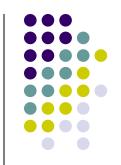


### EU Cohesion Policy 2014-2020 The Last Steps Before Implementation

# Why reform? The context of the EU Cohesion Policy reform



Economic, Social and Territorial Challenges – Specific policy reform needs Europe 2020 Strategy Challenges – Cohesion Policy key element for a successful strategy Budgetary Challenges The Multi annual Financial
Framework (MFF) –
budgetary figures and
governing principles

Responding to challenges: Reforming Cohesion Policy 2014-2020

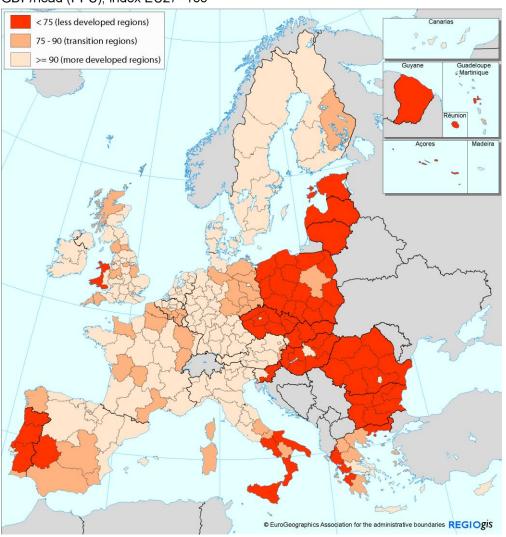




- Three categories of regions
  - Less developed regions (GDP per capita < 75% of EU average)</li>
  - Transition regions (GDP per capita between 75% and 90%)
  - More developed regions (GDP per capita > 90%)
- Cohesion Fund for Member States with GNI per capita <90%</li>
- Territorial cooperation
   (3 strands: cross-border, transnational, interregional cooperation)

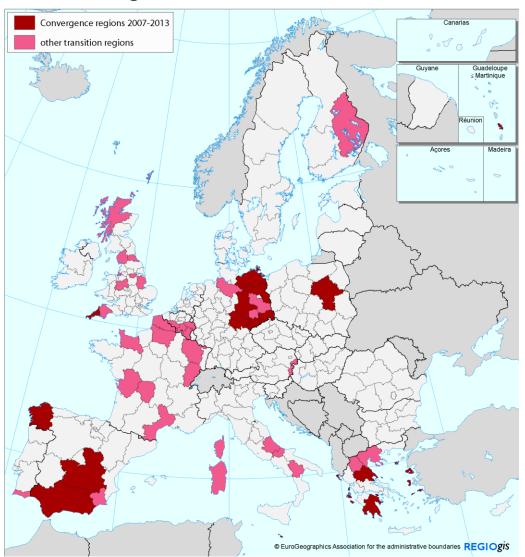
#### Eligibility simulation 2014-2020

GDP/head (PPS), index EU27=100





#### Transition regions, 2014-2020



Former
Convergence
regions will
keep two thirds
of their current
financial
allocation
(safety net)

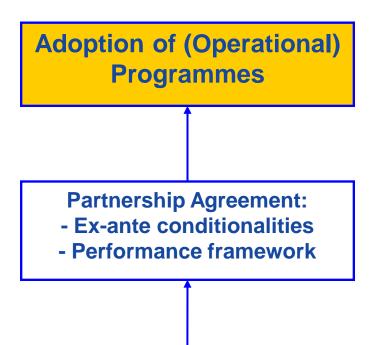
#### Reinforcing the Strategic Approach



- The Common Strategic Framework
- The Partnership Agreement
- Thematic concentration
- Ex ante and Macroeconomic conditionality
- Performance framework



#### Strengthening the Strategic Approach



Common Strategic Framework – Key actions for Thematic objectives derived from Europe 2020



### The Common Strategic Framework Aim and Rationale

- Sets a comprehensive investment strategy for cohesion policy at EU level
- Translates the targets and objectives of Europe 2020 into investment priorities for Member States and regions
- Ensures better coherence and consistency with the National Reform Programmes
- Covers cohesion, rural development and fisheries policies and coordination with other EU instruments
- Sets key territorial challenges related to territorial cohesion, in particular in relation to rural, urban and coastal areas and areas with particular territorial features (sparsely populated areas, outermost regions)





- Strengthening research, technological development and innovation
- Enhancing access to, and use and quality of, information and communication technologies
- Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, the agricultural sector (for the EAFRD) and the fisheries and aquaculture sector (for the EMFF)
- Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors
- Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management
- Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency
- Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures
- Promoting employment and supporting labour mobility
- Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty
- Investing in education, skills and lifelong learning
- Enhancing institutional capacity and an efficient public administration





- Results from negotiation between the Commission and Member State on:
  - Thematic objectives to address the priorities/targets established in Europe 2020
  - Specific objectives and corresponding indicators that translate Europe 2020 priorities in a national and/or regional context
  - Strategic investments
  - An integrated strategy for territorial development supported by the Cohesion Policy Funds, the EAFRD and the EMFF
  - Commitments for fulfillment of conditionalities
  - Coordination with other EU funds
- Programmes (either thematic or regional)
  - Translates agreement on contract into concrete investment priorities accompanied by clear and measurable targets





- Member States and regions will be required to concentrate EU and national resources on a limited number of thematic objectives linked to the Europe 2020 strategy
- Transition and more developed regions will have to focus their allocation primarily on
  - Energy efficiency \( \sum\_{20} \) % of total
  - Renewable energy
  - SME competitiveness and innovation
- Less developed regions will be able to devote their allocation to a wider range of objectives reflecting their broader development needs





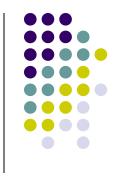
#### Ex-ante conditionality

- Conditions prior to submission of Partnership Contracts and OPs
- Directly related to the thematic objectives
- Specified criteria for fulfillment

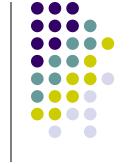
#### Reinforced macroeconomic conditionality for the Funds

- Closer and gradual link between cohesion policy and the economic governance of the Union
- Decisions on suspensions proportionate, effective and should respect equality of treatment between Member States

#### **Ex-ante conditionality**



- Four types of ex-ante conditionality:
  - Regulatory (water pricing, small business regulation)
  - Strategic (innovation, research, climate change)
  - Project planning capacity (transport, energy interconnectors)
  - Institutional (budget planning, public procurement



#### Performance framework

- Sets out milestones/indicators for performance of programmes
- Focuses on the achievement of Europe 2020 objectives
- A performance reserve of 5% allocated depending on progress on the milestones
- If unsatisfactory performance warning, reprogramming of resources, or suspension of funds

#### **Simplification**



#### Common rules - funds covered by Common Strategic Framework

Cohesion Policy, rural development and maritime & fisheries policy

#### **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

#### **Strengthening Territorial Cohesion**



- Integrated approach to community-led local development
  - Facilitates integrated investment by small communities including local authorities, NGOs, and economic and social partners
  - Integrated local development strategies
  - Local action groups to design and implement these strategies
- Integrated territorial investments
  - Investments under 1 or more Operational Programmes can take the form of integrated territorial investments
  - Requires urban development strategy or other territorial strategies or pacts

## The Cohesion Policy Reform In a nutshell



- Concentrating funding on a smaller number of priorities
- Focusing on results
- Increasing the use of conditionalities
- Monitoring progress towards agreed objectives
- Simplifying the delivery system

### Future Steps: From Decision-Making Towards Implementation



- Current Interinstitutional Negotiations
- Provisional Agreements on most of the negotiation blocks: Programming, Territorial Development, Management and Control, Monitoring and Evaluation, Major Projects, Eligibility
- Still open: Political MFF related issues: Macroeconomic Conditionality, Performance Reserve, Pre-financing and Co-financing