Interreg
and Dutch border regions

Maastricht, ITEM, 28/10/2016,
Agnès Monfret, Head of Unit European Commission, DG REGIO
1. Interreg 2014-2020

2. European Cross-Border Cooperation beyond current funding
1

Interreg 2014-2020
2014-2020 = 5th generation of Interreg programmes

Evolution of Interreg 1990-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Range</th>
<th>Legal Status</th>
<th>Community Initiative</th>
<th>Integrated into Structural Funds Regulation</th>
<th>Own Regulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990-1993</td>
<td>INTERREG I</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-1999</td>
<td>INTERREG II</td>
<td>11 then 15</td>
<td>15 then 25</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2006</td>
<td>INTERREG III</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2013</td>
<td>INTERREG IV</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2020</td>
<td>INTERREG V</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of States</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECU (BN)</td>
<td>1.1 BN</td>
<td>3.8 BN</td>
<td>5.8 BN</td>
<td>8.7 BN</td>
<td>10.1 BN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cohesion policy 2014-2020

Goal N°1: Investment for growth & jobs
EUR 340 bn

Goal N°2: European Territorial Cooperation
EUR 10 bn
Goal N°2

3 strands, 107 programmes (European Regional Development Fund cofinancing: EUR 10 billion)

- **A** Cross-Border: 60 programmes, 6.6 billion
- **B** Transnational: 15 programmes, 2.1 billion
- **C** Interregional: 4 programmes, 0.5 billion

12 Interreg – IPA (EUR 242 millions)
16 Interreg - ENI (EUR 634 millions)
Interreg V in the Netherlands

19 programmes, EUR 2.3 billion ERDF

- **A** Cross-Border: 5 programmes, 737 million
- **B** Transnational: 2 programmes, 563 million
- **C** Interregional: 4 programmes, 0.5 billion
Interreg V-A
cross-border cooperation programmes with Dutch regions
Interreg V-A in the Netherlands

- Euregio Maas-Rhein
- Germany-The Netherlands
- Two seas
- Belgium (Vlaanderen)-The Netherlands

Total EU contribution (in M€)
National (in M€)
11 thematic objectives towards smart, sustainable, and inclusive growth.
Thematic concentration Interreg V-A NL

Interreg V-A in the Netherlands

- Euregio Maas-Rhein
- Belgium (Vlaanderen)-Netherlands
- Two Seas
- Germany-The Netherlands

in €M

Smart
Sustainable
Inclusive
Governance
A definite **focus on result**
Gericht op resultaten

Indicatoren
Verslaglegging
Controle
Evaluatie

Streefdoelen en doelstellingen
DUIDELIJK
TRANSPARANT
MEETBAAR
More information

INFO REGIO

ESIF OPEN DATA PLATFORM
https://cohesiiondata.ec.europa.eu/countries/TC
25 years of concrete achievement
European cross-border cooperation beyond funding & 2020
Cross-Border Review

• Launched by Commissioner Crețu in Sept. 2015

• Focus on legal & administrative obstacles in EU internal land border regions incl. AD, CH, LI, NO

• Three pillars:
  1. Study on legal & administrative obstacles in EU border regions (2015-2016)
  2. Stakeholder dialogue – workshops (2015-2016)
STUDY

Inventory of border obstacles at EU internal land borders

Approximately 250 documented obstacles
Overwhelming administrative & legal obstacles

With the following concentration:

![Chart showing types of obstacles by domain.](Photo: ©flickr/Creative Commons)
2. Stakeholder dialogue - workshops

- Feedback from stakeholders and border associations (e.g. AEBR, MOT, CESCI, NCM, regions) on preliminary results

- Progress so far:
  - Workshop 1 (Sept. 2015): Methodological aspects of the inventory (strengths/weaknesses of the approach)
  - Workshop 2 (Jan. 2016): Policy areas particularly affected by border obstacles, examples from regions
  - Workshop 3 (Sept. 2016): Case studies

- Step ahead:
  - Workshop 4 in Dec 2016 on draft conclusions
3. Public consultation on overcoming obstacles in border regions

- Open 21 Sept-21 Dec 2015
- All official languages covering EU internal borders + AD, CH, LI, NO
- Online survey+ possibility to submit papers via mailbox
- Border obstacles and border solutions
- 623 replies received

Main obstacles & general trends

- Certain obstacles mentioned more/less depending on how often one crosses the border

- Legal and administrative barriers: labour market
Observations

- Preliminary results from all three pillars point at significant impact of legal and admin. obstacles in several policy areas (i.e. labour market)
- Legal and administrative obstacles can
  - hamper territorial cohesion and functional integration;
  - limit the economic potential of border regions;
  - reduce the impact of cross-border investment.
- The more interaction, the more obstacles get visible
- All levels of government have a role to play
- Need for better documentation & sharing of solutions
- Commission communication expected mid 2017
Follow the progress via:

Study on Border Needs

- Context: a recurrent request from the European Parliament
  a commitment taken during the 2014-2020 negotiations – Iskra
  Mihaylova's own initiative report

- Aim: to map needs to be addressed in a systemic way
  (obstacles to overcome, potential to exploit)

- Challenge: heterogeneity of available data

- Timing: end 2016
Ranking the suitable needs of the 62 internal borders in terms of 'affordability' for cross-border programmes

**Cultural obstacles**

**Potential from shared management of natural resources**

**Competitiveness potential**

**Normative and institutional obstacles**

**Social and human capital**

**Socio-economic disparities**

**Difficulty in physical accessibility**

**Potential of integrated services for CB functional urban areas**
More relevant obstacles

Obstacles with high relevance are:

- legal and normative obstacles
- cultural and language barriers

Overcoming these obstacles has a high impact on economic, social and territorial cohesion.

What are the first needs to be addressed through CBC to better reach the Treaty objective of economic, social and territorial cohesion?
More relevant potentials

*Potentials with high relevance* are

- **Competitiveness** (product innovation, development of industrial and cultural activities)
- **Social and human capital** (education level, training activities and level of social capital)

**Investing in these potentials is expected to have a high impact on economic, social and territorial cohesion of border regions**

What are the first needs to be addressed through CBC to better reach the Treaty objective of economic, social and territorial cohesion?
Follow the progress via: