enterprises and the skills of entrepreneurs and improving access to market-complementing venture capital.

The PA reports good experience from the 12 venture capital projects that have been implemented in the previous programming period. These have complemented the market and have led to a number of investments that would probably not otherwise have been made. The venture capital projects have both contributed to spreading access to capital to different parts of the country and attracted local and regional capital that was not previously available on the market. These conclusions are in agreement with experience in Skåne-Blekinge, and the programme therefore contains continued commitments to market-complementing venture capital.

It is noted in the Skåne-Blekinge analysis, as well as in the PA, that increased enterprise, particularly among young people and women and people born abroad, contributes to development in the region. This is of key importance to Skåne-Blekinge, which is the region with the lowest employment rate in the country. The low employment rate among people born outside the Nordic Region is both a great social problem and a growth problem. Only a third of the difference in employment rate between persons born outside the Nordic countries and those born in Sweden can be explained by differences in education, age and gender.

It is noted in the PA that the country faces challenges in the area of climate change. The Government has a vision for Sweden to have zero net greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere in 2050. Almost 40 % of greenhouse gas emissions in Skåne-Blekinge come from energy use in homes, commercial premises and industry, and 94 % of transport depends on fossil energy. The regional Structural Funds programme is aimed at reducing regional energy use and increasing the proportion of renewable energy, and is targeted both at enterprises and at the public and housing sectors.

As in the PA, the regional Structural Funds programme is based on access to high-speed broadband being a key factor in fostering new business opportunities, services and innovations. Access to broadband is particularly important in view of the wide intra-regional differences characteristic of Skåne-Blekinge. The aim of the programme is to create the necessary conditions in which to apply for investment resources for extended roll-out of broadband in the next stage.

The PA highlights the significance of the cities as drivers of development for their surrounding areas. This approach is also a feature of the regional Structural Funds programme. Malmö is the largest city in Skåne-Blekinge and the strongest driver of growth in the region. It is also in Malmö that the social challenges are most concentrated. The programme is intended to achieve social sustainability in the city through innovative and entrepreneurial initiatives that utilise the resources and development potential that exist in Malmö.

The PA highlights the need to increase employment, particularly in groups with a weak attachment to the labour market. One of the principal challenges facing Skåne-Blekinge is the low employment rate. The region also has a high rate of unemployment among young people. Operations to respond to these challenges will take place in the ESF programme, in which one of the programme areas is the employment initiative to tackle high unemployment among young people.

Strategic considerations

Social inclusion

Social inclusion is identified in the socio-economic analysis as the most pressing growth issue for Skåne-Blekinge. Another 23 000 people need to enter the labour market for the region to attain an employment rate on a par with the country as a whole. The national average would be reached if people born outside the Nordic Region had the same employment rate as those born in Sweden, people with disabilities had the same employment rate as people without disabilities and women had the same employment rate as men [5]. Social inclusion is therefore a perspective that pervades the regional

Structural Funds programme with regard to both content and principles of selection. Support functions linked to the programme will be tasked with supporting projects on issues concerned with social inclusion and gender equality.

Smart specialisation

With the aim of increasing the strategic use of Structural Funds to improve innovativeness in Europe, the Member States and regions have been urged to develop their own innovation strategies for smart specialisation ahead of the programming period 2014-2020. These strategies are to be based on the areas of strength the region has, or may develop, in an inter-regional and international perspective.

Smart specialisation is concerned with the region developing its innovation capacity, learning and areas of strength on a systematic basis. There is a need for the region to create the necessary conditions to harness its efforts on areas of innovation in order to work systematically with methods and processes that lead to these areas of strength being developed into international areas of innovation. Skåne-Blekinge has diversified trade and industry with broad intra-regional scope, which is a strength that makes the region less vulnerable in economic downturns and opens up good opportunities to create sustainable growth throughout the region. New and innovative elements often arise in the borderland between different sectors, activities, technical issues and areas. Based on the international innovation strategy for Skåne, three areas of innovation have initially been identified on the basis of the societal challenges and selected for focused smart specialisation. These are personal health, smart sustainable cities and smart materials. In addition to these, the Blekinge Strategy has identified the priority axis of Working Life. An active choice is made in the regional Structural Funds programme not to highlight particular industries, geographical areas, sectors of society, forms of business operation, etc., as this can have a limiting impact on the development of areas of innovation. An argument concerning the significance of different industries and sectors for the development and future potential of Skåne-Blekinge is mainly presented in the analysis annex, while the contents of the programme are intentionally formulated to create breadth and variation, and open up opportunities for everyone in the region to take part.

A brief account of the areas of innovation, the region's smart specialisation:

Smart sustainable cities: the region has several cities in which large system solutions relating to sustainable urban development are being developed in areas such as refuse collection, waste management and energy. The cities serve successfully as international models of sustainable urban development, one well-known example being Bo01 in Malmö. The diversity of the cities is an asset and offers significant potential for growth.

Personal health: the region has strong public activity with work on and responsibility for healthcare. There is an aspiration to develop health for the individual from a long-term holistic perspective linked to growth. The region has also, over a long period of time, had strong life science and food industries, but ICT and the media may also have great potential for innovation. Integration and diversity also have an important link to personal health and well-being as an essential requirement for growth.

Smart materials: this area of innovation is based on both the establishment of two new world-leading research facilities — ESS and MAX IV [6] — and existing research in the

region. The region can become one of the leading sites in the world for research and innovation as a result of the establishment of these facilities. Regional trade and industry can benefit from materials research that will take place in the region. As both the effects of the facilities and existing research span several areas linked to the production and use of materials, investments in this area have great potential for synergies with Horizon 2020 calls for proposals. Some examples of relevant calls for proposals are:

- NMP2-02-2015: Integration of novel nanomaterials into existing production lines;
- PHC-16-2015: Tools and technologies for advanced therapies;
- EE-13-2014/2015: Technology for district heating and cooling.

Working life: New regional revenue is supplied by strengthening enterprises whose markets are largely outside the region. The region therefore needs operations that strengthen the revenue base of enterprises. Joint initiatives in collaboration with these enterprises increase the opportunity to attain new innovative solutions. These enterprises are the drivers of growth and the labour market in the region.

Synergies between EU programmes

There is an aspiration to create synergies between different European programmes and funds and link them to national and regional/local resources in order to obtain strategically thought-through funding. In Skåne-Blekinge, applicants are encouraged to see opportunities to create project portfolios with different funding solutions and to use projects in the regional Structural Funds programme as a platform for future operations under the Interreg programmes or the European sector programmes, for example. Projects in the regional Structural Fund programme can be used to develop capacity to take part in major European projects, for example in Horizon 2020. Projects in the regional Structural Funds programme can also be used to disseminate and utilise the results from major European projects better at regional level.

There are also links to other sector programmes in the EU, for example Erasmus+, Health for Growth, LIFE, COSME and the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF). Synergies can also be obtained through links to other EU initiatives. To take an example, support from the regional Structural Funds programme can make regional gathering possible ahead of, and increased participation in, European initiatives such as the European Innovation Partnerships (EIPs). Participation in these can contribute to internationalising the region's areas of strength and bringing a broad range of operators together in the whole chain of innovation. EIPs, like other strategic European platforms, will probably be of great significance for calls for proposals in Horizon 2020 and other sector programmes.

Opportunities for synergies exist between the Öresund-Kategatt-Skagerrak, Southern Baltic Sea, North Sea Region and Baltic Sea Region cooperation programmes, which also contribute further to implementation of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region. This may also mean that it can be appropriate under the regional Structural Funds programme to provide support for operations outside the area of support. A crucial factor in such cases is that the operation benefits Skåne-Blekinge. Examples of this could include the ERB geographical entity (Blekinge, Kronoberg, Kalmar, Bornholm, Klaipeda, Kaliningrad, Pomerania and Warmia-Mazuria) and the STRING geographical

entity (Skåne, Zealand, Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg), where the whole geographical entity does not fall within the framework of a single cooperation programme.

Like the national ERDF programme, the regional Structural Funds programme contains thematic objectives 1, 3 and 4. In thematic objective 1, the programmes have an important relationship with regard to operations linked to the research facilities ESS and MAX IV, and are deemed to fulfil a complementary function. With regard to thematic objective 4, the same type of operations can, in part, be done in both programmes, which will have a mutually reinforcing effect on the programmes.

The underpinning principle is that the operations in the ERDF and ESF are to complement and reinforce one another. Social inclusion has been identified as the region's most important growth issue and is the basis for the use of both funds in Skåne-Blekinge. Growth-creating operations such as strengthening innovative capacity, promoting internationalisation and business development in SMEs, energy efficiency improvement and sustainable urban and community development are implemented in the regional Structural Funds programme, while other growth-creating operations such as skills development and matching with the labour market are covered by the regional action plan for the European Social Fund. With regard to sustainable urban and community development, operations are implemented in Malmö linked to innovation and entrepreneurship in order to achieve social inclusion in the framework of the regional Structural Funds programme, while operations linked to the labour market and skills provision to counteract social exclusion will take place in the framework of the ESF programme. Malmö is urged to work in an integrated manner on projects with funding from the ESF and the ERDF in order to achieve the greatest possible effect with regard to sustainable urban and community development. This may mean that project portfolios are created consisting of projects with different types of funding. Operators in Skåne-Blekinge are also urged in general to make use of the possibility of overlap between the programmes to create integrated growth-creating operations.

The regional Structural Funds programme, the Rural Development Programme and the Marine and Fisheries Programme complement and reinforce one another, and are important instruments for development of the region. Based on the work on future priorities in the regional action plans for the Rural Development Programme, it is noted that the programmes could have a mutually reinforcing effect in areas such as broadband deployment, the visitor industry, innovation/entrepreneurship and use/production of renewable energy. There is planning regionally for coordinated operations between regional organisations with responsibility for growth and the managing authorities for the various programmes. It is to be possible for support with regard to programme synergies to be given through programme support functions.

Involvement of trade and industry

The regional Structural Funds programme is aimed at making investments for growth and employment. Private trade and industry is consequently one of the most important target groups for the programme. By taking part in projects with ERDF funding, enterprises in Skåne-Blekinge can be jointly developed, creating innovation and strengthening their market positions. Experience from the regional Structural Funds programme for 2007-2013 is that the greatest added value for individual entrepreneurs from the projects is the

networks that have been formed with other enterprises. As participants in projects, the enterprises avail of the projects' operations without bearing responsibility for project sponsorship with the administrative and liquidity requirements this entails. During the programming period 2014-2020, it is possible to match private co-financing with Structural Funds resources in the same way that, in the previous programming period, it has been possible to match public resources. For entrepreneurs, this means an increased possibility as co-financier of promoting more needs-based projects with good relevance to trade and industry. These projects can be run by operators in the innovation infrastructure. Participation by enterprises always means that operations/activities must be assessed in relation to applicable rules in the area of State aid. This means, in principle, that any State aid that occurs in projects in the programme can be implemented under an applicable aid scheme in accordance with the EU's Block Exemption Regulation, or alternatively as *de minimis* aid.

Private co-financing is desirable in all priority axes, but in particular in the priority axes Smart growth — innovation, Smart growth — SMEs, and Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy (IP 1), where private co-financing is expected to amount to 5 % of the total co-financing if co-financing can also take place in the form of time. In Sustainable urban and community development, with equivalent reasoning private co-financing is expected to amount to 2 % of total co-financing. As experience of matching of private co-financing is lacking, Skåne-Blekinge has deliberately chosen a lower percentage share. It is based on the proportion of private co-financing in the projects in the current programming period, as well as the intentions expressed by organisations linked to private trade and industry during programme drafting. Private co-funding is expected to take place mainly through business organisations, but project sponsors will in general also be encouraged to make use of the opportunity.

Choice of priority axes

Skåne-Blekinge has good prospects for sustainable growth, but there are three overarching challenges that are identified in the socio-economic analysis [7]: low productivity, a low employment rate and wide intra-regional differences. These factors have an impact on social exclusion and economic growth. This analysis, together with the Europe 2020 strategy, the Baltic Sea Region Strategy, the Partnership Agreement, regional development strategies, the OECD Territorial Reviews for Skåne and Småland-Blekinge and experience from and evaluations of the previous programming period, underpins the five priority axes of the regional Structural Funds programme.

Priority axis 1. Smart growth — innovation. The priority axis comprises the thematic objective Strengthening research, technological development and innovation.

Skåne-Blekinge's challenges and opportunities

Work on innovation in Skåne-Blekinge is based on the designated areas of innovation: personal health, smart sustainable cities, smart materials and working life. On the basis of these areas, the region attempts to address the weak productivity and low employment identified in the socio-economic analysis as two of the principal challenges facing the region.

The region is in a process of adaptation, where large R&D-intensive places of work have been closed down, while others have acquired new owners with less local attachment to the region and Sweden. Skåne-Blekinge has a high proportion of R&D investments in relation to GDP, but now faces the challenge of maintaining this position with a significantly larger base of small and medium-sized enterprises instead of a small number of R&D-intensive large companies. This requires increased collaboration between different operators in the innovation infrastructure: businesses of different sizes, academia and politics. A firmly established regional leadership that pursues innovation issues is needed. A regional example is FIRS [8], a joint forum for managers with responsibility for development and training.

Operations are required to strengthen renewal of regional trade and industry, both by strengthening knowledge content and innovativeness in existing sectors and by strengthening entrepreneurship and promoting structural change. In an innovation-driven economy, requirements for cooperation, tempo and capacity for renewal increase in line with change in the world around. SMEs are of key significance in an innovation-driven economy, and their needs for increased knowledge, development and innovation are crucial in attaining competitiveness and sustainable growth. New forms of collaboration through open innovation are becoming increasingly important. Open innovation means involving external operators in one's own innovation efforts. A large proportion of research-driven innovation should therefore take place in cooperative ventures between trade and industry, universities, colleges, research institutes and operators in the public sector.

The region is well placed to increase its innovative capacity. There is notable concentration and specialisation in areas such as ICT, transport/logistics, life science, food and sheet-metal working. There is also a clear concentration in the area of environmental technology, focusing on heating, water treatment, ventilation, waste recycling and system solutions. The region has strengths in cultural and creative sectors, strong education and research provision, large regional cultural institutions and cluster initiatives, for example in the media. Tourism and the visitor industry have good prospects for development in the region, which has a varied landscape with large cities and rural areas and an archipelago. There are cluster initiatives working on development and marketing in most of the areas of strength. Work is in progress on strengthening the innovation infrastructure and the regional leadership and on strengthening innovation in the blank spaces [9] between the innovation areas. The region has worked over the long term on investments in clusters and areas of strength, although several of these have wrestled with weak development in recent years. The large company in life science has left the region, several of the large operators in ICT have shown weak development in recent years and bulk production in the food industry is declining.

The level of investment in both public and private R&D is high, measured as a share of gross regional product. In coming years, multi-billion investments will be made in the research infrastructure in the region through the establishment of the research facilities ESS and MAX IV, which improves innovative capacity and attracts labour and researchers to the region. There is extensive collaboration in the region between local, regional, national and international operators to strengthen the development and dissemination effects of the research facilities. Despite the high shares of R&D, the OECD notes that the value chains in the region are short. Many of the investments in

R&D made in the region are put into effect in products and services in other regions, both in and outside Sweden. This is an important challenge for Skåne-Blekinge in relation to ESS and MAX IV.

There is an ample supply of education and training at all levels. Access to colleges and universities is good. There is collaboration within the region between institutions in higher education, which also covers educational institutions in adjacent regions. From the perspective of the Öresund region, there is also an ample supply of education on the Danish side. Organisational collaboration across the Sound appears, however, to be declining. One sign of this is the phasing-out of collaboration between universities and colleges in the framework of Öresund University. Several cross-border cluster initiatives have also been closed down in recent years.

There is a strong correlation between innovativeness and competitiveness, which means that thematic objectives 1 and 3 contribute to sustainable growth. There is a clear link between research-driven innovation and SME development. Research, innovation and entrepreneurship are therefore not separated regionally. Operators, research environments, intermediaries and initiatives focused on a strengthened innovation economic are combined in the concept of innovation infrastructure.

The priority axis Smart growth — innovation is in line with the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region, in particular the objective to increase prosperity and the priority area of innovation.

Focus of the priority axis

The regional Structural Funds programme for Skåne-Blekinge is relatively small in extent, and therefore focuses in priority axis 1 on developing and strengthening existing structures for collaboration focusing, in particular, on the identified areas of innovation. There is a need for increased collaboration in the innovation infrastructure effectively to achieve more sustainable and competitive results. There is a need for SMEs to collaborate to a greater extent in order to assimilate research results as a basis for their innovation activity. New international relations should be established to utilise the potential and international expertise that exist in the region. Collaboration with universities and research institutes in other countries must be improved and generate value globally. Enhanced and deepened collaboration in the Baltic Sea Region can generate new knowledge, networks and expanded business opportunities in Skåne-Blekinge. The networks built in the priority area of innovation and SMEs in the Baltic Sea Region Strategy can serve here as a point of departure for in-depth cooperation, for example in blue growth [10].

The activities in the priority axis are concentrated on collaboration for a sustainable and effective innovation structure, innovation driven by societal challenges, cooperation for faster commercialisation, efforts to strengthen the innovativeness and competitiveness of trade and industry, and increased internationalisation.

Priority axis 2. Smart growth — small and medium-sized enterprises. The priority axis covers the thematic objective Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises.

Skåne-Blekinge's challenges and opportunities

Two of the overarching challenges for Skåne are low productivity and a low employment rate. The region needs increased operations to strengthen the broad trade and industry where the greater part of employment is to be found and to promote entrepreneurship, in particular focused on enterprises with good growth prospects. Operations are required to strengthen renewal of regional trade and industry, both by strengthening knowledge content and innovativeness in existing sectors and by strengthening entrepreneurship and promoting structural change. Action needs to be taken for sustainable growth throughout the region. The establishment of the research facilities ESS and MAX IV represents a great opportunity for the region's enterprises, not just as recipients of innovations produced with the aid of the research facilities, but also as suppliers of goods and services for the facilities.

Export values per employee are low in Skåne-Blekinge, which points to a need to strengthen the internationalisation of enterprises. The overwhelming majority of enterprises are small and medium-sized. Few enterprises export and few are growing. Exports and increased internationalisation are a way of increasing growth opportunities for SMEs. In order to increase growth in SMEs, there is a need for increased collaboration to strengthen innovativeness and access to capital.

The region's international competitiveness is increasingly driven by societal challenges and the ability to create sustainable growth by responding to these challenges. In an innovation-driven economy, requirements for cooperation, tempo and capacity for renewal increase in line with change in the world around. Entrepreneurs and small and medium-sized enterprises are of key significance in an innovation-driven economy, and their needs for increased knowledge, development and innovativeness are crucial in attaining competitiveness and sustainable growth.

Levels of education and training are relatively low in trade and industry if each sector is compared with the same sector at national level. There is a risk of this affecting adaptation and innovation, and it may also be an explanation as to why productivity is relatively low in comparison with the national average. Productivity, and therefore global competitiveness, need to be raised. To achieve this, there is a need for operations to improve the innovativeness of small and medium-sized enterprises and to raise the level of education and training in the labour force.

New enterprise is relatively high in comparison with other regions, but the level varies sharply within the region. Advice and support to new entrepreneurs are needed to increase new enterprise. However, it can also be noted that weakness in the present-day system of support for enterprises is that most resources are concentrated on early phases in the development of the enterprise, while few operations are focused on mature enterprises wishing to grow. There are great differences between male and female enterprise. It is nearly twice as common for men to start enterprises as for women to do so. People born outside the Nordic region start businesses to approximately the same extent as those born in Sweden, but with a higher proportion of enterprises with low

entry thresholds (transport, retailing and catering). It is important to utilise entrepreneurial capability in all groups in society, regardless of ethnic background or gender.

In order to make better use of the potential that exists in Skåne-Blekinge for enhanced and dynamic entrepreneurship, there is a need for further initiatives to foster entrepreneurship, not just in the private sector but also in the public, academic and non-profit sectors. Operations in the form of knowledge- and skills-enhancing efforts aimed at developing entrepreneurship and strengthening new enterprise are needed. Societal challenges such as an ageing population, increased demands on healthcare systems, low employment, increasing youth unemployment and climate change create needs for innovative services and products. Entrepreneurship and established enterprises in all sectors of society may therefore need to be fostered to enable them to contribute solutions, particularly to the region's strategically prioritised areas.

There is a shortage of venture capital in the region. Most projects and enterprises finance the first stages of development with their own capital and their own efforts, but this is sometimes not sufficient. There is primarily a shortage of seed and pre-seed capital for 'traditional businesses' and service enterprises. For more research-based enterprises, there is the innovation infrastructure with supporting players who have resources to assist in the seed phase, but not to an adequate extent. There is a need for capital throughout the chain, from idea to growth/expansion. There is a need for different financing in different phases (for example loans, shareholder equity, 'soft' loans) and flexible capital with different types of investors to match the diversity of sectors. In addition, a supply of capital linked to skills is needed.

There is a strong correlation between innovativeness and competitiveness, which means that thematic objectives 1 and 3 contribute to sustainable growth. There is a clear link between research-driven innovation and SME development. Research, innovation and entrepreneurship are therefore not separated regionally. Operators, research environments, intermediaries and initiatives focused on a strengthened innovation economic are combined in the concept of innovation infrastructure.

The priority axis Smart growth — small and medium-sized enterprises is in line with the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region, in particular the objective to increase prosperity and the priority area of small and medium-sized enterprises.

Focus of the priority axis

The regional Structural Funds programme is relatively small in extent in Skåne-Blekinge, which means that the opportunities for direct enterprise support are limited. A large proportion of the operations will therefore be focused on promoting entrepreneurship in the region and strengthening enterprises through network building, promotion of meeting places and consultancy and investment-promoting activities. Operations are also focused on the education system in order to strengthen the elements of entrepreneurship in teaching at tertiary level. It is also intended that market-complementing capital for new enterprises with growth potential will be provided, and that operations will be implemented to strengthen the access of enterprises to other EU-financed programmes such as COSME, as well as promoting social enterprise and social innovations.

Activities for this priority axis are focused on the areas of strengthening the entrepreneurial approach, strengthening entrepreneurs, attracting new entrepreneurs, new enterprises with growth potential and developing the growth capacity of small and medium-sized enterprises.

Priority axis 3. Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy. The priority axis comprises the thematic objective Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors [11].

Skåne-Blekinge's challenges and opportunities

Two of the main challenges for Skåne-Blekinge are low productivity and a low employment rate. A crucial requirement for operations to raise productivity and therefore competitiveness is that they are implemented in a way that contributes at the same time to reduced greenhouse gas emissions. Ecological sustainability can also offer a possibility of greater competitiveness. The continued high environmental impact of many energy sources and wide global energy price variations that affect Swedish and European competitiveness make energy efficiencies important instruments for use in achieving sustainable growth. Making energy use more efficient is a cost-effective way of reducing emissions, securing energy supply, holding down energy costs and, at the same time, retaining or strengthening competitiveness.

If the 'two-degree target' [12] is to be achieved, there is a need for a social transformation which signifies a shift to a carbon-neutral, circular economy. The European Commission has already drawn attention to this in the policy package 'Towards a circular economy: a zero waste programme for Europe' [13]. Switching to a circular/biobased economy signifies a shift from an economy based on fossil raw materials and linear exploitation of natural resources to a more resource-efficient economy based on renewable raw materials and the sustainable use of ecosystem services. This includes reducing the volume of waste and developing the re-use society where waste is regarded as a resource rather than a problem, in unison with Europe 2020.

The concentration of climate-changing gases in the atmosphere is 40 % above the pre-industrial level, and if no action is taken will reach 50 % above this level in 2050 (OCED). The gases must be stabilised and sharply reduced to minimise dangerous climate change. It is feared that the acidifying effect of carbon dioxide emissions will, in the long term, become catastrophic for the lime-dependent organisms, animals and plants in the sea. The global carbon dioxide concentration has been measured at 400 ppm, which means that the two-degree target is close to being exceeded. The EU target is an 80 % decrease by 2050, which means raising the level of ambition for regional climate and energy objectives.

Twelve of the 15 national environmental objectives to be attained by 2020 are measured regionally for Skåne and Blekinge. Great efforts are required to attain these environmental objectives. In addition to the national environmental objectives, there are objectives at regional level linked to energy use, renewable energy production, production of biogas, transport and greenhouse gases.

The overarching regional climate target for Skåne is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 30 % between 1990 and 2020. Greenhouse gas emissions in the region come

primarily from the use of fossil fuels in transport, heating and production of goods and services.

According to the regional target for energy efficiency, use of energy in 2020 is to be 10 % lower than average for the period 2001-2005 in Skåne. There has been a downward trend in energy use in the region since the start of the 21st century. This trend was broken in 2010 when energy use increased again in the industrial and household sectors. The industrial and building activity represented the highest energy use in Blekinge in 2010. The sector accounted for 46 % of total energy use.

The regional target in Skåne is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport by 10 % by 2015 in comparison with 2007. Emissions by the transport sector have decreased by 3.5 % since 2007. Emissions increased again in 2010. It is therefore uncertain whether the target will be achieved. In Blekinge, 20 % of the county's energy was used in the transport sector in 2010. Transport is the sector that accounts for by far the greatest climate impact as a result of a high proportion of non-renewable fuels in energy use. As well as investing in renewable fuels for vehicles, the focus should be on making other alternatives possible, for example public transport, virtual conferencing, etc.

To meet the challenge of sustainable energy use, there is a need for new knowledge and for existing knowledge to be put to better use. Operations are needed for research, development and innovation-promoting measures, but also practical operations relating to areas with good potential, such as offshore wind power and biogas. Knowledge is needed on ways in which new energy technology and energy-efficient methods/products are to be put into effect. There is great economic potential to develop innovative solutions to societal challenges. A switch to sustainable transport systems would contribute to a better national economy, environment and public health.

The priority axis Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy is in line with the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region, in particular the objective to link the region together and the priority area of energy.

Focus of the priority axis: The regional Structural Funds programme for Skåne-Blekinge is relatively small in scope and therefore focuses on financing projects where operators in collaboration in both the private and public sectors prepare joint strategies, plans, models and business models for reduced carbon dioxide emissions, projects that plan for joint operations for energy efficiency and projects that develop, test and demonstrate innovative low-carbon technology, solutions and products. Structural Funds resources will not be used to pay the costs of investments for improved energy efficiency.

Priority axis 4. Inclusive growth — broadband. The priority axis comprises the thematic objective Enhancing access to, and use and quality of, information and communication technologies.

Skåne-Blekinge's challenges and opportunities: One of three principal challenges for Skåne-Blekinge is the large intra-regional differences in the region. There are wide differences, in particular, between the expansive western part of the region, which is notable for increased employment and population, and the eastern part, which has experienced a trend with growth in employment and population below the national average. In addition, there are wide geographical differences within a single municipality

with regard to employment rate and income levels. A well deployed broadband infrastructure is crucial for the sustainable growth and development of Skåne-Blekinge. It contributes to creating the necessary basis for competition on equal terms for enterprises, irrespective of where they are located. An increase in productivity is created by the increased use of digital technologies and services. All enterprises and places of work today are, in principle, dependent on digital services, by receiving and sending large volumes of data. The very smallest enterprises also operate in a global context. Use of broadband by enterprises is growing rapidly, resulting in increased demands on capacity. This makes high transfer capacity essential, as well as high operational reliability. Large enterprises with a large volume of data traffic can purchase special solutions to reach the national and international backbone network. Smaller and medium-sized enterprises, which make by far the greater part of trade and industry in Skåne-Blekinge, on the other hand, depend on having their broadband services supplied through a common distribution network, where the costs are shared between many users. Capacity restrictions currently inhibit growth for enterprises and pose an obstacle to both job creation and business start-ups. A large proportion of enterprises in Skåne-Blekinge are located in small urban areas and in rural areas. Their prospects of strengthening their competitiveness in a sustainable manner in a regional, national and international context depend to an even greater extent on their ability to utilise new technology.

A well deployed broadband infrastructure can, furthermore, contribute to a reduced environmental impact through reduced commuting and the possibility of efficient energy control. The broadband infrastructure is also essential in order to be able to put digital agendas into practice at the regional, national and European levels, for example the *Digital Agenda for Sweden* [14].

Geographical areas that offer high-capacity broadband are more attractive to residents and to trade and industry than those that do not. Access to high-speed broadband should therefore be developed. If Skåne-Blekinge is covered by the deployment of high-capacity broadband network to a varying degree, this may mean differences in development conditions and growth within the region.

The Government's Broadband Strategy has set a target of 90 % of all households and enterprises in Sweden having access to high-capacity broadband by 2020. The target for 2020 has been even higher in the Broadband Strategy for Skåne — that at least 95 % of all households and places of work and 100 % of all schools and public places of work should have the possibility of access to high-capacity broadband. It is noted in a follow-up study in 2020 that broadband coverage in Skåne-Blekinge is low in relation to the national average. In Skåne, 39 % of all households and 33 % of all places of work had access to fibre broadband, while the proportion in Blekinge was 21 % and 17 % respectively. The national average at that time was 44 % and 39 % respectively. Blekinge showed the lowest proportion in the country with regard to the general public reached by fibre broadband and the second-lowest proportion for places of work reached by fibre broadband. Access to broadband in rural areas and smaller localities in 2012 was very low, according to the National Post and Telecom Agency. The rate of access to fibre broadband in rural areas (outside localities with 200 or more inhabitants) was 6 % for Skåne and 2 % for Blekinge. There therefore remain 94 % and 98 % yet to benefit from broadband deployment in Skåne and Blekinge respectively. Several different measures are required to meet the set targets.

The basic principle is that the players in the market have main responsibility for the provision of broadband, through the cost being charged to the end-customer, while the public sector can provide encouragement with grants to areas where it is not profitable for the market to invest.

Focus of the priority axis: The intention in the regional Structural Funds programme is to create the necessary basis on which to apply for investment resources for broadband deployment in the next stage. The conditions may relate to developing knowledge, methods, strategies and support for operators who make broadband deployment possible in areas that are not covered by market forces and that, in the longer term, may lead to greater competitiveness for enterprises irrespective of location in the region. Resources are not to be used for physical investments in broadband.

Municipalities, local residents' associations, home owners' associations and various rural development projects are examples of important stakeholders with regard to roll-out of broadband to smaller localities and to rural areas in the region. It has been found that the number of local residents' association projects in progress and already implemented, at least in Skåne, is low in comparison with national figures. As a local residents' association project is complicated technically, economically and in terms of grants, substantial support is required for local residents' associations and private individuals who are interested in running broadband deployment projects in rural areas.

Priority axis 5. Sustainable urban and community development. The priority axis covers the thematic objectives Strengthening research, technological development and innovation and Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises.

Skåne-Blekinge's challenges and opportunities

Malmö is the largest city in the programme area Skåne-Blekinge and the strongest driver of growth in the region. It is also in Malmö that the challenges for sustainable urban development are most concentrated. Malmö faces challenges such as low employment, segregation and poverty, but also environmental problems. At the same time, the city has growth potential. As Malmö is the region's largest driver of growth, it is very important to carry out operations in sustainable urban development which benefit sustainable growth in the region as a whole.

Need for innovative and entrepreneurial operations in Malmö

Malmö is one of the fastest-growing cities in Europe, but it is also a transit city. Nearly half a million people have lived in Malmö over a 20-year period. During the same period, Malmö has undergone a deep economic crisis and has recovered by being transformed from an industrial city to a knowledge city, which has meant large investments such as Malmö University College, the Öresund Bridge and development of Västra Hamnen (the Western Harbour). Malmö's development and growth over the same period have been regional in character, with the city acting as a driver of growth and labour market for the whole region. On the other hand, many of the welfare issues have remained local, as a consequence of a functional housing and labour market.

Malmö is described as a divided city, a successful node in global economic development, while socio-economic disparities and poverty among the inhabitants of the city have deepened. The significance of focusing on social sustainability was emphasised by the *Commission for a Socially Sustainable Malmö* which, on behalf of the Malmö Municipal Executive Board, in 2013 drew up objectives and strategies for greater social inclusion through reduced differences in health. The Commission's research-based work represents a knowledge base for the priority axis.

As the third-largest metropolitan municipality in Sweden, Malmö has had the highest percentage growth in employment among the three major cities. A large proportion of jobs in Skåne-Blekinge are located in Malmö, but despite the city having had a very positive trend in employment, unemployment remains high and the proportion of people in employment is low. This is due to sharp growth population and increased inward commuting. Another contributory cause of high unemployment is a wavering system for skills provision. Malmö has unexploited potential with a large proportion of young inhabitants of working age who are out of work today due to weak matching with the labour market in the city.

Segregation is concerned with both geographical and socio-economic demarcations between different groups in society. The divides between inhabitants have doubled in Malmö since the 1990s. Income poverty has increased and affects three out of every ten inhabitants of Malmö, while the proportion of households dependent on municipal economic assistance has increased sharply in the past decade. Segregation in Malmö also tends to be ethnically based, as areas with a high proportion of people on low incomes and people of low educational attainment often coincide with a high proportion of inhabitants born outside the Nordic countries and Western Europe. In contrast, affluent areas of the city tend to be home to highly educated citizens of Swedish or Nordic origin. The ethnic segregation in the city agrees closely with the social exclusion in society at large, where people born outside the Nordic Region are over-represented in the unemployment statistics. The employment rate in Malmö among people born outside the Nordic Region is almost 30 percentage points lower than among people of Swedish birth. This pattern can be identified in several of the major cities in Skåne-Blekinge.

There are a number of areas of housing in Malmö that face great challenges, the activity rate in certain areas, for example, being as low as 17 %. An explanation for this is that a social career is accompanied by a geographical move. To simplify somewhat, those who obtain work leave the socio-economically weak areas of housing to settle in another part of the city or in another municipality, to be replaced by inhabitants who are not established in the labour market. Many of these areas of housing are in great need of modernisation, leading to a worrying situation regarding future scenarios.

The modernisation needs are very costly unless a holistic perspective is applied to social challenges, which includes production, modernisation and energy efficiency, together with socio-economic development. As there is great variation between areas of housing, great demands are made on locally adapted models and processes for social, economic and ecological sustainable development.

At the same time as Malmö is notable for social challenges, the city's benefits of concentration provide the city with the potential and the resources required to be able to meet these challenges. Malmö is the largest driver of economic growth in Skåne-

Blekinge, and research-driven and innovation-driven economies flourish in the city due to the diversity of people. The concentration of people fosters both innovative activity and positive quality of life. The high degree of innovativeness in Malmö additionally is capable of spreading. Malmö as a driver of growth is therefore not to be regarded as a geographically isolated function but as something that can benefit the whole region and contribute to sustainable regional growth, through strengthened productivity and increased employment.

Focus of the priority axis

The priority axis focuses on innovation and entrepreneurship based on the city's need for renewal to contribute to responding to the city's challenges of low growth, low employment, segregation and environmental problems.

The City of Malmö is responsible for preparing a sector-wide integrated plan in accordance with the investment priorities and specific objectives of the priority axis. This plan will form the basis for operations in priority axis 5.

Based on the challenges facing Malmö, it is important to use the potential and the coordination gains that can arise through collaboration and the exchange of experience between a diversity of stakeholders (including the private, public and non-profit sectors, as well as colleges and universities and inhabitants) at the local, intermunicipal, regional, national and international levels.

Collaboration between the ERDF and the ESF is crucial to achieve sustainable urban development. This applies in particular to social inclusion, which is one of the most significant growth issues for Skåne-Blekinge. Skills provision and labour market issues, for example, are important aspects of social inclusion and will principally be financed within the framework of the national ESF programme. Beneficiaries are urged to utilise the opportunity to implement ESF operations within the framework of ERDF projects.

[1] Thematic objectives for the European Structural and Investment Funds, Article 9 of Regulation No 1303/2013: Thematic objective 1: Strengthening research, technological development and innovation; Thematic objective 2: Enhancing access to, and use and quality of, ICT; Thematic objective 3: Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs; Thematic objective 4: Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors.

[2] Europe 2020: A Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth COM(2010) 2020.

[3] EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region, SEC(2009).

[4] Malmö is understood to mean the Malmö functional analysis region, which in terms of land area makes up approximately three quarters of Skåne.

[5] See Annex 3: Socio-economic analysis of Skåne-Blekinge.

[6] ESS (European Spallation Source) and MAX IV are two complementary international research facilities for multidisciplinary materials research.

[7] Annex 3: Socio-economic analysis for Skåne-Blekinge.

[8] The research and innovation area in Skåne.

[9] ‘Blank spaces’ means new areas of innovation that can be developed at the intersections of different sectors and areas of knowledge (see the International Innovation Strategy for Skåne).

[10] Blue Growth opportunities for marine and maritime sustainable growth (COM(2012) 494).

[11] Operations supported by the ESI Funds are expected to focus on the same area on the basis of the regional specialisations that exist and are expected to make up a valuable part of Sweden’s operations in SET planning work. The SET Plan, the European Strategic Energy Technology Plan, was adopted by the EU in 2008.

[12] The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change has agreed on the two-degree target — that the global mean temperature is not to increase by more than two degrees compared with the pre-industrial level. If the increase is greater, there is an imminent risk of threshold effects such as ocean currents and monsoon rains irrevocably changing course. Such threshold effects may drive the greenhouse effect further, with unpredictable consequences. Source: www.naturvardsverket.se.

[13] <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/>.

[14] *It i människans tjänst — en digital agenda för Sverige* (IT in the service of humanity — a digital agenda for Sweden) (2011).

1.1.2 A justification for the choice of thematic objectives and corresponding investment priorities having regard to the partnership agreement, based on an identification of regional and, where appropriate, national needs including the need to address the challenges identified in relevant country-specific recommendations adopted in accordance with Article 121(2) TFEU and the relevant Council recommendations adopted in accordance with Article 148(4) TFEU, taking into account the ex-ante evaluation.

Table 1: Justification for the selection of thematic objectives and investment priorities

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification for selection
01 — Strengthening research, technological	1a — Enhancing research and innovation (R&I) infrastructure and capacities to develop R&I	The analysis shows the need for increased added value in trade and industry through a strengthened

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification for selection
development and innovation	excellence, and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest	innovation process. Structural change and better utilisation of research results and of investments in ESS and MAX IV are promoted through support from the innovation infrastructure. Regional and international competitiveness is strengthened and the prospects for increased employment are improved. This contributes to Europe 2020, the Swedish Partnership Agreement and regional strategies in Skåne-Blekinge.
01 — Strengthening research, technological development and innovation	1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies	The analysis identifies a strong need for modernisation in trade and industry, where individual enterprises need to strengthen their capacity for innovation in collaboration between various industries and sectors of society in order to be able to meet societal challenges. It is particularly important in designated strategic areas of innovation such as operations to make use of investments in research facilities such as ESS and MAX IV. This contributes to Europe 2020, the Swedish Partnership Agreement and regional strategies in Skåne-Blekinge.
02 — Enhancing access to, and use and quality of, information and communication technologies	2a — Extending broadband deployment and the roll-out of high-speed networks and supporting the adoption of emerging technologies and networks for the digital economy	The analysis points to wide intra-regional differences with regard to employment rate and access to a differentiated labour market. Conditions for enterprise with regard to access to IT infrastructure vary sharply across the region. To enable the necessary basis for growth-generating enterprises to be

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification for selection
		<p>created throughout the region, there is a need for access for high-capacity IT infrastructure. This contributes to Europe 2020, and is highlighted in the Swedish Partnership Agreement and in regional strategies in Skåne-Blekinge.</p>
<p>03 — Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, the agricultural sector (for the EAFRD) and the fisheries and aquaculture sector (for the EMFF)</p>	<p>3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators</p>	<p>The analysis points to large regional growth potential in inducing small enterprises to grow and to recruit staff, which necessitates operations to foster entrepreneurship. There is a need for enhanced entrepreneurial capability to assimilate and develop innovations and attract venture capital in order to reach the commercialisation phase. This contributes to Europe 2020, and is highlighted in the Swedish Partnership Agreement and in regional strategies in Skåne-Blekinge. The issue is also highlighted in the OECD territorial reviews for Skåne and for Småland and Blekinge.</p>
<p>03 — Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, the agricultural sector (for the EAFRD) and the fisheries and aquaculture sector (for the EMFF)</p>	<p>3d — Supporting the capacity of SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets, and to engage in innovation processes</p>	<p>The analysis shows that trade and industry in Skåne-Blekinge has a low degree of innovation and internationalisation, with low export values. At the same time, there is under-utilised diversity in the population and structural conditions that represent great potential for knowledge building and internationalisation that needs to be exploited to strengthen growth in small and medium-sized enterprises and increase employment. This contributes to Europe 2020, the Swedish Partnership Agreement and regional strategies in Skåne-</p>

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification for selection
		Blekinge.
04 — Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors	4b — Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy use in enterprises	Skåne-Blekinge does not meet the national environmental objectives. Greenhouse gas emissions in the region come primarily from the use of fossil fuels in transport, heating and production of goods and services. Operations to reduce climate impact are needed in enterprises so that they both increase their use of renewable energy and improve the efficiency of their energy use. This contributes to Europe 2020, and is highlighted in the Swedish Partnership Agreement and in regional strategies in Skåne-Blekinge.
04 — Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors	4c — Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector	Skåne-Blekinge does not fulfil the national environmental objectives. Greenhouse gas emissions in the region come primarily from the use of fossil fuels in transport, heating and production of goods and services. Operations are needed in the public sector and the housing sector for both improved energy efficiency and increased use of renewable energy. Renewable energy must be made available. It contributes to Europe 2020, and is highlighted in the Swedish Partnership Agreement and in regional strategies in Skåne-Blekinge.

1.2 Justification for the financial allocation

Justification for the financial allocation (Union support) to each thematic objective and, where appropriate, investment priority, in accordance with the thematic concentration requirements, taking into account the ex-ante evaluation.

The allocation of resources between the priority axes of the programme follows the guidelines adopted by the Government on 16 May 2013 with just over 81 % of programme resources allocated to thematic objectives 1, 2 and 3 and 15 % to thematic objective 4. A total of 18 % of programme resources is earmarked for sustainable urban and community development. The selection of priority axes for Skåne-Blekinge is based on the principal challenges identified in the socio-economic analysis underlying the programme: the low productivity, low employment rate and wide intra-regional differences in Skåne-Blekinge. It is a matter of creating sustainable growth by making the innovation infrastructure contribute to increasing the degree of commercialisation, and of meeting the need for operations for a sustainable society in the form of reduced carbon dioxide emissions. As a direct consequence of the above, thematic objectives 1, 3 and 4 have been chosen, with an allocation of resources of just over 86 %, of which 18 % is also covered by the priority axis of sustainable urban and community development. Thematic objective 1 is aimed at increasing the efficiency of the innovation structure and promoting innovation, in particular to meet the societal challenges highlighted in the analysis and designated areas for smart specialisation. Thematic objective 1 accounts for a total of 24 % of the programme. Thematic objective 3 is aimed at strengthening entrepreneurship in all sectors of society which is crucial to the creation of innovation and, in particular, the commercialisation of these. There is an allocation of 20 % for venture capital operations under thematic objective 3. The justification for this allocation is an assessment of how large a capital contribution is required in order to create critical mass and make the Sydsvensk Entreprenörsfond (South Swedish Entrepreneurs' Fund) self-sufficient. Thematic objective 3 accounts for a total of 47 % of the programme. Thematic objective 4 is aimed at increasing productivity and employment by developing solutions and creating collaboration for reduced energy use and increased use of renewable energy in both the private and public sectors. Thematic objective 4 accounts for just over 15 % of the programme.

Overall, 18 % of the programme is earmarked for sustainable urban and community development. The background is that the priority axis Special metropolitan operations was in the Skåne-Blekinge programme for the period 2007-2013, and during that period the innovation area Smart sustainable cities, which now forms part of Skåne's smart specialisation, was developed. As Malmö is the region's largest driver of growth and, at the same time, faces great social challenges, it is very important to carry out operations in sustainable urban development which, at the same time, benefit sustainable growth in the region as a whole.

There are wide intra-regional differences within Skåne-Blekinge in terms of both economic growth and employment rate. In order to even out these differences and improve the opportunities of each part to grow on the basis of its own circumstances, thematic objective 2 has also been chosen, with an allocation of 10 %. The operations are

aimed at creating a basis and the necessary conditions for increased investments in IT infrastructure. The aim is to bind the region together better in relation to the prospects of trade and industry reaching their market irrespective of location and creating a labour market that functions better, with greater proximity to jobs and education and training throughout the region.

Projects should, only in exceptional cases and in particularly strategic prioritised initiatives, consist of the costs of investments in land, property or physical infrastructure [1].

The focus of the programme and the allocation of resources are to be viewed on the basis of the most important tasks of the programme:

1. The mobilising function: The Structural Funds programme encourages stakeholders in the region to take joint initiatives and make joint commitments to create sustainable regional growth.
2. The catalyst task: The Structural Funds programme enables new opportunities to be created by combining existing conditions and/or utilising new opportunities.
3. Structure-building function: The Structural Funds programme provides an opportunity continuously to build and renovate innovation and advisory systems based on the needs of the target groups.
4. The change/renewal task: the Structural Funds programme, as an element of European cohesion policy, is both a means and an importing/exporting port for renewal and change of knowledge, processes and methods to promote and strengthen regional growth-policy conditions as well as possible. From this point of view, the size of the programme and its various priority axes is of secondary significance.

[1] With reference to Regulation (EU) 1303/2013, Article 69(3)(b) on eligible costs.

Table 2: Overview of the investment strategy of the operational programme

Priority axis	Fund	Union support (€)	Proportion of total Union support for the operational programme	Thematic objective / Investment priority / Specific objective	Common and programme-specific result indicators for which a target has been set
1	ERDF	10 373 209.00	17.00 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 01 — Strengthening research, technological development and innovation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 1a — Enhancing research and innovation (R&I) infrastructure and capacities to develop R&I excellence, and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 1 — Increased collaboration for a sustainable innovation infrastructure that delivers results ▼ 1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 1 — Increased regional innovativeness focused on the region's strategic areas 	[0103, 101, 102]
2	ERDF	21 966 796.00	36.00 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 03 — Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, the agricultural sector (for the EAFRD) and the fisheries and aquaculture sector (for the EMFF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 1 — Strengthened entrepreneurship and enterprise ▼ 2 — More new businesses with growth potential ▼ 3d — Supporting the capacity of SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets, and to engage in innovation processes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 1 — Enhanced growth in existing small and medium-sized enterprises 	[0305, 0306, 1300, 1301, 1304]
3	ERDF	9 152 832.00	15.00 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 04 — Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 4b — Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy use in enterprises <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 1 — Reduced climate impact by enterprises increasing their use of renewable energy, at the same time as their energy use becomes more efficient 	[0401, 0402, 0403]

Priority axis	Fund	Union support (€)	Proportion of total Union support for the operational programme	Thematic objective / Investment priority / Specific objective	Common and programme-specific result indicators for which a target has been set
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 4c — Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 1 — Reduced climate impact by enterprises increasing their use of renewable energy, at the same time as their energy use becomes more efficient 	
4	ERDF	6 101 888.00	10.00 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 02 — Enhancing access to, and use and quality of, information and communication technologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 2a — Extending broadband deployment and the roll-out of high-speed networks and supporting the adoption of emerging technologies and networks for the digital economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 1 — Improving the possibility of access to broadband 	[0202, 0203]
5	ERDF	10 983 398.00	18.00 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 01 — Strengthening research, technological development and innovation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 1 — More innovations responding to local societal challenges that contribute to sustainable urban development ▼ 03 — Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, the agricultural sector (for the EAFRD) and the fisheries and aquaculture sector (for the EMFF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ 1 — Strengthened local entrepreneurship for increased employment 	[000, 0302]
6	ERDF	2 440 755.00	4.00 %	1 — Technical assistance is to lead to the programme being implemented in an appropriate, legally sound and effective way that contributes to the objectives of the programme being met in other priority axes	[]

2. PRIORITY AXES

2.A DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIORITY AXES OTHER THAN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

2.A.1 Priority axis

ID of the priority axis	1
Title of the priority axis	Smart growth — innovation

- The entire priority axis will be implemented solely through financial instruments
- The entire priority axis will be implemented solely through financial instruments set up at Union level
- The entire priority axis will be implemented through community-led local development
- For the ESF: The entire priority axis is dedicated to social innovation or to transnational cooperation, or both

2.A.2 Justification for the establishment of a priority axis covering more than one category of region, thematic objective or fund (where applicable)

2.A.3 Fund, category of region and calculation basis for Union support

Fund	Category of region	Calculation basis (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	Category of region for outermost regions and northern sparsely populated regions (where applicable)
ERDF	More developed	Total	

2.A.4 Investment priority

ID of the investment priority	1a
Title of the investment priority	Enhancing research and innovation (R&I) infrastructure and capacities to develop R&I excellence, and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest

2.A.5 Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority and expected results

ID of the specific objective	1
Title of the specific objective	Increased collaboration for a sustainable innovation infrastructure that delivers results
Results that the Member States seek to achieve with Union support	<p>The objective is to improve the efficiency of, and develop, the innovation infrastructure in Skåne-Blekinge. There are many operators in the regional innovation infrastructure, but they need to collaborate and develop further so that they generate results in the form of enterprises and innovations. The infrastructure is to be made more efficient through deeper coordination and enhanced ability to cover the whole innovation chain and be available and meet the demand from the diversity of enterprises and entrepreneurs that exists. Collaboration, particularly in prioritised areas of innovation, is the basis for good results. Participants are to experience high business benefit from what is implemented. Models need to be developed to obtain common results among publicly financed operators.</p> <p>The objective also means that the innovation infrastructure has to create more results in the form of enterprises and innovations. More enterprises are to be given an opportunity to cooperate with universities and colleges, the public and non-profit sectors, and through these relationships are to achieve greater business benefit and bring about more innovations. The objective is for more research results to be converted into innovations, with the aim of generating commercial return.</p> <p>The overarching objective of this investment priority is to create incentives and long-term structures for enhanced cooperation between research operators and trade and industry. An inclusive culture of innovation needs to be fostered throughout the region, and new models, processes and methods need to be tested and used. The diversity of the region is an important resource that needs to be utilised and developed. Men and women are to be given the same opportunities to create innovations with support from the innovation infrastructure. The sustainable economy of the future needs both breadth and a spearpoint in order to achieve innovation. ESS and MAX IV will become world leaders in their respective areas of research. It is therefore of great importance that relationships between the facilities,</p>

trade and industry in Skåne-Blekinge and universities/colleges in the region are strengthened and enabled to create value in the area of innovation of smart materials.

Research results and innovations within and between sectors in trade and industry must be exchanged to a greater extent. SMEs need to cooperate with the research-intensive environments in the region. Long-term efforts to bring about structural changes are needed, as are incentives for cooperation between research operators, the various parts of society and trade and industry. Skåne and Blekinge need continued strong leadership to develop the best conditions for innovation based on smart specialisation and excellence.

[1]

[1] The operations under this thematic objective are in line with the region's strategies for smart specialisation, 'Skånes regionala utvecklingsstrategi' (Skåne's regional development strategy) and 'Attraktiva Blekinge 2014-2020' ('Attractive Blekinge 2014-2020'), as well as 'Internationell innovationsstrategi för Skåne' ('International innovation strategy for Skåne'):
https://www.skane.se/sv/Stodfunktioner/Skanese_old/Skanes-utveckling/Regional-utvecklingsstrategi-for-Skane/,
<http://utveckling.skane.se/utvecklingsomraden/naringslivsutveckling/innovationssystem/>,
<http://blekingestrategin.se.loopiadns.com/>.

Table 3: Programme-specific result indicators, by specific objective (for the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund)

Specific objective		1 - Ökad samverkan för en hållbar innovationsinfrastruktur som levererar resultat						
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region (where relevant)	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
102	Andel företag (10-249 anställda) som samarbetar i sin innovationsverksamhet	Procent	More developed	43.11	2010	50.00	Statistiska centralbyrån, rapporten "Regional innovationsstatistik i Sverige"	Vartannat år

2.A.6 Action to be supported under the investment priority (by investment priority)

2.A.6.1 Description of the type and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to the specific objectives including, where appropriate, the identification of main target groups, specific territories targeted and types of beneficiaries

Investment priority	1a — Enhancing research and innovation (R&I) infrastructure and capacities to develop R&I excellence, and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest
<p>The region needs to improve the efficiency of and develop a sustainable innovation infrastructure to create the best conditions for innovation based on smart specialisation and excellence. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the region need increased cooperation with universities and colleges and research-intensive environments. Activities are to aim at initiating and testing new models, processes and methods to develop structural cooperative ventures where the objective is innovation. Joint forces and continued strong regional leadership are needed to make cooperation and long-term sustainable solutions and innovations possible. New solutions are needed, for example, to challenges relating, among other things, to demographic change, increased requirements for healthcare systems, sustainable supply of raw materials, environment and climate change, and sustainable access to energy and transport. Environmentally driven development of trade and industry therefore needs to be fostered.</p> <p><i>Examples of activities that can be supported to attain the specific objective in the investment priority:</i></p> <p>Initiatives that strengthen, improve the efficiency of and enhance the innovation infrastructure with the aim of reaching more people and better satisfying the needs and demand of a diversity of enterprises and entrepreneurs, both men and women.</p> <p>Initiatives to develop regional areas of strength and areas of innovation that have been identified in strategies.</p> <p>Initiatives to develop institutes for exchange between trade and industry and research, in particular in strategic areas of innovation based on societal challenges and areas of EU interest.</p> <p>Initiatives to create sustainable collaboration between trade and industry and universities and colleges.</p> <p>Initiatives to develop cooperation between entrepreneurs and researchers.</p>	

Investment priority	1a — Enhancing research and innovation (R&I) infrastructure and capacities to develop R&I excellence, and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest
<p>Initiatives that link together entrepreneurship and innovation operations.</p> <p>Initiatives to create knowledge nodes in areas with low educational attainment.</p> <p>Initiatives to develop arenas for innovation and increased collaboration between parties in the chain of innovation.</p> <p>Initiatives for challenge-driven innovation that strengthens both the region and its trade and industry.</p> <p>Initiatives to develop clusters with open innovation arenas.</p> <p>Initiatives to utilise research results for commercialisation.</p> <p>Initiatives for collaboration in and between innovation environments where enterprises and research operators meet.</p> <p>Supporting and strengthening initiatives where interdisciplinary teams of students work on devising solutions to meet the needs of trade and industry.</p> <p>Initiatives to strengthen the role of drivers of growth and the regional cores in the innovation infrastructure.</p> <p>Initiatives to strengthen internationalisation in the area to contribute to implementation of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region.</p> <p>Target groups:</p> <p>Regional and municipal operators</p> <p>The innovation infrastructure, including universities/colleges</p> <p>Private enterprises and organisations</p> <p>Values-based sector</p>	

Investment priority	1a — Enhancing research and innovation (R&I) infrastructure and capacities to develop R&I excellence, and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest
<p>Entrepreneurs</p> <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <p>Regional and municipal operators</p> <p>Operators in the innovation infrastructure who have a majority of public funding and where public ownership exercises control</p> <p>Non-profit sector</p>	

2.A.6.2 Guiding principles for selection of operations

Investment priority	1a — Enhancing research and innovation (R&I) infrastructure and capacities to develop R&I excellence, and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest
<p>Projects are to describe how they contribute to a chosen specific objective. Experience and knowledge from previous operations in the area should be utilised and applied where appropriate. Projects are to be based on identified needs, and should describe how they are planned and implemented in collaboration. Projects are prioritised where there is a need from several parties. Projects are to describe the organisational capacity and experience of the project sponsor and endorsement by project participants prior to project commencement. Where needs or clear endorsement cannot be demonstrated, a preliminary study should be considered.</p> <p>Projects are to contribute to the implementation of relevant strategies at local, regional, national and international level, for example Europe 2020, the Baltic Sea Region Strategy, the Blekinge Strategy, the International Innovation Strategy for Skåne, Skåne’s regional development strategy and the Structural Picture for Skåne (Strukturbild för Skåne).</p> <p>Projects are to describe their legacy after the project comes to an end and describe arrangements for long-term financing. A long-term legacy may be to incorporate project results into ordinary operations. There may also be continued work through financing instruments, both regionally and nationally</p>	

Investment priority	1a — Enhancing research and innovation (R&I) infrastructure and capacities to develop R&I excellence, and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest
<p>financed and the EU-financed Structural Funds and sector programmes.</p> <p>Projects should demonstrate clear involvement by trade and industry. Private trade and industry should be involved both in preparatory work and implementation of projects. Projects are to report co-financing, some of which may be private co-financing. Projects should, if possible, describe synergies between different funds, for example the ESF and the ERDF.</p> <p>Projects should describe how it is possible to make use of the unexploited resource represented by socially excluded groups. Projects should also describe how the operations contribute to gender equality and growth with equal opportunities. The section on horizontal criteria should also be noted here.</p> <p>Projects should describe the conditions to be met for international competitiveness and how this can yield added value for project participants. Operators with market-related needs and knowledge should contribute actively and take part in the projects.</p> <p>Projects should exploit the opportunity to meet societal challenges through collaboration between the private, academic, public and non-profit sectors.</p> <p>Projects in which universities and colleges take part should primarily aim to put research results into practice for market-related innovation efforts and/or business development where the public sector, private trade and industry and the non-profit sector are parties. Projects with universities and colleges should, as a rule, have a clear aim of promoting and strengthening the necessary basis for transferring knowledge to trade and industry and society, focusing on innovations and solutions that are market-based or socially beneficial.</p> <p>Projects should, only in exceptional cases and in particularly strategic prioritised initiatives, consist of the costs of investments in land, property or physical infrastructure.</p>	

2.A.6.3 Planned use of financial instruments (where appropriate)

Investment priority	1a — Enhancing research and innovation (R&I) infrastructure and capacities to develop R&I excellence, and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest

2.A.6.4 Planned use of major projects (where appropriate)

Investment priority	1a — Enhancing research and innovation (R&I) infrastructure and capacities to develop R&I excellence, and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest

2.A.6.5 Output indicators by investment priority and, where appropriate by category of region

Table 5: Common and programme-specific result indicators (by investment priority, broken down by category of region for the ESF, and where relevant, for the ERDF)

Investment priority		1a — Enhancing research and innovation (R&I) infrastructure and capacities to develop R&I excellence, and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest							
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region (where relevant)	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
CO01	Productive investment: Number of enterprises receiving support	Enterprises	ERDF	More developed			1 000.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
CO08	Productive investment: Employment increase in supported enterprises	Full-time equivalents	ERDF	More developed			300.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
CO26	Research, Innovation: Number of enterprises cooperating with	Enterprises	ERDF	More developed			250.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous

Investment priority		1a — Enhancing research and innovation (R&I) infrastructure and capacities to develop R&I excellence, and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest							
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region (where relevant)	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
	research institutions								
CO27	Research, Innovation: Private investment matching public support in innovation or R&D projects	EUR	ERDF	More developed			168 000.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
CO29	Research, Innovation: Number of enterprises supported to introduce new to the firm products	Enterprises	ERDF	More developed			1 000.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
49	Proportion of enterprises benefitting from innovation support system services	Percentage	ERDF	More developed			70.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous

2.A.4 Investment priority

ID of the investment priority	1b
Title of the investment priority	Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product

ID of the investment priority	1b
	validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies

2.A.5 Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority and expected results

ID of the specific objective	1
Title of the specific objective	Increased regional innovativeness focused on the region's strategic areas
Results that the Member States seek to achieve with Union support	<p>The objective is to strengthen the international innovativeness and competitiveness of the region by developing innovative solutions in the region's strategic areas. In a more innovative society, trade and industry is to have greater capacity to convert ideas into competitive goods, services and processes. Greater regional innovativeness is created in collaboration between private, public, academic and non-profit operators. The focus is on societal challenges that have been identified, for example, in regional strategies for smart specialisation and those that are of international interest. The objective also means that public-sector stakeholders contribute to innovations being developed through innovation procurements.</p> <p>Skåne-Blekinge has shifted in its innovation efforts from targeted sector initiatives to operating at the interface between sectors and activities, which boosts the development of innovations. Consideration needs to be given to intra-regional differences in order to address the opportunities that exist throughout the region. The region's diversity is an important resource, and provides access to greater innovativeness, and therefore needs to be utilised in new ways. There is a need to include more people in the strategic innovative efforts that are made. Enterprises, as well as public and values-based organisations throughout the region, need a greater ability to develop demand-driven innovations in a resource-efficient manner. There is also a need for greater capacity for technology transfer between major investments, for example ESS and MAX IV, in the region's trade and industry.</p> <p>[1]</p> <p>[1] The operations under this thematic objective are in line with the region's strategies for smart specialisation, 'Skånes regionala utvecklingsstrategi' ('Skåne's regional development strategy') and 'Attraktiva Blekinge 2014-2020' ('Attractive</p>

	Blekinge 2014-2020'), as well as 'Internationell innovationsstrategi för Skåne' ('International innovation strategy for Skåne'): https://www.skane.se/sv/Stodfunktioner/Skanese_old/Skanes-utveckling/Regional-utvecklingsstrategi-for-Skane/ , http://utveckling.skane.se/utvecklingsomraden/naringslivsutveckling/innovationssystem/ , http://blekingestrategin.se.loopiadns.com/ .
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Table 3: Programme-specific result indicators, by specific objective (for the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund)

Specific objective		1 - Ökad regional innovationsförmåga med fokus på regionens strategiska områden						
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region (where relevant)	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
0103	Företagens utgifter för egen FoU-verksamhet, 10-249 anställda	Utgifter i genomsnitt, MSEK	More developed	2.68	2010	2.81	SCB:s undersökning "FoU i företag" (regional fördelning)	Vartannat år
101	Andel företag (10-249 anställda) med innovationsverksamhet (produkt-, process-, organisatorisk, marknadsföring)	Procent	More developed	58.23	2010	60.00	Statistiska centralbyrån, rapporten "Regional innovationsstatistik i Sverige"	Vartannat år

2.A.6 Action to be supported under the investment priority (by investment priority)

2.A.6.1 Description of the type and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to the specific objectives including, where appropriate, the identification of main target groups, specific territories targeted and types of beneficiaries

Investment priority	1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies
<p><i>Examples of activities that can be supported to attain the specific objective in the investment priority:</i></p> <p>Innovation driven by societal challenges</p> <p>Societal challenges and areas where joint forces in collaboration can create innovation that responds to societal challenges and where all parties can contribute to, and use, the final result.</p> <p>Developing strategic prioritised areas of innovation and innovations where societal challenges are of key significance.</p> <p>Initiatives that promote social entrepreneurship, i.e. projects that, with business-based methods, support innovative solutions to societal problems that include several parties.</p> <p>Developing the role of the public sector as a purchaser and driver of innovation through innovation procurement.</p> <p>Strengthened cooperation/partnership between the public, private and non-profit sectors based on prioritised strategic areas for innovation or societal challenges.</p> <p>Initiatives to develop methods and processes to respond to societal challenges where the focus is on gender-equal growth and social inclusion.</p> <p>Initiatives to clear away structural obstacles in order to respond to societal challenges and make social innovations possible.</p>	

Investment priority	1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies
<p>Developing models and implementing initiatives to create demand-driven innovation.</p> <p>Developing environmentally driven innovation to respond to societal challenges.</p> <p>Initiatives that develop smart specialisation for sustainable growth.</p> <p>Initiatives that develop structures, platforms and structural tools that strengthen skills provision.</p> <p>Cooperation for faster commercialisation</p> <p>New forms of cooperation are required to strengthen the opportunities and capacity of trade and industry to work in a smart way and more quickly in order to reach new target groups and markets and create innovations.</p> <p>Developing new and established forms of use of knowledge and know-how and technology transfer leading to commercialisation.</p> <p>Initiatives to create faster innovation processes with more parties and skills.</p> <p>Initiatives to strengthen the opportunities of regional trade and industry to use research infrastructure like ESS and MAX IV.</p> <p>Promoting models, knowledge and methods for needs-driven and market-based development and innovation.</p> <p>Initiatives that make value-creating relationships possible internationally for the needs of trade and industry for new markets and capacity for innovation, in particular in prioritised strategic areas of innovation.</p> <p>Initiatives that strengthen the relationships of trade and industry and collaboration with knowledge-intensive environments for faster commercialisation.</p> <p>Initiatives to develop new models to reach new markets through equal opportunities and gender mainstreaming.</p>	

Investment priority	1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies
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Strengthening the innovativeness and competitiveness of trade and industry

The capacity for trade and industry for international innovativeness and competitiveness is crucial to the development of society. Strongly growing trade and industry throughout the region with knowledge and skills is important.

Initiatives to develop models for sustainable and innovation-oriented product and process development.

Initiatives that enhance the adaptability of trade and industry with respect to intra-regional differences.

Initiatives to develop different types of system solutions that may be commercialisable internationally.

Initiatives to make innovation possible in trade and industry by utilising available international expertise.

Initiatives to strengthen competitiveness and innovativeness by making use of top-level skills among people with disabilities.

Initiatives to strengthen the competitiveness and innovativeness of trade and industry linked to investments, for example ESS and MAX IV.

Initiatives to work on innovation procurement that promote enterprise and new solutions that can identify new markets and customers.

Supporting capacity for SMEs to take part in growth and innovation processes.

Co-financing of enterprise support through approved national support schemes with the aim of fostering energy innovativeness and competitiveness.

Initiatives that develop structures, platforms and structural tools that strengthen skills provision.

Increased internationalisation

The region needs strong relations and contacts that can enhance the ability to work on international markets and find relevant partners for cooperation in

Investment priority	1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies
<p>the region's prioritised areas of innovation.</p> <p>Creating international partnerships and practical initiatives in the Baltic Sea Region.</p> <p>Making participation in EU initiatives and programmes possible, for example KIC (Knowledge Innovation Communities), Horizon 2020, Flagship FETs and European Innovation Partnerships (EIPs).</p> <p>Target groups:</p> <p>Regional and municipal operators</p> <p>The innovation infrastructure, including universities/colleges</p> <p>Private enterprises and organisations</p> <p>Ideas-based sector</p> <p>Entrepreneurs</p> <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <p>Regional and municipal operators</p> <p>Operators in the innovation infrastructure who have a majority of public funding and where public ownership exercises control</p> <p>Non-profit sector</p>	

2.A.6.2 Guiding principles for selection of operations

Investment priority	1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies
<p>Projects are to describe how they contribute to a chosen specific objective. Experience and knowledge from previous operations in the area should be utilised and applied where appropriate. Projects are to be based on identified needs, and should describe how they are planned and implemented in collaboration. Projects are prioritised where there is a need from several parties. Projects are to describe the organisational capacity and experience of the project sponsor and endorsement by project participants prior to project commencement. Where needs or clear endorsement cannot be demonstrated, a preliminary study should be considered.</p> <p>Projects are to contribute to the implementation of relevant strategies at local, regional, national and international level, for example Europe 2020, the Baltic Sea Region Strategy, the Blekinge Strategy, the International Innovation Strategy for Skåne, Skåne’s regional development strategy and the Structural Picture for Skåne (Strukturbild för Skåne).</p> <p>Projects are to describe their legacy after the project comes to an end and describe arrangements for long-term financing. A long-term legacy may be incorporate project results into ordinary operations. There may also be continued work through financing instruments, both regionally and nationally financed and the EU-financed Structural Funds and sector programmes.</p> <p>Projects should demonstrate clear involvement by trade and industry. Private trade and industry should be involved both in preparatory work and implementation of projects. Projects are to report co-financing, some of which may be private co-financing. Projects should, if possible, describe synergies between different funds, for example the ESF and the ERDF.</p> <p>Projects should describe how it is possible to make use of the unexploited resource represented by socially excluded groups. Projects should also describe how the operations contribute to gender equality and growth with equal opportunities. The section on horizontal criteria should also be noted here.</p> <p>Projects should describe the conditions to be met for international competitiveness and how that can yield added value for project participants. Operators with market-related needs and knowledge should contribute actively and take part in the projects.</p>	

Investment priority	1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies
<p>Projects should exploit the opportunity to meet societal challenges through collaboration between the private, academic, public and non-profit sectors.</p> <p>Projects in which universities and colleges take part should primarily aim to put research results into practice for market-related innovation efforts and/or business development where the public sector, private trade and industry and the non-profit sector are parties. Projects with universities and colleges should, as a rule, have a clear aim of promoting and strengthening the necessary basis for transferring knowledge to trade and industry and society, focusing on innovations and solutions that are market-based or socially beneficial.</p> <p>Projects should, only in exceptional cases and in particularly strategic prioritised initiatives, consist of the costs of investments in land, property or physical infrastructure.</p>	

2.A.6.3 *Planned use of financial instruments* (where appropriate)

Investment priority	1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies

2.A.6.4 *Planned use of major projects* (where appropriate)

Investment priority	1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies
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Investment priority	1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies

2.A.6.5 Output indicators by investment priority and, where appropriate by category of region

Table 5: Common and programme-specific result indicators (by investment priority, broken down by category of region for the ESF, and where relevant, for the ERDF)

Investment priority	1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies								
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region (where relevant)	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
CO01	Productive investment: Number of enterprises receiving support	Enterprises	ERDF	More developed			500.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
CO08	Productive investment: Employment increase in supported enterprises	Full-time equivalents	ERDF	More developed			150.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
CO26	Research, Innovation: Number of enterprises	Enterprises	ERDF	More developed			300.00	Managing authority's computer	Continuous

Investment priority		1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies							
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region (where relevant)	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
	cooperating with research institutions							systems	
CO27	Research, Innovation: Private investment matching public support in innovation or R&D projects	EUR	ERDF	More developed			350 000.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
CO28	Research, Innovation: Number of enterprises supported to introduce new to the market products	Enterprises	ERDF	More developed			500.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
49	Proportion of enterprises benefitting from innovation support system services	Percentage	ERDF	More developed			70.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous

2.A.7 Social innovation, transnational cooperation and contribution to thematic objectives 1-7

Priority axis	1 — Smart growth — innovation
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Priority axis	1 — Smart growth — innovation
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2.A.8 Performance framework

Table 6: Performance framework of the priority axis (by fund and, for the ERDF and ESF, category of region)

Priority axis		1 — Smart growth — innovation											
ID	Indicator type	Indicator or key implementation step	Measurement unit, where appropriate	Fund	Category of region	Milestone for 2018			Final target (2023)			Source of data	Explanation of relevance of indicator, where appropriate
						M	W	T	M	W	T		
CO26	O	Research, Innovation: Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions	Enterprises	ERDF	More developed			138			550.00	Project	
020	F	Expenditure	EUR	ERDF	More developed			6 223 925			20 746 418.00	Managing authority	

Additional qualitative information on the establishment of the performance framework

The managing authority has deemed it most appropriate to make use of outcome indicators for the performance framework and supplement these with one financial indicator per priority axis. This assessment is justified by the fact that output indicators can be fully attributed to implementation of the programme and that they are possible to measure continuously during implementation of the programme. Result indicators will not be used.

The methods and criteria that have been used to select relevant output indicators follow the guidelines issued by the Commission. The calculations of a reasonable value for the interim target for 2018 for each selected output indicator have been based on experience from the previous programming period and an assessment of how quickly projects in the priority axis concerned can be expected to generate outcomes for each output indicator. The estimated

total number of projects in each priority axis has also been taken into account. The managing authority is of the opinion that the selected output indicators fulfil the requirement to cover more than 50 % of the financial allocation for the priority axis.

With regard to the financial indicator 'Resources paid' per priority axis, the calculations have been based on the requirement for all payments included to be based on eligible costs paid to the beneficiary and for these to be certified by the certifying authority. The managing authority has taken account of experience from the programming period 2007-2013 and has focused, in particular, on how the payments were carried out during the corresponding part of the programming period, i.e. 2007-2011. The fact that the programme for the programming period 2014-2020 is more focused and concentrated and that the managing authority has a smooth organisation in place has also been taken into account. The level of payment has differed between the priority axes of the programmes over the programming period 2007-2013, and the managing authority has taken account of these variations in establishing the performance framework.

The managing authority is considering the options for permitting longer project periods than have been possible during the programming period 2007-2013 in certain particular cases. Longer project periods mean that the outcome for the outcome indicators will come relatively late in the programming period, with the result that the interim targets for 2018 in the performance framework are lower in these cases than for other priority axes.

In most cases, only one output indicator per priority axis has been selected for the performance framework. The reason for this is that the programme is so focused and concentrated that each selected output indicator is deemed to cover a large proportion of the expected projects. Having few indicators in the performance framework also makes it easier to follow up and have an overview of implementation and improves the prospects for corrective actions if the trends suggest that the performance framework will not be fulfilled.

2.A.9 Categories of intervention

Categories of intervention corresponding to the content of the priority axis based on a nomenclature adopted by the Commission, and indicative breakdown of Union support.

Tables 7-11: Categories of intervention

Table 7: Dimension 1 — Intervention field

Priority axis		1 — Smart growth — innovation	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	058. Research and innovation infrastructure (public)	1 668 016.00
ERDF	More developed	060. Research and innovation activities in public research centres and centres of competence including networking	1 569 486.00
ERDF	More developed	062. Technology transfer and university-enterprise cooperation primarily benefiting SMEs	1 569 486.00
ERDF	More developed	063. Cluster support and business networks primarily benefiting SMEs	1 569 486.00
ERDF	More developed	064. Research and innovation processes in SMEs (including voucher schemes, process, design, service and social innovation)	1 403 434.00
ERDF	More developed	065. Research and innovation infrastructure, processes, technology transfer and cooperation in enterprises focusing on the low carbon economy and on resilience to climate change	2 593 301.00

Table 8: Dimension 2 — Form of finance

Priority axis		1 — Smart growth — innovation	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	01. Non-repayable grant	10 373 209.00

Table 9: Dimension 3 — Territory type

Priority axis		1 — Smart growth — innovation	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	01. Large Urban areas (densely populated >50 000 population)	3 941 819.00

Priority axis		1 — Smart growth — innovation	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	02. Small Urban areas (intermediate density >5 000 population)	2 178 374.00
ERDF	More developed	03. Rural areas (thinly populated)	4 253 016.00

Table 10: Dimension 4 — Territorial delivery mechanisms

Priority axis		1 — Smart growth — innovation	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	07. Not applicable	10 373 209.00

Table 11: Dimension 6 — ESF secondary theme (ESF and YEI only)

Priority axis		1 — Smart growth — innovation	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount

2.A.10 Summary of the planned use of technical assistance including, where necessary, actions to reinforce the administrative capacity of authorities involved in the management and control of the programmes and beneficiaries (where appropriate) (by priority axis)

Priority axis:		1 — Smart growth — innovation	

2.A.1 Priority axis

ID of the priority axis	2
Title of the priority axis	Smart growth — small and medium-sized enterprises

- The entire priority axis will be implemented solely through financial instruments
- The entire priority axis will be implemented solely through financial instruments set up at Union level
- The entire priority axis will be implemented through community-led local development
- For the ESF: The entire priority axis is dedicated to social innovation or to transnational cooperation, or both

2.A.2 Justification for the establishment of a priority axis covering more than one category of region, thematic objective or fund (where applicable)

2.A.3 Fund, category of region and calculation basis for Union support

Fund	Category of region	Calculation basis (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	Category of region for outermost regions and northern sparsely populated regions (where applicable)
ERDF	More developed	Total	

2.A.4 Investment priority

ID of the investment priority	3a
Title of the investment priority	Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators

2.A.5 Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority and expected results

ID of the specific objective	1
Title of the specific objective	Strengthened entrepreneurship and enterprise
Results that the Member States seek to achieve with Union support	The objective is to strengthen existing entrepreneurs and cause more to wish to become and act as entrepreneurs. This objective means ensuring that there are operations for increased entrepreneurship in all sectors of society (private, public, academic and non-profit sectors) and including a diversity of citizens. It is also a specific objective to create new, and further enhance established, support structures, incubation environments, meeting venues and networks. The programme is also to lead to more entrepreneurs setting up their operations in Skåne-Blekinge.
ID of the specific objective	2
Title of the specific objective	More new businesses with growth potential
Results that the Member States seek to achieve with Union support	The objective is to contribute to new enterprises with growth potential being created by supporting the supply of capital to enterprises where the market does not work satisfactorily. A functioning supply of capital is crucial for business start-ups and for sustainable growth. There are needs for direct investments together with private capital primarily in early stages of development and in the commercialisation of innovative business concepts.

Table 3: Programme-specific result indicators, by specific objective (for the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund)

Specific objective		1 - Stärkt entreprenörskap och företagande						
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region (where relevant)	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
0306	SMF med 0-249 anställda per 1 000 invånare, medelbefolkning (16-64 år)	SMF	More developed	168.50	2013	187.40	Statistiska centralbyrån, Företagens ekonomi	Vartannat år
Specific objective		2 - Fler nya företag med tillväxtpotential						
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region (where relevant)	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
0305	Företag med årlig tillväxttakt (omsättning) med minst 10% under tre år där företaget hade minst 3 anställda i början av mätperioden	Antal	More developed	475.00	2012	510.00	Statistiska centralbyrån, Företagens ekonomi	Vartannat år

2.A.6 Action to be supported under the investment priority (by investment priority)

2.A.6.1 Description of the type and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to the specific objectives including, where appropriate, the identification of main target groups, specific territories targeted and types of beneficiaries

Investment priority	3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators
<p><i>Examples of activities that can be supported to attain the specific objective in the investment priority:</i></p> <p>Strengthening the entrepreneurial approach</p> <p>To support the development of an entrepreneurial approach, it is necessary to foster entrepreneurship from an early age by working on attitudes and opinions in the education system but also by increasing knowledge in general on the significance of entrepreneurship for sustainable growth.</p> <p>Operations to develop and strengthen the system of operators for entrepreneurship linked to the education system.</p> <p>Initiatives aimed at more people, both women and men, wanting to become entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Operations to strengthen the work of colleges and universities on entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Operations to increase understanding/knowledge on the significance of entrepreneurship to sustainable growth and development.</p> <p>Strengthening entrepreneurs</p> <p>The needs of the entrepreneur for support, for example in the form of information, advice, coaching and funding, varies over time and in extent, from the idea development stage to various phases in the development of an enterprise. The need for support also varies depending on the service or product being developed, as well as what industry the entrepreneur operates in.</p> <p>Operations that support the entrepreneur/new business owner throughout the process from idea development to market establishment and business</p>	

Investment priority	3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators
<p>development.</p> <p>Initiatives that strengthen and develop entrepreneurial leadership.</p> <p>Initiatives aimed at assisting entrepreneurs, both women and men, in utilising entrepreneurship irrespective of the entrepreneur’s ethnic and cultural background.</p> <p>Models for fostering and supporting entrepreneurship and entrepreneurs in the private, public, academic and non-profit sectors.</p> <p>Creation and development of local meeting places for entrepreneurs and incubator environments for new and and/or smaller businesses.</p> <p>Initiatives to support social entrepreneurs and development of social innovations driven by societal challenges.</p> <p>Initiatives that link together entrepreneurship and innovation operations.</p> <p>Models aimed at improving the efficiency of the support structure for the target group of entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Initiatives to strengthen internationalisation in the area to contribute to implementation of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region.</p> <p>Attracting new entrepreneurs</p> <p>Innovations aimed at more people opting to exercise their entrepreneurship in Skåne-Blekinge.</p> <p>Initiatives aimed at entrepreneurs and their ideas being presented and made visible.</p> <p>New businesses with growth potential</p> <p>Activities that can be supported are to contribute to the creation of new enterprises by supporting the supply of capital to enterprises where the market does not work satisfactorily. This should involve direct investments together with private capital primarily in early stages of development and in the commercialisation of innovative business concepts.</p>	

Investment priority	3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators
<p>Initiatives that develop existing models and supplementary financing solutions for SMEs based on the region’s circumstances.</p> <p>Initiatives for financing business ideas at an early stage.</p> <p>Initiatives to increase the regional supply of shareholder capital.</p> <p>Initiatives to develop private financing solutions for social investments, for example through public/private partnerships.</p> <p>Initiatives to develop forms and models for investment options that contribute to shorter lead-times.</p> <p>Supporting models for micro-financing to promote social enterprise and social innovations.</p> <p>Supporting models for crowdfunding, i.e. a way of gathering together start-up capital and financing projects/ideas through a large number of sources of finance.</p> <p>Initiatives that prepare SMEs to be able to obtain access to venture capital through other EU-financed programmes such as COSME.</p> <p>Target groups:</p> <p>Regional and municipal operators</p> <p>The innovation infrastructure, including universities/colleges</p> <p>Private enterprises and organisations</p> <p>Non-profit sector</p> <p>Entrepreneurs</p> <p>Beneficiaries:</p>	

Investment priority	3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators
<p>Regional and municipal operators</p> <p>Operators in the innovation infrastructure who have a majority of public funding and where public ownership exercises control</p> <p>Non-profit sector</p>	

2.A.6.2 Guiding principles for selection of operations

Investment priority	3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators
<p>Projects are to describe how they contribute to a chosen specific objective. Experience and knowledge from previous operations in the area should be utilised and applied where appropriate. Projects are to be based on identified needs, and should describe how they are planned and implemented in collaboration. Projects are prioritised where there is a need from several parties. Projects are to describe the organisational capacity and experience of the project sponsor and endorsement by project participants prior to project commencement. Where needs or clear endorsement cannot be demonstrated, a preliminary study should be considered.</p> <p>Projects are to contribute to the implementation of relevant strategies at local, regional, national and international level, for example Europe 2020, the Baltic Sea Region Strategy, the Blekinge Strategy, the International Innovation Strategy for Skåne, Skåne’s regional development strategy and the Structural Picture for Skåne (Strukturbild för Skåne).</p> <p>Projects are to describe their legacy after the project comes to an end and describe arrangements for long-term financing. A long-term legacy may be to incorporate project results into ordinary operations. There may also be continued work through financing instruments, both regionally and nationally financed and the EU-financed Structural Funds and sector programmes.</p> <p>Projects should demonstrate clear involvement by trade and industry. Private trade and industry should be involved both in preparatory work and in implementation of projects. Projects are to report co-financing, some of which may be private co-financing. Projects should, if possible, describe synergies</p>	

Investment priority	3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators
<p>between different funds, for example the ESF and the ERDF.</p> <p>Projects should describe how it is possible to make use of the unexploited resource represented by socially excluded groups. Projects should also describe how the operations contribute to gender equality and growth with equal opportunities. The section on horizontal criteria should also be noted here.</p> <p>Projects should describe the conditions to be met for international competitiveness and how that can yield added value for project participants. Operators with market-related needs and knowledge should contribute actively and take part in the projects.</p> <p>Projects should exploit the opportunity to meet societal challenges through collaboration between the private, academic, public and non-profit sectors.</p> <p>Projects in which universities and colleges take part should primarily aim to put research results into practice for market-related innovation efforts and/or business development where the public sector, private trade and industry and the non-profit sector are parties. Projects with universities and colleges should, as a rule, have a clear aim of promoting and strengthening the necessary basis for transferring knowledge to trade and industry and society, focusing on innovations and solutions that are market-based or socially beneficial.</p> <p>Projects should, only in exceptional cases and in particularly strategic prioritised initiatives, consist of the costs of investments in land, property or physical infrastructure.</p>	

2.A.6.3 *Planned use of financial instruments* (where appropriate)

Investment priority	3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators
<p>A functioning supply of capital is crucial for business start-ups and for sustainable growth. The needs of enterprises for external capital are to be met primarily in the private market, but there are also areas where there may be needs for market-supplementing funding, for instance in early stages of development and in the commercialisation of innovative business concepts.</p> <p>The implementation of financial instruments over the coming programming period 2014-2020 will be elucidated on the basis of the experience that already</p>	

Investment priority	3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators
<p>exists. The ‘fund projects’ that have been implemented under the regional Structural Funds over the period 2007-2013 and are aimed at increasing the regional supply of shareholder capital have met with strong demand. The investment has totalled SEK 2.4 billion, which is equivalent to around one fifth of the whole venture capital market in Sweden in 2011. There was initially uncertainty as to whether there would be private co-financiers willing to co-invest. Results from July 2013 show that each SEK of fund investment has attracted an average of SEK 1.9 in private funding. The financing instruments are thus producing a leveraging effect on the ERDF. The first phase of investment according to participatory researchers and implementers has been successful in attracting sufficiently good ideas to invest in and interested private co-investors to invest with. The initiative has been a driver particularly with regard to the establishment of a regional structure for venture capital. On the other hand, participatory researchers consider that the horizontal criteria can be integrated better into implementation.</p> <p>On this basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The programme is to provide scope for implementing financial instruments in thematic objective 3. • The operations are to be focused on supporting the supply of capital to enterprises where the market is not working satisfactorily. • The results of the ex-ante assessment of the financial instruments which the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth has been commissioned to produce are to be taken into account in the implementation of financial instruments. • Instruments focused on shareholder capital are to be implemented under the existing structure and taking account of experience from the ‘fund projects’ implemented during the programming period 2007-2013. Operations may also cover other financial instruments. • Account is to be taken of the long-term nature of operations of this type. • Knowledge and experience from participatory research in this area are to be exploited. • Coordination of all operations for financial instruments is to be aimed for. • The horizontal criteria are to be integrated into the operations. 	

2.A.6.4 Planned use of major projects (where appropriate)

Investment priority	3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators
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Investment priority	3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators

2.A.6.5 Output indicators by investment priority and, where appropriate by category of region

Table 5: Common and programme-specific result indicators (by investment priority, broken down by category of region for the ESF, and where relevant, for the ERDF)

Investment priority		3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators							
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region (where relevant)	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
CO01	Productive investment: Number of enterprises receiving support	Enterprises	ERDF	More developed			1 036.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
CO03	Productive investment: Number of enterprises receiving financial support other than grants	Enterprises	ERDF	More developed			36.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
CO04	Productive investment: Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	Enterprises	ERDF	More developed			1 000.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous

Investment priority		3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators							
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region (where relevant)	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
CO07	Productive investment: Private investment matching public support to enterprises (non-grants)	EUR	ERDF	More developed			20 008 000.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
CO08	Productive investment: Employment increase in supported enterprises	Full-time equivalents	ERDF	More developed			300.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous

2.A.4 Investment priority

ID of the investment priority	3d
Title of the investment priority	Supporting the capacity of SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets, and to engage in innovation processes

2.A.5 Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority and expected results

ID of the specific objective	1
Title of the specific objective	Enhanced growth in existing small and medium-sized enterprises
Results that the Member States seek to achieve with Union support	The overarching aim of this investment priority is to strengthen growth in small and medium-sized enterprises in order to create more jobs and contribute to sustainable regional growth in Skåne-Blekinge. Trade and industry in the region needs to move towards becoming more knowledge- and innovation-driven. Operations are to take place on the basis of the needs of

enterprises in the region and take account of intra-regional differences. The region's diversity is an important resource in order to achieve smart growth and therefore needs to be utilised and developed in new ways. Men and women are to be given the same conditions and opportunities to create sustainable innovations with support from the innovation infrastructure.

Women continue to be substantially under-represented among entrepreneurs in comparison with men, leading to a large amount of skills, good business ideas and business models being lost. Operations that promote female enterprise and contribute to more gender-equal growth should therefore be implemented.

The programme is intended to enhance the ability of small and medium-sized enterprises to assimilate knowledge and new business models that contribute to strengthening their competitiveness. Enterprises are to be given opportunities to develop skills and contacts that can yield results in international markets. For small and medium-sized enterprises to become more competitive and grow, they need continuously to develop their operations. The pressure for constant modernisation of products, services and processes is increasing in trade and industry to make this possible. Structures for transfer of knowledge and technology between enterprises and research operators are to be strengthened. Incubators and research parks may be important players in providing enterprises with knowledge and method with which to develop. Initiatives aimed at internationalisation of and exchange of experience by enterprises and their ability to assimilate knowledge are to be promoted. It is strategically important for entrepreneurs to find the right market (nationally and internationally) for their products and services.

Table 3: Programme-specific result indicators, by specific objective (for the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund)

Specific objective		1 - Ökad tillväxt i befintliga små och medelstora företag						
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region (where relevant)	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
1300	Förädlingsvärde i SMF	Förädlingsvärde,MSEK	More developed	71,723.00	2011	85,000.00	Statistiska centralbyrån, Företagens ekonomi	Vartannat år
1301	Sysselsättning i SMF	Antal anställda omräknat till heltidstjänster	More developed	117,052.00	2011	125,000.00	Statistiska centralbyrån, Företagens ekonomi	Vartannat år
1304	Andel SMF med 0-249 anställda som bedriver export	Procent	More developed	2.80	2013	3.00	Statistiska centralbyrån, Företagens ekonomi	Vartannat år

2.A.6 Action to be supported under the investment priority (by investment priority)

2.A.6.1 Description of the type and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to the specific objectives including, where appropriate, the identification of main target groups, specific territories targeted and types of beneficiaries

Investment priority	3d — Supporting the capacity of SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets, and to engage in innovation processes
<p><i>Examples of activities that can be supported to attain the specific objective in the investment priority:</i></p> <p>The programme is intended to enhance the ability of small and medium-sized enterprises to assimilate knowledge and new business models that contribute to strengthening their competitiveness and internationalisation. Activities that focus on diversity, promote participation by women and contribute to more gender-equal and socially inclusive growth are important.</p> <p>Initiatives that specifically strengthen the degree of internationalisation and capacity to grow internationally of SMEs.</p> <p>Initiatives targeted at small and medium-sized enterprises that support their opportunities to grow, be made more efficient and develop.</p> <p>Initiatives/models to act as broker for research and knowledge between the private sector and academia, for example forums, networks, brokering functions and outreach activity.</p> <p>Establishment of venues for meetings and collaboration between enterprises, operators and sectors.</p> <p>Initiatives that strengthen the opportunities of SMEs to deliver goods and services for major investments, for example MAX IV, ESS, the Fehmarn Belt.</p> <p>Initiatives that strengthen the will and ability of SMEs to grow and contribute to environmentally driven and sustainable growth.</p> <p>Operations that contribute to more fast-growing enterprises.</p> <p>Operations aimed at business development, for example through mentorship, coaching and work experience.</p>	

Investment priority	3d — Supporting the capacity of SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets, and to engage in innovation processes
<p>Models aimed at improving the efficiency of the support structure for the target group of SMEs in the growth phase.</p> <p>Initiatives that develop the skills of SMEs, for example in export, sale, product, process and market development.</p> <p>Initiatives to develop sustainable business models that respond to environmental challenges and new solutions with minimum environmental impact.</p> <p>Supporting capacity for SMEs to take part in growth and innovation processes, particularly in prioritised areas.</p> <p>Operations that increase diversity among entrepreneurs and promote different business models and forms of enterprise.</p> <p>Initiatives to develop enterprise networks and international partners.</p> <p>Initiatives to strengthen the participation of enterprises in national programmes and EU programmes for competitiveness and sustainable growth.</p> <p>Co-financing of enterprise support through approved national aid schemes with the aim of fostering investment in business development, market development, product development, skills development, globalisation and linking to R&D.</p> <p>Initiatives to strengthen internationalisation in the area to contribute to implementation of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region.</p> <p>Target groups:</p> <p>Regional and municipal operators</p> <p>The innovation infrastructure, including universities/colleges</p> <p>Private enterprises and organisations</p> <p>Non-profit sector</p> <p>Entrepreneurs</p>	

Investment priority	3d — Supporting the capacity of SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets, and to engage in innovation processes
Beneficiaries:	
Regional and municipal operators	
Operators in the innovation infrastructure who have a majority of public funding and where public ownership exercises control	
Non-profit sector	

2.A.6.2 Guiding principles for selection of operations

Investment priority	3d — Supporting the capacity of SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets, and to engage in innovation processes
<p>Projects are to describe how they contribute to a chosen specific objective. Experience and knowledge from previous operations in the area should be utilised and applied where appropriate. Projects are to be based on identified needs, and should describe how they are planned and implemented in collaboration. Projects are prioritised where there is a need from several parties. Projects are to describe the organisational capacity and experience of the project sponsor and endorsement by project participants prior to project commencement. Where needs or clear endorsement cannot be demonstrated, a preliminary study should be considered.</p> <p>Projects are to contribute to the implementation of relevant strategies at local, regional, national and international level, for example Europe 2020, the Baltic Sea Region Strategy, the Blekinge Strategy, the International Innovation Strategy for Skåne, Skåne’s regional development strategy and the Structural Picture for Skåne (Strukturbild för Skåne).</p> <p>Projects are to describe their legacy after the project comes to an end and describe arrangements for long-term financing. A long-term legacy may be to incorporate project results into ordinary operations. There may also be continued work through financing instruments, both regionally and nationally financed and the EU-financed Structural Funds and sector programmes.</p> <p>Projects should demonstrate clear involvement by trade and industry. Private trade and industry should be involved both in preparatory work and implementation of projects. Projects are to report co-financing, some of which may be private co-financing. Projects should, if possible, describe synergies</p>	

Investment priority	3d — Supporting the capacity of SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets, and to engage in innovation processes
<p>between different funds, for example the ESF and the ERDF.</p> <p>Projects should describe how it is possible to make use of the unexploited resource represented by socially excluded groups. Projects should also describe how the operations contribute to gender equality and growth with equal opportunities. The section on horizontal criteria should also be noted here.</p> <p>Projects should describe the conditions to be met for international competitiveness and how that can yield added value for project participants. Operators with market-related needs and knowledge should contribute actively and take part in the projects.</p> <p>Projects should exploit the opportunity to meet societal challenges through collaboration between the private, academic, public and non-profit sectors.</p> <p>Projects in which universities and colleges take part should primarily aim to put research results into practice for market-related innovation efforts and/or business development where the public sector, private trade and industry and the non-profit sector are parties. Projects with universities and colleges should, as a rule, have a clear aim of promoting and strengthening the necessary basis for transferring knowledge to trade and industry and society, focusing on innovations and solutions that are market-based or socially beneficial.</p> <p>Projects should, only in exceptional cases and in particularly strategic prioritised initiatives, consist of the costs of investments in land, property or physical infrastructure.</p>	

2.A.6.3 Planned use of financial instruments (where appropriate)

Investment priority	3d — Supporting the capacity of SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets, and to engage in innovation processes

2.A.6.4 Planned use of major projects (where appropriate)

Investment priority	3d — Supporting the capacity of SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets, and to engage in innovation processes
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Investment priority	3d — Supporting the capacity of SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets, and to engage in innovation processes

2.A.6.5 Output indicators by investment priority and, where appropriate by category of region

Table 5: Common and programme-specific result indicators (by investment priority, broken down by category of region for the ESF, and where relevant, for the ERDF)

Investment priority		3d — Supporting the capacity of SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets, and to engage in innovation processes							
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region (where relevant)	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
CO01	Productive investment: Number of enterprises receiving support	Enterprises	ERDF	More developed			2 000.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
CO04	Productive investment: Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	Enterprises	ERDF	More developed			2 000.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
CO08	Productive investment: Employment increase in supported enterprises	Full-time equivalents	ERDF	More developed			700.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous

2.A.7 Social innovation, transnational cooperation and contribution to thematic objectives 1-7

Priority axis	2 — Smart growth — small and medium-sized enterprises

2.A.8 Performance framework

Table 6: Performance framework of the priority axis (by fund and, for the ERDF and ESF, category of region)

Priority axis		2 — Smart growth — small and medium-sized enterprises											
ID	Indicator type	Indicator or key implementation step	Measurement unit, where appropriate	Fund	Category of region	Milestone for 2018			Final target (2023)			Source of data	Explanation of relevance of indicator, where appropriate
						M	W	T	M	W	T		
CO01	O	Productive investment: Number of enterprises receiving support	Enterprises	ERDF	More developed			759			3 036.00	Project	
020	F	Expenditure	EUR	ERDF	More developed			13 180 078			43 933 592.00	Managing authority	

Additional qualitative information on the establishment of the performance framework

The managing authority has deemed it most appropriate to make use of outcome indicators for the performance framework and supplement these with one financial indicator per priority axis. This assessment is justified by the fact that output indicators can be fully attributed to implementation of the programme and that they are possible to measure continuously during implementation of the programme. Result indicators will not be used.

The methods and criteria that have been used to select relevant output indicators follow the guidelines issued by the Commission. The calculations of a reasonable value for the interim target for 2018 for each selected output indicator have been based on experience from the previous programming period

and an assessment of how quickly projects in the priority axis concerned can be expected to generate outcomes for each output indicator. The estimated total number of projects in each priority axis has also been taken into account. The managing authority is of the opinion that the selected output indicators fulfil the requirement to cover more than 50 % of the financial allocation for the priority axis.

With regard to the financial indicator 'Resources paid' per priority axis, the calculations have been based on the requirement for all payments included to be based on eligible costs paid to the beneficiary and for these to be certified by the certifying authority. The managing authority has taken account of experience from the programming period 2007-2013 and has focused, in particular, on how the payments were carried out during the corresponding part of the programming period, i.e. 2007-2011. The fact that the programme for the programming period 2014-2020 is more focused and concentrated and that the managing authority has a smooth organisation in place has also been taken into account. The level of payment has differed between the priority axes of the programmes over the programming period 2007-2013, and the managing authority has taken account of these variations in establishing the performance framework.

The managing authority is considering the options for permitting longer project periods than have been possible during the programming period 2007-2013 in certain particular cases. Longer project periods mean that the outcome for the outcome indicators will come relatively late in the programming period, with the result that the interim targets for 2018 in the performance framework are lower in these cases than for other priority axes.

In most cases, only one output indicator per priority axis has been selected for the performance framework. The reason for this is that the programme is so focused and concentrated that each selected output indicator is deemed to cover a large proportion of the expected projects. Having few indicators in the performance framework also makes it easier to follow up and have an overview of implementation and improves the prospects for corrective actions if the trends suggest that the performance framework will not be fulfilled.

2.A.9 Categories of intervention

Categories of intervention corresponding to the content of the priority axis based on a nomenclature adopted by the Commission, and indicative breakdown of Union support.

Tables 7-11: Categories of intervention

Table 7: Dimension 1 — Intervention field

Priority axis		2 — Smart growth — small and medium-sized enterprises	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	001. Generic productive investment in small and medium-sized enterprises ('SMEs')	12 203 776.00
ERDF	More developed	066. Advanced support services for SMEs and groups of SMEs (including management, marketing and design services)	5 186 605.00
ERDF	More developed	067. SME business development, support to entrepreneurship and incubation (including support to spin offs and spin outs)	4 576 415.00

Table 8: Dimension 2 — Form of finance

Priority axis		2 — Smart growth — small and medium-sized enterprises	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	01. Non-repayable grant	9 763 020.00
ERDF	More developed	03. Support through financial instruments: venture and equity capital or equivalent	12 203 776.00

Table 9: Dimension 3 — Territory type

Priority axis		2 — Smart growth — small and medium-sized enterprises	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	01. Large Urban areas (densely populated >50 000 population)	8 347 383.00
ERDF	More developed	02] Small Urban areas (intermediate density >5 000 population)	4 613 027.00
ERDF	More developed	03. Rural areas (thinly populated)	9 006 386.00

Table 10: Dimension 4 — Territorial delivery mechanisms

Priority axis		2 — Smart growth — small and medium-sized enterprises	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	07. Not applicable	21 966 796.00

Table 11: Dimension 6 — ESF secondary theme (ESF and YEI only)

Priority axis		2 — Smart growth — small and medium-sized enterprises	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount

2.A.10 Summary of the planned use of technical assistance including, where necessary, actions to reinforce the administrative capacity of authorities involved in the management and control of the programmes and beneficiaries (where appropriate) (by priority axis)

Priority axis:	2 — Smart growth — small and medium-sized enterprises

2.A.1 Priority axis

ID of the priority axis	3
Title of the priority axis	Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy

- The entire priority axis will be implemented solely through financial instruments
- The entire priority axis will be implemented solely through financial instruments set up at Union level
- The entire priority axis will be implemented through community-led local development
- For the ESF: The entire priority axis is dedicated to social innovation or to transnational cooperation, or both

2.A.2 Justification for the establishment of a priority axis covering more than one category of region, thematic objective or fund (where applicable)

2.A.3 Fund, category of region and calculation basis for Union support

Fund	Category of region	Calculation basis (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	Category of region for outermost regions and northern sparsely populated regions (where applicable)
ERDF	More developed	Total	

2.A.4 Investment priority

ID of the investment priority	4b
Title of the investment priority	Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy use in enterprises

2.A.5 Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority and expected results

ID of the specific objective	1
Title of the specific objective	Reduced climate impact by enterprises increasing their use of renewable energy, at the same time as their energy use becomes more efficient.
Results that the Member States seek to achieve with Union support	<p>The areas of transport and energy supply account for the largest emissions of greenhouse gases. Non-road mobile machinery and industrial processes, including in agriculture, are neglected areas for climate measures. Energy use in homes and commercial premises and in industry is a strategic area in which 38 % (2.6 m tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents per year) of greenhouse gas emissions and 72 % (28 TWh/year) of energy use in Skåne come from these sectors. In Blekinge, the industrial sector also accounts for a large share of energy use, but because of the impact of individual enterprises on the statistics, 70 % comprises renewable energy. The situation in relation to homes and commercial premises is similar to that in Skåne, making this a strategic area for operations. This investment priority is therefore to contribute to developing a basis for both more energy-efficient technology and economical use of energy in enterprises.</p> <p>At the same time as energy efficiency must improve, there is a need for a switch to renewable energy. Transport is a critical area, as it is 94 % dependent on fossil fuels, but heating, cooling and electricity in enterprises must come from renewable energy to a far greater degree. The operations in this investment priority are therefore to contribute to enabling enterprises to join a societal system for good, standardised and reliable access to renewable energy. It is strategically important to make use of energy that can be extracted from local residuals and local biomass.</p> <p>Good, standardised and reliable access to renewable energy is a critical factor in the shift to a low-carbon economy. At the same time, energy efficiency must be improved in relation to electricity, heating, cooling, production processes and transport. The areas of transport and energy supply account for the largest emissions of greenhouse gases. Non-road mobile machinery and industrial processes are neglected areas for climate measures. There is a need for both more energy-efficient technology and energy management.</p>

Table 3: Programme-specific result indicators, by specific objective (for the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund)

Specific objective		1 - Minskad klimatpåverkan genom att företagen ökar sin användning av förnybar energi samtidigt som deras energianvändning blir effektivare.						
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region (where relevant)	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
0401	Slutlig energianvändning per förädlingsvärde för små- och medelstora industriföretag	MW timmar/ miljon kr	More developed	63.20	2011	59.10	Statistiska centralbyrån (SCB)	Vartannat år

2.A.6 Action to be supported under the investment priority (by investment priority)

2.A.6.1 Description of the type and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to the specific objectives including, where appropriate, the identification of main target groups, specific territories targeted and types of beneficiaries

Investment priority	4b — Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy use in enterprises
<p>Activities that can be supported are projects that devise business models for ways in which investments of social benefit in energy efficiency (with too long a payback period from the point of view of business economics) can be implemented with joint initiatives. Projects that develop, test and demonstrate innovative low-carbon technologies/solutions/products in enterprises' own operations or those of their customers are important, as are those that contribute to creating awareness, knowledge and exchange of experience among consumers.</p> <p>The climate impact of enterprises can be reduced by businesses or clusters pursuing projects concerned with energy efficiency or their own property stocks and drawing up plans and proposing strategies, etc. to reorganise waste management and purchasing through improved resource efficiency, re-use and recycling. They can also be supported in devising models for developing low-carbon logistics systems that include plans for interconnected and standardised energy supply to the transport system and joint business plans that increase the proportion of low-carbon business travel. In connection with logistics problems, support can be given to projects relating to ways of building energy-efficient production and distribution systems for locally produced goods. Projects are to develop and create exchange of experience.</p> <p><i>Examples of activities that can be supported to attain the specific objective in the investment priority:</i></p> <p>Initiatives that create jobs in the energy technology sector and in the area of the low-carbon economy.</p> <p>Initiatives that develop, test and demonstrate innovative low-carbon technology/solutions/products in enterprises' own operations or on the customer side.</p> <p>Operations that contribute to creating awareness, knowledge and exchange of experience among consumers/customers about systems and models for reducing energy consumption and re-using, recovering and recycling resources.</p> <p>Initiatives that develop low-carbon logistics systems and interconnected and standardised energy supply to the transport sector.</p>	

Investment priority	4b — Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy use in enterprises
<p>Initiatives to develop local energy-efficient production and distribution systems for goods.</p> <p>Operations aimed at improving energy efficiency in properties.</p> <p>Operations that develop and create an exchange of experience on the above.</p> <p>Co-financing of enterprise support through approved national support schemes with the aim of fostering energy efficiency and use of renewable energy.</p> <p>Initiatives to strengthen internationalisation in the area to contribute to implementation of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region.</p> <p>Target groups:</p> <p>Private enterprises and organisations</p> <p>The innovation infrastructure, including universities/colleges</p> <p>Regional and local sector organisations</p> <p>Government agencies</p> <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <p>Private enterprises and organisations</p> <p>The innovation infrastructure, including universities/colleges</p> <p>Regional and local sector organisations</p> <p>Government agencies</p>	

Investment priority	4b — Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy use in enterprises

2.A.6.2 Guiding principles for selection of operations

Investment priority	4b — Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy use in enterprises
<p>Projects are to describe how they contribute to a chosen specific objective. Experience and knowledge from previous operations in the area should be utilised and applied where appropriate. Projects are to be based on identified needs, and should describe how they are planned and implemented in collaboration. Projects are prioritised where there is a need from several parties. Projects are to describe the organisational capacity and experience of the project sponsor and endorsement by project participants prior to project commencement. Where needs or clear endorsement cannot be demonstrated, a preliminary study should be considered.</p> <p>Projects are to contribute to the implementation of relevant strategies at local, regional, national and international level, for example Europe 2020, the Baltic Sea Region Strategy, the Blekinge Strategy, the International Innovation Strategy for Skåne, Skåne’s regional development strategy and the Structural Picture for Skåne (Strukturbild för Skåne).</p> <p>Projects are to describe their legacy after the project comes to an end and describe arrangements for long-term financing. A long-term legacy may be to incorporate project results into ordinary operations. There may also be continued work through financing instruments, both regionally and nationally financed and the EU-financed Structural Funds and sector programmes.</p> <p>Projects should demonstrate clear involvement by trade and industry. Private trade and industry should be involved both in preparatory work and implementation of projects. Projects are to report co-financing, some of which may be private co-financing. Projects should, if possible, describe synergies between different funds, for example the ESF and the ERDF.</p> <p>Projects should describe how it is possible to make use of the unexploited resource represented by socially excluded groups. Projects should also describe how the operations contribute to gender equality and growth with equal opportunities. The section on horizontal criteria should also be noted here.</p> <p>Projects should describe the conditions to be met for international competitiveness and how that can yield added value for project participants. Operators with market-related needs and knowledge should contribute actively and take part in the projects.</p>	

Investment priority	4b — Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy use in enterprises
<p>Projects should exploit the opportunity to meet societal challenges through collaboration between the private, academic, public and non-profit sectors.</p> <p>Projects in which universities and colleges take part should primarily aim to put research results into practice for market-related innovation efforts and/or business development where the public sector, private trade and industry and the non-profit sector are parties. Projects with universities and colleges should, as a rule, have a clear aim of promoting and strengthening the necessary basis for transferring knowledge to trade and industry and society, focusing on innovations and solutions that are market-based or socially beneficial.</p> <p>Projects should, only in exceptional cases and in particularly strategic prioritised initiatives, consist of the costs of investments in land, property or physical infrastructure.</p> <p>Projects are to be focused on practical results based on the environmental challenges and the proposed activities. Activities that lead to measurable results within the programming period are prioritised. Results may be directly reduced consumption of energy and an increased proportion of renewable energy at the individual project participant and developed practical plans and strategies for participating organisations, but also directly demonstrable changes in behaviour, organisation and routines among citizens, organisations and companies.</p>	

2.A.6.3 Planned use of financial instruments (where appropriate)

Investment priority	4b — Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy use in enterprises

2.A.6.4 Planned use of major projects (where appropriate)

Investment priority	4b — Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy use in enterprises

2.A.6.5 Output indicators by investment priority and, where appropriate by category of region

Table 5: Common and programme-specific result indicators (by investment priority, broken down by category of region for the ESF, and where relevant, for the ERDF)

Investment priority		4b — Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy use in enterprises							
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region (where relevant)	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
CO01	Productive investment: Number of enterprises receiving support	Enterprises	ERDF	More developed			300.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
CO04	Productive investment: Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	Enterprises	ERDF	More developed			300.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
50	Reduced energy consumption in enterprises and organisations involved in projects	Percentage	ERDF	More developed			10.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
57	Use of renewable energy at enterprises and organisations taking part in projects	Percentage increase	ERDF	More developed			10.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous

2.A.4 Investment priority

ID of the investment priority	4c
Title of the investment priority	Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector

2.A.5 Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority and expected results

ID of the specific objective	1
Title of the specific objective	Reduced climate impact by enterprises increasing their use of renewable energy, at the same time as their energy use becomes more efficient.
Results that the Member States seek to achieve with Union support	<p>Increased production of renewable energy means that increased use must be encouraged, and it must be made more readily available. Occasional surplus production, for example of wind and solar energy, must be utilised and level out peaks in production and consumption. Networks are needed for the storage of surplus energy, including interconnection with power networks so that all energy resources are put to optimum use. Less energy is then lost between producer and user.</p> <p>The shift to a low-carbon society requires strategic, system-based decisions and changes in consumption and travel habits and attitudes among citizens. Consumers' realisation that everyone can, in fact, influence development may, in addition, put greater pressure on decision-makers in society. Active efforts must therefore be made by municipalities and organisations to endorse and create understanding of the need for changes that benefit a circular economy and to influence patterns of behaviour and consumption among the region's population.</p> <p>Transport and energy supply account for the largest emissions of greenhouse gases. There is a need for both more energy-efficient technology and energy management. At the same time as energy efficiency must improve, there is a need for a shift to the use of renewable energy. Different types of renewable energy must be made available. This includes storage of surplus energy, enabling peaks in production and consumption to be evened out between the various energy sources. Increased interaction and the development of technical or economic solutions will make possible the use of locally produced renewable energy. Transport is a critical area, as it is 94 % dependent on fossil fuels, but heating, cooling and electricity must come from renewable energy to a far greater degree. Good standardised and reliable access to renewable and cleaner energy is therefore a critical factor.</p>

Table 3: Programme-specific result indicators, by specific objective (for the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund)

Specific objective		1 - Minskad klimatpåverkan genom att offentlig sektor och bostadssektorn ökar sin användning av förnybar energi samtidigt som deras energianvändning blir effektivare.						
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region (where relevant)	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
0402	Koldioxidutsläpp från transporter (exkl. internationell luftfart och sjöfart)	Ton/år	More developed	2,790,949.00	2011	2,316,500.00	Länsstyrelsen, regional utveckling och samverkan i miljömålssystemet (RUS).	Vartannat år
0403	Andel användning av förnybar energi (av total slutanvändning)	Procent	More developed	27.30	2011	40.00	Statistiska centralbyrån (SCB)	Vartannat år

2.A.6 Action to be supported under the investment priority (by investment priority)

2.A.6.1 Description of the type and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to the specific objectives including, where appropriate, the identification of main target groups, specific territories targeted and types of beneficiaries

Investment priority	4c — Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector
<p>Cross-sectoral collaboration and utilisation of knowledge and experience from the housing and transport sectors, among others, on improved energy efficiency, renewable energy and carbon dioxide emissions should be aimed for in order to tackle common climate challenges more effectively, make synergies possible and achieve added value in relevant operations so as to contribute to the shift to a low-carbon economy.</p> <p>Activities that can be supported are collaborative projects and operations that demonstrate common business models and strategies and risk-taking in the area. Projects can develop, test and demonstrate innovative technology and show examples of best practice. In order to reduce energy consumption, the programme is to support the development of systems and models to re-use, recover and recycle resources (including surplus energy) and programmes and plans that contribute to more products being rented/leased out and designed for longer use, re-use, dismantling and renovation.</p> <p>Projects that enhance municipal expertise in innovative community, urban, energy and housing planning may mean that the municipalities influence and steer urban development in a sustainable direction to an even higher degree. This also applies to the integration of public transport into community planning for the public infrastructure [1].</p> <p>Projects can be supported that switch the public-sector operators' own property stocks, business travel, waste management, purchasing and transport to renewable energy systems, as well as models for the development of low-carbon transport systems in the public infrastructure and the proportion of journeys made with fuels based on renewable energy. Models for energy efficiency improvements in property stocks and demonstration of the new construction of passive buildings and energy-plus buildings, etc. which greatly reduce energy needs in the public sector can also provide signals and inspiration for example for private property companies and other enterprises.</p> <p>The social aspect in the refurbishment of existing buildings is important. Renovations that lead to improved energy efficiency must take account of both environmental and social aspects. Renovation may mean substantially increased rents for residents in socially disadvantaged areas. Combining renovation and energy efficiency measures with job creation and job satisfaction measures can bring about large financial savings for society.</p>	

Investment priority	4c — Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector
<p>Public-sector stakeholders can be supported in projects that contribute to resource efficiency and recycling, as well as projects to coordinate, implement and disseminate awareness, knowledge and exchange of experience among citizens/consumers, but also to other municipalities and enterprises on systems and models for re-using, recovering and recycling resources.</p> <p>Awareness that present-day ways of working are not capable of tackling the challenges of today also indicates that there is a need for an ability to challenge established ways of thinking and mental models. The path to effective work and successful measures passes through a common foundation, common objectives, and short- and long-term measures, where all parties involved make important commitments based on their respective roles, terms of reference and circumstances. There is great potential for developing the region towards a circular economy by utilising the community’s own driving forces (inhabitants, enterprises, organisations and municipalities). Non-profit interest groups have a task of pressing for, among other things, the development, dissemination and implementation of new knowledge, and can therefore be project partners. All sectors of society must take responsibility and cooperate if this switch is to be successful. All projects are to develop and create an exchange of experience between the parties concerned and externally.</p> <p>Increased cooperation and innovative technical and economic solutions are needed to link urban and rural areas together and make the use of locally produced renewable energy possible in the cities. The operations are therefore expected to contribute directly to sustainable development, by reducing air pollution, for example, but also by reducing the dependence of the cities on imports of both fossil and renewable energy.</p> <p><i>Examples of activities that can be supported to attain the specific objective in the investment priority:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operations that enhance municipal and regional energy planning, including development of instruments. Operations to develop systems and models to re-use, recover and recycle resources, including surplus energy. Initiatives that contribute to more products being rented/leased out and designed for longer use, re-use, dismantling and renovation. Initiatives that contribute to more efficient and smarter storage of energy. Operations that contribute to creating awareness, knowledge and exchange of experience among citizens/consumers about systems and models for reducing energy consumption and re-using, recovering and recycling resources. 	

Investment priority	4c — Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector
<p>Initiatives that improve the ability of the public sector to set climate and energy requirements in procurement.</p> <p>Operations that increase the proportion of journeys made in which the fuel used is based on renewable energy.</p> <p>Development of innovative low-carbon passenger transport solutions.</p> <p>Operations that link the region together through more efficient transport systems and public transport.</p> <p>Developing sustainable transport solutions in towns and cities.</p> <p>Operations that contribute to more low-carbon goods transport taking place by rail and ship.</p> <p>Development of new measures to influence attitudes and behaviour in transport planning that are used to increase sustainable travel in society.</p> <p>Flow analyses to develop more efficient transport systems that contribute to lower carbon dioxide emissions from the transport network.</p> <p>Promoting innovative land allocation models with a lower adverse environmental impact.</p> <p>Development of low-carbon logistics systems.</p> <p>Initiatives that contribute to improvements in energy efficiency in the property stock, including new construction, which involves demonstration, for example, of new construction of passive and energy-plus houses.</p> <p>Developing and creating sector-wide exchange of experience on the above.</p> <p>Initiatives to strengthen internationalisation in the area to contribute to implementation of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region.</p> <p>Target groups:</p> <p>Regional and municipal operators</p>	

Investment priority	4c — Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector
<p>Government agencies</p> <p>Regional and local sector organisations</p> <p>(Co-)municipal property companies and waste management companies</p> <p>Development foundations and institutes in the non-profit sector</p> <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <p>Regional and municipal operators</p> <p>Government agencies</p> <p>Regional and local sector organisations</p> <p>(Co-)municipal property companies and waste management companies</p> <p>Development foundations and institutes in the non-profit sector</p> <p>[1] Operations linked to transport in urban areas and in the rest of the region are to take place in accordance with applicable directives and regulations and take account of relevant strategies, for example ‘Together towards competitive and resource-efficient urban mobility’ COM(2013) 913.</p>	

2.A.6.2 Guiding principles for selection of operations

Investment priority	4c — Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector
<p>Projects are to describe how they contribute to a chosen specific objective. Experience and knowledge from previous operations in the area should be utilised and applied where appropriate. Projects are to be based on identified needs, and should describe how they are planned and implemented in collaboration. Projects are prioritised where there is a need from several parties. Projects are to describe the organisational capacity and experience of the project sponsor and endorsement by project participants prior to project commencement. Where needs or clear endorsement cannot be demonstrated, a preliminary study should be considered.</p> <p>Projects are to contribute to the implementation of relevant strategies at local, regional, national and international level, for example Europe 2020, the Baltic Sea Region Strategy, the Blekinge Strategy, the International Innovation Strategy for Skåne, Skåne's regional development strategy and the Structural Picture for Skåne (Strukturbild för Skåne).</p> <p>Projects are to describe their legacy after the project comes to an end and describe arrangements for long-term financing. A long-term legacy may be to incorporate project results into ordinary operations. There may also be continued work through financing instruments, both regionally and nationally financed and the EU-financed Structural Funds and sector programmes.</p> <p>Projects should demonstrate clear involvement by trade and industry. Private trade and industry should be involved both in preparatory work and implementation of projects. Projects are to report co-financing, some of which may be private co-financing. Projects should, if possible, describe synergies between different funds, for example the ESF and the ERDF.</p> <p>Projects should describe how it is possible to make use of the unexploited resource represented by socially excluded groups. Projects should also describe how the operations contribute to gender equality and growth with equal opportunities. The section on horizontal criteria should also be noted here.</p> <p>Projects should describe the conditions to be met for international competitiveness and how that can yield added value for project participants. Operators with market-related needs and knowledge should contribute actively and take part in the projects.</p> <p>Projects should exploit the opportunity to meet societal challenges through collaboration between the private, academic, public and non-profit sectors.</p> <p>Projects in which universities and colleges take part should primarily aim to put research results into practice for market-related innovation efforts and/or business development where the public sector, private trade and industry and the non-profit sector are parties. Projects with universities and colleges should, as a rule, have a clear aim of promoting and strengthening the necessary basis for transferring knowledge to trade and industry and society,</p>	

Investment priority	4c — Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector
<p>focusing on innovations and solutions that are market-based or socially beneficial.</p> <p>Projects should, only in exceptional cases and in particularly strategic prioritised initiatives, consist of the costs of investments in land, property or physical infrastructure.</p> <p>Projects are to be focused on practical results based on the environmental challenges and the proposed activities. Activities that lead to measurable results within the programming period are prioritised. Results may be directly reduced consumption of energy and an increased proportion of renewable energy at the individual project participant and developed practical plans and strategies for participating organisations, but also directly demonstrable changes in behaviour, organisation and routines among citizens, organisations and companies.</p>	

2.A.6.3 Planned use of financial instruments (where appropriate)

Investment priority	4c — Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector

2.A.6.4 Planned use of major projects (where appropriate)

Investment priority	4c — Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector

2.A.6.5 Output indicators by investment priority and, where appropriate by category of region

Table 5: Common and programme-specific result indicators (by investment priority, broken down by category of region for the ESF, and where relevant, for the ERDF)

Investment priority		4c — Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector							
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region (where relevant)	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
CO31	Energy efficiency: Number of households with improved energy consumption classification	Households	ERDF	More developed			3 200.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
CO34	GHG reduction: Estimated annual decrease of GHG	Tonnes of CO2eq	ERDF	More developed			1 000.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
13	Number of analyses to find methods for more low-carbon use of the passenger and goods transport system	Number	ERDF	More developed			5.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
51	Average energy use in public organisations participating in projects (buildings)	kWh/m ²	ERDF	More developed			150.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous

Investment priority		4c — Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector							
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region (where relevant)	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
56	Use of renewable energy at enterprises and organisations taking part in projects	Percentage increase	ERDF	More developed			10.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
50	Reduced energy consumption in enterprises and organisations involved in projects	Percentage	ERDF				10.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous

2.A.7 Social innovation, transnational cooperation and contribution to thematic objectives 1-7

Priority axis	3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy
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2.A.8 Performance framework

Table 6: Performance framework of the priority axis (by fund and, for the ERDF and ESF, category of region)

Priority axis		3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy											
ID	Indicator type	Indicator or key implementation step	Measurement unit, where appropriate	Fund	Category of region	Milestone for 2018			Final target (2023)			Source of data	Explanation of relevance of indicator, where
						M	W	T	M	W	T		

													appropriate
CO01	O	Productive investment: Number of enterprises receiving support	Enterprises	ERDF	More developed			75			300.00	Project	
CO31	O	Energy efficiency: Number of households with improved energy consumption classification	Households	ERDF	More developed			640			3 200.00	Managing authority's computer systems	
020	F	Expenditure	EUR	ERDF	More developed			5 491 699			18 305 664.00	Managing authority	

Additional qualitative information on the establishment of the performance framework

The managing authority has deemed it most appropriate to make use of outcome indicators for the performance framework and supplement these with one financial indicator per priority axis. This assessment is justified by the fact that output indicators can be fully attributed to implementation of the programme and that they are possible to measure continuously during implementation of the programme. Result indicators will not be used.

The methods and criteria that have been used to select relevant output indicators follow the guidelines issued by the Commission. The calculations of a reasonable value for the interim target for 2018 for each selected output indicator have been based on experience from the previous programming period and an assessment of how quickly projects in the priority axis concerned can be expected to generate outcomes for each output indicator. The estimated total number of projects in each priority axis has also been taken into account. The managing authority is of the opinion that the selected output indicators fulfil the requirement to cover more than 50 % of the financial allocation for the priority axis.

With regard to the financial indicator 'Resources paid' per priority axis, the calculations have been based on the requirement for all payments included to be based on eligible costs paid to the beneficiary and for these to be certified by the certifying authority. The managing authority has taken account of experience from the programming period 2007-2013 and has focused, in particular, on how the payments were carried out during the corresponding part of the programming period, i.e. 2007-2011. The fact that the programme for the programming period 2014-2020 is more focused and concentrated and that the managing authority has a smooth organisation in place has also been taken into account. The level of payment has differed between the priority

axes of the programmes over the programming period 2007-2013, and the managing authority has taken account of these variations in establishing the performance framework.

The managing authority is considering the options for permitting longer project periods than have been possible during the programming period 2007-2013 in certain particular cases. Longer project periods mean that the outcome for the outcome indicators will come relatively late in the programming period, with the result that the interim targets for 2018 in the performance framework are lower in these cases than for other priority axes.

In most cases, only one output indicator per priority axis has been selected for the performance framework. The reason for this is that the programme is so focused and concentrated that each selected output indicator is deemed to cover a large proportion of the expected projects. Having few indicators in the performance framework also makes it easier to follow up and have an overview of implementation and improves the prospects for corrective actions if the trends suggest that the performance framework will not be fulfilled.

2.A.9 Categories of intervention

Categories of intervention corresponding to the content of the priority axis based on a nomenclature adopted by the Commission, and indicative breakdown of Union support.

Tables 7-11: Categories of intervention

Table 7: Dimension 1 — Intervention field

Priority axis		3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	013. Energy efficiency renovation of public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures	2 745 850.00
ERDF	More developed	014. Energy efficiency renovation of existing housing stock, demonstration projects and supporting measures	1 647 510.00
ERDF	More developed	043. Clean urban transport infrastructure and promotion (including equipment and rolling stock)	1 830 566.00

Priority axis		3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	069. Support to environmentally-friendly production processes and resource efficiency in SMEs	1 464 453.00
ERDF	More developed	071. Development and promotion of enterprises specialised in providing services contributing to the low carbon economy and to resilience to climate change (including support to such services)	1 464 453.00

Table 8: Dimension 2 — Form of finance

Priority axis		3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	01. Non-repayable grant	9 152 832.00

Table 9: Dimension 3 — Territory type

Priority axis		3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	01. Large Urban areas (densely populated >50 000 population)	3 478 076.00
ERDF	More developed	02. Small Urban areas (intermediate density >5 000 population)	1 922 095.00
ERDF	More developed	03. Rural areas (thinly populated)	3 752 661.00

Table 10: Dimension 4 — Territorial delivery mechanisms

Priority axis		3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount

Priority axis		3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	07. Not applicable	9 152 832.00

Table 11: Dimension 6 — ESF secondary theme (ESF and YEI only)

Priority axis		3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount

2.A.10 Summary of the planned use of technical assistance including, where necessary, actions to reinforce the administrative capacity of authorities involved in the management and control of the programmes and beneficiaries (where appropriate) (by priority axis)

Priority axis:	3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy

2.A.1 Priority axis

ID of the priority axis	4
Title of the priority axis	Inclusive growth — broadband

- The entire priority axis will be implemented solely through financial instruments
- The entire priority axis will be implemented solely through financial instruments set up at Union level
- The entire priority axis will be implemented through community-led local development
- For the ESF: The entire priority axis is dedicated to social innovation or to transnational cooperation, or both

2.A.2 Justification for the establishment of a priority axis covering more than one category of region, thematic objective or fund (where applicable)

2.A.3 Fund, category of region and calculation basis for Union support

Fund	Category of region	Calculation basis (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	Category of region for outermost regions and northern sparsely populated regions (where applicable)
ERDF	More developed	Public	

2.A.4 Investment priority

ID of the investment priority	2a
Title of the investment priority	Extending broadband deployment and the roll-out of high-speed networks and supporting the adoption of emerging technologies and networks for the digital economy

2.A.5 Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority and expected results

ID of the specific objective	1
Title of the specific objective	Improving the possibility of access to broadband
Results that the Member States seek to achieve with Union support	The objective is to create the necessary conditions in which to apply for investment resources for extended roll-out of broadband. The conditions may relate to developing knowledge, methods, strategies and support for operators who make broadband deployment possible in areas that are not covered by market forces and that, in the longer term, may lead to greater competitiveness for enterprises irrespective of location in the region.

Table 3: Programme-specific result indicators, by specific objective (for the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund)

Specific objective		1 - Förbättra möjligheten för tillgång till bredband						
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region (where relevant)	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
0202	Andel företag som fått möjlig tillgång till bredband (minst 100 Mbit/s)	procent	More developed	35.20	2012	95.00	Post- och telestyrelsen, rapporten "Bredbandskartläggning" (tabellbilaga)	Vartannat år
0203	Förbereda och överenskomna kommunala bredbandsstrategier	Antal	More developed	19.00	2013	38.00	Tillväxtverket	Vartannat år

2.A.6 Action to be supported under the investment priority (by investment priority)

2.A.6.1 Description of the type and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to the specific objectives including, where appropriate, the identification of main target groups, specific territories targeted and types of beneficiaries

Investment priority	2a — Extending broadband deployment and the roll-out of high-speed networks and supporting the adoption of emerging technologies and networks for the digital economy
<p>The programme makes analyses and surveys possible ahead of future initiatives, as well as strategic development projects ahead of investments in this area. The programme is not intended to implement investments in infrastructure. Investment resources may come, for example, from the Rural Development Programme, other public resources and private sources of finance.</p> <p><i>Examples of activities that can be supported to attain the specific objective in the investment priority:</i></p> <p>Operations that comprise the preparation of statistics, geographical data, analyses, cost calculations, expansion strategies, method support, knowledge support and project support to contribute to future broadband deployment initiatives.</p> <p>Initiatives to devise deployment strategies with the aim of increasing and improving the efficiency of processes for extended broadband roll-out.</p> <p>Initiatives with coaching functions for municipalities in the process of preparing their own or municipality-wide strategies with the aim of extending broadband roll-out.</p> <p>Initiatives aimed at drawing up methodological and knowledge support with the aim of deploying broadband.</p> <p>Initiatives involving joint knowledge building and knowledge support for stakeholders, for example in the form of municipalities, local residents' associations and individual households, aimed at increasing knowledge and willingness to invest in extended broadband deployment.</p> <p>Initiatives aimed at local residents' associations and projects in rural areas with methodological support, assistance with market analyses, overviews of existing sources of grants and support with applications.</p> <p>Initiatives to establish cross-sectoral regional forums to identify and eliminate obstacles in collaboration and promote knowledge dissemination and</p>	

Investment priority	2a — Extending broadband deployment and the roll-out of high-speed networks and supporting the adoption of emerging technologies and networks for the digital economy
<p>broadband deployment.</p> <p>Initiatives aimed at coordination with other programmes and sources of finance for the purpose of strengthening and facilitating broadband roll-out.</p> <p>Initiatives to examine how public-sector activity can contribute, through innovation procurement, to a more intensive pace of broadband deployment and enhanced technological solutions.</p> <p>Initiatives to promote gender-equal use of IT in the basic documentation for extended deployment of the broadband network.</p> <p>Target groups:</p> <p>Regional and municipal operators</p> <p>Private enterprises and organisations</p> <p>Non-profit sector</p> <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <p>Regional and municipal operators</p> <p>Government agencies</p> <p>Non-profit sector, for example in the form of local residents' associations</p>	

2.A.6.2 Guiding principles for selection of operations

Investment priority	2a — Extending broadband deployment and the roll-out of high-speed networks and supporting the adoption of emerging technologies and networks for the digital economy
<p>Projects are to describe how they contribute to a chosen specific objective. Experience and knowledge from previous operations in the area should be utilised and applied where appropriate. Projects are to be based on identified needs, and should describe how they are planned and implemented in collaboration. Projects are prioritised where there is a need from several parties. Projects are to describe the organisational capacity and experience of the project sponsor and endorsement by project participants prior to project commencement. Where needs or clear endorsement cannot be demonstrated, a preliminary study should be considered.</p> <p>Projects are to contribute to the implementation of relevant strategies at local, regional, national and international level, for example Europe 2020, the Baltic Sea Region Strategy, the Blekinge Strategy, the International Innovation Strategy for Skåne, Skåne’s regional development strategy and the Structural Picture for Skåne (Strukturbild för Skåne).</p> <p>Projects are to describe their legacy after the project comes to an end and describe arrangements for long-term financing. A long-term legacy may be to incorporate project results into ordinary operations. There may also be continued work through financing instruments, both regionally and nationally financed and the EU-financed Structural Funds and sector programmes.</p> <p>Projects should demonstrate clear involvement by trade and industry. Private trade and industry should be involved both in preparatory work and implementation of projects. Projects are to report co-financing, some of which may be private co-financing. Projects should, if possible, describe synergies between different funds, for example the ESF and the ERDF.</p> <p>Projects should describe how it is possible to make use of the unexploited resource represented by socially excluded groups. Projects should also describe how the operations contribute to gender equality and growth with equal opportunities. The section on horizontal criteria should also be noted here.</p> <p>Projects should describe the conditions to be met for international competitiveness and how that can yield added value for project participants. Operators with market-related needs and knowledge are to contribute actively and take part in the projects.</p> <p>Projects should exploit the opportunity to meet societal challenges through collaboration between the private, academic, public and non-profit sectors.</p> <p>Projects in which universities and colleges take part should primarily aim to put research results into practice for market-related innovation efforts and/or business development where the public sector, private trade and industry and the non-profit sector are parties. Projects with universities and colleges should, as a rule, have a clear aim of promoting and strengthening the necessary basis for transferring knowledge to trade and industry and society,</p>	

Investment priority	2a — Extending broadband deployment and the roll-out of high-speed networks and supporting the adoption of emerging technologies and networks for the digital economy focusing on innovations and solutions that are market-based or socially beneficial.
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2.A.6.3 Planned use of financial instruments (where appropriate)

Investment priority	2a — Extending broadband deployment and the roll-out of high-speed networks and supporting the adoption of emerging technologies and networks for the digital economy
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2.A.6.4 Planned use of major projects (where appropriate)

Investment priority	2a — Extending broadband deployment and the roll-out of high-speed networks and supporting the adoption of emerging technologies and networks for the digital economy
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2.A.6.5 Output indicators by investment priority and, where appropriate by category of region

Table 5: Common and programme-specific result indicators (by investment priority, broken down by category of region for the ESF, and where relevant, for the ERDF)

Investment priority		2a — Extending broadband deployment and the roll-out of high-speed networks and supporting the adoption of emerging technologies and networks for the digital economy							
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region (where relevant)	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
15	Number of organisations receiving aid	Number of organisations	ERDF	More developed			2 100.00	Managing authority's computer	Continuous

Investment priority		2a — Extending broadband deployment and the roll-out of high-speed networks and supporting the adoption of emerging technologies and networks for the digital economy							
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region (where relevant)	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
								systems	

2.A.7 Social innovation, transnational cooperation and contribution to thematic objectives 1-7

Priority axis	4 — Inclusive growth — broadband

2.A.8 Performance framework

Table 6: Performance framework of the priority axis (by fund and, for the ERDF and ESF, category of region)

Priority axis		4 — Inclusive growth — broadband											
ID	Indicator type	Indicator or key implementation step	Measurement unit, where appropriate	Fund	Category of region	Milestone for 2018			Final target (2023)			Source of data	Explanation of relevance of indicator, where appropriate
						M	W	T	M	W	T		
020	F	Expenditure	EUR	ERDF	More developed			3 661 133			12 203 776.00	Managing authority	
21	O	Number of organisations receiving support	Number	ERDF	More developed			525			2 100.00	Project	

Additional qualitative information on the establishment of the performance framework

The managing authority has deemed it most appropriate to make use of outcome indicators for the performance framework and supplement these with one financial indicator per priority axis. This assessment is justified by the fact that output indicators can be fully attributed to implementation of the programme and that they are possible to measure continuously during implementation of the programme. Result indicators will not be used.

The methods and criteria that have been used to select relevant output indicators follow the guidelines issued by the Commission. The calculations of a reasonable value for the interim target for 2018 for each selected output indicator have been based on experience from the previous programming period and an assessment of how quickly projects in the priority axis concerned can be expected to generate outcomes for each output indicator. The estimated total number of projects in each priority axis has also been taken into account. The managing authority is of the opinion that the selected output indicators fulfil the requirement to cover more than 50 % of the financial allocation for the priority axis.

With regard to the financial indicator 'Resources paid' per priority axis, the calculations have been based on the requirement for all payments included to be based on eligible costs paid to the beneficiary and for these to be certified by the certifying authority. The managing authority has taken account of experience from the programming period 2007-2013 and has focused, in particular, on how the payments were carried out during the corresponding part of the programming period, i.e. 2007-2011. The fact that the programme for the programming period 2014-2020 is more focused and concentrated and that the managing authority has a smooth organisation in place has also been taken into account. The level of payment has differed between the priority axes of the programmes over the programming period 2007-2013, and the managing authority has taken account of these variations in establishing the performance framework.

The managing authority is considering the options for permitting longer project periods than have been possible during the programming period 2007-2013 in certain particular cases. Longer project periods mean that the outcome for the outcome indicators will come relatively late in the programming period, with the result that the interim targets for 2018 in the performance framework are lower in these cases than for other priority axes.

In most cases, only one output indicator per priority axis has been selected for the performance framework. The reason for this is that the programme is so focused and concentrated that each selected output indicator is deemed to cover a large proportion of the expected projects. Having few indicators in the performance framework also makes it easier to follow up and have an overview of implementation and improves the prospects for corrective actions if the trends suggest that the performance framework will not be fulfilled.

2.A.9 Categories of intervention

Categories of intervention corresponding to the content of the priority axis based on a nomenclature adopted by the Commission, and indicative breakdown of Union support.

Tables 7-11: Categories of intervention

Table 7: Dimension 1 — Intervention field

Priority axis		4 — Inclusive growth — broadband	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	082. ICT Services and applications for SMEs (including e-Commerce, e-Business, networked business processes), living labs, web entrepreneurs, ICT start-ups, etc.)	6 101 888.00

Table 8: Dimension 2 — Form of finance

Priority axis		4 — Inclusive growth — broadband	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	01. Non-repayable grant	6 101 888.00

Table 9: Dimension 3 — Territory type

Priority axis		4 — Inclusive growth — broadband	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	01. Large Urban areas (densely populated >50 000 population)	2 318 718.00

Priority axis		4 — Inclusive growth — broadband	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	02. Small Urban areas (intermediate density >5 000 population)	1 281 396.00
ERDF	More developed	03. Rural areas (thinly populated)	2 501 774.00

Table 10: Dimension 4 — Territorial delivery mechanisms

Priority axis		4 — Inclusive growth — broadband	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	07. Not applicable	6 101 888.00

Table 11: Dimension 6 — ESF secondary theme (ESF and YEI only)

Priority axis		4 — Inclusive growth — broadband	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount

2.A.10 Summary of the planned use of technical assistance including, where necessary, actions to reinforce the administrative capacity of authorities involved in the management and control of the programmes and beneficiaries (where appropriate) (by priority axis)

Priority axis:		4 — Inclusive growth — broadband	

2.A.1 Priority axis

ID of the priority axis	5
Title of the priority axis	Sustainable urban and community development

- The entire priority axis will be implemented solely through financial instruments
- The entire priority axis will be implemented solely through financial instruments set up at Union level
- The entire priority axis will be implemented through community-led local development
- For the ESF: The entire priority axis is dedicated to social innovation or to transnational cooperation, or both

2.A.2 Justification for the establishment of a priority axis covering more than one category of region, thematic objective or fund (where applicable)

The priority axis focuses on innovation and entrepreneurship based on the city's need for renewal to contribute to responding to the city's challenges of low growth, low employment and segregation. The City of Malmö is responsible for preparing a sector-wide integrated plan in accordance with the investment priorities and specific objectives of the priority axis. This plan will form the basis for operations in priority axis 5. Based on the challenges facing the City of Malmö, it is important to use the potential and the coordination gains that can arise, firstly through sector-wide collaboration between a diversity of operators and secondly through synergies that can be obtained between the two thematic objectives in a local context.

2.A.3 Fund, category of region and calculation basis for Union support

Fund	Category of region	Calculation basis (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	Category of region for outermost regions and northern sparsely populated regions (where applicable)
ERDF	More developed	Total	

2.A.4 Investment priority

ID of the investment priority	1b
Title of the investment priority	Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies

2.A.5 Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority and expected results

ID of the specific objective	1
Title of the specific objective	More innovations responding to local societal challenges that contribute to sustainable urban development
Results that the Member States seek to achieve with Union support	<p>The specific objective is to foster innovation processes based on the local societal challenges in Malmö. This is to contribute to, among other things, more social and green innovations and an increased proportion of enterprises that collaborate in innovation activity.</p> <p>Malmö holds a leading position in Skåne-Blekinge with regard to work on sustainable urban development, and endeavours to become an innovation arena for new working practices and solutions for a sustainable city, in the shape of new products, services and system solutions based on the needs of the population. The substantial need for transformation and renewal signifies great opportunities for Malmö to act as a test bed for operations and become a leader in sustainable urban development.</p> <p>The urban development needed to meet sustainability challenges, driven by the needs of the inhabitants, will take place in collaboration between the public and private sectors in order to involve private capital in development.</p> <p>The multi-core nature of Skåne-Blekinge creates a good basis for being able to move Malmö's local efforts and experiences up</p>

	to a regional level, and in that way contribute to a more knowledge-intensive region in sustainable urban development. There is potential for successful models to be spread regionally, nationally and internationally.
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Table 3: Programme-specific result indicators, by specific objective (for the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund)

Specific objective		1 - Fler innovationer som svar på lokala samhällsutmaningar som bidrar till en hållbar stadsutveckling						
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region (where relevant)	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
000	Människor i åldern 20-64 år som varken arbetar eller studerar	Antal	More developed	41,725.00	2012	41,725.00	Statistiska centralbyrån, Företagens ekonomi	Vartannat år

2.A.6 Action to be supported under the investment priority (by investment priority)

2.A.6.1 Description of the type and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to the specific objectives including, where appropriate, the identification of main target groups, specific territories targeted and types of beneficiaries

Investment priority	1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies
<p>Activities in this investment priority are to be aimed at fostering innovation processed based on the local societal challenges of Malmö. The activities in the investment priority should be sector-wide. The aim is to ensure innovative thinking in sustainable urban development by adopting an integrated approach and involvement of several operators who are traditionally not included in the same innovation processes. Cross-sectoral operations foster knowledge transfer between different sectors so that new ideas are developed. There is a possibility here of designing new forms of cooperation between the inhabitants of Malmö and operators from the public, private and non-profit sectors, as well as universities and colleges. Operations can be implemented in collaboration between the City of Malmö, other regional and municipal operators, the innovation infrastructure including universities/colleges, private enterprises and organisations, the non-profit sector and entrepreneurs.</p> <p><i>Examples of operations that can be supported to attain the specific objective in the investment priority:</i></p> <p>Operations to support the capacity of SMEs to take part in innovation processes driven by societal challenges that contribute to sustainable urban development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enterprise-promoting operations based on challenges, where the solution contributes to sustainable urban development.• Development of social investments for sustainable urban development.• Development of green innovations for sustainable urban development.• Operations to develop sector-wide innovative meeting places.• Operations to promote collaboration between trade and industry, the public sector, the non-profit sector and institutions of higher education that contribute to sustainable urban development.• Operations that foster integration of different systems, energy, ICT and mobility in a sustainable context.	

Investment priority	1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations to establish or develop platforms where the needs, experiences and knowledge of the inhabitants provide the basis for new innovations that contribute to sustainable urban development. • Operations to develop further and/or establish cooperation platforms for sustainable urban development in the region based on experience in Malmö. <p>Target groups:</p> <p>Municipal operators</p> <p>The innovation infrastructure, including universities/colleges</p> <p>Private enterprises and organisations</p> <p>Non-profit sector</p> <p>Entrepreneurs</p> <p>Organisation:</p> <p>The City of Malmö is responsible for preparing a sector-wide integrated plan in accordance with the specific objectives of the investment priority. The City of Malmö is also responsible for the selection of operations.</p> <p>Specific geographical areas:</p> <p>Malmö</p>	

2.A.6.2 Guiding principles for selection of operations

Investment priority	1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies
<p>Principles for selection of operations in the investment priority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The operations are to contribute to the specific objective and the sector-wide plan of the City of Malmö. • Experience and knowledge from previous operations in the area should be utilised. • Operations are to be based on identified needs and should make use of the possibility of collaborating with several parties. • Experience and endorsement by the target group should be utilised. • Clear participation of trade and industry. • Synergies between different funds, for example the ESF and the ERDF. • The other regional drivers of growth and regional cores in Skåne-Blekinge should be involved in an exchange of knowledge on responses to the common challenges relating to sustainable urban development. • Utilisation of the unexploited resource represented by socially excluded groups. • The contribution of the operation to growth with equal opportunities and gender equality. Attention is to be paid to horizontal criteria. • The legacy of operations after the end of projects is to be described, as well as arrangements for long-term funding. • Operations in which universities and colleges take part should, as a rule, have a clear aim of promoting and strengthening the necessary basis for transferring knowledge to trade and industry and society, focusing on innovations and solutions that are market-based or socially beneficial. • Projects should, only in exceptional cases, consist of the costs of investments in land, property or physical infrastructure. 	

2.A.6.3 Planned use of financial instruments (where appropriate)

Investment priority	1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies
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Investment priority	1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies

2.A.6.4 Planned use of major projects (where appropriate)

Investment priority	1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies

2.A.6.5 Output indicators by investment priority and, where appropriate by category of region

Table 5: Common and programme-specific result indicators (by investment priority, broken down by category of region for the ESF, and where relevant, for the ERDF)

Investment priority		1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies							
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region (where relevant)	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
CO01	Productive investment: Number of enterprises receiving support	Enterprises	ERDF	More developed			300.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous

Investment priority		1b — Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies							
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region (where relevant)	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
CO04	Productive investment: Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	Enterprises	ERDF	More developed			300.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
19	Number of cooperating organisations from different sectors of society	Number	ERDF	More developed			15.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous

2.A.4 Investment priority

ID of the investment priority	3a
Title of the investment priority	Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators

2.A.5 Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority and expected results

ID of the specific objective	1
Title of the specific objective	Strengthened local entrepreneurship for increased employment
Results that the Member States seek to achieve with Union support	The specific aim is to develop new and already established structures, incubator environments, meeting venues and collaboration to strengthen local entrepreneurship, and consequently to contribute to social inclusion, increased employment and increased added value in local SMEs. In several urban areas of Malmö, there are opportunities to link together operations

relating to ecological, social and economic sustainability and create jobs based on the needs of the areas for renewal.

Economies driven by knowledge and innovation flourish in the cities as a result of people and enterprises meeting and developing new services and products together. At the same time, some cities are characterised by social and environmental problems in the form of low employment, segregation, poverty and carbon dioxide emissions. However, it is also in the cities that there is the greatest potential to solve many of the problems.

The development of Malmö is notable for the knowledge- and innovation-intensive enterprise that has emerged in recent years linked to initiatives for tertiary education programmes, business incubators, etc. There is a strong economy here, driven by individual entrepreneurs and enterprises which, in various networks, develop new services and products together. There is potential to solve many of the problems with this mix of knowledge intensity and innovativeness on the one hand and local challenges on the other. Local entrepreneurship in Malmö is needed to utilise this potential — entrepreneurship founded on local knowledge and desire for development based on real challenges and experiences.

Table 3: Programme-specific result indicators, by specific objective (for the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund)

Specific objective		1 - Stärkt lokalt entreprenörskap för ökad sysselsättning						
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Category of region (where relevant)	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
0302	Sysselsättning i SMF i Malmö	Antal	More developed	28,383.00	2011	35,746.00	Statistiska centralbyrån, Företagens ekonomi	Vartannat år

2.A.6 Action to be supported under the investment priority (by investment priority)

2.A.6.1 Description of the type and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to the specific objectives including, where appropriate, the identification of main target groups, specific territories targeted and types of beneficiaries

Investment priority	3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators
<p>Operations to strengthen local enterprise should be sector-wide. The aim is to utilise opportunities and growth potential through collaboration. Sector-wide means involving a diversity of operators (the public, private and non-profit sectors and inhabitants) and areas of knowledge in implementation. Collaboration can ensure innovative thinking which, in turn, can lead to new products, services and enterprises that promote sustainable urban development. Social inclusion is an important instrument of sustainable growth in this work, as this is one of the most important growth issues for the region. Operations can be implemented in collaboration between the City of Malmö, other regional and municipal operators, the innovation infrastructure including universities/colleges, private enterprises and organisations, the non-profit sector and entrepreneurs.</p>	
<p><i>Examples of operations that can be supported to attain the specific objective in the investment priority:</i></p>	
<p>Operations that strengthen local enterprise and the participation of residents in the development of their own urban area, for example Business Improvement Districts (BIDs).</p>	
<p>Operations where SMEs acquire an important role in the development of local planning processes.</p>	
<p>Operations to promote the development of local enterprise.</p>	
<p>Operations that promote female enterprise and contribute to gender-equal urban development.</p>	

Investment priority	3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators
<p>Operations that promote social entrepreneurship aimed at contributing to sustainable urban development.</p> <p>Operations to develop local meeting venues for entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Operations to establish new and further develop already existing incubator environments focusing on development of the city.</p> <p>Initiatives to strengthen internationalisation of enterprises in sustainable urban development to contribute, for example, to implementation of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region.</p> <p>Target groups:</p> <p>Municipal operators</p> <p>The innovation infrastructure, including universities/colleges</p> <p>Private enterprises and organisations</p> <p>Non-profit sector</p> <p>Entrepreneurs</p> <p>Organisation:</p> <p>The City of Malmö is responsible for preparing a sector-wide integrated plan in accordance with the specific objectives of the investment priority. The City of Malmö is also responsible for the selection of operations.</p> <p>Specific geographical areas:</p>	

Investment priority	3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators
Malmö	

2.A.6.2 Guiding principles for selection of operations

Investment priority	3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The operations are to contribute to the specific objective and the sector-wide plan of the City of Malmö. • Experience and knowledge from previous operations in the area should be utilised. • Operations are to be based on identified needs and should make use of the possibility of collaborating with several parties. • Experience and endorsement by the target group should be utilised. • Clear participation of trade and industry. • Synergies between different funds, for example the ESF and the ERDF. • The other regional drivers of growth and regional cores in Skåne-Blekinge should be involved in an exchange of knowledge on responses to the common challenges relating to sustainable urban development. • Utilisation of the unexploited resource of socially excluded groups. • The contribution of the operation to growth with equal opportunities and gender equality. Attention is to be paid to horizontal criteria. • The legacy of operations after the end of projects is to be described, as well as arrangements for long-term funding. • Operations in which universities and colleges take part should, as a rule, have a clear aim of promoting and strengthening the necessary basis for transferring knowledge to trade and industry and society, focusing on innovations and solutions that are market-based or socially beneficial. • Projects should, only in exceptional cases, consist of the costs of investments in land, property or physical infrastructure. 	

2.A.6.3 Planned use of financial instruments (where appropriate)

Investment priority	3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators

2.A.6.4 Planned use of major projects (where appropriate)

Investment priority	3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators

2.A.6.5 Output indicators by investment priority and, where appropriate by category of region

Table 5: Common and programme-specific result indicators (by investment priority, broken down by category of region for the ESF, and where relevant, for the ERDF)

Investment priority		3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators							
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region (where relevant)	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
CO01	Productive investment: Number of enterprises receiving support	Enterprises	ERDF	More developed			500.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
CO04	Productive investment: Number of enterprises	Enterprises	ERDF	More developed			500.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous

Investment priority		3a — Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators							
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Category of region (where relevant)	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
	receiving non-financial support								
CO08	Productive investment: Employment increase in supported enterprises	Full-time equivalents	ERDF	More developed			150.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous
19	Number of cooperating organisations from different sectors of society	Number	ERDF	More developed			10.00	Managing authority's computer systems	Continuous

2.A.7 Social innovation, transnational cooperation and contribution to thematic objectives 1-7

Priority axis	5 — Sustainable urban and community development

2.A.8 Performance framework

Table 6: Performance framework of the priority axis (by fund and, for the ERDF and ESF, category of region)

Priority axis		5 — Sustainable urban and community development							
ID	Indicator	Indicator or key	Measurement unit,	Fund	Category	Milestone for 2018	Final target (2023)	Source of	Explanation

	type	implementation step	where appropriate		of region	M	W	T	M	W	T	data	of relevance of indicator, where appropriate
020	F	Expenditure	EUR	ERDF	More developed			6 590 039			21 966 796.00	Managing authority	
19	O	Number of cooperating organisations from different sectors of society	Number	ERDF	More developed			5			25.00	Project	

Additional qualitative information on the establishment of the performance framework

The managing authority has deemed it most appropriate to make use of outcome indicators for the performance framework and supplement these with one financial indicator per priority axis. This assessment is justified by the fact that output indicators can be fully attributed to implementation of the programme and that they are possible to measure continuously during implementation of the programme. Result indicators will not be used.

The methods and criteria that have been used to select relevant output indicators follow the guidelines issued by the Commission. The calculations of a reasonable value for the interim target for 2018 for each selected output indicator have been based on experience from the previous programming period and an assessment of how quickly projects in the priority axis concerned can be expected to generate outcomes for each output indicator. The estimated total number of projects in each priority axis has also been taken into account. The managing authority is of the opinion that the selected output indicators fulfil the requirement to cover more than 50 % of the financial allocation for the priority axis.

With regard to the financial indicator ‘Resources paid’ per priority axis, the calculations have been based on the requirement for all payments included to be based on eligible costs paid to the beneficiary and for these to be certified by the certifying authority. The managing authority has taken account of experience from the programming period 2007-2013 and has focused, in particular, on how the payments were carried out during the corresponding part of the programming period, i.e. 2007-2011. The fact that the programme for the programming period 2014-2020 is more focused and concentrated and that the managing authority has a smooth organisation in place has also been taken into account. The level of payment has differed between the priority axes of the programmes over the programming period 2007-2013, and the managing authority has taken account of these variations in establishing the performance framework.

The interim target for the financial indicator for priority axis 5, which focuses on urban development, has been set at 4 393 359, which is equivalent to 20 % of the final target. This is a lower interim target than the interim targets set for the financial indicator for other priority axes in the programme. The justification for a relatively lower interim target is based on previous experience of initiatives in the area of sustainable urban development in the Skåne-Blekinge region.

The managing authority is considering the options for permitting longer project periods than have been possible during the programming period 2007-2013 in certain particular cases. Longer project periods mean that the outcome for the outcome indicators will come relatively late in the programming period, with the result that the interim targets for 2018 in the performance framework are lower in these cases than for other priority axes.

In most cases, only one output indicator per priority axis has been selected for the performance framework. The reason for this is that the programme is so focused and concentrated that each selected output indicator is deemed to cover a large proportion of the expected projects. Having few indicators in the performance framework also makes it easier to follow up and have an overview of implementation and improves the prospects for corrective actions if the trends suggest that the performance framework will not be fulfilled.

2.A.9 Categories of intervention

Categories of intervention corresponding to the content of the priority axis based on a nomenclature adopted by the Commission, and indicative breakdown of Union support.

Tables 7-11: Categories of intervention

Table 7: Dimension 1 — Intervention field

Priority axis		5 — Sustainable urban and community development	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	055. Other social infrastructure contributing to regional and local development	4 393 358.00
ERDF	More developed	060. Research and innovation activities in public research centres and centres of competence including networking	463 743.00

Priority axis		5 — Sustainable urban and community development	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	062. Technology transfer and university-enterprise cooperation primarily benefiting SMEs	231 872.00
ERDF	More developed	063. Cluster support and business networks primarily benefiting SMEs	231 872.00
ERDF	More developed	064. Research and innovation processes in SMEs (including voucher schemes, process, design, service and social innovation)	231 872.00
ERDF	More developed	065. Research and innovation infrastructure, processes, technology transfer and cooperation in enterprises focusing on the low carbon economy and on resilience to climate change	2 745 850.00
ERDF	More developed	067. SME business development, support to entrepreneurship and incubation (including support to spin offs and spin outs)	2 684 831.00

Table 8: Dimension 2 — Form of finance

Priority axis		5 — Sustainable urban and community development	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	01. Non-repayable grant	10 983 398.00

Table 9: Dimension 3 — Territory type

Priority axis		5 — Sustainable urban and community development	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	01. Large Urban areas (densely populated >50 000 population)	10 983 398.00

Table 10: Dimension 4 — Territorial delivery mechanisms

Priority axis		5 — Sustainable urban and community development	
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Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount
ERDF	More developed	07. Not applicable	10 983 398.00

Table 11: Dimension 6 — ESF secondary theme (ESF and YEI only)

Priority axis	5 — Sustainable urban and community development		
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ amount

2.A.10 Summary of the planned use of technical assistance including, where necessary, actions to reinforce the administrative capacity of authorities involved in the management and control of the programmes and beneficiaries (where appropriate) (by priority axis)

Priority axis:	5 — Sustainable urban and community development

2.B DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIORITY AXES FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

2.B.1 Priority axis

ID of the priority axis	6
Title of the priority axis	Technical assistance (TA)

2.B.2 Justification for establishing a priority axis covering more than one category of region (where applicable)

2.B.3 Fund and category of region

Fund	Category of region	Calculation basis (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)
ERDF	More developed	Public

2.B.4 Specific objectives and expected results

ID	Specific objective	Results that the Member States seek to achieve with Union support
1	Technical assistance is to lead to the programme being implemented in an appropriate, legally sound and effective way that contributes to the objectives of the programme being met in other priority axes.	Technical assistance is to lead to the programme being implemented in an appropriate, legally sound and effective way that contributes to the objectives of the programme being met in other priority axes.

2.B.5 Result indicators

Table 12: Programme-specific result indicators (by specific objective) (for ERDF/ESF/Cohesion Fund)

Priority axis		1 - Tekniskt stöd ska leda till att programmet genomförs ändamålsenligt, rättssäkert och effektivt samt bidrar till att programmets mål nås inom övriga insatsområden.									
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value			Baseline year	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
			M	W	T		M	W	T		

2.B.6 Actions to be supported and their expected contribution to the specific objectives (by priority axis)

2.B.6.1 A description of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to the specific objectives

Priority axis	6 — Technical assistance (TA)
	<p>Technical assistance is to lead to the programme being implemented in an appropriate, legally sound and effective way that contributes to the objectives of the programme being met in other priority axes. Technical assistance can fund a number of activities, including preparations, administration, monitoring, evaluation, information and controls. The monitoring committee decides on the budget for technical assistance. The managing authority decides on the payment of technical assistance.</p> <p>The following costs can be co-financed by technical assistance for the managing and certifying authorities: preparations, administration, controls, evaluation, information efforts, seminars, computer systems and evaluations.</p> <p>The costs of auditing for the audit authority can be co-financed by technical assistance.</p> <p>The costs of preparing for and holding meetings of the monitoring committee can be co-financed by technical assistance.</p> <p>The costs of holding Structural Fund Partnership meetings can be co-financed by technical assistance.</p>

Priority axis	6 — Technical assistance (TA)
<p>The technical assistance is to be used to achieve simple and effective implementation. The focus in development work will be on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more simplification and reduced administrative burden for project sponsors • greater coordination and transnational collaboration between different programmes, projects and funds • result-oriented working practices where project selection, indicators, follow-up, evaluation and learning are combined. 	

2.B.6.2 Output indicators expected to contribute to results

Table 13: Output indicators (by priority axis) (for ERDF/ESF/Cohesion Fund)

Priority axis		6 - Tekniskt stöd (TA)				
ID	Indicator (name of indicator)	Measurement unit	Target value (2023) (optional)			Source of data
			M	W	T	
22	Utbetalade medel av programmets totala budget	Procent			100.00	Förvaltande myndighets datasystem
23	Externa utvärderingar har genomförts under programperiod	Antal			15.00	Förvaltande myndighet
24	Antalet anställda (årsarbetskrafter) vilkas löner medfinansieras av TA	årsarbetskrafter				Förvaltande myndighet- årliga genomföranderapporten

2.B.7 Categories of intervention (by priority axis)

Corresponding categories of intervention based on a nomenclature adopted by the Commission, and an indicative breakdown of the Union support

Tables 14-16: Categories of intervention

Table 14: Dimension 1 — Intervention field

Priority axis		6 — Technical assistance (TA)	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ Amount
ERDF	More developed	121. Preparation, implementation, monitoring and inspection	2 196 679.50
ERDF	More developed	122. Evaluation and studies	122 037.75
ERDF	More developed	123. Information and communication	122 037.75

Table 15: Dimension 2 — Form of finance

Priority axis		6 — Technical assistance (TA)	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ Amount
ERDF	More developed	01. Non-repayable grant	2 440 755.00

Table 16: Dimension 3 — Territory type

Priority axis		6 — Technical assistance (TA)	
Fund	Category of region	Code	€ Amount
ERDF	More developed	01. Large Urban areas (densely populated >50 000 population)	927 486.00
ERDF	More developed	02. Small Urban areas (intermediate density >5 000 population)	512 559.00
ERDF	More developed	03. Rural areas (thinly populated)	1 000 710.00

3. FINANCING PLAN

3.1 Financial appropriation from each fund and amounts for performance reserve

Table 17

Fund	Category of region	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Total	
		Main allocation	Performance reserve	Main allocation	Performance reserve												
ERDF	More developed	7 714 934.00	492 443.00	7 869 388.00	502 302.00	8 026 912.00	512 357.00	8 187 558.00	522 611.00	8 351 412.00	533 069.00	8 518 540.00	543 737.00	8 688 998.00	554 617.00	57 357 742.00	3 661 136.00
Total		7 714 934.00	492 443.00	7 869 388.00	502 302.00	8 026 912.00	512 357.00	8 187 558.00	522 611.00	8 351 412.00	533 069.00	8 518 540.00	543 737.00	8 688 998.00	554 617.00	57 357 742.00	3 661 136.00

3.2 Total financial appropriation by fund and national co-financing (€)

Table 18a: Financing plan

Priority axis	Fund	Category of region	Basis for calculation of Union support (Total eligible cost or public eligible cost)	Union support (a)	National counterpart (b) = (c) + (d)	Indicative breakdown of national counterpart		Total funding (e) = (a) + (b)	Co-financing rate (f) = (a) / (e) (2)	EIB contributions (g)	Main allocation		Performance reserve		Performance reserve amount as proportion of total Union support (l) = (j) / (a) * 100
						National public funding (c)	National private funding (d) (1)				Union support (h) = (a) – (j)	National Counterpart (i) = (b) – (k)	Union support (j)	National Counterpart (k) = (b) * ((j) / (a))	
1	ERDF	More developed	Total	10 373 209.00	10 373 209.00	9 854 709.00	518 500.00	20 746 418.00	50.0000000000 %		9 724 882.00	9 724 882.00	648 327.00	648 327.00	6.25 %
2	ERDF	More developed	Total	21 966 796.00	21 966 796.00	20 868 796.00	1 098 000.00	43 933 592.00	50.0000000000 %		20 593 870.00	20 593 870.00	1 372 926.00	1 372 926.00	6.25 %
3	ERDF	More developed	Total	9 152 832.00	9 152 832.00	8 969 832.00	183 000.00	18 305 664.00	50.0000000000 %		8 580 779.00	8 580 779.00	572 053.00	572 053.00	6.25 %
4	ERDF	More developed	Public	6 101 888.00	6 101 888.00	6 101 888.00	0.00	12 203 776.00	50.0000000000 %		5 720 520.00	5 720 520.00	381 368.00	381 368.00	6.25 %
5	ERDF	More developed	Total	10 983 398.00	10 983 398.00	10 763 798.00	219 600.00	21 966 796.00	50.0000000000 %		10 296 936.00	10 296 936.00	686 462.00	686 462.00	6.25 %
6	ERDF	More developed	Public	2 440 755.00	2 440 755.00	2 440 755.00	0.00	4 881 510.00	50.0000000000 %		2 440 755.00	2 440 755.00			
Total	ERDF	More developed		61 018 878.00	61 018 878.00	58 999 778.00	2 019 100.00	122 037 756.00	50.0000000000 %		57 357 742.00	57 357 742.00	3 661 136.00	3 661 136.00	6.00 %
Grand total				61 018 878.00	61 018 878.00	58 999 778.00	2 019 100.00	122 037 756.00	50.0000000000 %	0.00	57 357 742.00	57 357 742.00	3 661 136.00	3 661 136.00	

(1) To be completed only when priority axes are expressed in total costs.

(2) This rate may be rounded to the nearest whole number in the table. The precise rate used to reimburse payments is the ratio (f).

Table 18c: Breakdown of the financial plan by priority axis, fund, category of region and thematic objective

Priority axis	Fund	Category of region	Thematic objective	Union support	National counterpart	Total funding
Smart growth — innovation	ERDF	More developed	Strengthening research, technological development and innovation	10,373,209.00	10,373,209.00	20,746,418.00
Smart growth — small and medium-sized enterprises	ERDF	More developed	Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, the agricultural sector (for the EAFRD) and the fisheries and aquaculture sector (for the EMFF)	21,966,796.00	21,966,796.00	43,933,592.00
Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy	ERDF	More developed	Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors	9,152,832.00	9,152,832.00	18,305,664.00
Inclusive growth — broadband	ERDF	More developed	Enhancing access to, and use and quality of, information and communication technologies	6,101,888.00	6,101,888.00	12,203,776.00
Sustainable urban and community development	ERDF	More developed	Strengthening research, technological development and innovation	4,271,321.00	4,271,321.00	8,542,642.00
Sustainable urban and community development	ERDF	More developed	Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, the agricultural sector (for the EAFRD) and the fisheries and aquaculture sector (for the EMFF)	6,712,077.00	6,712,077.00	13,424,154.00
Total				58,578,123.00	58,578,123.00	117,156,246.00

Table 19: Indicative amount of support to be used for climate change objectives

Priority axis	Indicative amount of support to be used for climate change objectives (€)	Proportion of the total allocation to the operational programme (%)
1	2,593,301.00	4.25%
3	7,175,820.60	11.76%
5	2,745,850.00	4.50%
6	0.00	0.00%
Total	12,514,971.60	20.51%

4. INTEGRATED APPROACH TO TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

Description of the integrated approach to territorial development taking into account the content and objectives of the operational programme having regard to the Partnership Agreement and showing how the operational programme contributes to the accomplishment of the objectives of the operational programme and expected results.

The region's three principal challenges are low productivity, a low employment rate and wide intra-regional differences. There are wide differences, in particular, between the expansive western part of the region, which is notable for increased employment and population, and the eastern part, which has experienced a trend with growth in employment and population below the national average. The operations in the regional Structural Funds programme for Skåne-Blekinge 2014-2020 are aimed at strengthened competitiveness for SMEs and sustainable growth in the region. It is a matter of creating more innovations, strengthening enterprise and supporting operations to reduce climate impact. Access to broadband is particularly important in view of the large intra-regional differences characteristic of Skåne-Blekinge. The aim of the programme is to use part of the resources also to create the necessary basis on which to apply for investment resources for broadband deployment in the next stage.

At the same time as being the largest city and the strongest driver of growth in the region, Malmö is where the challenges for sustainable urban development are most concentrated. Malmö faces challenges such as low employment, segregation and poverty, but also environmental problems. At the same time, the city has growth potential. As Malmö is the region's largest driver of growth, it is very important to carry out operations in sustainable urban development which benefit sustainable growth in the region as a whole. Collaboration between the ERDF and the ESF is crucial to achieve sustainable urban development. This applies in particular to social inclusion, which is one of the most significant growth issues for Skåne-Blekinge.

4.1 Community-led local development (where appropriate)

The approach to the use of community-led local development instruments and the principles for identifying the areas in where they will be implemented

Not applicable.

4.2 Integrated actions for sustainable urban development (where appropriate)

Where appropriate the indicative amount of ERDF support for integrated actions for sustainable urban development, to be implemented in accordance with the provisions under Article 7(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1301/2013 and the indicative allocation of ESF support for integrated action.

The priority axis Sustainable urban development focuses on innovation and entrepreneurship based on the needs of the city for renewal that are to contribute to responding to the challenges facing the city.

The City of Malmö is responsible for preparing a sector-wide integrated plan in accordance with the investment priorities and specific objectives of the priority axis. This plan will form the basis for operations in priority axis 5. Based on the challenges facing the City of Malmö, it is important to use the potential and the coordination gains that can arise, firstly through sector-wide collaboration between a diversity of operators and secondly through synergies that can be obtained between the two thematic objectives in a local context. The City of Malmö is responsible for the selection of operations.

Table 20: Integrated actions for sustainable urban development – indicative amounts of ERDF and ESF support

Fund	ERDF and ESF support (indicative) (€)	Proportion of fund's total allocation to programme
Total ERDF	10,983,398.00	18.00%
TOTAL ERDF+ESF	10,983,398.00	18.00%

4.3 Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI) (where appropriate)

The approach to the use of Integrated Territorial Investments (ITIs) (as defined in Article 36 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013) other than in cases covered by 4.2 and their indicative financial allocation from each priority axis.

Not applicable in this programme.

Table 21: Indicative financial allocation to ITI other than those mentioned under point 4.2 (aggregate amount)

Priority axis	Fund	Indicative financial allocation (Union support) (€)
Total		0.00

4.4 The arrangements for interregional and transnational actions, within the operational programme, with beneficiaries located in at least one other Member State (where appropriate)

It will be possible for both interregional and transnational cooperation to take place in the programme in all priority axes provided that they contribute to fulfilling the goals of the programme. The operations are to be based on a transnational analysis. The managing authority can approve an operation being implemented outside the programme under the terms stated in Article 70(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013.

Cooperative measures that contribute to the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region will be supported by the programme in two ways:

A — Macro-regionally integrated projects

Project applications are written from the outset with transnational cooperation as an integral part of the project. The partners who are to be included in the project from other Member States in the macro-region are identified and intend to apply for aid from their particular programmes in order to be able to take part in the project.

B — Transnational component

Projects that have already been started are given an opportunity to apply for further funding for cooperation with other relevant projects in the macro-region. Funding for cooperation being applied for separately through a ‘transnational component’ provides greater flexibility regarding the length and focus of the cooperation.

It is worth noting that the cooperative measures can be taken with parties from various structural and investment funds, for example between the ERDF and the ESF or the EAFRD.

The managing authority will provide information on the opportunities to finance cooperation with operators in the macro-region. A specific example may be special calls for proposals focused on the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region.

The operations that will be supported as above are to have added value for the programme area and contribute to the goals and priorities of the strategy.

The collaborative measures in the programme should be focused on finding and/or implementing common solutions to identified transnational problems.

4.5 Contribution of the planned actions under the programme to macro-regional and sea basin strategies, subject to the needs of the programme area as identified by the Member State (where appropriate)

(Where the Member State and regions participate in macro-regional strategies and sea basin strategies).

Many of the challenges facing Sweden and the EU are transnational in nature, for the local, regional and national levels. The Europe 2020 strategy also emphasises the importance of closer cooperation between the Member States. The EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region provides important guidance for the selection of operations and contributes to enabling the regional Structural Funds programme to be used in a more purposeful and focused way to meet common challenges in the macro-region.

A success factor for the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region is functioning multi-level management between different sectors of society. All levels need to take part in efforts to attain the goals of the strategy: saving the marine environment, linking the region together and increasing prosperity.

A Baltic Sea Region Strategy project can be made up of either a Flagship Project, as stated in the strategy action plan, or projects with a clear macro-regional impact that contribute to attaining the goals and indicators of the strategy by contributing to implementing one or more actions in the action plan.

In the Swedish programme context, the contributions to implementation of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region will principally signify activity carried out in cooperation with one or more other countries in the macro-region.

Chapter 1 of the programme contains a description of how the programme relates to the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region. Chapter 2 contains a description under each priority axis of whether, and if so how, this strategy is to be managed in the priority axis concerned. The description of the issue is thus integrated into the programme.

5. SPECIFIC NEEDS OF GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS MOST AFFECTED BY POVERTY OR TARGET GROUPS AT HIGHEST RISK OF DISCRIMINATION OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (WHERE APPROPRIATE)

5.1 Geographical areas most affected by poverty/target groups at highest risk of discrimination or social exclusion

Not applicable to the programme.

5.2 Strategy to address the specific needs of geographical areas most affected by poverty/target groups at highest risk of discrimination or social exclusion, and where relevant, the contribution to the integrated approach set out in the Partnership Agreement

Table 22: Actions to address specific needs of geographical areas most affected by poverty/target groups at highest risk of discrimination or social exclusion

Target group/geographical area	Main types of planned action as part of integrated approach	Priority axis	Fund	Category of region	Investment priority
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6. SPECIFIC NEEDS OF GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS WHICH SUFFER FROM SEVERE AND PERMANENT NATURAL OR DEMOGRAPHIC HANDICAPS (WHERE APPROPRIATE)

With reference to Article 174 of the Treaty, only the programmes for Upper Norrland and Middle Norrland are concerned in Sweden. In these programmes, as in this programme, demographic challenges and sparse population are addressed in Chapters 1 and 2 of the programme.

7. AUTHORITIES AND BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGEMENT, CONTROL AND AUDIT AND THE ROLE OF RELEVANT PARTNERS

7.1 Relevant authorities and bodies

Table 23: Relevant authorities and bodies

Authority/body	Name of authority/body and department or unit	Head of authority/body (position or post)
Managing authority	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth	Director-General
Certifying authority	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth	Director-General
Audit authority	Swedish National Financial Management Authority	Head of EU Audit Department
Body to which Commission will make payments	Swedish National Debt Office	Director-General of the National Debt Office

7.2 Involvement of relevant partners

7.2.1 Actions taken to involve the relevant partners in the preparation of the operational programme, and the role of those partners in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme

The proposed regional Structural Funds programme for Skåne-Blekinge 2014-2020 has been prepared in collaboration between Region Skåne, Region Blekinge and other regional stakeholders. On 31 January 2013, the Government asked Region Skåne, on the part of Skåne-Blekinge in the objective Investments in growth and employment, firstly to coordinate the drafting of proposals for a regional Structural Funds programme, and secondly to produce a socio-economic analysis as a basis for a national programme for the ESF. Region Skåne agreed to the request and decided, together with Region Blekinge, to use the Structural Funds Partnership (SFP) Skåne-Blekinge as a steering group for the broad county-wide drafting partnership. The background was that the SFP is a functioning platform for collaboration between Skåne and Blekinge, where the top political leaderships are represented, which makes joint county-wide political prioritisations possible. In addition, good knowledge of sustainable regional growth and the horizontal criteria of gender equality, integration/diversity and environment is represented in the SFP. The Structural Funds Partnership Skåne-Blekinge consists of representatives of Region Skåne, Region Blekinge, the Skåne Association of Local Authorities, the Federation of Swedish Farmers, the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and the Regions, the Swedish Trade Union Confederation, the Swedish Confederation of Professional Employees, the County Administrative Boards of Skåne and Blekinge, and the Swedish Public Employment Service, with Coompanion as a representative for the non-profit sector. There is an even gender distribution among the

members of the SFP. Linked to the SFP, there is an operational programming group comprising officials representing Region Skåne, Region Blekinge, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, the Swedish ESF Council, the County Administrative Board, the Skåne Association of Local Authorities and the City of Malmö. The County Administrative Board's experts on gender equality, environment and integration have taken part in the group.

The SFP Skåne-Blekinge has met on five occasions and has fulfilled the role of deciding on priority axes, thematic objectives, investment priorities and allocation of resources. The SFP Skåne-Blekinge is also responsible for the link between the ERDF and the ESF, as well regional endorsement of the programme. The SFP Skåne-Blekinge will fulfil the role of prioritising partnership and, together with the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, will monitor implementation of the programme.

Regional political decisions on programme proposals to be sent to the Government on 30 September have been made in the Regional Growth Board in Skåne following discussion in the SFP Skåne-Blekinge and information to the regional executive boards in Skåne and Blekinge.

The contents of the regional Structural Funds programme for Skåne-Blekinge are based on regional strategies for Skåne-Blekinge. Dialogue on contents has been conducted via existing arenas in Skåne and Blekinge linked to the technical issue areas to safeguard the relationship between the Structural Funds programmes and the Regional Development Strategy for Skåne, the Blekinge Strategy, the International Innovation Strategy for Skåne and other major growth-promoting initiatives. Preparation of the Skåne-Blekinge programmes takes place in parallel, with new regional development strategies being adopted for both Blekinge and Skåne. The Blekinge Strategy was referred for comment in the spring of 2013. All the municipalities in Skåne and other stakeholders have taken part in the dialogue on a new regional development strategy which is being prepared for Skåne. The RDS processes and programme drafting take place in mutual dialogue. In addition to dialogue in existing arenas, large workshops have been held on programme contents. Invitations to attend the workshops were sent to a broad range of stakeholders relevant to the specialised issues concerned. Results from dialogue with existing arenas and workshops have been further processed in working groups. The stakeholders all have an important role to play in successful implementation of the programme, and the dialogue on content therefore serves at the same time as endorsement and mobilisation prior to implementation. Experience of coaching and process support from the current programming period are to be developed further in the next stage with the aim of supporting these regional and local stakeholders in implementation of projects which clearly contribute to socially inclusive regional growth for both women and men. The project support should, in future, be programme-wide and cover several EU funds and be implemented with those who hold responsibility for regional development having the main responsibility.

A first draft programme was sent to affected stakeholders for comment at the end of June 2013. The results have been incorporated into the programme.

The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis has been instructed by the Government to conduct an ex-ante evaluation of the nine regional Structural Funds programmes. There have been regular contacts with the Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis during programme preparation, and written drafts have been submitted for comment on

three occasions. Following the ex-ante evaluation, an environmental assessment of the operational programme has also been made by a consultancy. Opinions expressed in the ex-ante evaluation and environmental impact assessment have been taken into account and regularly incorporated into the programme. In addition to changes made to the programme proposal, two comments are made on the final report by the Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis. Thematic objectives 7 and 10 have been removed since the most recent assessment by the Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis with comments on a need for increased focus, which has led to two priority axes and an investment priority in sustainable urban and community development having disappeared. The priority axes are the result of a political process and are well rooted in the analysis that represents the basis for the programme, as also pointed out by the Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis in its statements. The requirement of stringent follow-up in later parts of the programme chain is fulfilled through clearer implementation criteria in the sections on Principles of selection, which must be considered in the prioritisation of projects. Skåne-Blekinge therefore does not intend to reduce the number of activities, as these are not to be regarded as activities that project sponsors can choose between but as sources of inspiration and examples. Fewer examples are liable to hamper the generation of new ideas and innovative capacity among potential project sponsors. Skåne-Blekinge also considers that it is clearly apparent that the horizontal criteria are to be taken into account in the selection process, and refers to the section on Principles of selection in the programme.

Managing and certifying authorities

The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth is the managing and certifying authority for the regional Structural Funds with EU-controlled powers. The responsibilities of the managing authority include drafting, decisions on aid and payment of funds to project sponsors. The managing authority also has to carry out the tasks of the certifying authority.

In its drafting role, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth also has to consult regional and national experts where necessary on technical issues and for regional analysis of needs. The purpose of this is to ensure a well endorsed basis for decisions. If financial aid is granted to a large enterprise, the managing authority has to make sure that the grant does not result in a significant loss of jobs at existing places of work in the Union.

The management system for the European Regional Development Fund was approved by the Commission in 2007, and no systemic errors have subsequently been observed by auditors. Sweden is therefore retaining the existing management system, and administrative capacity consequently remains good.

Audit authority

The Swedish Financial Management Authority is the audit authority for the regional Structural Funds programmes with EU-controlled powers.

Structural Funds Partnership

To ensure regional influence on implementation of the programme, a joint Structural Funds Partnership has been formed within the geographical area of the programme and a corresponding regional action plan for the European Social Fund.

The remit of the Structural Funds Partnership is set out in the Structural Funds Partnership Act (2007:459). The Structural Funds Partnership is tasked with setting priorities between project applications approved by the managing authority.

Applications have to be submitted to the managing authority, which is responsible for preparation and decisions on awarding aid. Before a decision is made on aid, the managing authority has to present material as a basis for decision-making and other material to the partnership and may grant aid only in accordance with the priorities set by the partnership.

When the managing authority has to issue a call for proposals in a programme, the criteria specific to the call are reconciled with the Structural Funds Partnership before the call for proposals is published. The chair of the Structural Funds Partnership has to convene meetings in consultation with the managing authority.

Monitoring committee

The Member States have to set up a committee to monitor implementation of the programme. A joint monitoring committee is set up for the eight regional Structural Funds programmes with representatives of stakeholders concerned. The committee is chaired by a representative of the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications. The Government responds separately on the composition and working practices of the committee.

The monitoring committee for the eight regional Structural Funds programmes has to form a joint committee with the monitoring committee of the European Social Fund Programme. The principal task of the committee is to address issues of coordination between the funds falling within the remit of the monitoring committee.

The monitoring committee for the regional Structural Funds programmes can form further committees on its own initiative.

Follow-up and evaluation

It is laid down in the Structural Funds Regulation that evaluations have to be made ‘in relation to the Union strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth’. Systematic evaluation is essential to be able to assess the effectiveness, appropriateness and impact of policy, particularly with regard to the contribution of the operations to attaining the goals of the Europe 2020 strategy. As part of a strengthened focus on results, greater efforts need to be made to evaluate systematically the combined results and effects of the projects and the thematic operations and to highlight the significance of the operations in attaining the goals of the programmes and sustainable growth regionally and nationally.

Systematic follow-up and evaluation are to be part of the work on evaluation of both European cohesion policy and regional growth policy. The overall aim is to contribute to learning and to improve quality throughout the programme cycle, from programme planning and implementation of projects to implementation in regular activity. The evaluations are to change, improve and strengthen regional growth policy by disseminating experience and knowledge.

Follow-ups and evaluations will take place continuously and differ somewhat in character, and they will serve different purposes in different phases. To ensure good

quality in implementation and good results in the programmes, there is a need for a clear cohesive system in which project selection, indicators, evaluation, participatory research and learning are combined. An important aspect of this is that routines for data collection relating to, among other things, indicators for follow-up and evaluation are planned at an early stage. Despite the level of aspiration on evaluation for learning having been raised during the programming period 2007-2013 and efforts in evaluation and participatory research having increased, there is still room for improvement. There is a general need for greater focus on performance, particularly in view of the requirements for this at EU level in this programming period. An area that needs to be developed is follow-up and evaluation of results, for example benefit should be measured with some regularity, and various forms of measurement of results and effects for sustainable growth and employments should be developed. Another area it will be important to evaluate and follow up is integration of the horizontal criteria and also contributing to increased learning in the area.

Work on evaluation during programme implementation is to be carried out by an independent party and feature methods for participatory research and theory-driven evaluation. Theory-driven evaluation means evaluation of both process and results and effects in the short and long terms, as well as possible implementation in regular activity. A key part of the evaluation remit is to coordinate methods of evaluation and ensure that they are developed so that it becomes possible to follow the long-term effects on sustainable growth and employment of the operations carried out in the programmes.

The programming period 2014-2020 is to feature a commitment to an evaluation approach and learning system that ensures feedback of experience from the projects and knowledge creation from programme implementation. It is essential for this purpose that parties involved in programme implementation, such as regional and national development stakeholders, the managing authority, the Structural Funds Partnership and project parties learn lessons from the operations under the programmes by following the evaluations and studying the evaluation results, but above all utilise the results in their continued work. Stakeholders also have to have good knowledge of the objectives and purpose of the programmes. Completed evaluations have to be published in line with the Commission directive to enable everyone affected by the programme to be reached, but also to create wider learning and inspiration.

Evaluation is to be linked clearly to process support, analytical efforts and platforms for learning and exchange of knowledge. Coordination has to take place with those responsible for evaluation for the other ESI Funds to create a combined picture of the aggregate contribution to structural changes for smart and inclusive sustainable development.

The requirement for greater coordination applies, in particular, to operations under the European Regional Development Fund and the European Social Fund aimed at making utilisation of fund resources more effective. This may concern joint evaluation of coordinated operations, the implementing organisations, a joint reference group for the monitoring committees of the European Social Fund and the European Regional Development Fund, joint dissemination and feedback initiatives and joint procurement of capacity development for project evaluation.

Dissemination of results from follow-ups and evaluations and ensuring that evaluations are put to use contribute to improved governance and fulfilment of objectives in the

programmes. The Swedish ESF Council and the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth therefore have to collaborate with those responsible for growth regionally to pass on knowledge and experience from the fund activity and contribute to the follow-up and development of regional work on growth.

7.2.2 Global grants (for the ESF, where appropriate)

7.2.3 Allocation of an amount for capacity building (for the ESF, where appropriate)

8. COORDINATION BETWEEN THE FUNDS, THE EAFRD, THE EMFF AND OTHER UNION AND NATIONAL FUNDING INSTRUMENTS, AND WITH THE EIB

The mechanisms to ensure coordination between the Funds, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) and other Union and national funding instruments, and with the European Investment Bank (EIB), taking into account the relevant provisions laid down in the Common Strategic Framework.

The ERDF programmes will act in a context in which other European, national, regional and local initiatives, plans and programmes are significant to implementation of the programmes. An explicit aspiration for the programming period 2014-2020 is for work to focus more clearly on the goals in the Europe 2020 strategy and the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region and to be linked to a greater degree to other national and EU-financed programmes and activities.

The national innovation strategy

The objectives and vision of the national innovation strategy to strengthen the Swedish innovation climate in different areas by 2020 are linked to thematic objective 1 and are of significance to regional development capacity. This clearly highlights the significance of the regional level in innovation work and the significance of being able to achieve the goals of the strategy, one of which is that Sweden's regional innovation environments should be globally attractive.

The national innovation strategy in the area of agriculture refers to the opportunities that exist to support innovative initiatives in the rural development programme under the European innovation partnership for agriculture, which, in turn, provides opportunities for cooperation at European level.

For the link between the regional Structural Funds programme for Skåne-Blekinge and other European, national and regional plans and programmes, see also Chapter 1.1.

COSME and Horizon 2020

Small and medium-sized companies can increase their knowledge intensity and R&I contacts and strengthen their international networks with assistance from the regional Structural Funds programmes. This facilitates future participation in national and European research and innovation programmes. Work towards strengthening links between the regional Structural Funds programmes and Horizon 2020 will be developed to lay the foundation for broader participation in Horizon 2020. It is to be possible for results from COSME projects and Horizon 2020 and previous research programmes to be converted into new projects in the regional Structural Funds programmes. At national level, there are a few important authorities, in particular the Swedish Agency for Innovation Systems (Vinnova) and the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, which will have roles in both the European Regional Development Fund programmes, Horizon 2020 and COSME, which in practice will mean increased coordination and will make synergies possible. The foundation for this is laid through strategies for smart specialisation that contributes to harnessing of strength to increase

the effects of the investments made in research and innovation and to boost growth and create more jobs.

It is stated in the Research and Innovation Bill 2012/13:30, for example, that the Swedish Agency for Innovation Systems (Vinnova), based on its area of activity, should support the regions in their work on strategic innovation. The national innovation strategy also stresses the need to develop the interaction between national authorities, regional development operators and work on the programmes within the EU. The importance of creating synergies and ensuring coordination between the programmes and the various EU funds and instruments for research, innovation and entrepreneurship is also emphasised in the Swedish Government's directives for the preparation of European Regional Development Fund programmes.

The guidelines for the RISE group (the research institutes) state in what way the institutes will assist in work on regional strategies relating to innovation environments and implementation of the European Regional Development Fund programmes at regional and national level.

The possibility of combining funding from the Horizon 2020 and ESI Funds in various initiatives during implementation is to be investigated. It may be a matter of collaborating across programme boundaries, national borders, combining entrepreneurship and innovation measures and promoting companies with growth potential.

Coordination between the ESI Funds and the public-public research partnerships (Joint Programming Initiatives, ERA-NETs and the research programmes under Article 185), as well as the public-private research partnerships under Article 187 (Joint Technology Initiatives) is to be ensured where applicable.

The Rural Development Programme provides an opportunity for farms to take part in cooperative initiatives between practitioners, advisers and researchers under the European innovation partnership for agriculture. These initiatives also create an opportunity for farms to forge international contacts and take part in projects under Horizon 2020.

For the link between the regional Structural Funds programme for Skåne-Blekinge and European initiatives, see Chapter 1.1.

The national programme

The fundamental purpose of the programme is to supply added value to the regional growth work and implementation of cohesion policy that cannot be achieved sufficiently under the regional Structural Funds programmes. The programme is to contribute to the following added values:

- Obtain qualitative projects in competition in order to support long-term development in certain technical areas.
- Support collaborative projects between counties and projects between counties and the national level that contribute to developing regional areas of strength based on the regional circumstances in different parts of the country.

- Contribute to developing multi-level control, that is to say between levels and participants.
- Promote operations that contribute to increased collaboration with other relevant EU programmes.
- Promote operations that contribute to increased involvement of business in both the preparation and implementation of the programme.
- Develop work on evaluation, feedback of knowledge and learning in work under the Structural Funds.

The national European Regional Development Fund programme contains the following priority axes:

1. *Strengthening research, technological development and innovation* — includes operations under thematic objective 1. The focus in this area is on developing Swedish areas of strength through transnational collaboration and research infrastructure.
2. *Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs*. The operations in this area are aimed at increasing access to venture capital in early stages and promoting the emergence of more private stakeholders in the venture-capital market through the implementation of a financial instrument according to the fund-in-fund structure.
3. *Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors*. This is the largest operational area from the point of view of budget and accommodates operations under thematic objective 4 focused partly on energy efficiency and partly on supply of capital, targeting enterprises whose activities contribute to the development of a low-carbon economy.

Operations of a process-supporting nature are also described in thematic area 4. This means national skills and method support that is to contribute to increased strategic learning by developing and disseminating knowledge across geographical and administrative boundaries.

CAP

The EU's common agricultural policy consists of two pillars, where Pillar I contains market support and direct payments and Pillar II contains the rural development programme. Pillar I is dominated by direct support, which is largely decoupled from production and is paid on a per-hectare basis. The rural development programme and the single farm payment system together generate important support for rural development and agriculture. The agreement on single farm payments reached in 2013 has led to the introduction of several ways of targeting support at different groups of farmers. Important principles underpinning both work on the rural development programme and single farm payments are simplification, competitiveness and activity in rural areas, as well as high environmental benefit.

Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)

Good accessibility through a transport system that works smoothly is of key importance in attaining development capacity in all parts of the country with strengthened local and regional competitiveness. Investments in the transport system, for example in

infrastructure, may be decisive for business, the labour market and the environment for sparsely populated regions.

The EU can make contributions to infrastructure building in the Union through EU cooperation on the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) and, with effect from 2014, the ‘Connecting Europe Facility’ (CEF). The idea is that a well expanded infrastructure will provide better conditions to use the benefits of an EU without internal borders. Increasing international accessibility also gives Swedish regions access to larger markets. To enable funding to be applied for from the budget for the CEF, the infrastructure must be present on the maps contained in guidelines for TEN-T.

In addition to this, an important contribution can be made through the Structural Funds. Support for sustainable transport through the Structural Funds should be used for measures that strengthen business and the labour market and contribute to attractive living and residential environments. Grants through the Structural Funds complement the CEF through a greater focus on regional issues.

Telecommunications networks and services are increasingly becoming internet-based infrastructures, with broadband networks and digital services closely interrelated. The internet is a very important platform for communication, services, education, participation in public life and business activity. Trans-European access to reliable and fast broadband and digital services is therefore of great significance for economic growth, competitiveness and social integration.

Under the CEF and trans-European networks in the area of the telecommunications infrastructure (TEN-TELE), initiatives can be taken to promote expansion and modernisation of trans-European infrastructures for digital services and their common building-blocks and of broadband networks. The initiatives in the area of digital services have to be supported through procurement and/or grants, while the investments in broadband networks are to be supported by financial instruments which are to be open to additional contributions from private investors, Member States and contributions from other sources, including the European Structural and Investment Funds. In addition, initiatives can be taken to promote the integration of the internal market for energy under the CEF and trans-European networks in the area of energy (TEN-E).

LIFE

See annex ‘Text Skåne-Blekinge’.

Creative Europe

See annex ‘Text Skåne-Blekinge’.

‘European Social Fund (ESF) — proposed regional action plan for Skåne-Blekinge

Skåne-Blekinge works in an integrated manner with the ERDF and the ESF. The underpinning principle is that the operations in the ERDF and the ESF are to complement and reinforce one another. A single analysis has been carried out as a basis for the regional Structural Funds programme and the regional action plan of the national ESF programme. Social inclusion has been identified as the region’s most important growth issue, which represents the basis for the use of both funds in Skåne-Blekinge. The contents of the regional action plan are intended to be linked in various ways to the

priority axes in the regional Structural Funds programme. Growth-creating operations such as developing clusters and the innovation structure, promoting internationalisation and business development in SMEs, energy efficiency improvement and sustainable urban and community development are implemented in the regional Structural Funds programme, while other growth-creating operations such as skills development and matching with the labour market, which are of crucial significance for the development opportunities of trade and industry, are covered by the regional action plan for the European Social Fund. The regional action plan also covers the Employment Initiative for Young People, with operations to increase employment among young people, among other things by improving the link between education and the world of work, improved matching and increased entrepreneurship. These operations are targeted at young unemployed people, but also strengthen skills provision in SMEs. With regard to sustainable urban development, operations are implemented in Malmö linked to innovation and entrepreneurship in order to achieve social inclusion and sustainable urban development under the regional Structural Funds programme, while operations linked to the labour market and skills provision to counteract social exclusion will take place under the ESF programme. Malmö is urged to work in an integrated manner with projects financed under the ESF and the ERDF in order to achieve the greatest possible effect with regard to sustainable urban development. This may mean that project portfolios are created consisting of projects with different types of funding. Operators in Skåne-Blekinge are also urged in general to make use of the possibility of overlap between the programmes to create integrated growth-creating operations.

The managing authorities — the Swedish ESF Council, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth and the Swedish Board of Agriculture — have been given a coordinating task to create more efficient and more coordinated administration. Regionally, there is also planning for funds-coordinating operations between regional organisations responsible for growth (Region Skåne and Region Blekinge) and the managing authorities of the various programmes (Swedish ESF Council, Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth and the County Administrative Boards of Skåne and Blekinge). The Skåne-Blekinge Structural Funds Partnership and the partnerships for the Rural Development Programme in Skåne and Blekinge intend to meet annually to increase knowledge on the respective programmes, identify areas where coordination between the programmes can increase the effects and coordinate operations for increased regional learning from the projects financed by EU programmes.’

9. EX-ANTE CONDITIONALITIES

9.1 Ex-ante conditionalities

Information on the assessment of the applicability and the fulfilment of ex-ante conditionalities (optional).

Table 24: Applicable ex-ante conditionalities and assessment of their fulfilment

Ex-ante conditionality	Priority axes to which conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled (Yes/No/Partially)
T.01.1 — Research and innovation: The existence of a national or regional smart specialisation strategy in line with the National Reform Program, to leverage private research and innovation expenditure, which complies with the features of well performing national or regional R&I systems.	1 — Smart growth — innovation 5 — Sustainable urban and community development	Yes
T.01.2 — Research and Innovation infrastructure. The existence of a multi annual plan for budgeting and prioritisation of investments.	1 — Smart growth — innovation 5 — Sustainable urban and community development	Yes
T.02.2 — Next Generation Network (NGN) Infrastructure: The existence of national or regional NGN Plans which take account of regional actions in order to reach the Union high speed Internet access targets, focusing on areas where the market fails to provide an open infrastructure at an affordable cost and of a quality in line with the Union competition and State aid rules, and to provide accessible services to vulnerable groups.	4 — Inclusive growth — broadband	Yes
T.03.1 — Specific actions have been carried out to underpin the promotion of entrepreneurship taking into account the Small Business Act (SBA).	2 — Smart growth — small and medium-sized enterprises 5 — Sustainable urban and community development	Yes
T.04.1 — Actions have been carried out to promote cost effective improvements of energy end use efficiency and cost effective investment in energy efficiency when constructing or renovating buildings.	3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy	Partially
G.1 — The existence of administrative capacity for the	1 — Smart growth — innovation 2 — Smart growth — small and	Yes

Ex-ante conditionality	Priority axes to which conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled (Yes/No/Partially)
implementation and application of Union anti-discrimination law and policy in the field of ESI Funds.	medium-sized enterprises 3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy 4 — Inclusive growth — broadband 5 — Sustainable urban and community development	
G.2 — The existence of administrative capacity for the implementation and application of Union gender equality law and policy in the field of ESI Funds.	1 — Smart growth — innovation 2 — Smart growth — small and medium-sized enterprises 3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy 4 — Inclusive growth — broadband 5 — Sustainable urban and community development	Yes
G.3 — The existence of administrative capacity for the implementation and application of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCPRD) in the field of ESI Funds in accordance with Council Decision 2010/48/EC.	1 — Smart growth — innovation 2 — Smart growth — small and medium-sized enterprises 3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy 4 — Inclusive growth — broadband 5 — Sustainable urban and community development	Yes
G.4 — The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement law in the field of the ESI Funds.	1 — Smart growth — innovation 2 — Smart growth — small and medium-sized enterprises 3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy 4 — Inclusive growth — broadband 5 — Sustainable urban and community development	Yes
G.5 — The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union State aid rules in the field of the ESI Funds.	1 — Smart growth — innovation 2 — Smart growth — small and medium-sized enterprises 3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy 4 — Inclusive growth — broadband 5 — Sustainable urban and community development	Yes
G.6 — The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union environmental legislation related to	1 — Smart growth — innovation 2 — Smart growth — small and	Yes

Ex-ante conditionality	Priority axes to which conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled (Yes/No/Partially)
EIA and SEA.	medium-sized enterprises 3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy 4 — Inclusive growth — broadband 5 — Sustainable urban and community development	
G.7 — The existence of a statistical basis necessary to undertake evaluations to assess the effectiveness and impact of the programmes. The existence of a system of result indicators necessary to select actions, which most effectively contribute to desired results, to monitor progress towards results and to undertake impact evaluation.	1 — Smart growth — innovation 2 — Smart growth — small and medium-sized enterprises 3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy 4 — Inclusive growth — broadband 5 — Sustainable urban and community development	Yes

Ex-ante conditionality	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled (Yes/No)	Reference	Explanation
T.01.1 — Research and innovation: The existence of a national or regional smart specialisation strategy in line with the National Reform Program, to leverage private research and innovation expenditure, which complies with the features of well performing national or regional R&I systems.	1 — A national or regional smart specialisation strategy is in place that:	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
T.01.1 — Research and innovation: The existence of a national or regional smart specialisation strategy in line with the National Reform Program, to leverage private research and innovation expenditure, which complies with the features of well performing national or regional R&I systems.	2 — is based on a SWOT or similar analysis to concentrate resources on a limited set of research and innovation priorities;	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
T.01.1 — Research and innovation: The existence of a national or regional smart specialisation strategy in line with the National Reform Program, to leverage private research and innovation expenditure, which complies with the features of well performing national or regional R&I systems.	3 — outlines measures to stimulate private RTD investment;	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’

Ex-ante conditionality	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled (Yes/No)	Reference	Explanation
T.01.1 — Research and innovation: The existence of a national or regional smart specialisation strategy in line with the National Reform Program, to leverage private research and innovation expenditure, which complies with the features of well performing national or regional R&I systems.	4 — contains a monitoring mechanism.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
T.01.1 — Research and innovation: The existence of a national or regional smart specialisation strategy in line with the National Reform Program, to leverage private research and innovation expenditure, which complies with the features of well performing national or regional R&I systems.	5 — A framework outlining available budgetary resources for research and innovation has been adopted.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
T.01.2 — Research and Innovation infrastructure. The existence of a multi annual plan for budgeting and prioritisation of investments.	1 — An indicative multi-annual plan for budgeting and prioritisation of investments linked to Union priorities, and, where appropriate, the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI) has been adopted.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
T.02.2 — Next Generation Network (NGN) Infrastructure: The existence of national or regional NGN Plans which take account of regional actions in order to reach the Union high speed	1 — A national or regional NGN Plan is in place that contains:	Yes	See annex Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge	See annex Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge

Ex-ante conditionality	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled (Yes/No)	Reference	Explanation
Internet access targets, focusing on areas where the market fails to provide an open infrastructure at an affordable cost and of a quality in line with the Union competition and State aid rules, and to provide accessible services to vulnerable groups.				
T.02.2 — Next Generation Network (NGN) Infrastructure: The existence of national or regional NGN Plans which take account of regional actions in order to reach the Union high speed Internet access targets, focusing on areas where the market fails to provide an open infrastructure at an affordable cost and of a quality in line with the Union competition and State aid rules, and to provide accessible services to vulnerable groups.	2 — a plan of infrastructure investments based on an economic analysis taking account of existing private and public infrastructures and planned investments;	Yes	See annex Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge	See annex Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge
T.02.2 — Next Generation Network (NGN) Infrastructure: The existence of national or regional NGN Plans which take account of regional actions in order to reach the Union high speed Internet access targets, focusing on areas where the market fails to provide an open infrastructure at an affordable cost and of a quality in line with the Union competition and State aid rules, and to provide accessible services to vulnerable groups.	3 — sustainable investment models that enhance competition and provide access to open, affordable, quality and future-proof infrastructure and services;	Yes	See annex Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge	See annex Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge

Ex-ante conditionality	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled (Yes/No)	Reference	Explanation
T.02.2 — Next Generation Network (NGN) Infrastructure: The existence of national or regional NGN Plans which take account of regional actions in order to reach the Union high speed Internet access targets, focusing on areas where the market fails to provide an open infrastructure at an affordable cost and of a quality in line with the Union competition and State aid rules, and to provide accessible services to vulnerable groups.	4 — measures to stimulate private investment.	Yes	See annex Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge	See annex Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge
T.03.1 — Specific actions have been carried out to underpin the promotion of entrepreneurship taking into account the Small Business Act (SBA).	1 — The specific actions are: measures have been put in place with the objective of reducing the time and cost involved in setting-up a business taking account of the targets of the SBA;	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
T.03.1 — Specific actions have been carried out to underpin the promotion of entrepreneurship taking into account the Small Business Act (SBA).	2 — The specific actions are: measures have been put in place with the objective of reducing the time needed to get licenses and permits to take up and perform the specific activity of an enterprise taking account of the targets of the SBA;	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
T.03.1 — Specific actions have been carried out to underpin the promotion of entrepreneurship taking into account the Small Business Act (SBA).	3 — The specific actions are: mechanism is in place to monitor the implementation of the measures of the SBA which have been put in place and assess the impact on SMEs.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’

Ex-ante conditionality	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled (Yes/No)	Reference	Explanation
T.04.1 — Actions have been carried out to promote cost effective improvements of energy end use efficiency and cost effective investment in energy efficiency when constructing or renovating buildings.	1 — The actions are: measures to ensure minimum requirements are in place related to the energy performance of buildings consistent with Article 3, Article 4 and Article 5 of Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council;	No	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
T.04.1 — Actions have been carried out to promote cost effective improvements of energy end use efficiency and cost effective investment in energy efficiency when constructing or renovating buildings.	2 — The actions are: measures necessary to establish a system of certification of the energy performance of buildings consistent with Article 11 of Directive 2010/31/EU;	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
T.04.1 — Actions have been carried out to promote cost effective improvements of energy end use efficiency and cost effective investment in energy efficiency when constructing or renovating buildings.	3 — The actions are: measures to ensure strategic planning on energy efficiency, consistent with Article 3 of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council;	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
T.04.1 — Actions have been carried out to promote cost effective improvements of energy end use efficiency and cost effective investment in energy efficiency when constructing or renovating buildings.	4 — The actions are: measures consistent with Article 13 of Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy end-use efficiency and energy services to ensure the provision to final customers of individual meters in so far as it is technically possible, financially reasonable and proportionate in relation to the potential energy savings.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’

Ex-ante conditionality	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled (Yes/No)	Reference	Explanation
G.1 — The existence of administrative capacity for the implementation and application of Union anti-discrimination law and policy in the field of ESI Funds.	1 — Arrangements in accordance with the institutional and legal framework of Member States for the involvement of bodies responsible for the promotion of equal treatment of all persons throughout the preparation and implementation of programmes, including the provision of advice on equality in ESI fund related activities.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
G.1 — The existence of administrative capacity for the implementation and application of Union anti-discrimination law and policy in the field of ESI Funds.	2 — Arrangements for training for staff of the authorities involved in the management and control of the ESI Funds in the fields of Union anti-discrimination law and policy.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
G.2 — The existence of administrative capacity for the implementation and application of Union gender equality law and policy in the field of ESI Funds.	1 — Arrangements in accordance with the institutional and legal framework of Member States for the involvement of bodies responsible for gender equality throughout the preparation and implementation of programmes, including the provision of advice on gender equality in ESI Fund-related activities.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
G.2 — The existence of administrative capacity for the implementation and application of Union gender equality law and policy in the field of ESI Funds.	2 — Arrangements for training for staff of the authorities involved in the management and control of the ESI Funds in the fields of Union gender equality law and policy as well as on gender mainstreaming.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’

Ex-ante conditionality	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled (Yes/No)	Reference	Explanation
G.3 — The existence of administrative capacity for the implementation and application of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCRPD) in the field of ESI Funds in accordance with Council Decision 2010/48/EC.	1 — Arrangements in accordance with the institutional and legal framework of Member States for the consultation and involvement of bodies in charge of protection of rights of persons with disabilities or representative organisations of persons with disabilities and other relevant stakeholders throughout the preparation and implementation of programmes.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
G.3 — The existence of administrative capacity for the implementation and application of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCRPD) in the field of ESI Funds in accordance with Council Decision 2010/48/EC.	2 — Arrangements for training for staff of the authorities involved in the management and control of the ESI Funds in the fields of applicable Union and national disability law and policy, including accessibility and the practical application of the UNCRPD as reflected in Union and national legislation, as appropriate.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
G.3 — The existence of administrative capacity for the implementation and application of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCRPD) in the field of ESI Funds in accordance with Council Decision 2010/48/EC.	3 — Arrangements to ensure monitoring of the implementation of Article 9 of the UNCRPD in relation to the ESI Funds throughout the preparation and the implementation of the programmes.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
G.4 — The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement law in the field of	1 — Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’

Ex-ante conditionality	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled (Yes/No)	Reference	Explanation
the ESI Funds.	mechanisms.			
G.4 — The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement law in the field of the ESI Funds.	2 — Arrangements which ensure transparent contract award procedures.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
G.4 — The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement law in the field of the ESI Funds.	3 — Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the ESI Funds.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
G.4 — The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement law in the field of the ESI Funds.	4 — Arrangements to ensure administrative capacity for implementation and application of Union public procurement rules.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
G.5 — The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union State aid rules in the field of the ESI Funds.	1 — Arrangements for the effective application of Union State aid rules.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
G.5 — The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union State aid rules in the field of the ESI Funds.	2 — Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the ESI Funds.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
G.5 — The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union State aid rules in the field of the ESI	3 — Arrangements to ensure administrative capacity for implementation and application of	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’

Ex-ante conditionality	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled (Yes/No)	Reference	Explanation
Funds.	Union State aid rules.			
G.6 — The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union environmental legislation related to EIA and SEA.	1 — Arrangements for the effective application of Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (EIA) and of Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (SEA).	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
G.6 — The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union environmental legislation related to EIA and SEA.	2 — Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the EIA and SEA Directives.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
G.6 — The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union environmental legislation related to EIA and SEA.	3 — Arrangements to ensure sufficient administrative capacity.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
G.7 — The existence of a statistical basis necessary to undertake evaluations to assess the effectiveness and impact of the programmes. The existence of a system of result indicators necessary to select actions, which most effectively contribute to desired results, to monitor progress towards results and to undertake impact evaluation.	1 — Arrangements for timely collection and aggregation of statistical data with the following elements are in place: the identification of sources and mechanisms to ensure statistical validation.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’

Ex-ante conditionality	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled (Yes/No)	Reference	Explanation
G.7 — The existence of a statistical basis necessary to undertake evaluations to assess the effectiveness and impact of the programmes. The existence of a system of result indicators necessary to select actions, which most effectively contribute to desired results, to monitor progress towards results and to undertake impact evaluation.	2 — Arrangements for timely collection and aggregation of statistical data with the following elements are in place: arrangements for publication and public availability of aggregated data.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
G.7 — The existence of a statistical basis necessary to undertake evaluations to assess the effectiveness and impact of the programmes. The existence of a system of result indicators necessary to select actions, which most effectively contribute to desired results, to monitor progress towards results and to undertake impact evaluation.	3 — An effective system of result indicators including: the selection of result indicators for each programme providing information on what motivates the selection of policy actions financed by the programme.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
G.7 — The existence of a statistical basis necessary to undertake evaluations to assess the effectiveness and impact of the programmes. The existence of a system of result indicators necessary to select actions, which most effectively contribute to desired results, to monitor progress towards results and to undertake impact evaluation.	4 — An effective system of result indicators including: the establishment of targets for these indicators.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’

Ex-ante conditionality	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled (Yes/No)	Reference	Explanation
G.7 — The existence of a statistical basis necessary to undertake evaluations to assess the effectiveness and impact of the programmes. The existence of a system of result indicators necessary to select actions, which most effectively contribute to desired results, to monitor progress towards results and to undertake impact evaluation.	5 — An effective system of result indicators including: the consistency of each indicator with the following requisites: robustness and statistical validation, clarity of normative interpretation, responsiveness to policy, timely collection of data.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’
G.7 — The existence of a statistical basis necessary to undertake evaluations to assess the effectiveness and impact of the programmes. The existence of a system of result indicators necessary to select actions, which most effectively contribute to desired results, to monitor progress towards results and to undertake impact evaluation.	6 — Procedures in place to ensure that all operations financed by the programme adopt an effective system of indicators.	Yes	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’	See annex ‘Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne-Blekinge’

9.2 Description of actions to fulfil ex-ante conditionalities, responsible bodies and timetable

Table 25: Actions to fulfil applicable general ex-ante conditionalities

General ex-ante conditionality	Criteria not fulfilled	Actions to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible

Table 26: Actions to fulfil applicable thematic ex-ante conditionalities

Thematic ex-ante conditionality	Criteria not fulfilled	Actions to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible
T.04.1 — Actions have been carried out to promote cost effective improvements of energy end use efficiency and cost effective investment in energy efficiency when constructing or renovating buildings.	1 — The actions are: measures to ensure minimum requirements are in place related to the energy performance of buildings consistent with Article 3, Article 4 and Article 5 of Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council;	In the response to formal notification of the implementation of Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (Case No 2013/2134), it was stated that the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning is to adopt a clarifying formulation in regulations BFS 2011:6, section 9. The proposal for clarification is currently being addressed in the Board's ongoing process for revision of BFS 2011:6 and is expected to enter into force on 1 February 2015.	01-Feb-2015	National Board of Housing, Building and Planning

10. REDUCTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN FOR BENEFICIARIES

Summary of the assessment of the administrative burden for beneficiaries and, where necessary, the actions planned accompanied by an indicative timeframe to reduce administrative burden.

Applying for, operating, reporting and concluding a project with funding from a Structural Funds programme in the framework of the European Regional Development Fund demands good administrative skills and capacity. The administrative burden of operating a project is experienced differently by different beneficiaries, which may be explained by factors such as their own administrative procedures, previous experience of Structural Funds projects, the focus and complexity of the project, etc.

In dialogues with beneficiaries and through surveys that have been conducted, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (managing authority) notes that the beneficiaries generally regard the administrative burden in running a Structural Funds project as heavy.

The Swedish National Audit Office has reviewed the extent to which the managing authorities for the ERDF programmes and the ESF programme have exploited the opportunities for simplification offered during the programming period 2007-2013. In its report 'Mer att förenkla! Administration i strukturfondsprojekt' ('More to simplify! Administration in Structural Funds projects') (RiR 2012:22), the Swedish National Audit Office notes that the beneficiaries often comment that the administrative requirements make it more difficult to implement the projects by taking the focus away from the core activity and making it difficult to work with innovative ideas and methods.

During the autumn of 2012, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth initiated cooperation with the Swedish ESF Council (managing authority for the national ESF programme) to make use of the opportunities presented by the proposed Structural Funds regulation for the programming period 2014-2020 with regard to simplified project administration for beneficiaries. In February 2013, cooperation on the simplification measures was broadened by the Swedish Board of Agriculture, which is the managing authority for the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Marine and Fisheries Fund, joining in. The areas in which cooperation between the funds with the aim of reducing the administrative burden for beneficiaries has started are principally payroll costs and indirect costs.

Ahead of the programming period 2014-2020, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth has actively worked on revising all stages of administration and implementation of the programmes. The case process which contains everything from information about the programmes and their contents to application procedure, approval of projects, project reporting, follow-up and finally project closure, are an important part of this overhaul. The work has been based on experience gained in own work but also experience obtained through participatory research and through various audit operations. The work has resulted, among other things, in:

- clearer and more readily accessible information for beneficiaries
- a new and improved electronic application, 'My Application'

- simplified internal work processes
- simpler reporting for beneficiaries.

Indicative timetable

Measure	Estimated end date
Clear and readily available to beneficiaries	January 2014
A new and improved electronic application, 'My Application'	February 2014
Simplified work processes	Programme start/autumn 2014
Simpler reporting for beneficiaries	Programme start/autumn 2014

11. HORIZONTAL PRINCIPLES

11.1 Sustainable development

Description of specific actions to take into account environmental protection requirements, resource efficiency, climate change mitigation and adaptation, disaster resilience and risk prevention and management, in the selection of operations.

Better environment

Sustainable development means meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. It is an overall objective of the EU and pervades all Union politics and activities.

Better environment, gender equality, equal treatment and non-discrimination, the three horizontal criteria, are drivers of sustainable growth by focusing on smart, inclusive and sustainable solutions that can enhance innovative capability and reduce consumption of resources and energy. In connection with implementation of the programme, the horizontal criteria are to be used as tools to improve work and make it more effective.

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and requires regional, national and global solutions to reduce further climate impact and to adapt society to a changed climate. In trade and industry, there is need for both structural change and increased resource efficiency, i.e. reduced use of energy, raw materials and ecosystem resources. The Swedish Government firmly believes that the climate, environmental and energy challenges represent an opportunity for the development of technology, products and services in all sectors. Business opportunities are created for Swedish companies with the growing global demand for sustainable and resource-efficient goods and services.

The goal of Swedish environmental policy is to be able to hand over to the next generation a society in which the great environmental problems have been solved, without causing increased environmental and health problems outside the borders of Sweden. Regions and municipalities have great responsibility to contribute actively to what is known as the system of environmental objectives and for the environmental quality objectives to be met.

The switch to a green economy means developing sustainable goods, services and production systems, and can consequently reduce the environmental impact regionally, nationally and globally. This switch can also contribute to environmentally driven business development in all sectors and consequently increased entrepreneurship, export opportunities and employment in both urban and rural areas. It is therefore important to promote the development of small and medium-sized enterprises wishing to convert to sustainable enterprise and also to regard this as a competitive advantage.

Evaluations point to needs to operationalise the horizontal criteria for specific activities and goals (linked to regional challenges) in the projects within the programme, so that they are not reduced to something that is added afterwards.

Knowledge of how the three horizontal criteria are to be integrated into the preparation, goals and implementation of projects is a key factor. The criteria are to be used as levers

to achieve better outcomes from the projects, i.e. improve the possibility of solving the regional problems identified by the projects and contribute to sustainable growth. All projects under the programme have to take account of the same horizontal criteria. The managing authority has to assist in this work.

Classification criteria

A common tool for all regional Structural Funds programmes for investments in growth and employment is the classification criteria. These ensure that all horizontal criteria are taken into account in all projects, while at the same time contributing to information being stored on the projects which, in a later stage, facilitates follow-up and evaluation. The horizontal classification criteria can also be used as a tool in dialogue with those who apply for aid and those who are granted aid. The classification is made in the preparation of each project application. To make the classification criteria specific with regard to a better environment, it has to be examined whether the environmental quality objectives can be used in the assessment. The horizontal criteria are then followed up continuously during the project period.

Better environment

The environment is used actively as a tool with which to achieve the goals and results of the project.

The project fulfils all the items below:

The background and project description contains an account of how the environment is used as a tool/resource with which to attain the purpose and objective of the project.

The activities and costs of the project show clearly how the environment is to be used as a tool in implementation.

In the follow-up of the project, the project sponsor plans to show how the environment has been used as a tool to attain the objectives of the project and show what results have been achieved.

The environment is used partly as a tool with which to achieve the goals and results of the project.

The project fulfils two of the items below:

The background and project description contains an account of how the environment is used as a tool/resource with which to attain the purpose and objective of the project.

The activities and costs of the project show clearly how the environment is to be used as a tool in implementation.

In the follow-up of the project, the project sponsor plans to show how the environment has been used as a tool to attain the objectives of the project and show what results have been achieved.

The environment is not used as a tool with which to achieve the goals and results of the project.

The project does not fulfil any of the items below:

The background and project description contains an account of how the environment is used as a tool/resource with which to attain the purpose and objective of the project.

The activities and costs of the project show clearly how the environment is to be used as a tool in implementation.

In the follow-up of the project, the project sponsor plans to show how the environment has been used as a tool to attain the objectives of the project and show what results have been achieved.

Chapter 1 of the programme contains a description of the significance of these aspects in analysis of the region. A description of how these aspects are to be included in the operations is given for each priority axis in Chapter 2. The description of the issue is thus integrated into the programme.

11.2 Equal opportunities and non-discrimination

Description of specific actions to promote equal opportunities and prevent discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation during the preparation, design and implementation of the operational programme and in particular in relation to access to funding, taking account of the needs of the various target groups at risk of such discrimination and in particular the requirements for ensuring accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Non-discrimination means regarding people's differences as an asset, a tool that makes work towards sustainable growth more effective. The goal of integration policy is equal rights, obligations and opportunities for all, regardless of ethnic or cultural background. Inclusive regional growth means that the inhabitants of the region — regardless of gender, ethnicity, religion or other beliefs, disability, transgender identity or expression, sexual orientation or age — are all equally well placed to achieve influence and gain access to growth resources, i.e. are able to assist in and contribute towards regional growth activities on equal terms.

To improve competitiveness, regions benefit from utilising the innovative capacity and entrepreneurship of the whole population. Statistics show that persons born abroad start and run companies to a greater extent, have higher turnover in their enterprises and employ more people than entrepreneurs born within the country do. Those born abroad can also contribute to the internationalisation of business through contacts, knowledge of languages and knowledge of business opportunities in their countries of origin.

Companies and organisations wishing to enhance their innovative capability benefit from recruiting more widely and creating a less homogeneous workforce. Regional efforts aimed at fair recruitment, including highlighting employers who actively operate on the basis of a non-discrimination perspective as ambassadors, are significant. It is also important to bring to the fore and develop skills among inhabitants with a foreign

background and consequently to improve matching in the labour market and lower the entry thresholds. Excluded young people are a key target group.

Active regional efforts towards integration and non-discrimination can additionally contribute to sustainable growth by increasing the inward migration of persons born abroad with the skills in demand.

Evaluations point to needs to operationalise the horizontal criteria for specific activities and goals (linked to regional challenges) in the projects within the programme, so that they are not reduced to something that is added afterwards.

Knowledge of how the three horizontal criteria are to be integrated into the preparation, goals and implementation of projects is a key factor. The criteria are to be used as levers to achieve better outcomes from the projects, i.e. improve the possibility of solving the regional problems identified by the projects and contribute to sustainable growth. All projects under the programme have to take account of the same horizontal criteria. The managing authority has to assist in this work.

Classification criteria

A common tool for all regional Structural Funds programmes for investments in growth and employment is the classification criteria. These ensure that all horizontal criteria are taken into account in all projects, while at the same time contributing to information being stored on the projects which, in a later stage, facilitates follow-up and evaluation. The horizontal classification criteria can also be used as a tool in dialogue with those who apply for aid and those who are granted aid. The classification is made in the preparation of each project application. The horizontal criteria are then followed up continuously during the project period.

Equal treatment and non-discrimination

Equal opportunities and non-discrimination are used actively as a tool with which to achieve the goals and results of the project.

The project fulfils all the items below:

The background and project description of the project contains an account of how equal opportunities and non-discrimination are used as a tool/resource with which to attain the purpose and objective of the project.

The activities and costs of the project show clearly how equal opportunities and non-discrimination are to be used as a tool in implementation.

In the follow-up of the project, the project sponsor plans to show how equal opportunities and non-discrimination have been used as a tool to attain the objectives of the project and show what results have been achieved.

Equal opportunities and non-discrimination are used actively as a tool with which to achieve the goals and results of the project.

The project fulfils two of the items below:

The background and project description of the project contains an account of how equal opportunities and non-discrimination are used as a tool/resource with which to attain the purpose and objective of the project.

The activities and costs of the project show clearly how equal opportunities and non-discrimination are to be used as a tool in implementation.

In the follow-up of the project, the project sponsor plans to show how equal opportunities and non-discrimination have been used as a tool to attain the objectives of the project and show what results have been achieved.

Equal opportunities and non-discrimination are used actively as a tool with which to achieve the goals and results of the project.

The project does not fulfil any of the items below:

The background and project description of the project contains an account of how equal opportunities and non-discrimination are used as a tool/resource with which to attain the purpose and objective of the project.

The activities and costs of the project show clearly how equal opportunities and non-discrimination are to be used as a tool in implementation.

In the follow-up of the project, the project sponsor plans to show how equal opportunities and non-discrimination have been used as a tool to attain the objectives of the project and show what results have been achieved.

Chapter 1 of the programme contains a description of the significance of these aspects in analysis of the region. A description of how these aspects are to be included in the operations is given for each priority axis in Chapter 2. The description of the issue is thus integrated into the programme.

11.3 Equality between men and women

Description of contribution of the operational programme to the promotion of equality between men and women and, where appropriate, the arrangements to ensure the integration of the gender perspective at operational programme and operation level.

Equality between women and men

Gender equality, equal opportunities and non-discrimination as well as a better environment, the three horizontal criteria, are drivers of sustainable growth by focusing on smart, inclusive and sustainable solutions that can enhance innovative capability, maximise the utilisation of skills, human resources and entrepreneurship and reduce consumption of resources and energy. In connection with implementation of the programme, the horizontal criteria are to be used as tools to improve effectiveness of work towards sustainable growth.

The objective of gender equality policy is that women and men are to have the same power to shape society and their own lives, that is to say have the same rights and opportunities to be active citizens, take part in decision-making, education and paid employment and take the same responsibility for work in the home.

When women and men share power and influence in all aspects of community life, we will have a fairer and more democratic society.

Gender-equal regional growth means that women and men have the same prospects of achieving influence in regional work on growth and obtaining access to growth resources. Choosing gender equality in the planning and implementation of the regional Structural Funds programmes is primarily a matter of using gender equality as a way of achieving sustainable growth.

Some principal reasons why increased gender equality can lead to sustainable growth are that:

Human resources are used more effectively if the labour market is gender-equal and less segregated by gender. This means, among other things, that the knowledge, skills and entrepreneurship of both women and men are put to optimum use, we gain more enterprises and better matching.

Greater gender equality in the governance and development of the region increases social capital and participation, which can contribute to sustainable growth by attracting inward migration and counteracting outward migration. This is also a key factor for the supply of skills to the labour market.

Gender equality improves the innovative capacity of enterprises and organisations, in part because work becomes more effective if both women and men take part in management, planning and implementation.

Evaluations point to needs to operationalise the horizontal criteria for specific activities and goals (linked to regional challenges) in the projects within the programme, so that they are not reduced to something that is added afterwards.

Knowledge of how the three horizontal criteria are to be integrated into the preparation, goals and implementation of projects is a key factor. The criteria are to be used as levers to achieve better outcomes from the projects, i.e. improve the possibility of solving the regional problems identified by the projects and contribute to sustainable growth. All projects under the programme have to take account of the same horizontal criteria. The managing authority has to assist in this work.

Classification criteria

A common tool for all regional Structural Funds programmes for investments in growth and employment is the classification criteria. These ensure that all horizontal criteria are taken into account in all projects, while at the same time contributing to information being stored on the projects which, in a later stage, facilitates follow-up and evaluation. The horizontal classification criteria can also be used as a tool in dialogue with those who apply for aid and those who are granted aid. The classification is made in the preparation

of each project application. The horizontal criteria are then followed up continuously during the project period.

Equality between women and men

Gender equality is used actively as a tool with which to achieve the goals and results of the project.

The project fulfils all the items below:

The background and project description of the project contains an account of how gender equality is used as a tool/resource with which to attain the purpose and objective of the project.

The activities and costs of the project show clearly how gender equality is to be used as a tool in implementation.

In the follow-up of the project, the project sponsor plans to show how gender equality has been used as a tool to attain the objectives of the project and show what results have been achieved.

Gender equality is used partly as a tool with which to achieve the goals and results of the project.

The project fulfils two of the items below:

The background and project description of the project contains an account of how gender equality is used as a tool/resource with which to attain the purpose and objective of the project.

The activities and costs of the project show clearly how gender equality is to be used as a tool in implementation.

In the follow-up of the project, the project sponsor plans to show how gender equality has been used as a tool to attain the objectives of the project and show what results have been achieved.

Gender equality is not used as a tool with which to achieve the goals and results of the project.

The project does not fulfil any of the items below:

The background and project description of the project contains an account of how gender equality is used as a tool/resource with which to attain the purpose and objective of the project.

The activities and costs of the project show clearly how gender equality is to be used as a tool in implementation.

In the follow-up of the project, the project sponsor plans to show how gender equality has been used as a tool to attain the objectives of the project and show what results have been achieved.

Chapter 1 of the programme contains a description of the significance of these aspects in analysis of the region. A description of how these aspects are to be included in the operations is given for each priority axis in Chapter 2. The description of the issue is thus integrated into the programme.

12. SEPARATE ELEMENTS

12.1 Major projects to be implemented during programming period

Table 27: List of major projects

Project	Planned notification/submission date (year, quarter)	Planned start of implementation (year, quarter)	Planned completion date (year, quarter)	Priority Axes / Investment Priorities

12.2 Performance framework of operational programme

Table 28: Performance framework by fund and category of region (summary table)

Priority axis	Fund	Category of region	Indicator or key implementation step	Measurement unit, where appropriate	Milestone for 2018			Final target (2023)		
					M	W	T	M	W	T
1 — Smart growth — innovation	ERDF	More developed	Research, Innovation: Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions	Enterprises			138			550.00
1 — Smart growth — innovation	ERDF	More developed	Expenditure	EUR			6 223 925			20 746 418.00
2 — Smart growth — small and medium-sized enterprises	ERDF	More developed	Productive investment: Number of	Enterprises			759			3 036.00

Priority axis	Fund	Category of region	Indicator or key implementation step	Measurement unit, where appropriate	Milestone for 2018			Final target (2023)		
					M	W	T	M	W	T
			enterprises receiving support							
2 — Smart growth — small and medium-sized enterprises	ERDF	More developed	Expenditure	EUR			13 180 078			43 933 592.00
3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy	ERDF	More developed	Productive investment: Number of enterprises receiving support	Enterprises			75			300.00
3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy	ERDF	More developed	Energy efficiency: Number of households with improved energy consumption classification	Households			640			3 200.00
3 — Sustainable growth — low-carbon economy	ERDF	More developed	Expenditure	EUR			5 491 699			18 305 664.00
4 — Inclusive growth — broadband	ERDF	More developed	Expenditure	EUR			3 661 133			12 203 776.00
4 — Inclusive growth — broadband	ERDF	More developed	Number of organisations receiving support	Number			525			2 100.00
5 — Sustainable urban and community development	ERDF	More developed	Expenditure	EUR			6 590 039			21 966 796.00
5 — Sustainable urban and community development	ERDF	More developed	Number of cooperating organisations from different sectors of society	Number			5			25.00

12.3 Relevant partners involved in preparation of programme

Drafting partnership (Structural Funds Partnership Skåne-Blekinge)

Region Skåne, Region Blekinge, Skåne Association of Local Authorities, Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions, Federation of Swedish Farmers, Swedish Confederation of Professional Employees, Swedish Trade Union Confederation, Skåne County Administrative Board, Blekinge County Administrative Board, Swedish Public Employment Service, Coompanion

Operational programming group

Region Skåne, Region Blekinge, Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, Swedish ESF Council, Skåne County Administrative Board, Skåne Association of Local Authorities, City of Malmö

Working groups, existing arenas for dialogue, major workshops and consultation procedure

(Existing arenas for dialogue — Research and Innovation Council in Skåne, Sounding Board Innovation Skåne, Nätverk KlusterVD Skåne (Network Cluster CEO Skåne), Klusterchefsgrupp Blekinge (Cluster Managers Group Blekinge), Plattform Befintligt Näringsliv (Platform of Existing Trade and Industry), Kommunernas Näringslivschefer Skåne (Heads of Trade and Industries in Skåne Municipalities), Näringslivschefsgruppen Blekinge (Group of Heads of Trade and Industry Blekinge), KKN-Nätverket Skåne (KKN Network Skåne), Tillväxtforum Blekinge (Growth Forum Blekinge), Kompetenssamverkan Skåne (Skills Collaboration Skåne), Kompetensrådet Blekinge (Skills Council Blekinge), Klimatsamverkan Skåne (Climate Collaboration Skåne), Klimatsamverkan Blekinge (Climate Collaboration Blekinge), Hållbarhetsforum Blekinge (Sustainability Forum Blekinge))

Regions, municipalities, county councils: Region Skåne, Region Blekinge, the municipalities in Skåne-Blekinge, Skåne Association of Local Authorities, Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions, Energikontoret Skåne (Skåne Energy Agency), Energikontor Sydost (South-East Energy Agency), Blekinge County Council, EU Office Skåne North-East, Blekinge EU Network, SkåNet AB, Skåne European Office

Universities/colleges: Lund University including Faculty of Engineering, Malmö University College, Kristianstad University College, Blekinge Institute of Technology, Educational Institutions South

Cluster organisations: Skånes Livsmedelsakademi (Skåne Food Academy), Mobile Heights, Media Evolution, Sustainable Business Hub, Packbridge, Training Regions, Telecom City, Baltic Maritime Science Park, private representatives of the cluster organisations

Business organisations: Confederation of Swedish Enterprise, South Sweden Chamber of Commerce, Swedish Federation of Business Owners South, Swedish Federation of Farmers Skåne, Swedish Federation of Farmers South-East, Association of Swedish Engineering Industries, sector organisations

System of stakeholders: ALMI Skåne, ALMI Blekinge, Innovationsbron/ALMI, Connect, Business Sweden, IUC Skåne, IUC Olofström, Coompanion, Uppstart Malmö, Invest in Skåne, SP, SIK AB, Tillväxt Malmö, Teknopol, Teknoseed, Nyföretagarcentrum (New Entrepreneurs Centre) (Kristianstad, Öresund), Centrum för Publikt Entreprenörskap (Centre for Public Enterprise), Folkuniversitetet, Teknikcollege Skåne, Produktionslyftet, Herbert Felix Institute, Sydsvensk Entreprenörsfond (South Sweden Entrepreneurs Fund), Netport.Karlshamn, Tech Network, Jobb till 1000 Olofström, CEFUR, Resurscentrum för Kvinnor (Resource Centre for Women), Malmö Citysamverkan (Malmö City Collaboration)

Incubators: Marint Centrum, The Creative Plot, Think, Valhall Science Village, Ideon, Ideon Innovation, Minc, Medeon, Krinova, Drivhuset, Futurum, FINK, SLU Innovation, Venture Lab, Kela, LINC, Blekinge Business Incubator

Non-profit sector: Nätverket för Social Ekonomi i Skåne (Network for Social Economics in Skåne), Leaderområdena (the Leader areas), Sensus Studieförbund (Sensus Study Federation), Internationella Kvinnoföreningen i Malmö (International Women's Association in Malmö), Hela Sverige ska leva, Winnet Skåne

Government agencies: Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, Swedish ESF Council, Vinnova, Skåne County Administrative Board, Blekinge County Administrative Board, Swedish Public Employment Service, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, Swedish National Agency for Higher Vocational Education, Swedish Energy Agency, Swedish Board of Agriculture, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, National Post and Telecom Agency, National Heritage Board, Swedish National Archive, Swedish Forest Agency, National Agency for Education, Swedish Arts Council, Swedish Transport Administration, Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Trade union organisations (mainly based on involvement in the regional skills platforms): Unionen, SACO (Lärarnas Riksförbund, Naturvetarna), Swedish Trade Union Federation (LO) (LO sections, Byggnads, Svenska Elektrikerförbundet, Fastighets, GS, Handels, Hotell och Restaurangfacket, IF Metall, Kommunal, Livs, Svenska Musiker, Målare, Pappers, SEKO, Transport), Swedish Association of Health Professionals

Documents

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent By
Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne Blekinge	Supplementary information	10-Dec-2014		Ares(2014)41425 79	Ex-ante conditionalities Skåne Blekinge	10-Dec-2014	nolofann
Ex-ante evaluation Skåne Blekinge	Supplementary information	10-Dec-2014		Ares(2014)41425 79	Ex-ante evaluation Skåne Blekinge	10-Dec-2014	nolofann
EIA Skåne Blekinge	Supplementary information	10-Dec-2014		Ares(2014)41425 79	EIA Skåne Blekinge	10-Dec-2014	nolofann
Text Skåne Blekinge	Supplementary information	10-Dec-2014		Ares(2014)41425 79	Text Skåne Blekinge	10-Dec-2014	nolofann