

EUSAIR as an opportunity for territorial cohesion in Europe



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RSA WORKSHOP

EU Cohesion Policy: Focus on the Territorial Dimension

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Outline of the presentation

- ❖ A short introduction to EUSAIR
- ❖ Can EUSAIR be an opportunity for territorial cohesion in Europe?
- ❖ Conclusions

A SHORT INTRODUCTION TO EUSAIR

EUSAIR: the 'macro-regional' framework

Principles of macro-regional strategies

- NO new regulations
- NO new institutions
- NO new funds

Purposes

- Integration:** of the objectives of the MRS into existing strategic and planning frameworks (EU, regional, national)
- Coordination:** promotion of horizontal coordination between different European policies
- Cooperation:** to strengthen cooperation among countries involved in order to reinforce economic, social and territorial cohesion of the European space
- Multi-level governance:** a plurality of policy making actors work together at different levels
- Partnership:** Third countries and EU countries can work together in the name of common interests and objectives.

EUSAIR: a space of EU/non-EU integration

EUSAIR encompasses EU member states and pre-accession states

➤ 4 EU MS (IT {Abruzzo, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Emilia Romagna, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Lombardy, Marche, Molise, Sicily, Umbria, Veneto}, EL, HR, SI)

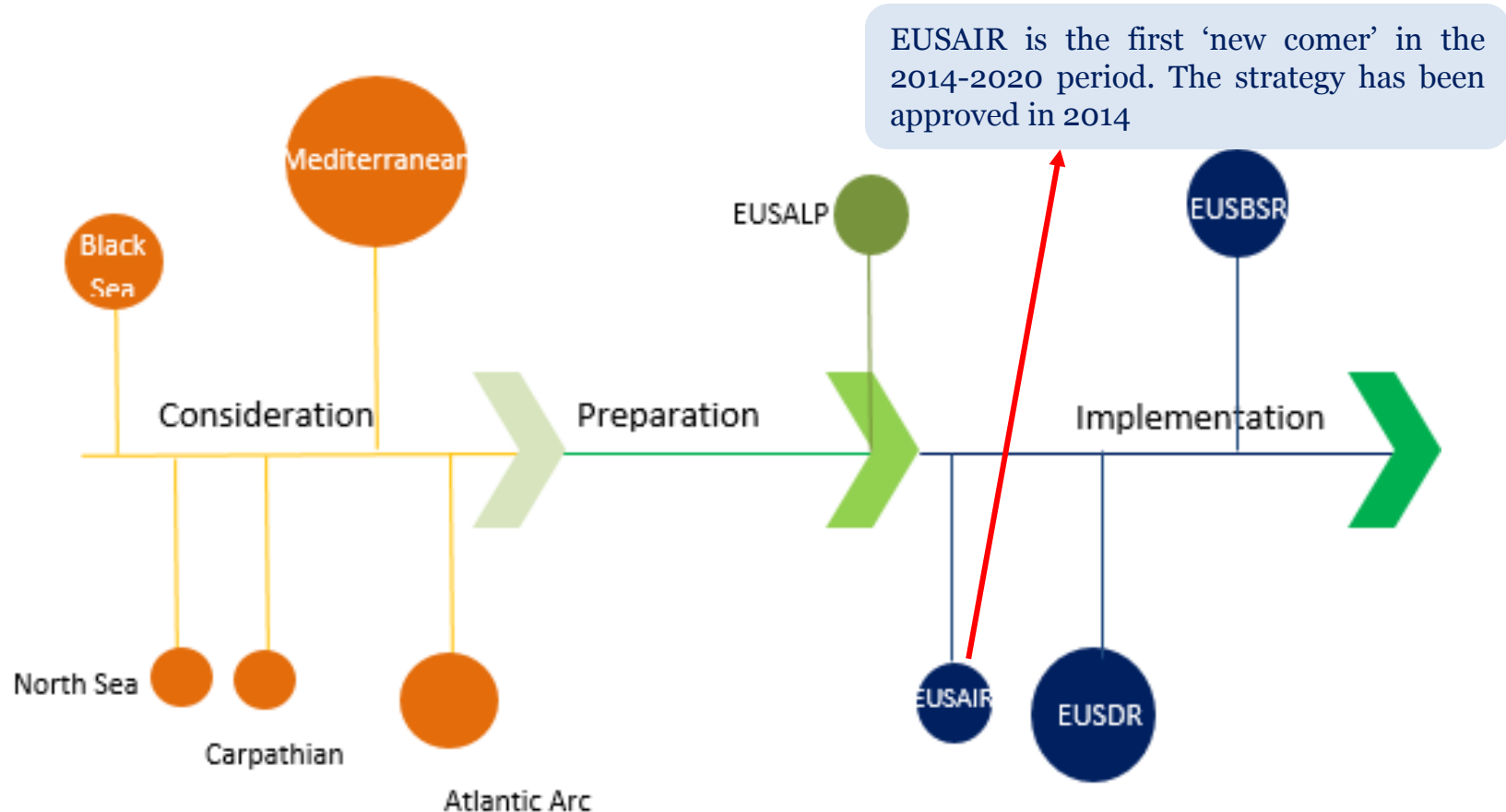
➤ 4 non-EU MS (AL, BA, RS, ME)

➤ **Population:** around 67.65 million

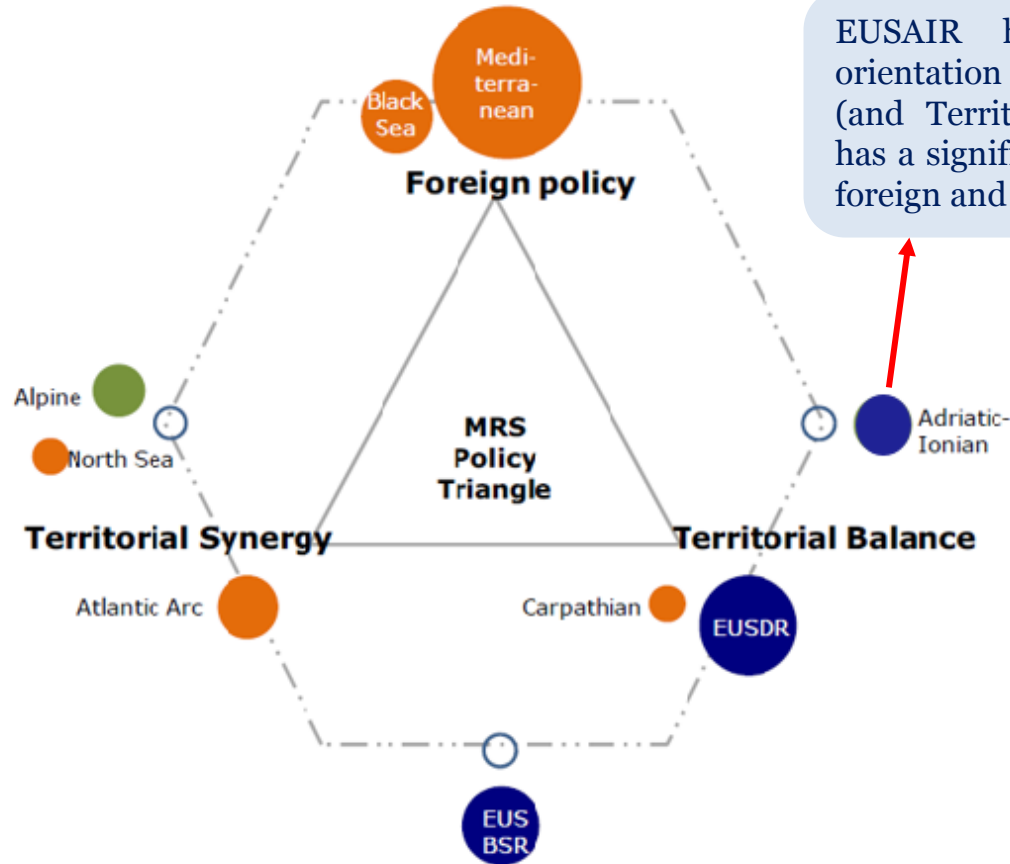
➤ **Surface:** around 556,424 sq. km



EUSAIR: the 'new' European strategy



EUSAIR for territorial cohesion



EUSAIR has a strong policy orientation to Territorial balance (and Territorial cohesion), and it has a significant localization for EU foreign and border policy

CAN **EUSAIR** BE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR TERRITORIAL COHESION IN EUROPE?

What is the current level of territorial cohesion in EUSAIR?



What is the expected contribution of EUSAIR to territorial cohesion?

CAN **EUSAIR** BE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR TERRITORIAL COHESION IN EUROPE?





What is the expected contribution of ETC programmes to territorial cohesion in the territory covered by EUSAIR?

What is the current level of territorial cohesion in EUSAIR?




Socio-economic cohesion in EUSAIR area

Indicator	EUSAIR internal analysis					Position compared to EU	
	EUSAIR Median	Disparity in EUSAIR	Top performer in EUSAIR	Worst performer in EUSAIR	Recent trend (2005 afterwards)	EU median	
Life expectancy at birth	77.3	3,5% (Low)	Italy	Montenegro	There is no convergence process. From 2005 to 2013 positions remain unchanged	80,4 (2013)	
GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international \$)	17102	46,8% (High)	Italy	Bosnia-Herzegovina	It is undergoing a slow process of convergence also due to the decline of Greece and Italy	29451 (2014)	



Smart growth in EUSAIR area

Indicator	EUSAIR internal analysis					Position compared to EU	
	EUSAIR Median	Disparity in EUSAIR	Top performer in EUSAIR	Worst performer in EUSAIR	Recent trend (2005 afterwards)	EU median	Traffic light
Researchers in R&D (per million people)	1665 (2011) (no data available in Albania and Bosnia Herzegovina)	62,3% (High)	Slovenia	Montenegro (considering that Albania and Bosnia - Herzegovina in 2007-2008 had lower data)		3123 (2011)	
Internet users (per 100 people)	61,5% (2014)	8,8% (Low)	Slovenia	Serbia	Convergence	77,9% (2014)	
Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100)	18,7% (2013)	40% (High)	Grecia	Albania	Still large differences but smaller compared to years ago	26,2% (2013)	
New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people aged 15-64)	1,9	112,2% (High)	Montenegro (although data for this country refers to 2011)	Bosnia - Herzegovina	It appears not to be any convergence, but the series is interrupted and difficult to assess	4 (2011-2013)	

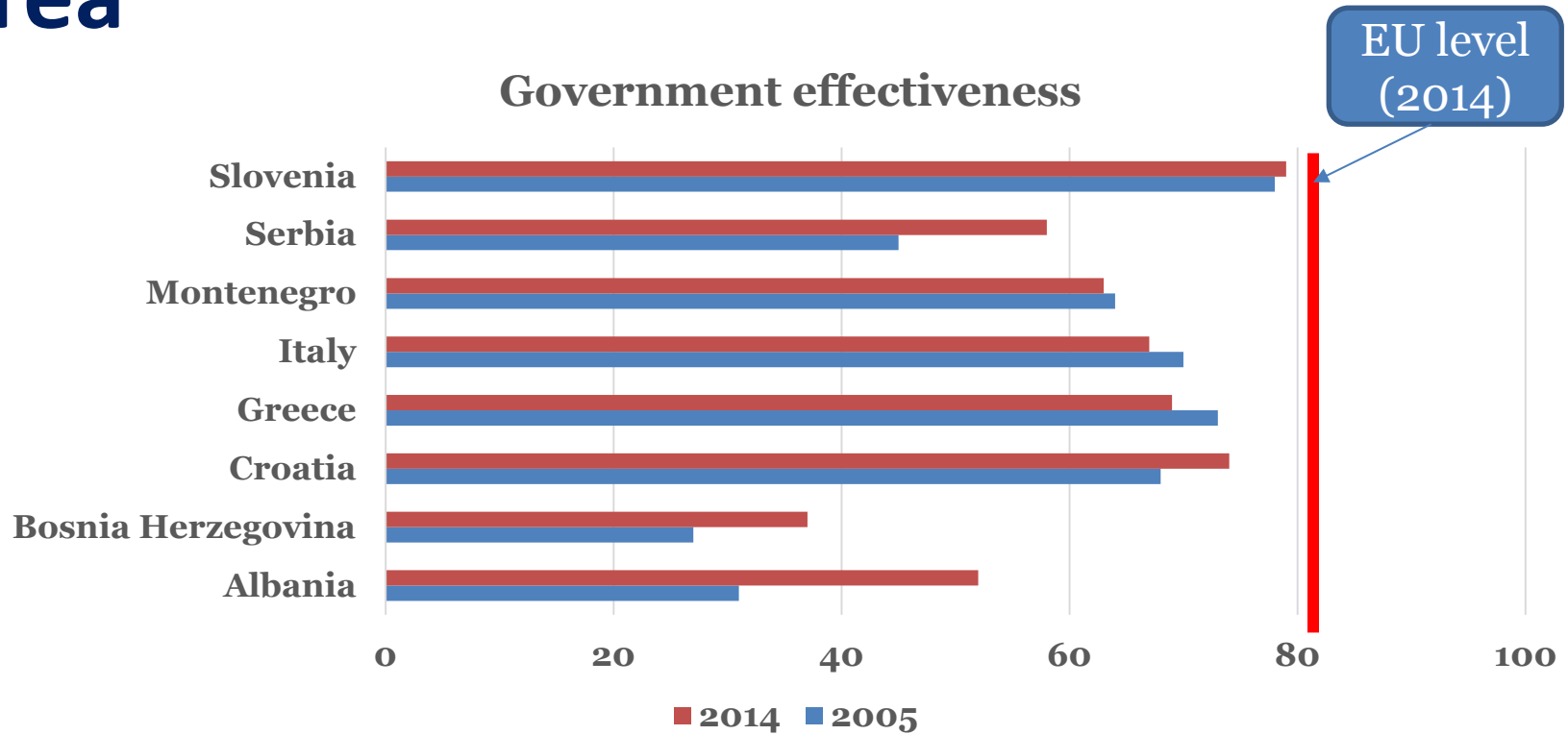
Sustainable growth in EUSAIR

Indicator	EUSAIR internal analysis					Position compared to EU	
	EUSAIR Median	Disparity in EUSAIR	Top performer in EUSAIR	Worst performer in EUSAIR	Recent trend (2005 afterwards)	EU median	Traffic light
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	19,5	53,5% (High)	Montenegro	Italy	There is a slow and gradual transition to the consumption of energy from renewable sources in all countries	13,2 (2012)	
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	30,48	63,7% (High)	Montenegro	Greece	There is a slow and gradual rapprochement between the EUSAIR countries	19,25 (2012)	
CO2 emissions (kg per 2011 PPP \$ of GDP)	0,27	54,2% (High)	Albania (lowest value)	Bosnia-Herzegovina (highest value)	There is no convergece, but the difference between the countries and the median remains relatively unchaged between 2006 and 2011	0,22 (2011)	

Inclusive growth in EUSAIR area

Indicator	EUSAIR internal analysis					Position compared to EU	
	EUSAIR Median	Disparity in EUSAIR	Top performer in EUSAIR	Worst performer in EUSAIR	Recent trend (2005 afterwards)	EU median	Traffic light
Long-term unemployment (% of total unemployment)	64,6 (2012)	23,4% (Medium)	Slovenia (lowest value)	Croatia (highest value)	Interrupted time series and limited convergence	45,3 (2012)	
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)	18,8 (2013)	34,2% (High)	Slovenia (lowest value)	Bosnia-Herzegovina (highest value)		10,2 (2013)	

Government effectiveness in EUSAIR area



Data from World Bank: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports>

What is the expected contribution of EUSAIR to territorial cohesion?

What Institutions say ... (1)

TFEU

- Entrusts the Union with the task of strengthening its economic, social and **territorial cohesion**. In particular, the Union shall aim at reducing disparities between the levels of development of the various regions and the backwardness of the least favoured regions

EC

- The strategy should **respond to matters such as: economic, social and environmental diversity** and fragmentation in the Adriatic – Ionian Region”

EU Council

-existing and planned **macro-regional strategies** provide an important instrument to pursue the objective of territorial cohesion in the areas concerned, because of their integrated and place-based approach”

Participating countries

- [...] the strategy is an innovative instrument of cooperation between EU and non-EU countries, territories and people of the Adriatic and Ionian Region, also **with the political aim of assisting participating candidate and potential candidate countries on their path towards the EU**

What is the structure of the strategy? (2)

Pillars

- **Blue growth**
- **Connecting the region**
- **Environmental quality**
- **Sustainable tourism**

Topics

- 1.1 Blue technologies
- 1.2 Fisheries and aquaculture
- 1.3 Maritime and marine governance and service
- 2.1 Maritime transport
- 2.2 Intermodal connections to the hinterland
- 2.3 Energy networks
- 3.1 The marine environment
- 3.2 Transnational terrestrial habitats & biodiversity
- 4.1 Diversified tourism offer
- 4.2 Sustainable & responsible tourism management

Cross – cutting issues

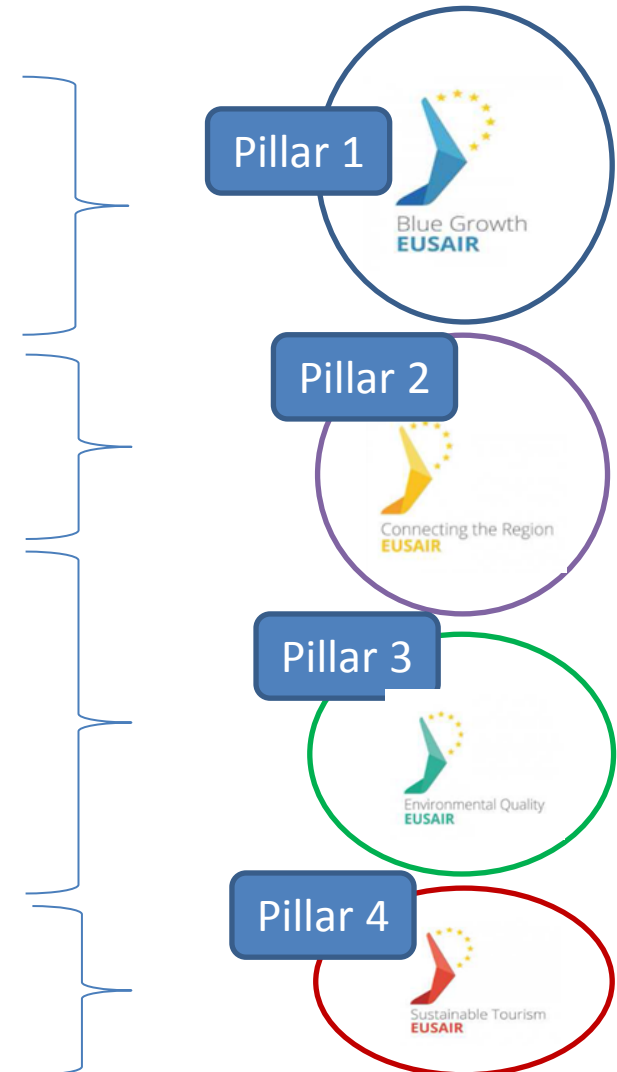
- Capacity building and communication
- Research, innovation and SMEs development

Potential contribution of ETC 2014-2020 programmes to EUSAIR

TO	IP	EUSAIR Pillars			
		1	2	3	4
1	1b	ADRION/ Italy- Croatia/ Italy- Slovenia			
3	3a	Italy - Greece			
5	5a			Italy - Croatia	
	5b			Italy – Croatia / Slovenia - Croatia	
6	6c			ADRION/ Italy -Slovenia/ Italy - Greece	ADRION Italy- Croatia/ Italy – Slovenia/ Slovenia - Croatia
	6d			ADRION/ Italy- Croatia/ Italy – Slovenia/ Slovenia - Croatia	Italy - Greece
	6f	Italy – Croatia/ Italy - Slovenia		Italy - Croatia/ Italy - Greece	
7	7b		Italy - Greece		
	7c		ADRION/ Italy – Croatia/ Italy - Greece		

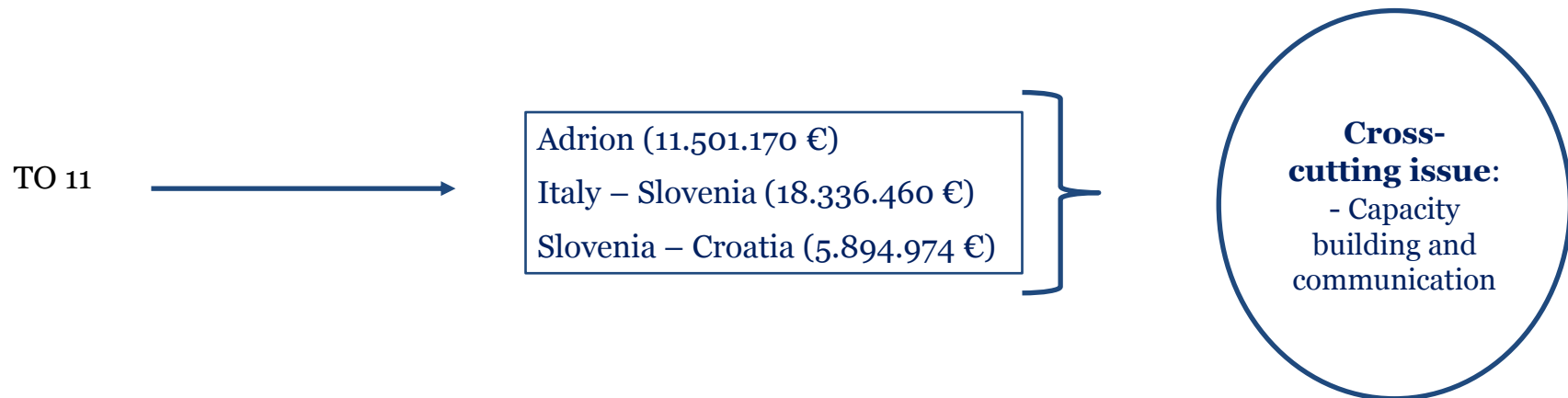
The challenge / opportunity of ETC financial contribution

TO 1	→	<p>Adrion (23.167.473 €)</p> <p>Italy – Croatia (28.426.903€)</p> <p>Italy Slovenia (28.426.903€)</p> <p>Italy – Greece (34.489.531€)</p>
TO 6	→	<p>Italy – Croatia (82.911.797€)</p> <p>Italy – Slovenia (32.088.805 €)</p>
TO 7	→	<p>Adrion (20.833.558 €)</p> <p>Italy – Croatia (50.931.532 €)</p> <p>Italy – Greece (33.275.762 €)</p>
TO 5	→	<p>Italy – Croatia (60.407.166 €)</p> <p>Slovenia - Croatia(11.795.949 €)</p>
TO 6	→	<p>Adrion (53.496.914 €)</p> <p>Italy – Slovenia (32.088.805€)</p> <p>Italy - Greece (48.038.989€)</p> <p>Italy – Croatia (82.911.797€)</p>
TO 6	→	<p>Adrion (53.496.914 €)</p> <p>Italy – Croatia (82.911.797 €)</p> <p>Italy – Slovenia (32.088.805 €)</p> <p>Italy – Greece (48.038.989 €)</p>



Potential financial contribution of ETC programmes to the cross-cutting issues

- Three ETC programmes in the area contribute to the cross-cutting issues of the EUSAIR strategy through TO 11.



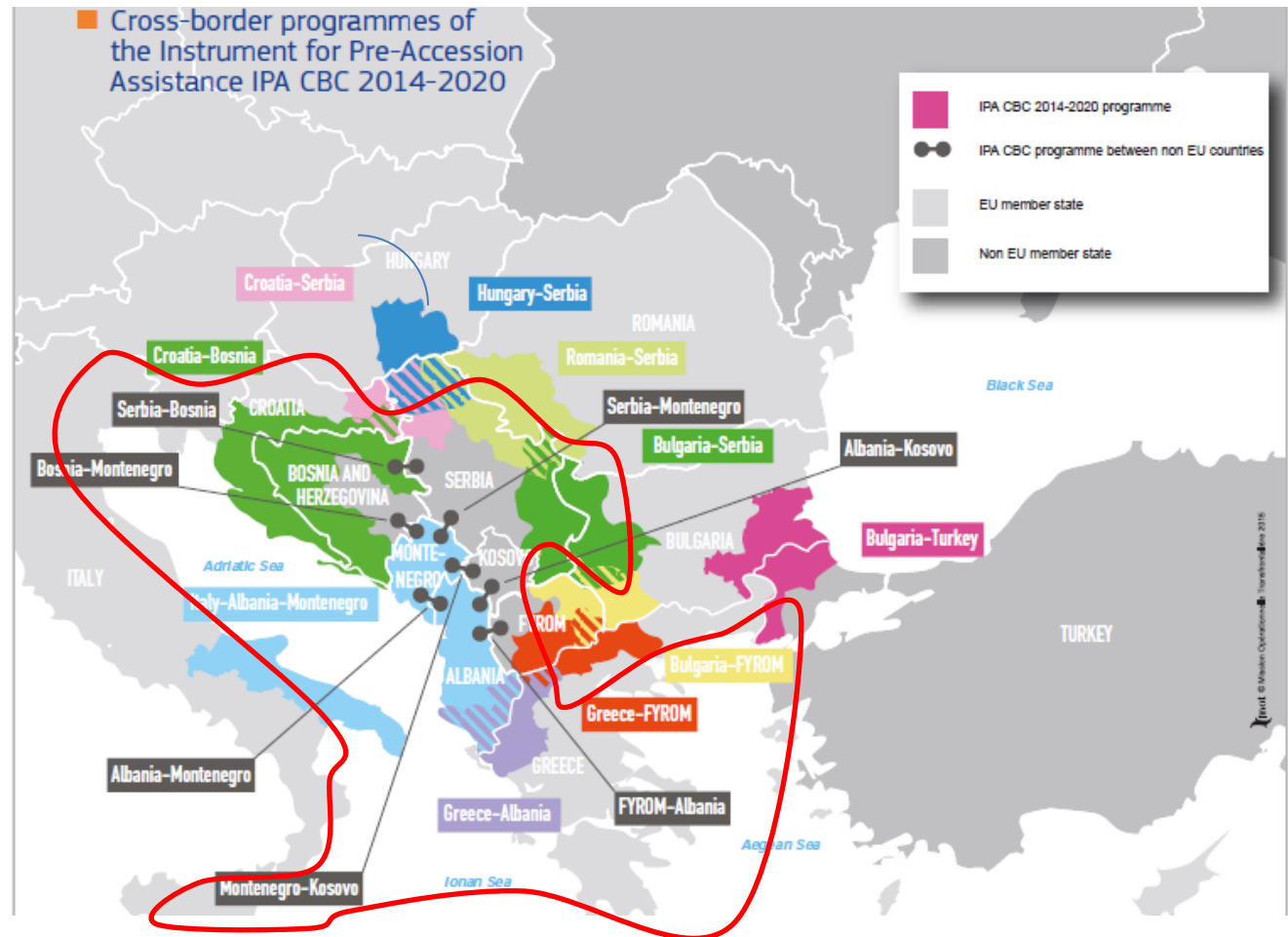
Challenge: different partners involvement in IPA/ETC programmes

Programmes 2007 – 2013 in EUSAIR area					
EUSAIR Country	N. of projects where the country is Lead Partner				
Project sector	Economic development (94/433)	Accessibility (49/433)	Environment & Climate change (108/433)	Quality of life (182/433)	Total n. of projects/country
Italy	52	32	48	81	213
Greece	20	12	28	45	105
Slovenia	18	4	22	36	80
Croatia	4	1	9	12	26
Albania	0	0	1	7	8
Bosnia Herzegovina	0	0	0	1	1
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	0	0	0	0	0

KEEP – Knowledge and expertise in European Programmes <http://www.keep.eu/keep/>

Additional opportunity: IPA CBC programmes in the EUSAIR area

- 1 - Italy – Albania – Montenegro
- 2 - Greece –Albania
- 3 - Albania – Montenegro
- 4 - Serbia – Montenegro
- 5 - Bosnia Herzegovina – Montenegro
- 6 - Serbia – Bosnia Herzegovina
- 7 - Croatia – Bosnia Herzegovina
- 8 - Croatia – Serbia



CONCLUSIONS

Challenges and proposals

Conclusions (1)

Challenge n.1

- Asymmetric development
- Differences in capacities

Proposal n.1

- Conduct ad hoc studies to support decision making

Benchmark

- ESPON TerrEvi

Conclusions (2)

Challenge n.2

- Data gaps

Proposal n.2

- Promotion of in depth studies

Benchmark

- ESPON Data gaps

Conclusions (3)

Challenge n.3

- Understanding to what extent EUSAIR has contributed to changing the ‘context’

Proposal n.3

- Propose an overall monitoring and evaluation framework (at programme and macroregional level)

Benchmark

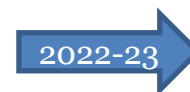
- ESPON TeMo EUSBSR
- EU Cohesion policy

Conclusions (3)

Focus

1. What is the potential contribution of the programmes (in terms of max. of expenditure) to EUSAIR?
2. To what extent the programme has actually contributed to EUSAIR?
3. How and to what extent has the programme contributed? (beneficiaries, direct-indirect effects, environmental effects?)

When



Approach

- A. Calculation of the potential budget of coherent actions to EUSAIR based on categories of intervention
- B. Comparison between the potential and actual contribution of the programme to EUSAIR (analysis of the financial values)
- C. Evaluation of the effects (at programme or at EUSAIR level)

THANK YOU VERY MUCH !!!!

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