#### European Union Public Policy

Professor John Wilton

Lecture 10

# Regions and the E.U. public policy process

- 1. What do we mean by 'Regions', plus the importance of regions in the E.U. integration project;
- 2. What do we mean by E.U. regional policy;
- 3. The development of E.U. regional policy

- 1. What do we mean by 'Regions', plus the importance of regions in the E.U. integration project
  - E.U. predominantly defined regions by economic criteria
    - but social, cultural and political factors interact with economic

- in E.U. concept of *regionalism* linked to concept of *subsidiarity*
- greater E.U. integration raised importance of regions
- increased pressure on nation-state;
  - 1. internal
  - 2. external

- 1985 Council of European Regions

-1993 Committee of the Regions (established in the Maastricht Treaty)

- 2. What do we mean by E.U. regional policy
  - aim of E.U. regional policy is to promote *solidarity* 
    - produce cohesion in E.U.
  - 254 regions, 450 million people

- entire territories of 10 new Member States of May 2004 designated as falling within *Objective 1* of E.U. Structural Funds
- two-thirds of new E.U. citizens from
   2004 accessions live in regions with
   GDP per head of less than half average
   GDP of all 25 E.U. states

#### E.U. Regional funds:

- 1. The Structural Funds
  - a) European Regional Development Fund;
  - b) European Social Fund;
  - c) Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance;
  - d) European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund.

- 94% of Structural Funds for 2000-2006 was concentrated on 3 objectives;
- Objective 1: Helping regions whose development was lagging behind to catch up;
- Objective 2: Supporting economic and social conversion in industrial, rural, urban or fisheries dependent areas facing structural difficulties

- Objective 3: Modernising systems of training and promoting employment.
- 2. The Cohesion Fund
  - assist least prosperous E.U. countries
  - i.e. 10 newly acceded 2004 Member States, plus Greece, Spain, Portugal and (until end of 2003) Ireland

- Procedures and process of Regional policy and Structural Funds:
- 1. European Council decides budget of Structural Funds and rules governing use;
- 2. States and regions formulate proposals within European Commission thematic guidelines;

- 3. Plans presented to European Commission;
- 4. Discussion of plans and funding between States and European Commission;
- 5. If agreed, Commission adopts plans and programmes and provides funding advance to States;
- 6. National or regional authorities decide details of programmes autonomously

7. European Commission examines
budgetary and
planning/implementation control
systems and disburses remainder of
contribution from Structural Funds
accordingly

- European Commission thematic guidelines for Regional development and Regional policy:
- 1. To improve Regional competitiveness;
- 2. To increase and improve employment;
- 3. To balance development in urban and rural areas

1. The development of E.U. regional policy

1957 – Treaty of Rome – "ensure harmonious development by reducing the differences existing among the various regions and the backwardness of the less favoured regions".

- 1958 European Social Fund set up
- 1975 European Regional

  Development Fund created
- 1986 Single European Act lays basis for cohesion policy
- 1992 Maastricht Treaty designates cohesion as one of E.U. main objectives

- 1993 (Dec.) Edinburgh E.U. Council meeting allocates 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of E.U. budget 1994-99 to cohesion policy
- 2000 (Dec.) Nice E.U. Council meeting adds social inclusion and poverty reduction strategy to cohesion policy
- 2001 (June) Gothenburg E.U. Council meeting adds environmental protection emphasis to cohesion policy

- 2004 (Feb.) European Commission adopted 'A new partnership for cohesion in the enlarged Union: convergence, competitiveness, co-operation'
  - = 3<sup>rd</sup> report on economic and social cohesion

- Described E.U. vision of cohesion policy for period 2007-2013, and priorities as:
- Convergence: support employment growth and job creation in Member
   States and least developed regions;
- Regional competitiveness and employment: anticipate and encourage the change;

3. European territorial co-operation: ensure harmonious and balanced development throughout the entire Union

Policy for development of 7 Czech Regions:

"Infrastructure" Operational Programme for the 2004-2006 period, within Objective 1 framework:

Priority 1: Modernisation and development of transport infrastructure of national importance;

Priority 2: Reducing the negative environmental impacts of transport;

Priority 3: Environmental infrastructure improvement