

Transition of coal regions – what cohesion policy can do.

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Cohesion policy and industrial change

Processes of industrial change at the very origin of cohesion policy

| Structural change ... | Cohesion policy |
|------------------------------|--|
| - takes time – 25 years? | Programmes of 7+3 years |
| - needs local ownership | Partnership principle, project selection |
| - needs leadership | Setting of objectives |
| - needs a delivery mechanism | Managing authority, ... |
| - needs reflection | Monitoring, evaluation |

Cohesion policy 2021+: European Regional Development Fund plus European Social Fund Plus

Evaluation examples

Evaluation of the main achievements of cohesion policy programmes and projects over the longer term in 15 selected regions (from 1989-1993 program period to the present). LSE, EPRC, 2011.

„First, the study demonstrates that changing policy priorities and management practices takes a long time, certainly more than one programme period. ...

Second, the study has identified a long list of lessons that apply to every stage of the programme cycle. They imply deficits in the conceptual approach to programming, strategic planning techniques, analytical methods to support project selection, and the quality or focus of monitoring and evaluation. This implies a major effort to build administrative capacity and promote learning.

Of all the changes required, perhaps the most important is to encourage and support a more sophisticated approach to long-term strategic analysis and planning, ...”

Some comments on the basics of cohesion policy

Member States or regions propose programmes, select projects.
Commission decides on programmes only.

Member States or regions establish Smart Specialisation Strategies as basis for intervention in RTDI.

New feature: all interventions need to consider international cooperation.

Interreg to be continued. European Cross Border Mechanism.

Capacity building supported by DG REGIO (eg TAIEX-REGIO, evaluation summer school)



Policy objectives

11 objectives are simplified and consolidated to 5:

1. A smarter Europe (innovative & smart economic transformation)
2. A greener, low-carbon Europe (including energy transition, the circular economy, climate adaptation and risk management)
3. A more connected Europe (mobility and ICT connectivity)
4. A more social Europe (the European Pillar of Social Rights)
5. A Europe closer to citizens (sustainable development of urban, rural and coastal areas and local initiatives)

Horizontal issues: administrative capacity building, cooperation outside the programme area

ERDF THEMATIC CONCENTRATION

- Maintaining spending in the key areas for growth and jobs
- At national level based on GNI per head => flexibility

| For countries with: | minimum % PO1 ("smarter Europe") | minimum % PO2 ("greener, low carbon Europe") |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| GNI below 75% | 35% | 30% |
| GNI 75-100% | 45% | 30% |
| GNI above 100% | 60% | PO1 + PO2 min. 85% |

- 6% of budget to urban development, delivered through local development partnerships

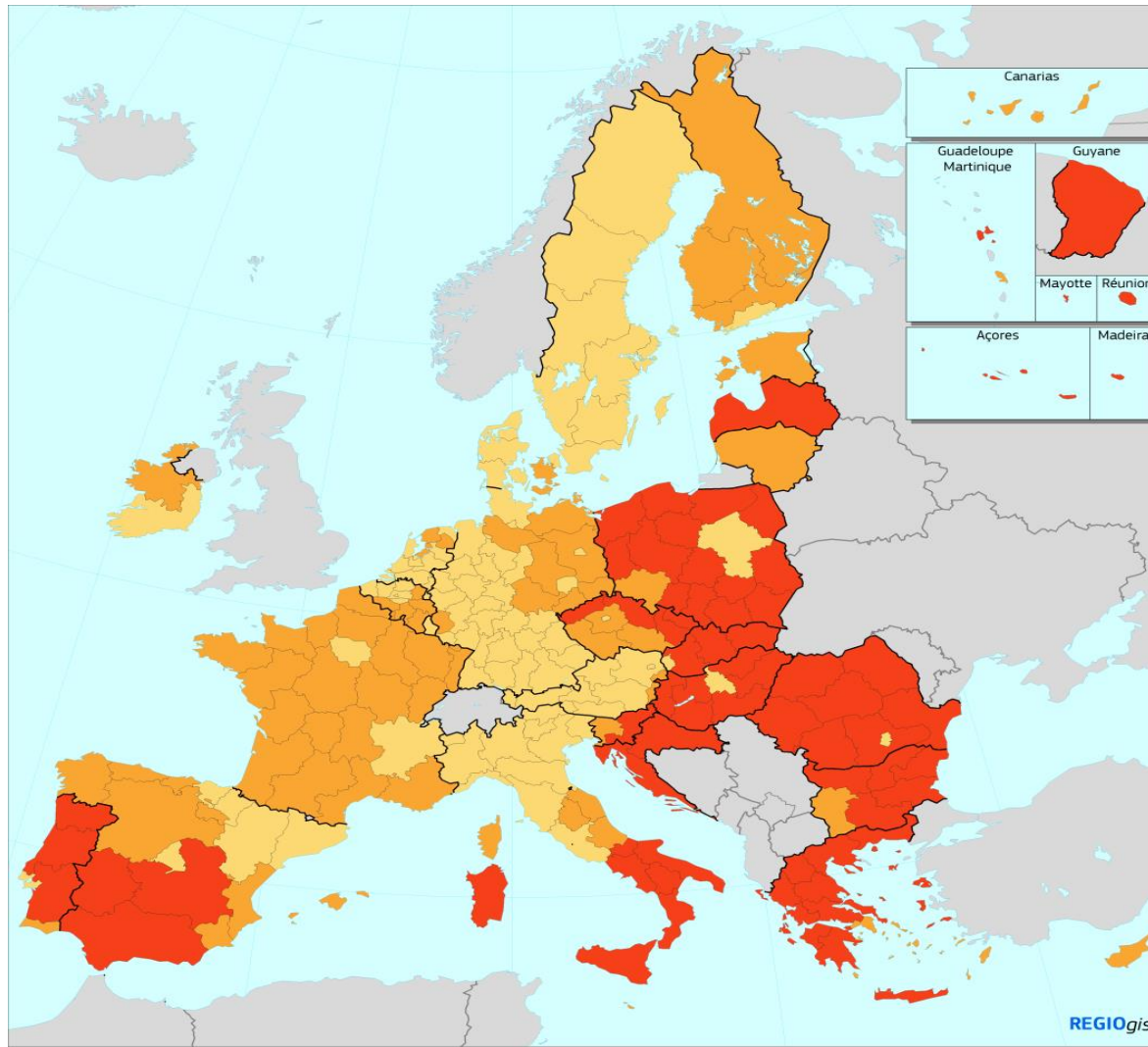
Lower co-financing ceilings

| Ceiling | Applies to |
|---------|--|
| 70% | Less developed regions Outermost regions Cohesion Fund Interreg |
| 55% | Transition regions |
| 40% | More developed regions |

Allocations by Member State

| Member State | 2021-27 allocation (billions, 2018 prices) | Change from 2014-2020 period (%) | Aid intensity (EUR/head) | Change from 2014-2020 period (%) |
|--------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| BG | 8.9 | 8 | 178 | 15 |
| RO | 27.2 | 8 | 196 | 17 |
| HR | 8.8 | -6 | 298 | 0 |
| LV | 4.3 | -13 | 308 | 0 |
| HU | 17.9 | -24 | 260 | -22 |
| EL | 19.2 | 8 | 254 | 12 |
| PL | 64.4 | -23 | 239 | -24 |
| LT | 5.6 | -24 | 278 | -12 |
| EE | 2.9 | -24 | 317 | -22 |
| PT | 21.2 | -7 | 292 | -5 |
| SK | 11.8 | -22 | 310 | -22 |
| CY | 0.9 | 2 | 147 | -5 |
| SI | 3.1 | -9 | 213 | -11 |
| CZ | 17.8 | -24 | 242 | -25 |
| ES | 34.0 | 5 | 105 | 3 |
| MT | 0.6 | -24 | 197 | -28 |
| IT | 38.6 | 6 | 91 | 5 |
| FR | 16.0 | -5 | 34 | -9 |
| FI | 1.6 | 5 | 42 | 2 |
| BE | 2.4 | 0 | 31 | -5 |
| SE | 2.1 | 0 | 31 | -6 |
| DE | 15.7 | -21 | 27 | -20 |
| DK | 0.6 | 0 | 14 | -3 |
| AT | 1.3 | 0 | 21 | -4 |
| NL | 1.4 | 0 | 12 | -3 |
| IE | 1.1 | -13 | 33 | -17 |
| LU | 0.1 | 0 | 16 | -14 |
| EU27 | 331 | -9.9 | 106 | -11 |

Förderfähigkeit 2021-2027



GDP/head (PPS) by NUTS2 region, average 2014-2015-2016

Index, EU-27 = 100

- < 75% (less developed regions)
- 75% - 100% (transition regions)
- >= 100% (more developed regions)

0 500 km



Europäische
Kommission

So what about support to coal regions?

Part of programmes. In Policy Objectives 1 – 4 or 5.

Example: Country report on Germany, annex D, suggestion to include coal regions in policy objective 5.

Distribution of funding within MS: budget by category of region plus flexibility for Member States.

Programmes to be negotiated before end of 2020. Use the new possibilities – international cooperation, capacity building, ITI, CLLD.

Cooperation with Coal Regions in Transition initiative – coal platform. Synergies with other programmes – eg Horizon 2020.

For analysis: List of projects with data (funding, timing, purpose,...). Historical data back to 1988. Studies, evaluations.