



# **EVALUATION IN THE FIELD OF STATE AID WORKSHOP**

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## **Art.30 of the Financial Regulation**

In order to improve decision-making, institutions shall undertake both ex ante and ex post evaluations in line with guidance provided by the Commission.

Such evaluations shall be applied to all programmes and activities which entail significant spending and evaluation results shall be disseminated to the European Parliament, the Council and spending administrative authorities.



## Evaluation types

### PROSPECTIVE

#### Ex-ante & Impact Assessment

Before the intervention

- Identify problems
- Define objectives
- Analyse expected effects of different options
- Outline monitoring and (retrospective) evaluation arrangements

### RETROSPECTIVE

#### Interim, ongoing, ex-post

During or after implementation

- Analyse provisional and actual effects and lessons learnt
- Assess what works and what does not



## What are the principles of evaluations?

- **Effectiveness:** *to what extent were the set objectives attained, i.e. do the effects correspond to the objectives?*
- **Efficiency:** *were the effects achieved at a reasonable cost?*
- **Relevance:** *do the objectives correspond to the needs?*
- **Sustainability:** *are the effects likely to last after the intervention ends?*
- **Utility:** *do the effects correspond to the needs?*
- **EU added value:** *additional value resulting from EU activities, compared to what could be achieved by MS at national and/or regional levels*
- **Coherence:** *interventions do not contradict others with similar objectives*
- **Complementarity:** *EU policies complement other policies (in particular those pursued by the MS)*
- **Coordination:** *activities are coordinated to maximise the effects, e.g. by mobilising resources and harmonising measures*

The evaluation procedures enhance the transparency and accountability of the policy making since the results are made public and used vis-à-vis the other institutions. The Commission presents a yearly report on the EU finances to the European Parliament.



## CONTENT OF EX ANTE EVALUATION

- Problem analysis and needs assessment : what is the problem to be solved?
- Objective setting: define expected results and related indicators
- Alternative delivery mechanisms and risk assessment
- Added value of Community involvement
- Lessons from the past: How can existing evaluations improve design?
- Planning future monitoring and evaluation: will the monitoring system provide the data for the evaluation?
- Helping to achieve cost-effectiveness: cost implications of the proposed option? Could this be achieved with lower costs?



## Some benefits of ex-post evaluation of state aid measures:

- for the EU cohesion policy insights with regard to the effectiveness and efficiency of an aid measure and could also suggest improvements in the deployment of future state aid measures.
- Evaluation increases the transparency of the aid measures, and insures the accountability of both the state aid beneficiaries and the government. In turn, this means +more efficient public spending, and decreases the risk of subsidy races among Member States.
- Ex-post evaluation will facilitate comparisons between various measures, such that informed decisions can be taken on which should be retained and which should be scrapped, for instance in the context of fiscal austerity measures.
- The Commission has extensive expertise with evaluation and valuable insights can be drawn from the ex-ante (MS) / ex-post (EC) evaluation in the context of EU Structural Funds, e.g. for the EU cohesion policy.