



MINISTRY
OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

Department for Coordination
of Development Strategies and Policies

Workshop IV

Territorial instruments in Cohesion Policy 2014-2020 – deliberations for the future

Warsaw, 30th September 2015



Purpose of the workshop - introduce international debate concerning the territorial instruments in Cohesion Policy after 2020

We would like to focus on:

1. Legal frames of territorial instruments – aspirations versus reality – Cohesion Policy Regulations negotiation process and programming period (Partnership Agreement and Operational Programmes)
2. Creating national system of implementation
3. Territorial instruments after 2020 – possible scenarios





ASPIRATIONS

Purposes of the territorial instruments:

- ✓ Willingness to strengthen urban dimension of cohesion policy
- ✓ Willingness to strengthen cities in the programming their own development
- ✓ Willingness to introduce multifunded approach

Strategic dilemmas during negotiations:

- ✓ obligatory versus facultative - some Member States didn't support territorial approach, some others were in big favour of this approach
- ✓ sectoral versus territorial – how to combine territorial dimension and thematic concentration?
- ✓ projects are financed from one fund however the instruments are programmed as multifunded



FINAL OUTCOME OF COHESION POLICY 2014-2020 REGULATIONS = COMPROMISE BETWEEN THEMATIC CONCENTRATION AND TERRITORIAL APPROACH

Territorial instruments in Cohesion Policy Regulations:

Major instruments:

- ✓ Sustainable urban development (art. 7) – ITI started as obligatory instrument but became a mode of article 7 implementation – implementation provisions of the instrument are general (in comparison to the CLLD)
- ✓ Community Led Local Development (CLLD) – strict implementation rules in regulations: Strategy, LAG composition and tasks

Additional instruments:

- ✓ Innovative actions for sustainable urban development – general provisions in regulations
- ✓ Urban Development Network – not specified role of the instrument
- ✓ URBACT – special support for cities



Questions to the audience:

- ✓ **How to implement territorial instruments in sectoral approach of Cohesion Policy?**
- ✓ **Article 7 should be obligatory or not?**
- ✓ **How territorial instruments should be described in the Regulations – ITI versus CLLD?**



Major problems in creating national system of implementation:

ITI

- General provision in Regulations and lack of EC guidelines on time (different interpretations among MS: urban authorities as Intermediate Body, minimal scope of the delegation, selection criteria, ITI Strategy requirements)
- Minimal scope of delegation – what does it mean, what should be the role of urban authorities in the system (municipal authorities as IB)
- Different competencies – urban authorities are beneficiary and project selection body (IB)
- Strengthening urban authorities and not weakening Managing Institutions

CLLD

- Multifunded rule versus project funded from one Fund
- Mixing at least two Funds
- Differences between Cohesion Policy and Rural Policy: different rules (call of proposal, appeals)
- Lead Fund – which Fund should be leading

Additional instruments like UDN, Innovative Actions are not reflected in the OP's.



Questions to the audience:

- ✓ Urban versus regional policy – how to provide synergy between sustainable urban development and regional development?
- ✓ Should cities be independent and what is the limit of the independence?
- ✓ Should municipal authorities be Intermediate Bodies (in comparison to LAG's in CLLD)?
- ✓ What is focal point of the territorial dimension? Are territorial instruments the only answer?
- ✓ During preparation of interventions should we focus on core of the city or functional area?
- ✓ Should all Member States have to apply the same attitude toward urban policy? Same purposes of urban policy at EU level?
- ✓ Role of article 7 Strategy?



First scenario – one big step further – cities authorities or functional areas will have more competencies in the regulations, sustainable urban development will be obligatory (more detailed regulations will be drafted)

Second scenario – one small step further – sustainable urban development will be thoroughly regulated (similar to CLLD: how to select the area, what are the investment priorities, cities as IB or not) or cities will receive special Fund similar to CEF

Third scenario – status quo – similar rules of implementation in the next programming period

Fourth scenario – one step back – territorial instruments will be removed from regulations

Fifth scenario – two steps back – whole Cohesion Policy will not be implemented...



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Thank you for Your attention

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