



How Member States are targeting mountain areas in Cohesion Policy 2014-2020?

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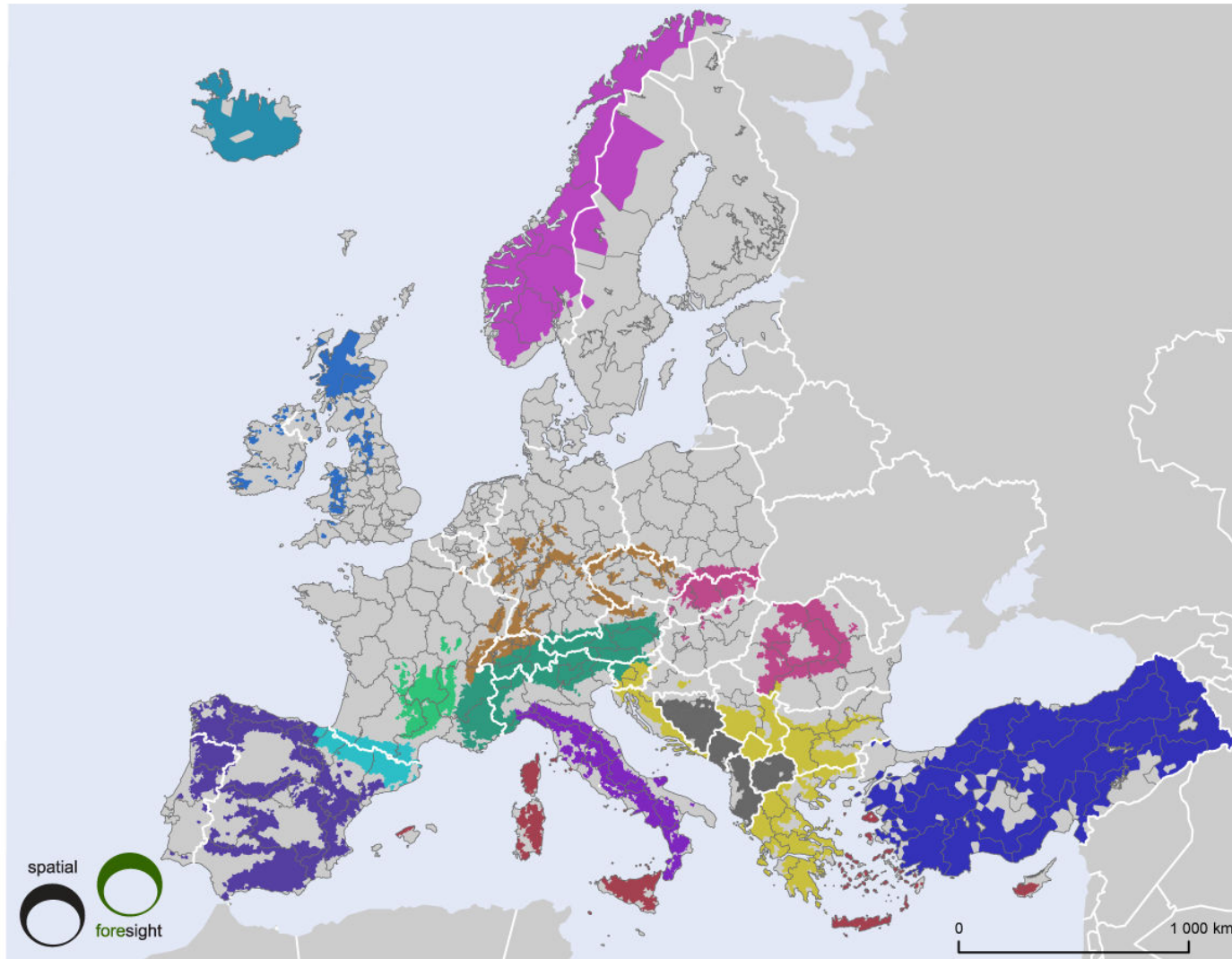
Cohesion Policy in mountain areas
7th June 2017

Common Provisions Regulation (CPR)

Member States are asked to ensure that the analysis and the overall approach of cohesion policy programming reflects:

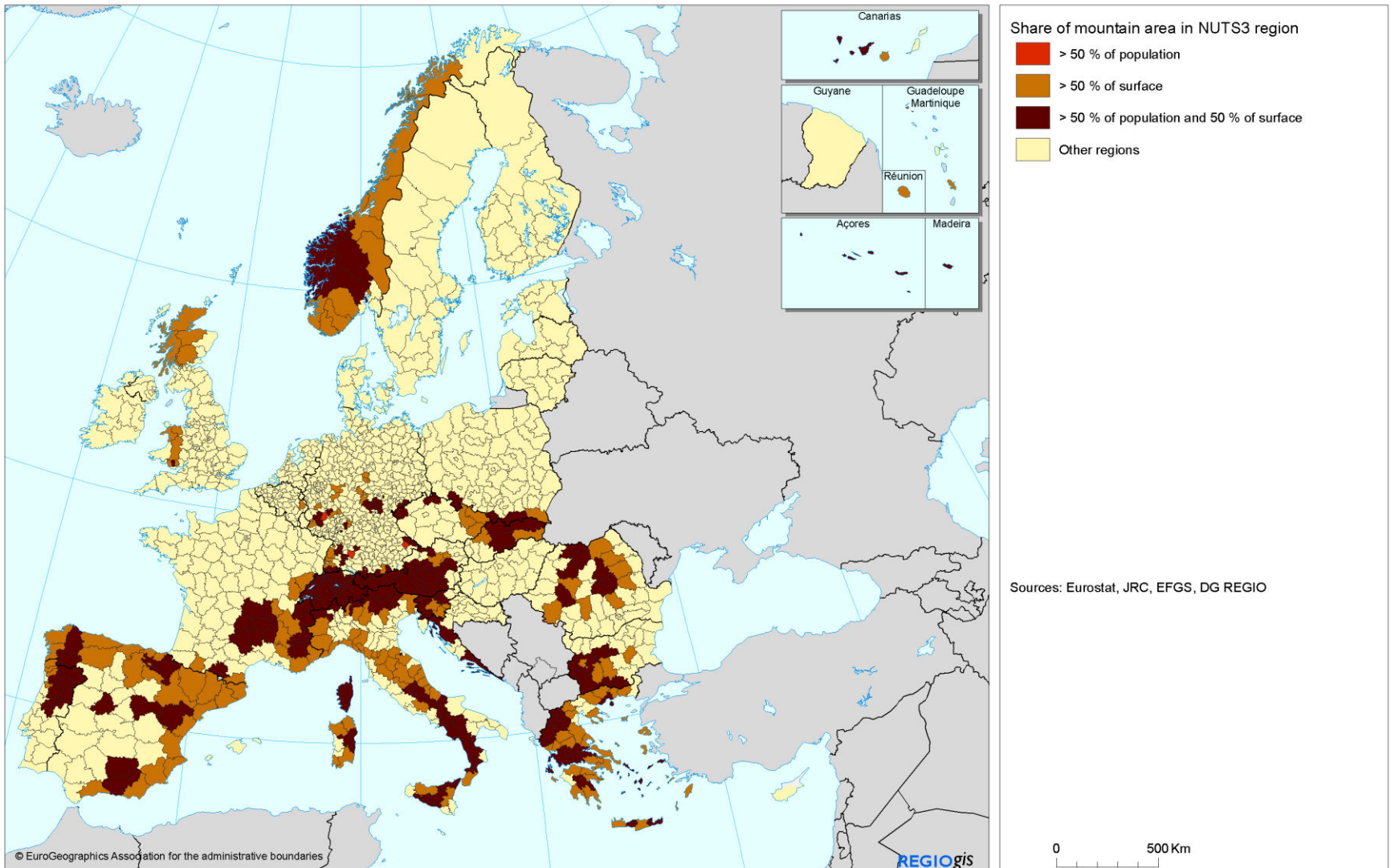
- key territorial challenges: e.g. urban, rural, fisheries and coastal areas, urban-rural linkages, areas facing specific geographical or demographic handicaps, such as **mountain regions**, islands, etc.
- cross-sectoral, cross-jurisdictional or cross-border coordination challenges, including macro-regional and sea basin strategies
- coordination mechanisms among the ESI Funds and with other relevant policies and instruments.

Mountain areas in the EU



© University of Geneva for administrative boundaries,
based on material from Eurostat GISCO, the GADM database and the EEA

Typology of mountain regions at NUTS3 level



Possibilities to address the specific needs of mountain areas in Cohesion Policy

Partnership Agreement and Operational Programmes:

- Member States set out in their Partnership Agreements and programmes an integrated approach to address the specific needs of mountains and other geographical areas suffering from severe and permanent handicaps (Article 174 TFEU).

Integrated approach using the new territorial instruments:

- The 2014-2020 Regulations have introduced new territorial development instruments, including Integrated Territorial Investments (ITIs) and Community-based Local Development (CLLD). They can be used flexibly to implement multidimensional place-based strategies to tackle territorial challenges such as those of mountainous areas.

Macro-regional strategies:

- Both the Alpine Macro Regional Strategy (Alps) and the Danube Region Macro Regional Strategy (Carpathians, Balkans, Rodopes) are important for the balanced and sustainable development of mountain territories.

Partnership Agreement and Operational Programmes

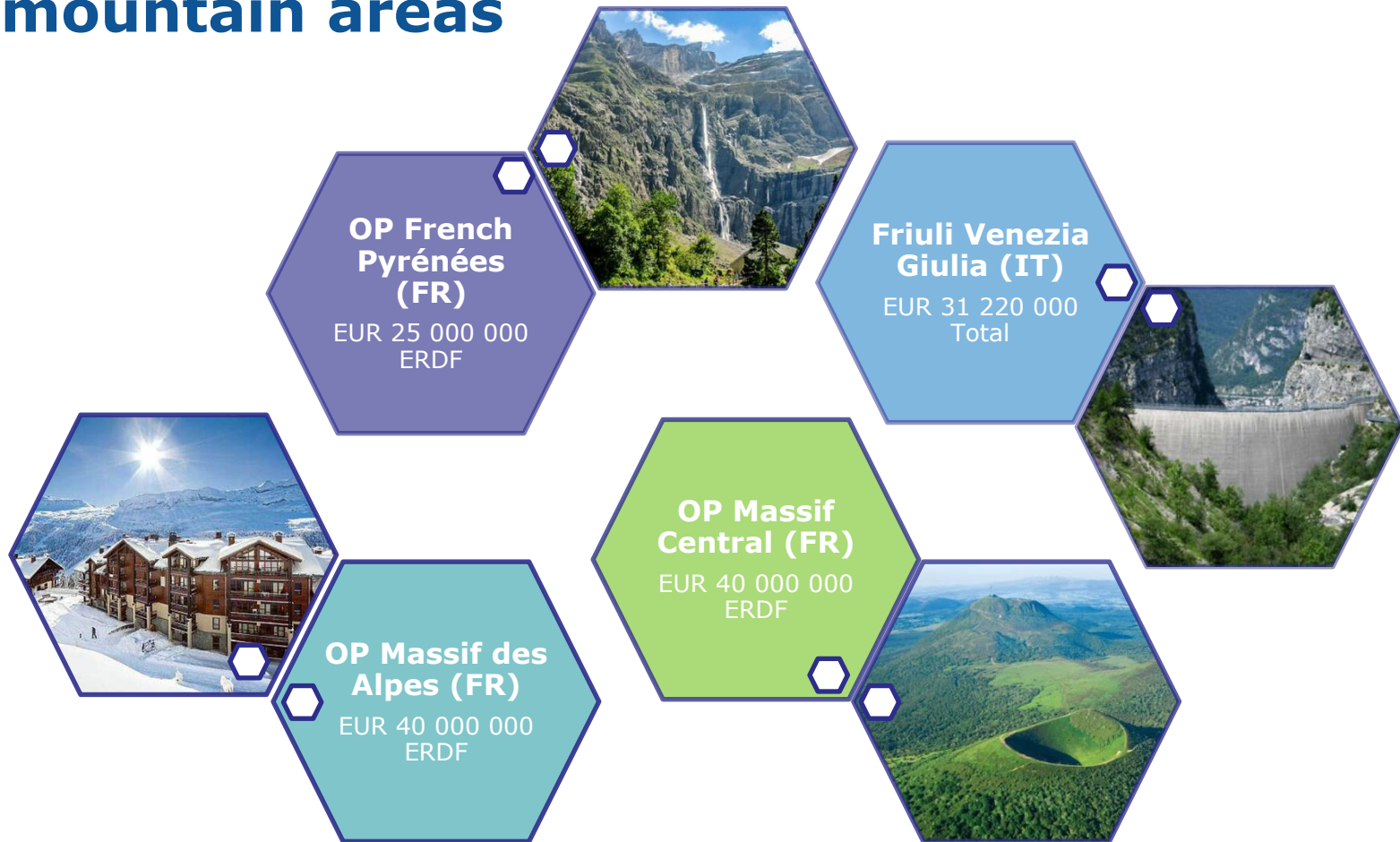
The specific needs (e.g. remoteness, accessibility, digitalisation of services, education, SMEs) were taken into account within the specific context of the Member States and programmes.

Dedicated instruments or OPs: France, Italy, Greece (+Austria, Slovenia)

Targeted operations or horizontal principles: Bulgaria, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom

No specific arrangements in the programmes: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Slovakia, Spain, Poland, Portugal, Romania

Operational Programmes targeting mountain areas



Integrated approach to territorial development of CP 2014-2020

Why?

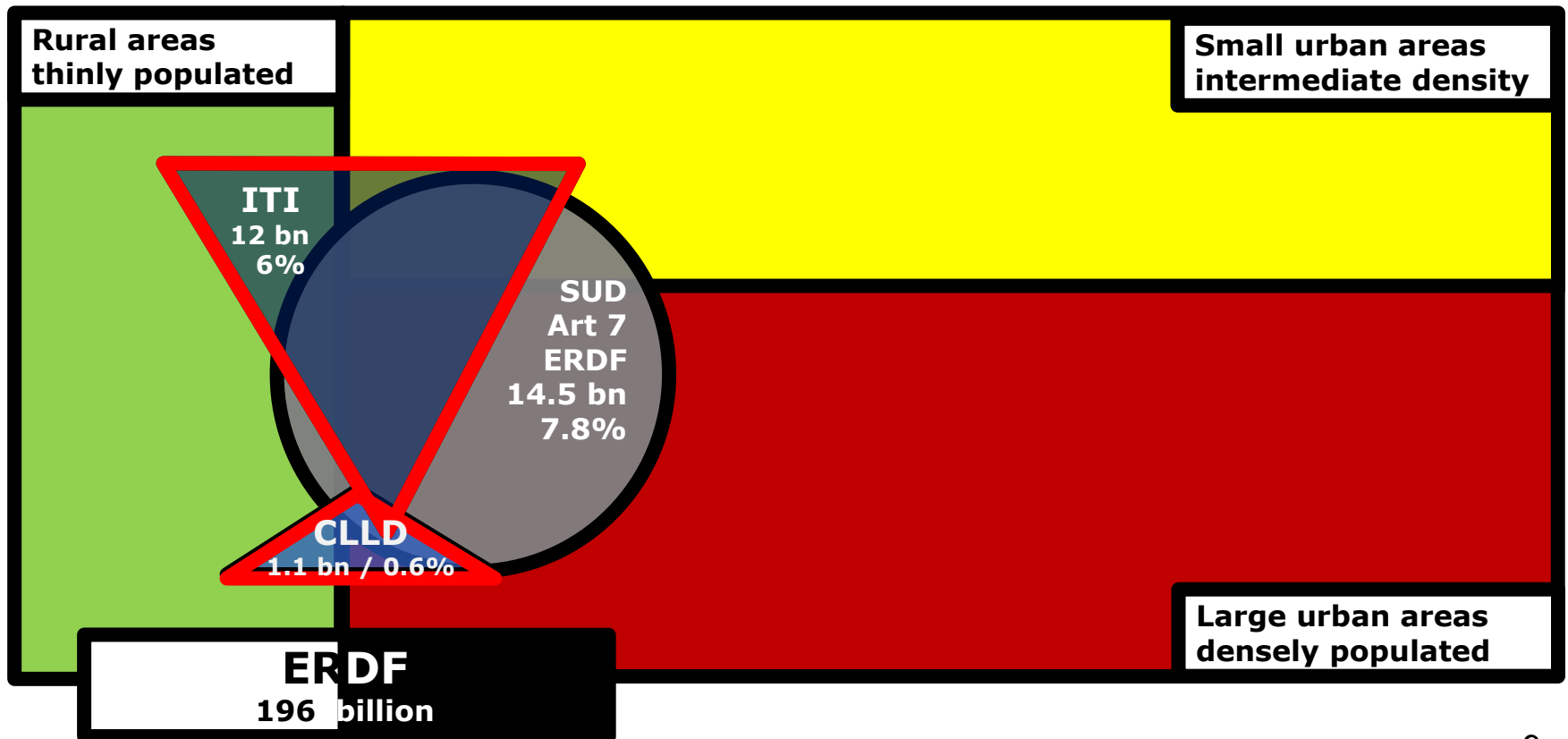
- to help **address territorial challenges** in their **complexity** through CP
- to help **align specific local development needs** with the **thematic priorities of CP**
- to **promote multi-level governance** (empowerment and cooperation)

How?

- PLANNING: requesting **long-term** and **integrated** urban/territorial **strategies**
- PARTNERSHIP: by fostering **horizontal and vertical cooperation** (urban-rural, LAGs)
- FLEXIBILITY: allowing to **combine different sources of thematic funding** to support the implementation (ITI, CLLD)
- INCENTIVE: **earmarking resources** in pursuit of these objectives (SUD Article 7)
- OWNERSHIP: giving **more responsibility to the local level** (SUD Article 7, CLLD)

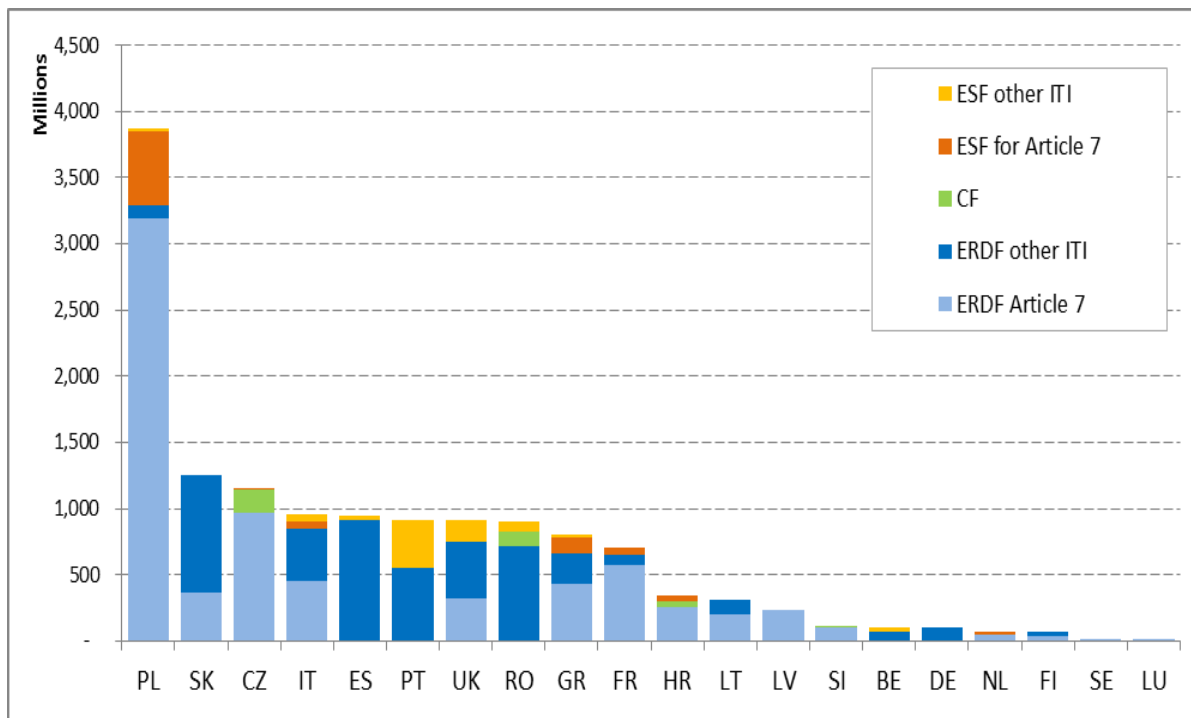
If Mondrian and Kandinsky worked for DG REGIO

Use of ERDF by type of territory and by territorial instrument



Cohesion policy support delivered via ITI

ERDF, ESF and CF allocation by MS



Programming results

20 MS use ITI
15 MS to deliver SUD
13 MS for other territories

Total of **EUR 13.8 billion**
 ERDF 11.8 bn
 ESF 1.7 bn
 CF 0.3 bn

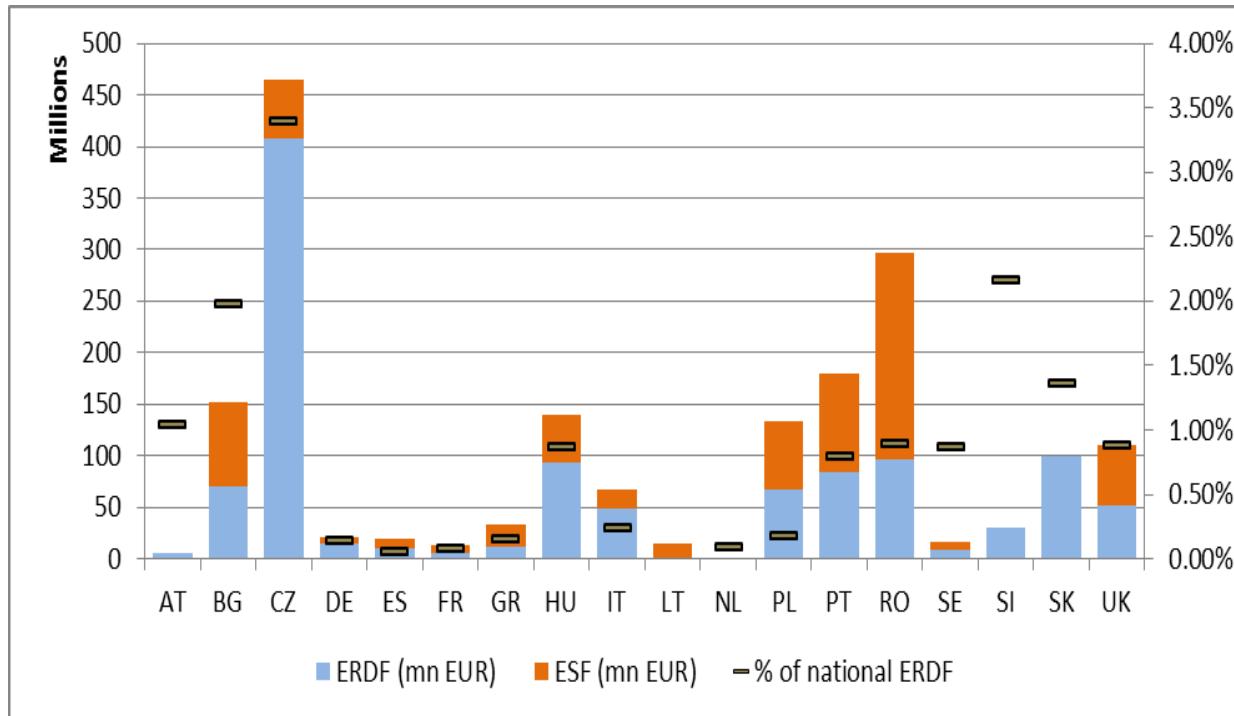
12 MS use both funds

Concentration
 80% by 9 MS
 28% by PL alone

60% for SUD Article 7

Cohesion policy support to CLLD

ERDF and ESF allocation by MS



Programming results

18 MS apply CLLD in CP

EUR 1.8 billion

ERDF 1.1 bn (0.6%)

ESF 0.7 bn (0.8%)

For comparison:

EAFRD 6.9 bn (7%)

EMFF 0.5 bn (9%)

14 MS use both funds

➤ GR, HU, PL, PT, SE via multi-fund OP

Concentration

92% by 9 MS

25% by CZ alone

ITIs and CLLDs targeting mountain areas



Implementation and monitoring

The Annual Implementation Reports and Progress Reports due to this year will provide an overview on how Member States are addressing the specific situation of mountain regions and how the possibilities offered by the ESIF regulations have been taken up.

- June 30: Annual Implementation Reports for 2016
- August 31: Progress Report on implementation of the Partnership Agreement
- September: DG Regio study on territorial strategies
- End of 2017: Commission will prepare a Strategic Report on the implementation



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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