



# **EU Cohesion Policy 2014–2020**

## **Proposals from the European Commission**

# Structure of the presentation

1. What is the impact of EU Cohesion Policy?
2. Why is the Commission proposing changes for 2014-2020?
3. What are the main changes?
4. Investment priorities
5. How will the funding be allocated?

# Results of EU Cohesion Policy (figures from 2000-2006 period)



8400 km of rail built or improved



5100 km of road built or improved



Access to clean drinking water for 20 million more people



Training for 10 million people each year



Over 1 million jobs created

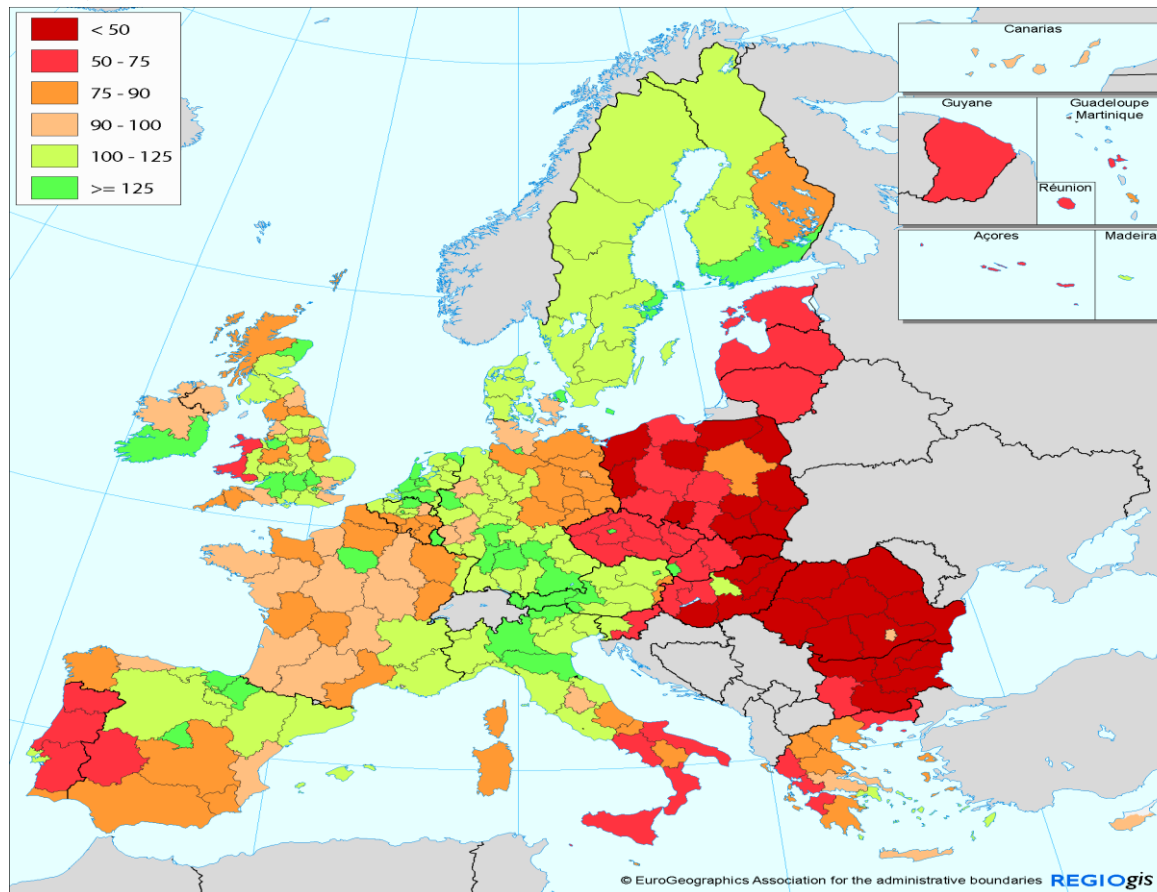


GDP/capita up 5 % in newer Member States

# But the gaps remain...

**GDP/head (PPS), average 2006-07-08**

Index, EU27 = 100



# **Why is the Commission proposing changes?**

- 1. To deliver the Europe 2020 Strategy objectives of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth**
- 2. Focus on results**
- 3. Maximise the impact of EU funding**

# **What are the main changes?**

- Reinforcing effectiveness and performance**
- More coherent use of available EU funds**
- Simplification**

# Reinforcing effectiveness and performance

- **Focus on results**

Common & programme-specific indicators, reporting, monitoring & evaluation

- **Performance framework for all programmes**

Clear and measurable milestones and targets

- **Performance reserve**

5 % of national allocations (by Member State, fund and category of region)

- **Ex-ante conditionality**

Ensuring conditions for effective investment are in place

- **Macro-economic conditionality**

Alignment with new economic governance

# More coherent use of EU funds

**Comprehensive investment strategy:** aligned with Europe 2020 Strategy objectives

**Coherence with National Reform Programmes**

**Coordination:** cohesion policy, rural development, maritime & fisheries funds

**Common Strategic Framework › National Partnership Contracts › Programmes**



# Simplification

**Common rules** – for funds covered by Common Strategic Framework

**Option of multi-fund programmes**

ERDF, ESF and Cohesion Fund

**Streamlined delivery system**

Harmonised rules on eligibility and durability

Greater use of simplified costs

Linking payments with results

e-Cohesion: “one stop shop” for beneficiaries

Proportional approach to control

# A menu of 11 thematic objectives

## **1. Research & innovation**

2. Information and communication technologies

## **3. Competitiveness of SMEs**

## **4. Shift towards a low-carbon economy**

5. Climate change adaptation & risk prevention and management

6. Environmental protection & resource efficiency

7. Sustainable transport & removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures


8. Employment & supporting labour mobility

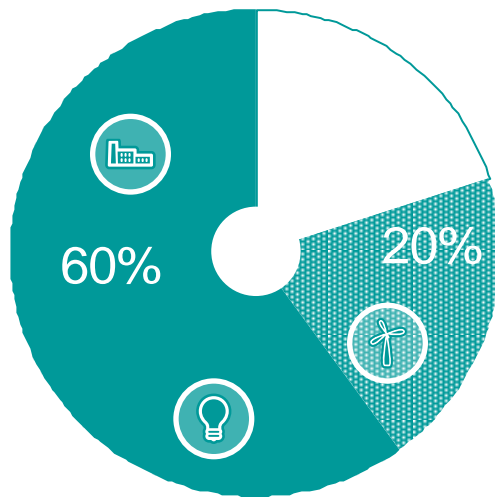
9. Social inclusion & combating poverty

10. Education, skills & lifelong learning

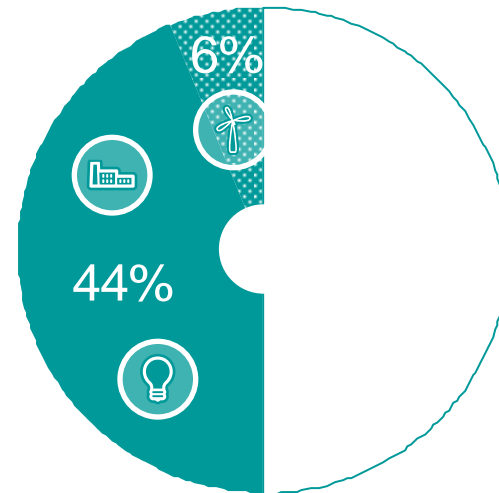
11. Institutional capacity building & efficient public administrations

## Concentrating ERDF resources to maximise impact

 Energy efficiency & renewable energy    Research & Innovation    Competitiveness of SMEs



More developed & transitional  
regions



Less developed regions

## Investment priority: Research & Innovation

### (1) strengthening research, technological development and innovation:

- (a) **enhancing research and innovation infrastructure (R&I) and capacities** to develop R&I excellence and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest;
- (b) **promoting business R&I investment**, product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation and public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation;
- (c) **supporting technological and applied research**, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production in Key Enabling Technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies;

## **Investment priority: Competitiveness of SMEs**

### **(3) enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs:**

**(a) promoting entrepreneurship**, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms;

**(b) developing new business models for SMEs**, in particular for internationalisation;

## **Investment Priority: Low-carbon economy**

### **(4) supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors:**

- (a) promoting the production and distribution of renewable energy sources;
- (b) promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy use in SMEs;
- (c) supporting energy efficiency and renewable energy use in public infrastructures and in the housing sector;
- (d) developing smart distribution systems at low voltage levels;
- (e) promoting low-carbon strategies for urban areas;

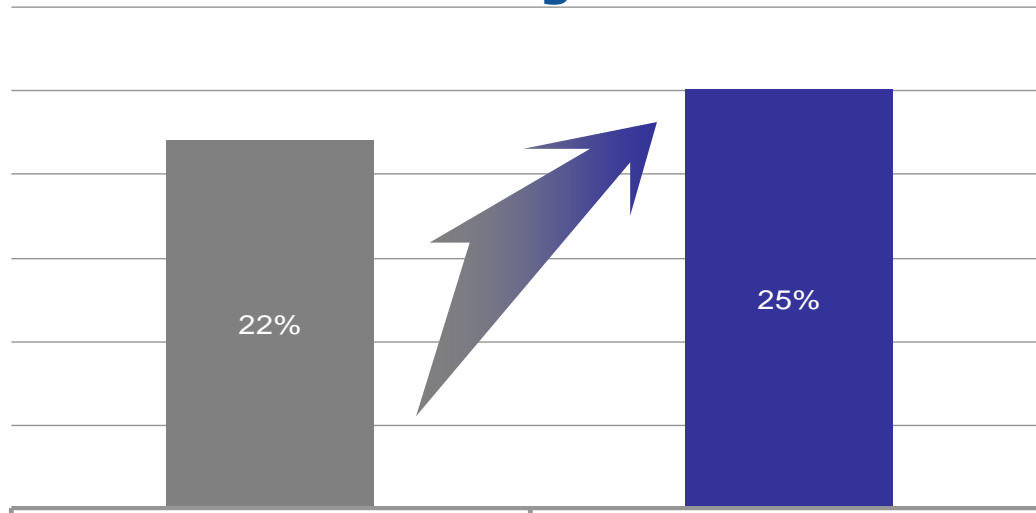
# Thematic objectives for ESF

- *Promoting employment and supporting labour mobility*
- *Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty*
- *Investing in educationm skills and lifelong learning*
- *Enhancing institutional capacity and an efficient public administration*

■ 2007-2013

■ 2014-2020

## Share of ESF within Cohesion Policy budget



***Of total Structural Fund support ESF will represent:***

*25 % in less developed regions*

*40 % in transition regions*

*52 % in more developed regions*



# Budget for Cohesion Policy post 2013

	billion EUR (2011 prices)
<b>Cohesion Fund*</b>	<b>68.7</b>
<b>Less developed regions</b>	<b>162.6</b>
<b>Transition regions</b>	<b>39.0</b>
<b>More developed regions</b>	<b>53.1</b>
<b>Cooperation</b>	<b>11.7</b>
<b>Extra allocation for outermost and northern regions</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>336.0</b>
<i>Connecting Europe facility for transport, energy and ICT</i>	<i>40.0</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>376.0</b>

\* Cohesion Fund will ringfence 10 billion EUR for the new Connecting Europe Facility

# Focus on the less developed regions and Member States will increase

Share of budget	2007-2013	2014-2020
- EU15	49%	43%
- EU12	51%	57%

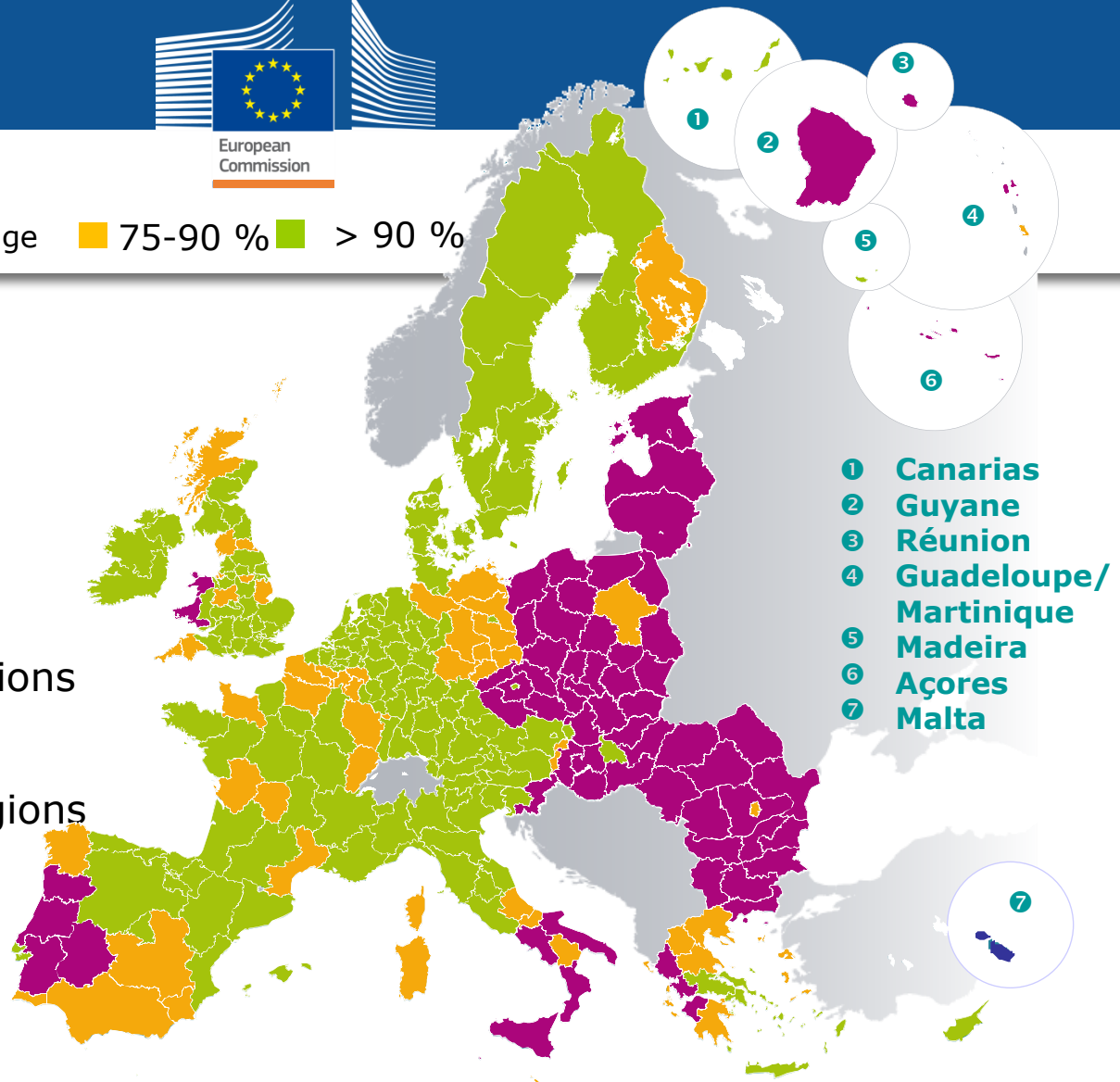
Aid intensity (EUR/cap/year)	2007-2013	2014-2020
- EU15	65	52
- EU12	249	264

**GDP/capita** ■ < 75 % of EU average ■ 75-90 % ■ > 90 %

\*index EU27=100

## 3 categories of regions

- Less developed regions
- Transition regions
- More developed regions



# Northern Sparsely Populated Areas

- **Specific additional allocation for the outermost regions and sparsely populated regions**

- ***Article 10 ERDF Regulation, Areas with natural or demographic handicaps:***

**Operational programmes co-financed by the ERDF covering areas with severe and permanent natural or demographic handicaps shall pay particular attention to addressing the specific difficulties of those areas.**

# European Territorial Cooperation

- Separate regulation
- Increase of financial resources (+30 %)
- Concentration of programmes on up to 4 thematic objectives
- Simplified programme management
- Easier creation of European Groupings of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC)

# Investment priorities for Cross-border cooperation

ERDF shall support the sharing of human resources, facilities and infrastructures across borders under the different investment priorities, as well as the following investment priorities within the thematic objectives:

(a) under cross-border cooperation:

- (i) integrating cross-border labour markets;
- (ii) promoting gender equality and equal opportunities across borders, as well as promoting social inclusion and combating poverty;
- (iii) developing and implementing joint education and training schemes;
- (iv) promoting legal and administrative cooperation and cooperation between citizens and institutions;



# **Thank you for your attention!**

## **For more information**

**InfoRegio:**

**[ec.europa.eu/info regio](http://ec.europa.eu/info regio)**

**RegioNetwork:**

**[www.regionetwork2020.eu](http://www.regionetwork2020.eu)**