European Union Public Policy

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Lecture 11

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

- 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.
 - 271 regions, over 500 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 accession states lived 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

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 1/3rd 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'
 - = 3rd 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

http://civitas.brno.cz/en

CIVITAS Project ELAN – Brno, Ghent, Porto, Ljubljana, Zagreb (39 partners, Overall budget 29.2 million euro, EU grant 17.85 million euro – 61%)

Goal of the project: 'inclusion and support of citizens in development of the solutions for the clean city ensuring quality environment and health of all the inhabitants'.