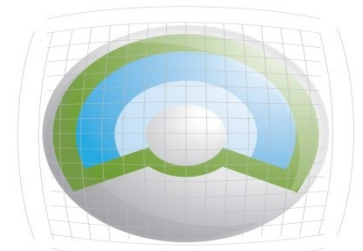


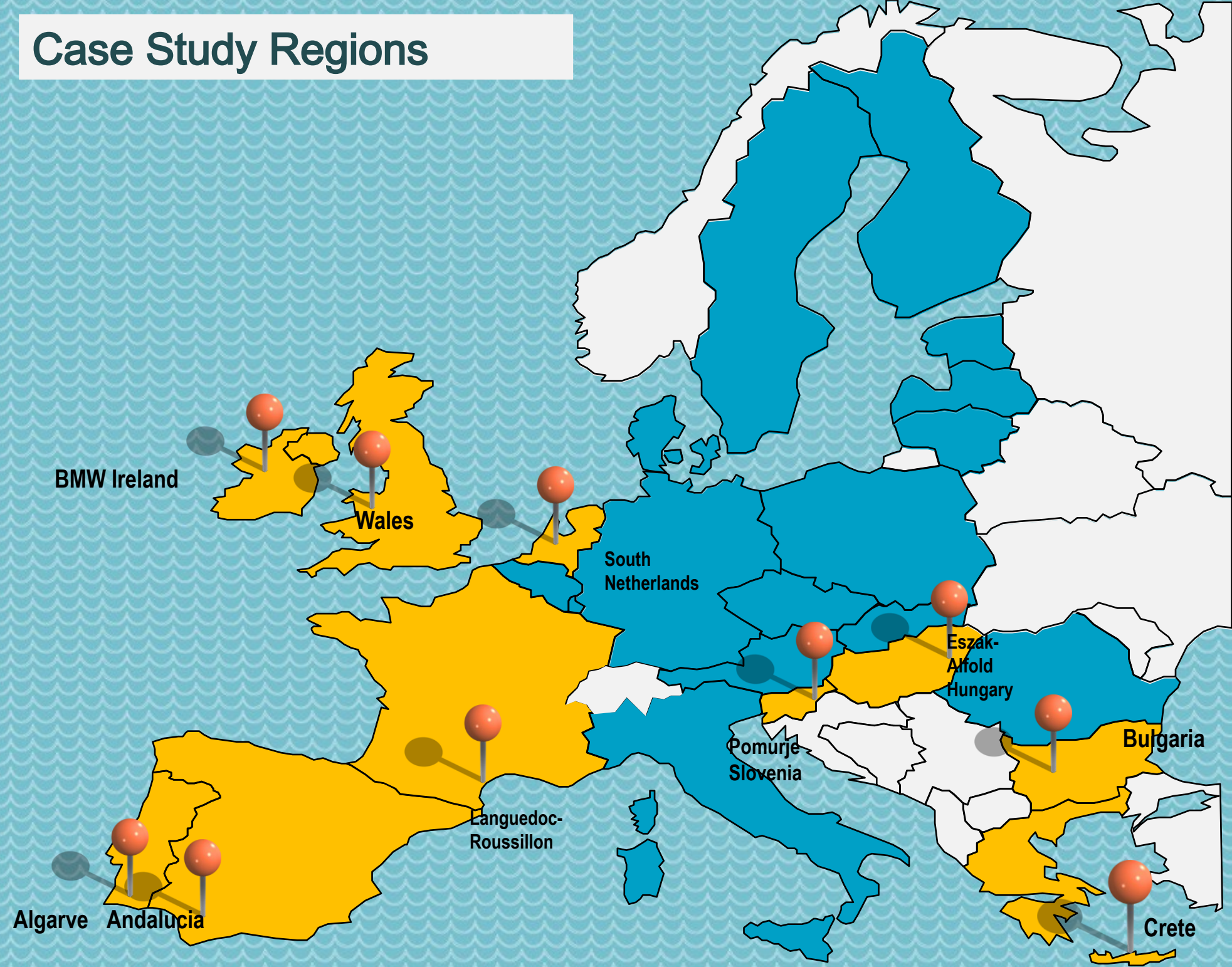
Lessons from the regional case studies

Cohesion Policy post 2014



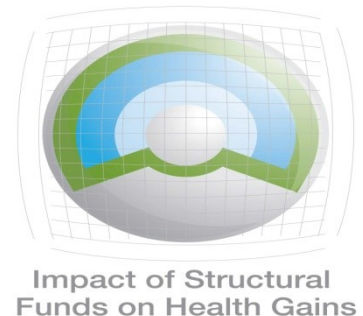
Impact of Structural
Funds on Health Gains

Case Study Regions



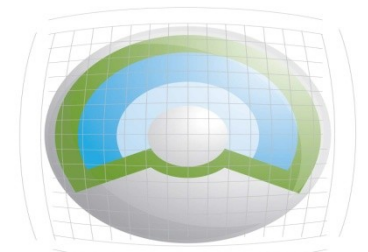
Lessons learned

- **Assumption:** “Structural Funds + Health” = health infrastructure
- **Strategic importance** of health versus **investment measures** put in place
- **Cross-sectoral projects** bring health gains – developed at local and regional levels
- **Good examples do exist!**



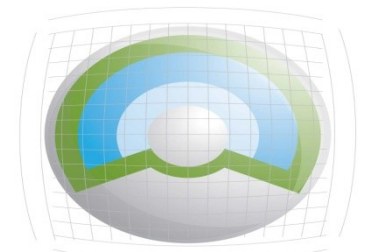
Good examples 2007-2013

- **Targeting health through employment:** Wales, ESF Programme
- **Social inclusion/targeting vulnerable groups:** Andalucía, Wales, Bulgaria, Languedoc-Roussillon
- **Linkages between environment and health:** Slovenia, Hungary



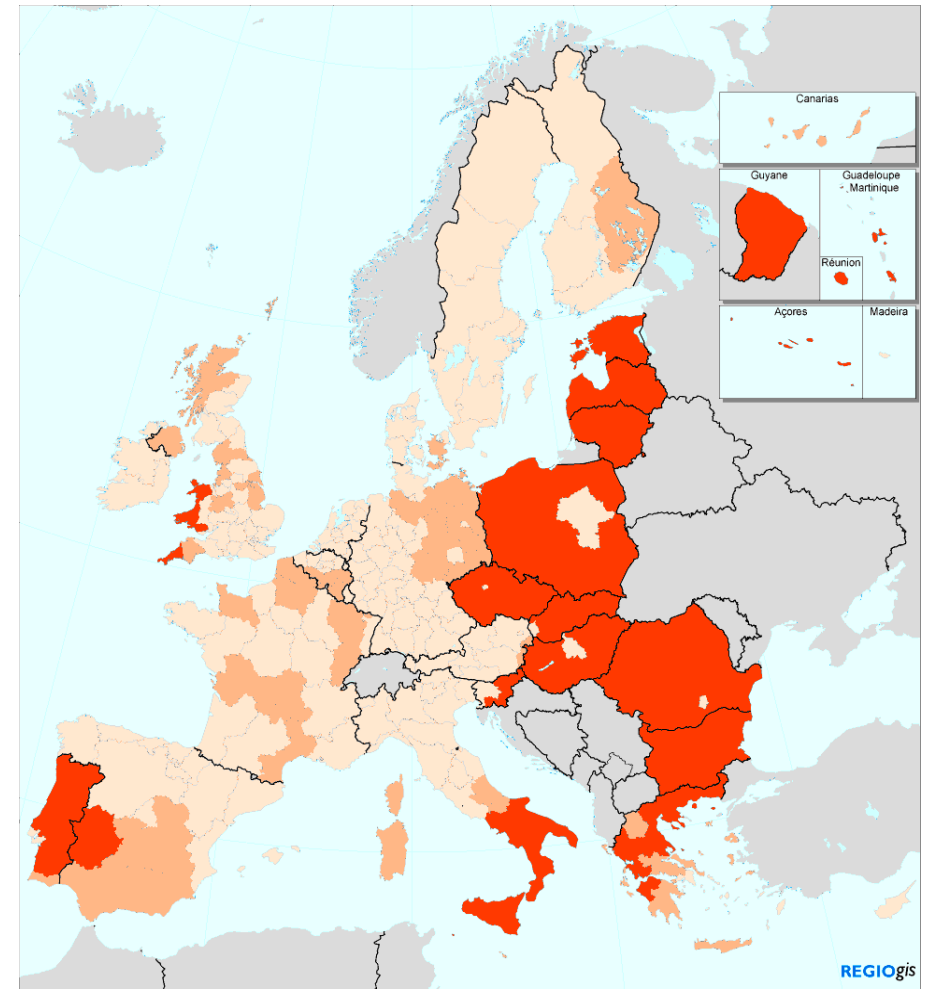
Proposals for Cohesion Policy 2014-2020

- Closer alignment of policy commitments and investments with key **Europe 2020 targets**
- **Strengthened partnership roles** in all phases from preparation, implementation to monitoring and evaluation and at all levels: National – Regional – Local actors
- More **accountability from Member States** in return for simplification of rules



New regional categories, 2014-2020

- 'Less developed' < 75 % of GDP
 - 'Transition regions'. 75-90 % of GDP
 - 'More developed' > 90 % of GDP
-
- **LESS DEVELOPED**
 - 75%-85% EU co-financing
 - Safety net of 2/3 of previous allocation for regions moving 'up' and out of this category



Eligibility simulation 2014-2020, March 2012

GDP/head (PPS), index EU27=100

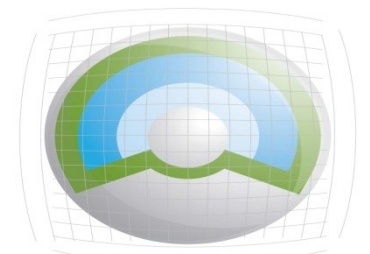
- < 75 (less developed regions)
- 75 - 90 (transition regions)
- >= 90 (more developed regions)

Regional GDP figures: 2007-08-09
Data available March 2012

0 500 Km

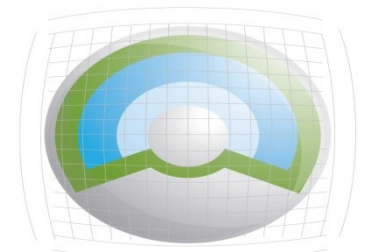
Linking funding with strategy

- Aligning funding (implementation mechanism) with political commitments (Europe 2020 targets)
- **How ?** Partnership contracts with Member States – identify investment priorities, preconditions and targets. Minimum allocations in areas of EU goals:
- > 50 % of ERDF resources to energy efficiency and renewables, innovation and competitiveness of SMEs.
- > 20 % of ESF allocations must combat social exclusion and poverty. All ESF investments to be aligned with EU targets on employment, education and poverty reduction.



Rewarding good performance

- 5% of the Cohesion budget set aside and will be allocated, during a mid-term review, to the Member States and regions whose programmes have **met the milestones fixed** in the contracts.
- New **results based instrument**, "Joint Action Plan" to be managed and paid exclusively on the basis of the result and reaching necessary milestones as agreed between the Member State and the Commission. Lump sum payments to a single beneficiary up to €10m or 20% of an Operational Programme to manage a group of projects aimed at a specific purpose (not for infrastructure or major projects).



Greater territorial focus

- **Pre-conditions** (linked to specific actions) having the legal or policy framework in place at time spending priorities are being set. Continued EU funding dependent on performance and meeting macro economic conditions.
- **Reinforcing territorial cooperation:** among and between regions (cross-border, transnational and interregional).
- **Integrated Territorial Initiative:** clear focus on sustainable urban development - > 5% of the ERDF funds allocated for "integrated actions" by each Member State. Additional Commission funding lines for innovative actions in urban areas and making ESF human capital investments in cities easier.
- **Community-Led Local Development** - 'Local Action Groups' are area-based; bottom-up; public-private; integrated; innovative; co-operative and involve the use of networking.

