Cooperation Alps 2020+
Shaping the challenge of funding together: How to finance EUSALP actions after 2020?

Innsbruck, 21 November 2018
Olivier Baudelet, DG REGIO

How can ERDF programmes fund actions of EUSALP?

1. Alignement of funding – Background

- MRS are supported politically
- MRS are part of EU regional policy
- Therefore, programmes should contribute to MRS
- These projects also contribute to the programmes
- Requires proactive coordination
  - MRS: NCPs, PACs, etc.
  - Programmes: MA, Intermediate Bodies, etc.
2. Types of projects

- **Joint projects**
  - Several programmes fund a single project
  - Example: joint fund for research

- **Coordinated projects**
  - Several programmes fund group of coherent projects
  - Example: reduction discharge of phosphates in sea

- **Single project**
  - One programme fund one project for the benefit of MR
  - Example: lock to improve navigability on river
3. Practical mechanisms

- Specific selection criteria (e.g. bonus points)
- Earmarking of a dedicated budget
- Specific calls for macro-regional strategies
- Labelling (ex-post identification of projects)

- It does not mean a reduction of budget available for the programme, as every project will also benefit the territory of the programme
4. ‘Win-win’ approach

• **Benefits for MRS**
  - Experience of programmes and policy-makers
  - New partners (e.g. Ministries)
  - Funding

• **Benefits for programmes**
  - Bigger impact
  - Good project pipeline (easier absorption)
  - Visibility
  - Improved development of the MR
Giacomo Luciani, DG ENV

Examples of financing opportunities for EUSALP projects in the field of environment after 2020

1. Key messages

• For the first time, environment is part of the thematic concentration in cohesion policy
• There is a strong link between EUSALP objective 3 and Cohesion policy funds / LIFE programme
• There are even more opportunities for complementarities between Cohesion policy funds and LIFE programme

(Info based on European Commission proposals for cohesion policy funds and LIFE Programme post 2020)
2. Relevance of Cohesion policy objectives for EUSALP Objective 3

• EUSALP Objective 3:
  “Ensuring sustainability in the Alps: preserving the Alpine heritage and promoting a sustainable use of natural and cultural resources”

• Art. 4 of the CPR:
  - PO 2: a greener, low-carbon Europe by promoting clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investment, the circular economy, climate adaptation and risk prevention and management enhancing biodiversity, green infrastructure in the urban environment, and reducing pollution
  - PO 5: a Europe closer to citizens by fostering the sustainable and integrated development of urban, rural and coastal areas and local initiatives
3. Link between LIFE sub-programmes and EUSALP Objective 3

- Art. 4 and 5 of the LIFE programme Regulation:

Environment - 3.5 bn euros:
- Nature and biodiversity – 2.15 bn euros (AG 6 and 7)
- Circular economy and quality of life – 1.35 bn euros (AG 6 + AG 1 and 2)

Climate Action - 1.95 bn euros
- Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation – 0.95 bn euros (AG 8 and 9)
- Clean Energy Transition (new!) – 1bn euros (AG 9)
Christina Bauer

General Assembly EUSALP, joint declaration 23 November 2017:

„… encourages the Interreg Alpine Space programme to support activities for better coordination of EU programmes in the alpine region.“

Event Cooperation Alps 2020+: Thinking ahead, acting together
Leopoldskron Castle, Salzburg, 1/2. 10.2018
Whom to invite?

c. 70 different EU programmes: ESF, ERDF, EAFRD

people actively involved in the programmes & ready to act as "ambassadors" in their country & disseminate results
Conclusions of programmes

• “The event was inspiring and provided an opportunity for colleagues from mainstream and rural development programmes to broaden their horizon. Possibilities of inter-programme cooperation are in practice limited.”

Slovenian delegation (representatives of EUSALP EB&AG, EAFRD, ERDF-mainstream & Interreg Alpine Space programme)

• “Coordination between programmes for project selection schemes, reporting, eligibility – how shall this work?”

Gudrun Schick (Interreg programmes Italy-Austria, Austria-Bavaria)
Conclusions of EUSALP

• “EUSALP must much more pro-actively say what it expects, define funding priorities and address the right programmes.”

Peter Eggensberger (Bavarian State Ministry for Environment, Lead Partner AlpGov-Project and EUSALP presidency 2017)

Experience from Baltic Sea: ERDF MA network

• “Cooperation needs to be embedded in mainstream programmes. And a clear modus operandi on HOW to do this in practice is needed.”

Kadri Jushkin (Estonian Ministry of Finance)
Alignment of EU funding programmes and EUSALP – a coordinated process

EUSALP shall get active now!
The strategy… and the projects

Strategy

Policy

Projects

Funding sources

political agreements

legal acts

implementation
A lot has already been done

EU-funded rural projects
www.transparenzdatenbank.at

Interreg-projects
www.keep.eu

ERDF-mainstream IGJ
www.efre.gv.at
Several MRS need similar things

- Platforms for exchange
- Capacity building
- Practical solutions
- Shared services
1. What is EuroAccess?

- Online search tool for EU funding
- Free of charge
- English

2. Who is it for?

- (Potential) project promoters in the EU Macro-Regions
- Different types of organisations: public bodies, NGOs, universities, SMEs, associations…
3. Aim

• Support Macro-Regions and their strategic objectives
• One-stop-shop for project promoters searching for EU funding for their project ideas

• **EuroAccess offers:**
  • Information on 4 Macro-Regions: what, who, where + most relevant funding programmes
  • Calls for proposals in more than 300 EU funding programmes
  • Programme information and link
  • Filters: applicant, origin, thematic focus, macro-region, type of funding, keyword search
  • Customised newsletter with new calls, tailored to the interest profile of each user
  • Funding basket to save calls and interesting programmes
Workshop conclusions

• **Most EUSALP projects are financed by Interreg Alpine Space programme, while widening the financing opportunities by considering the other Interreg programmes would benefit the EUSALP Strategy. Some obstacles remain to improve projects funding from other Interreg programmes.**

• **In addition, the multiplicity of interlocutors at the regional level and the insufficient cooperation between mainstreaming managing authorities make funding opportunities less accessible. In the future, efforts could focus on improving cooperation in this area, especially by defining suited guidance and rules on how to do it.**

• **In order to face these challenges, EUSALP can look at already existing good practices (e.g. BONUS programme in the Baltic Sea Region: https://www.bonusportal.org/) and to invest in capacity building.**