



**Ministero dello
Sviluppo Economico**



EU 2020 and the contribute of the Alpine Space programme to strenghten the competitiveness

**Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico
Dipartimento per le Politiche di Sviluppo e Coesione
Direzione Generale per le politiche dei fondi strutturali comunitari**

Debate on the future

✓ **Report, 2009**

- “An Agenda for a reformed cohesion policy”, F.Barca

✓ **COM(2010)2020 del 3.3.2010:**

“Europe 2020: strategy for a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth”

✓ **COM (2010)700 del 19.10.2010:**

“The EU Budget review”

✓ **COM (2011) 500 del 29/06/2011**

“A BUDGET FOR Europe 2020”

✓ **COM (2010) 642 del 10 novembre 2010:**

“Quinta relazione sulla coesione economica, sociale e territoriale”

✓ **Contributo dell'Italia alla consultazione pubblica, gennaio 2011**

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/consultation/5cr/pdf/answers/national/italy_2011_02_04_it.pdf





An Agenda for a reformed cohesion policy

The 2009 report “**An Agenda for a reformed Cohesion Policy**” proposed a way to rejuvenate and strengthen cohesion policy.

Cohesion policy is a place-based development policy



An Agenda for a reformed cohesion policy

The place-based approach is **more effective AND** it is the **only feasible solution in the EU** since **place-based interventions** combine EU's responsibility for setting goals and guidelines (conditionality), with MS's Regions' and local agents constitutional and political responsibility for implementing policy according to contexts (subsidiarity).

Main proposals to renovate the cohesion policy:

- Concentration of the resources on three or four Priorities, on the basis of the needs and strategies of the Members States and Regions;
- functional areas as reference for programming: *more attention to urban area, to the territories with particular geographical and demographic characteristics and to the macroregions*

Europe 2020

In 2010, European Commission launched “**Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth**” (COM(2010)2020), built on the lessons learned from the **Lisbon Strategy**. The Commission proposes **five measurable EU targets** for 2020:

1. **75%** of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed;
2. **3%** of the EU's GDP to be invested in R&D/innovation;
3. Greenhouse gas emissions **20%** (or even 30%, if the conditions are right) lower than 1990 /**20%** of energy from renewables/**20%** increase in energy efficiency;
4. Reducing school drop-out rates below **10%**; at least **40%** of 30-34-year-olds completing third level education;
5. At least **20 million fewer** people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion.

They are translated into **national targets** so that each Member State can check its own progress towards these goals.

The Commission is putting forward seven **flagship initiatives** to catalyse progress under each priority theme. These initiatives will commit both the EU and the Member States.

Flagship Initiatives

Smart growth

1. Digital agenda for Europe
2. Innovation Union
3. Youth on the move

Sustainable growth

4. Resource efficient Europe
5. An industrial policy for the globalisation era

Inclusive growth

6. An agenda for new skills and jobs
7. European platform against poverty

Policy Cohesion

- The Cohesion Policy will ensure that all regions will contribute to the achievement of the objectives of EU 2020;
- Moreover the cohesion policy permits that the strategy will be adapted considering the needs of different territorial contexts;
- In this light the link between the territorial interventions and national targets is very important when the regional disparities are very strong.



Territorial Agenda 2020

Towards an Inclusive, Smart and sustainable Europe of Diverse regions

The document in particular establishes territorial **priorities**:

- Promote polycentric and balanced territorial development
- Encouraging integrated development in cities, rural and specific regions
- Territorial integrations in cross border and transnational functional regions
- Ensuring global competitiveness of the regions based on strong local economies
- Improving territorial connectivity for individuals, communities and enterprises
- Managing and connecting ecological, landscape and cultural values of regions



Territorial Agenda 2020

Towards an Inclusive, Smart and sustainable Europe of diverse regions

- It calls for a more strategic approach to enhance territorial aspect (in the implementation of EU 2020 the different positions at national, regional and the different specificities at local level have to be reflected)
- Cohesion Policy is a Key instrument for encouraging the balanced territorial development at the European Union ;
- It supports deepening the territorial dimension of Cohesion Policy;
- it encourages the adjustment of strategies and programmes to reflect the specificities of the diverse territories. Future strategic policy documents should integrate territorial considerations taking into account the priorities of TA2020

As consequence it requires :

- Strengthening territorial cohesion at EU level
- Contributing to territorial cohesion at cross border, transnational and interregional level
- Strengthening Member states contribution to territorial cohesion



Territorial Agenda 2020

Towards an Inclusive, Smart and sustainable Europe of diverse regions

- The document underlines the important Contribute of the territorial cooperation to TA 2020:
- It recognizes that actions at Cross border, transnational and interregional level have a Key role in the priorities of the TA2020.



EUROPE 2020 and V Report on Cohesion Policy

Even more than its predecessor, the Lisbon strategy , Europe 2020 emphasises the need for **innovation, employment and social inclusion** and a strong **response to environmental challenges and climate changes** in order to meet this objective.

Three Pillars: smart , sustainable and inclusive growth will be the basic directions of the EU policies and of the balance of the EU :the first one includes research, innovation and infrastructures; the second one the energy policy, the climatic changes plus the CAP; the third one the policy cohesion that will be crossing the 2020 strategy sustaining the three pillars;

Research, Innovation and Instruction are the Key drivers of the growth and of the productivity ; but also infrastructures transports and accessibility plus environmental sustainability.

The cohesion policy will be more concentrated and focused on the EU 2020 priorities and targets.



Alpine Space Programme 2007-2013

The Alpine Space Programme 2007-2013 aims to **increase competitiveness and attractiveness** of the cooperation area by developing joint actions in fields where transnational cooperation is required for sustainable solutions. Derived from this overall objective specific objectives have been defined:

- to encourage **innovation, entrepreneurship** and strengthen research and innovation capacities for SMEs;
- to enhance a balanced territorial development to make the Alpine Space an **attractive place to live, work and invest**;
- to improve **accessibility** of the Alpine Space and to manage economical and environmental consequences of transport systems;
- to improve **accessibility to services** and **connectivity** within the Alpine Space;
- to protect, manage and **enhance natural and cultural assets for sustainable development**;
- to **prevent and mitigate natural and technological hazards and manage their consequences**, with specific regard to climate change impacts.

The Programme is in line with the Lisbon strategy and with the Eu 2020. For the future it will be necessary to consider how to better adapt the strategy of the programme to the strategy in order to strengthen the competitiveness of the area. Some more indications are already included in the V relation on the cohesion policy

Alpine Space 2007-2013

Competitiveness
and
Attractiveness

Accessibility and
Connectivity

Environment and
Risk Prevention

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graph TD; A[Competitiveness and Attractiveness] --> B[Competitiveness and territorial integration]; C[Accessibility and Connectivity] --> B; D[Environment and Risk Prevention] --> B; B --> E["• EU 2020 STRATEGY  
• TA 2020"];
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Competitiveness and
territorial integration

- EU 2020 STRATEGY
- TA 2020

Alpine Space 2007-2013

Competitiveness and Attractiveness



Strengthening innovation capabilities of SMEs, creating appropriate environments for their development and fostering stable cooperation between R&TD centres and SMEs

Enhancing development options based on traditional sectors and cultural heritage as well as on emerging sectors at transnational level

Strengthening the role of urban areas as engines for sustainable development

Accessibility and Connectivity



Securing a fair access to public services, transport, information, communication and knowledge infrastructure within the programme area

Promoting and improving access and use of existing infrastructures in order to optimise the economical and social benefits, and to reduce environmental consequences

Enhancing connectivity for the reinforcement of polycentric territorial patterns and for laying the basis for a knowledge-driven and information society

Promoting sustainable and innovative mobility models with specific regard to environmental, human health and equality related issues

Mitigating the negative

Environment and Risk Prevention

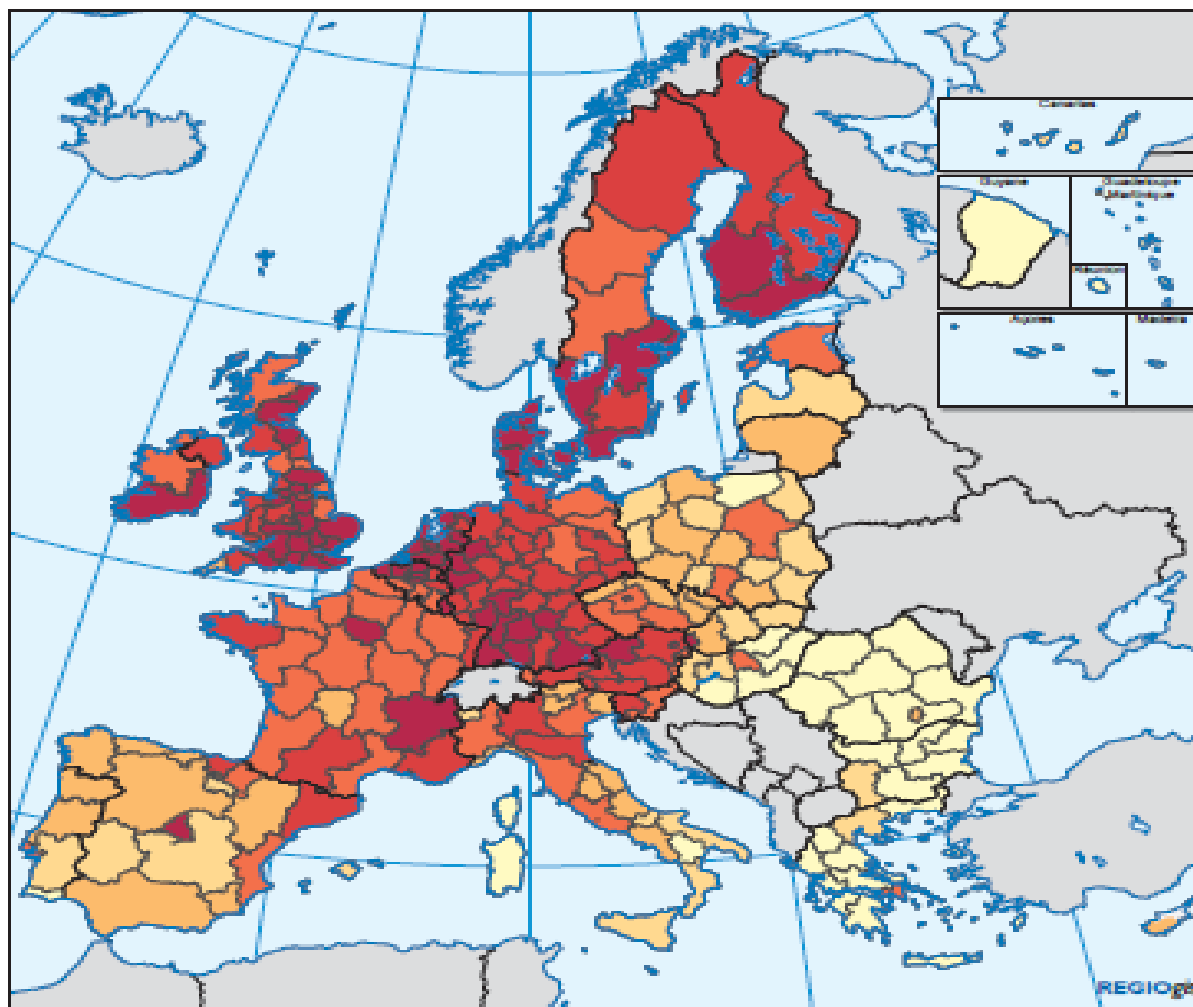


Enhancing cooperation in environmental protection issues

Stimulating integrated approaches to planning and management of natural resources and cultural landscape

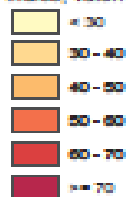
Stimulating the development of resource efficiency with respect to water, energy, land use, raw materials and other natural resources

**Coping with the effects of climate change
Forecasting, mitigating and managing the impacts of**



1.41 Indice di competitività, 2010

Indice, valori compresi tra 0 (bassa) e 100 (elevata)



UE27 = 55

Fonte: OGR e DG REGIO

0 500 km

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-V report on
economic, social
and territorial
cohesion policy



Competitiveness

- This regional competitiveness index has been created to describe the NUS II: it consists of eleven pillars based on 69 indicators organised into three groups. The indicators consider not only economic aspects but also indicators related to quality of life, life expectancy adjusted by perception of health and trust.
- The basic groups represent the key drivers of all types of economies: 1 institutions 2 Macroeconomic stability 3 infrastructure 4 health 5 quality of primary and secondary education
- The efficiency group represents aspects which become more important as a region develops: 6 higher education 7 labour market efficiency 8 market size
- The innovation group includes the drivers of advanced regional economies: 9 technological readiness 10 business sophistication 11 innovation

Conclusions

For the future:

- Contribution of the programme to the reinforcement of the competitiveness area;
- Taking in consideration the specificities of the area (rural area, demographic changes, climatic challenges etc);
- Debate on the macroregion strategy



Grazie per l'attenzione

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