European territorial cooperation - best practices and innovative measures

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The European Parliament adopted by 523 votes to 76 with 38 abstentions, a resolution on European Territorial Cooperation - best practices and innovative measures.

European Added Value of European Territorial Cooperation (ETC): whilst recalling that around **38 % of Europe's population lives in border regions**, Parliament noted that the ETC budget of EUR 10.1 billion represents 2.8 % of the cohesion policy budget, **does not match the great challenges** that ETC has to meet, and does not reflect the high level of its European added value.

Members called for greater respect for Article 174 TFEU on territorial cohesion, in particular as regards rural areas and areas affected by industrial transition, and regions that suffer from severe and permanent natural or demographic handicaps. They acknowledged that cross-border cooperation (CBC) is a **key tool** for the development of border regions:

- it has helped in terms of supporting **research**, innovation and the knowledge economy, adapting to climate change, and promoting sustainable transport and mobility through transnational approaches;
- it is particularly important for the **protection of the environment,** especially in the areas of water, biodiversity and energy;
- it has allowed **cities** and regions to cooperate on a variety of issues and themes, involving exchange of experience and good practices, and makes a geographical area more attractive for trading companies;
- it offers significant European added value, contributing to peace, stability and regional integration, and can bring added value to the **management of the migration crisis**.

Members called on the Commission, the Member States and the managing authorities to work together and **exchange information and good practices** in order to undertake assessments and issue guidelines as to how results orientation can be adapted to ETC specificities. The report also called for structured monitoring systems and evaluation plans in order to better evaluate the achievements of the results in terms of the Europe 2020 goals and territorial integration.

Contribution to territorial cohesion: Members encouraged the Member States to make greater use of Integrated Territorial Investment (**ITI**) and Community-Led Local Development (**CLLD**), which are not implemented widely enough in the Interreg programmes for 2014-2020. They recommend that special focus be placed on projects giving priority to:

- the adaptation of social and mobility infrastructure to demographic change and migratory flows;
- the creation of specific goods and services aimed at an ageing population;
- support for job opportunities for older people, women and migrants that contribute to social inclusion;
- enhanced digital connections and the creation of platforms that enable and foster the participation of the citizens of more isolated regions and their interaction with the various administrative, social and political services.

Support for research and innovation: Parliament stressed the need to create **cross-border innovation policy** approaches, such as joint research and mobility programmes, joint research infrastructures, partnerships and cooperation networks. It recommended that local and regional authorities take full

advantage of the possibilities of combining those funds (European Structural and Investment Funds (ESI), Horizon 2020, the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI), etc.) to support SMEs and research and innovation projects, including cross-border projects.

Governance and policy coordination: while welcoming the simplified EGTC Regulation (Regulation (EU) No 1302/2013), Members stressed that this regulation is not sufficient to overcome all existing legal obstacles to cross-border cooperation. They welcomed, therefore, the initiative of the Luxembourg Presidency, which proposed a specific legal tool for border regions, as well as the Commission's initiative of carrying out, by the end of 2016, an analysis of the barriers to cross-border cooperation that will look at solutions and examples of good practices.

Stressing the ever-increasing importance of **cross-border labour markets**, Members called on the Commission and the Member States to make full use of the opportunities provided by the Interreg programmes to facilitate cross-border labour mobility.

Simplification: Members called on the Commission to propose specific actions to simplify the rules on reporting, auditing and state aid and to harmonise procedures. Arrangements for involving civil society and private stakeholders must be broadened and simplified.

Future recommendations: considering that ETC has proved its effectiveness, Members considered that its **potential should be further developed** – in areas such as the single market, the digital agenda, employment, mobility, energy, research, education, culture, health and the environment.

The Member States and the Commission were called upon to:

- consider preserving ETC as an important instrument, allocating it a more distinct role within cohesion policy post-2020 and significantly increasing its **budget**;
- exchange information and **good practices** in order to reduce the administrative burden on beneficiaries prior to the ETC legislative proposal and the programming of the Interreg programmes for the period after 2020;
- pay attention to **small cross-border cooperation projects** between neighbouring border areas;
- promote cross-border cooperation between **mountainous border areas**, with rural areas prioritise;
- include **cultural cooperation** as one of the objectives of European territorial cooperation;
- consider the proposal by the Luxembourg Presidency on the creation of a **new legal instrument** for cohesion policy post-2020;
- initiate in 2016 a structured multi-stakeholder debate at EU level on the future of ETC post-2020;
- **promote the role** that the EGTC can play as a tool for greater efficiency in meeting local needs in cross-border regions.

Lastly, Parliament encouraged the joint **establishment of strategies for border areas** in order to boost integrated and sustainable territorial development.