

## Funding territorial cooperation INTERREG programmes



## Why cooperate?

- Growing importance of local concerns
- 1979 : First structural funds programmes
- 1990s : Creation of the Committee of the Regions, and of the Community Initiative Programmes
- 2000s : Tailor made programmes for decentralised cooperation





## Why cooperate?

### 1. Exchange of experience

- The regions apply innovative strategies
- Exchanges of good practices within different cultural and institutional contexts
- Common problems and legislation
- Cost reductions
- Accelerating the innovation process:  
Flexibility – Evolution – Adaptation



## Why cooperate?

### 2. Avoid competition

- Added value in a globalised world
- Strengthening the position towards the neighbours
- Find niches which are complementary to the neighbours
- Speed up the innovation process all over Europe





## ERDF 2007-2013

### Regulations:

- General Regulation - 1083/2006 of the EC (11.07.06)
- Cohesion Funds - 1084/2006 of the EC (11.07.06)
- ERDF Regulation - 1080/2006 of the EP and the EC (05.07.06)
- ESF Regulation - 1081/2006 of the EP and the EC (05.07.06)
- EGTC Regulation - 1082/2006 of the EP and the EC (05.07.06)



## ERDF - 3 objectives

- Objective 1: Convergence (251.2 B€)
- Objective 2: Competitiveness and employment (49.1 B€)
- Objective 3: Territorial cooperation (7.8 B€, representing 2.5% of the total)





## Territorial cooperation

### What's new?

- Mainstream/Objectif 3
- From spatial planning to Lisbon and Gothenburg strategy :A logical evolution
- More growth, more jobs
- Recurrent themes



## Territorial cooperation

### What's new? Audit control

- The MS is responsible for the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> level of control
- Set up a control system to check that project's expenses have been made according the European and national rules
- Centralised system (careful to avoid delays)





## Territorial cooperation

### What's new? EGTC

European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation

- Regulation to be applied at MS level
- A new legal instrument to facilitate and promote cooperation
- To improve social and economic cohesion



## Territorial cooperation

- Cross-border cooperation (5.6 B€)
- Trans-national cooperation (1.6 B€)
- Interregional cooperation (0.4B€)
  - Interreg IVC
  - Urbact II
  - Interact II
  - Espon II





## Territorial cooperation

- Three strands with three complementary objectives
- Local and concrete impact/Real territorial impact with investments/Exchange of experience and best practices
- All driven by the social and economic cohesion and by the reinforcement of the Lisbon and Gothenburg strategy



## Territorial cooperation

### Structure

- Managing authority – Certifying authority – Audit Authority
- Joint technical secretariat
- Monitoring and steering committee (MS)
- Contact points





## Territorial cooperation

### Actors

- Public authorities (local, regional and national level)
- Bodies governed by public law (such as regional agencies)
- Universities/research centres
- Non profit organisations



## Cross-border cooperation

- Economic, social and environmental activities
- Encourage administrative and legal cooperation, cross-border employment market as well as the share of human resources and infrastructures





## Trans-national cooperation

- Aims to capitalise on the cooperation between key actors to address territorial issues across a specific zone
- Contributes to the economic competitiveness while equally promoting regionally balanced and sustainable development
- Financing of infrastructure



## Trans-national cooperation

### Priorities

- Innovation and knowledge based economy (improve regional capacity)
- Environment (water, energy efficiency,...)
- Accessibility (Transport and ICT)
- Urban/rural sustainable development





## Interregional cooperation

[www.nweurope.org](http://www.nweurope.org)

- To improve the effectiveness of regional development policies
- To contribute to economic modernisation and increased competitiveness of Europe

By

- Exchange of experiences and knowledge
- Matching less experienced with more experienced regions
- Linking to Convergence and Competitiveness programmes



## INTERREG IVC

[www.interreg3c.net](http://www.interreg3c.net)

### Priorities

- Innovation and knowledge economy
- Environment and risk management

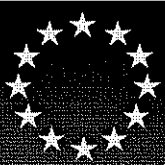




## URBACT II

[www.urbact.eu](http://www.urbact.eu)

- Vital role of the cities in the achievement of the Lisbon and Gothenburg strategy aims
- Exchange of experience on key urban policy fields
- Dissemination of good practices and transfer of know-how
- Assisting policy makers and practitioners under Convergence and Competitiveness objectives



## URBACT II

### Priorities

- Cities, engines of growth and jobs
- Attractive and cohesive cities capable of generating social cohesion





## Regions for economic changes

- EC driven
- Dedicate to Interreg IVC and Urbact
- To draw on the experience and best practice of high performing regions and to transfer this to regions wishing to improve.
- List of identify priorities
- Develop a bridge between networks and regular programmes
- Enhance communication
- A fast track option



## INTERACT II + ESPON

[www.interact-eu.net](http://www.interact-eu.net) - [www.espon.eu](http://www.espon.eu)

- Interact II: Identification, transfer and dissemination of best practice in the management of cooperation programmes
- Espon II: A programme for studies and data collection, observation and analysis of development trends





## Communication tools

- Websites
- Events
- Application packs
- Project ideas and partner search database
- Joint technical secretariat
- Contact point (if available)



## How to develop a project

- Select the right programme
- Select the right priority
- Identify problems to be solved
- Define the objectives
- Define the added value
- Choose the right partnership
- Work far in advance





## How to develop a project

### Activities

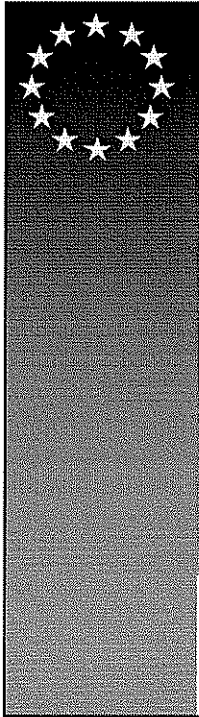
- Management, finance, communication + study visits, training, meetings and events, development of a methodological framework, operational action plan, pilot actions, etc.
- Each activities must have attached a detailed chronological table and financial plan
- Duration of the project



## How to develop a project

- Identify the outputs
- Define the results
- Determine the project impact
- Give an uttermost importance to the working methodology
- Pay attention to the cross cutting themes (ICT, sustainable development, Lisbon, etc.)





**Thank you for your attention**

**Manoëlle Wasseige**  
**Brussels-Capitale Region**  
**[mwasseige@mrbc.irisnet.be](mailto:mwasseige@mrbc.irisnet.be)**

