



Cohesion policy support to reconversion of industrial sites

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2014-2020 investment framework (1)

Smart
Growth

- 1 Research & innovation
- 2 Information and communication technologies (ICT)
- 3 Competitiveness of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

Sustainable
Growth

- 4 Shift towards a low-carbon economy
- 5 Climate change adaptation & risk prevention
- 6 Environmental protection & resource efficiency
- 7 Sustainable transport & key network infrastructures

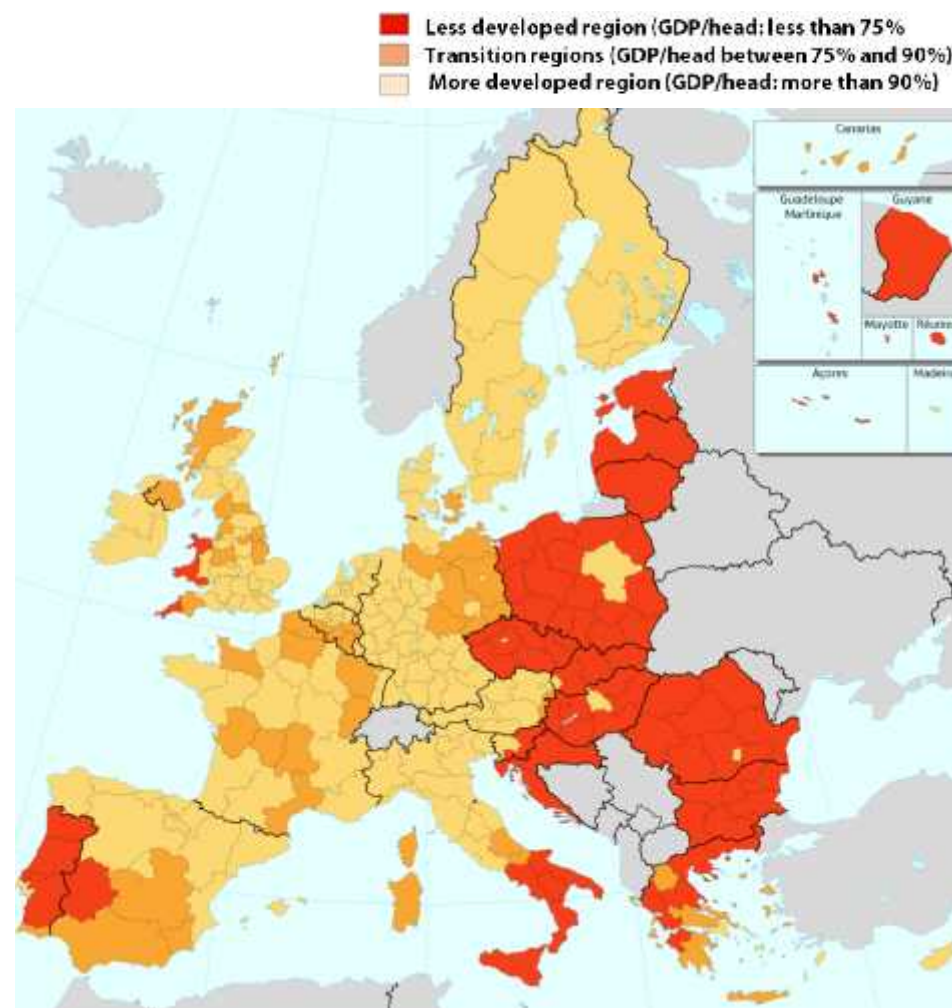
Inclusive
Growth

- 8 Employment & support for labour mobility
- 9 Social inclusion & combating poverty
- 10 Education, skills & lifelong learning
- 11 Institutional capacity building & efficient public administration

translated into Fund-specific investment priorities

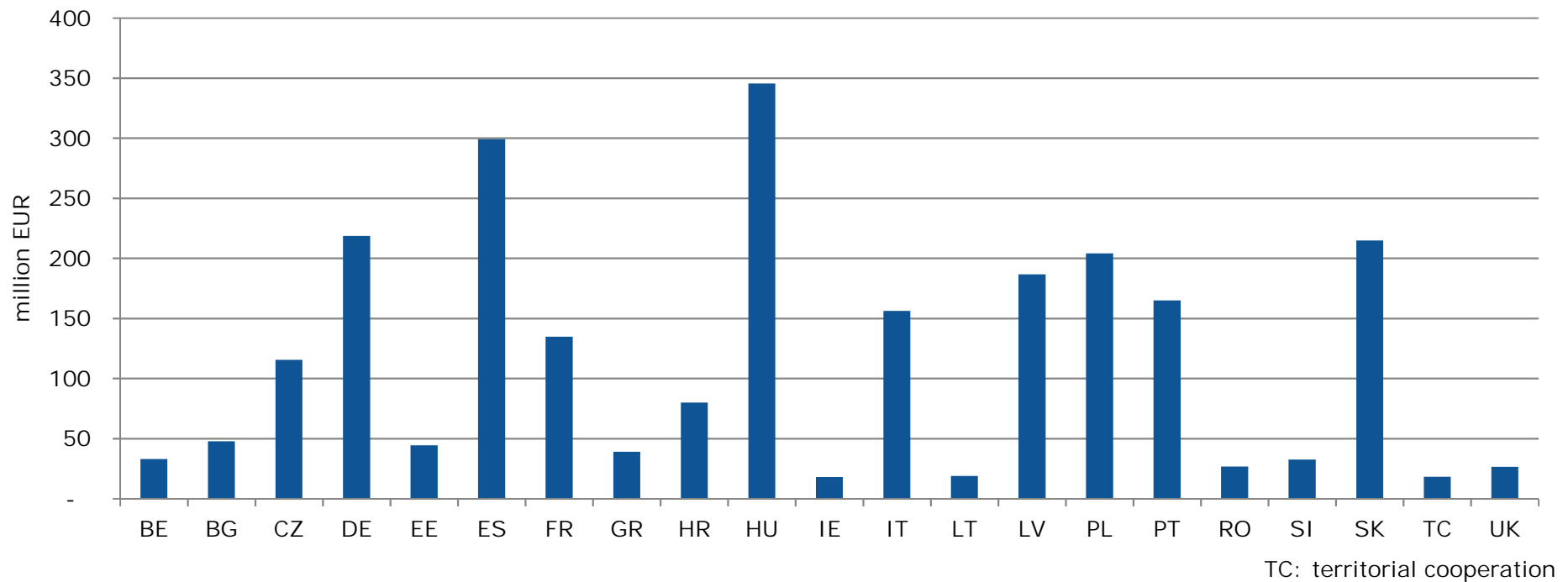
2014-2020 investment framework (2)

- Revitalisation of brownfield sites
- Clean-up of polluted sites
- Urban renewal
- Rehabilitation of former military land
- Closing of old mines
- Closing of illegal landfills
- Biodiversity restoration
- Green infrastructure
- Prevention of erosion
- ...



2014-2020 allocations and selection

- Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land: 2.4 billion EUR allocated by 20 MS



- Selection rate in December 2018: 49%

Broader context of structural change

- Cohesion policy accompanies structural change in EU regions
- Industrial transition: harnessing regions in the era of globalisation
- Smart specialisation approach: diversification based on strengths

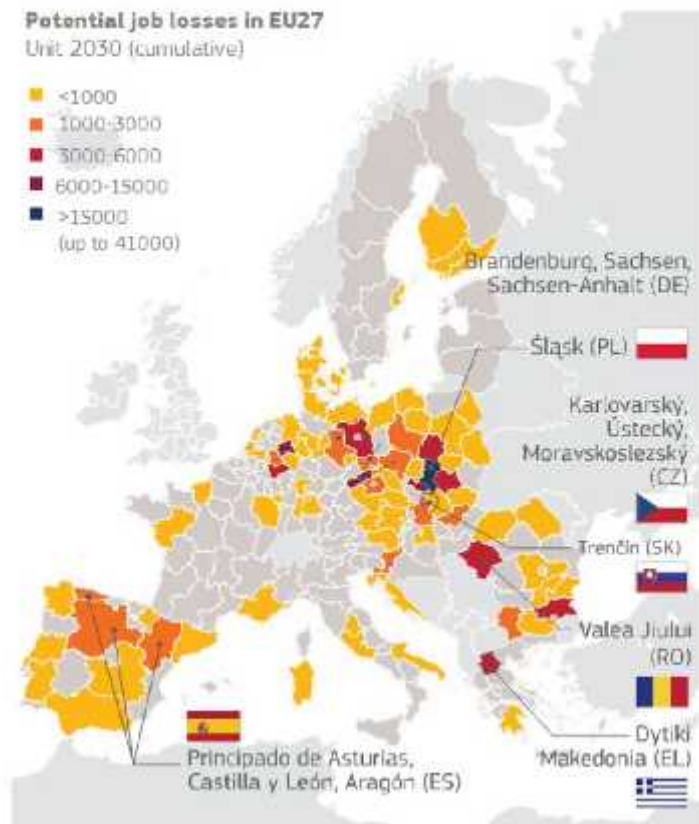


Testing new approaches

- Pilot actions on smart specialisation
- Initiative to support coal regions in transition

EU planning well ahead for the transition in coal regions

Potential job losses in EU27 Unit 2030 (cumulative)



Source: European Commission (DG JRC, DG REGIO).



European
Commission

COHESION POLICY 2021-2027

Some highlights of the Commission proposal





A modern, dynamic cohesion policy

Modern investment

- Focus on transition to smart, low-carbon economy
- Stronger conditions & link to European Semester
- Comprehensive performance data (in near real time), open data

Simple, flexible, dynamic

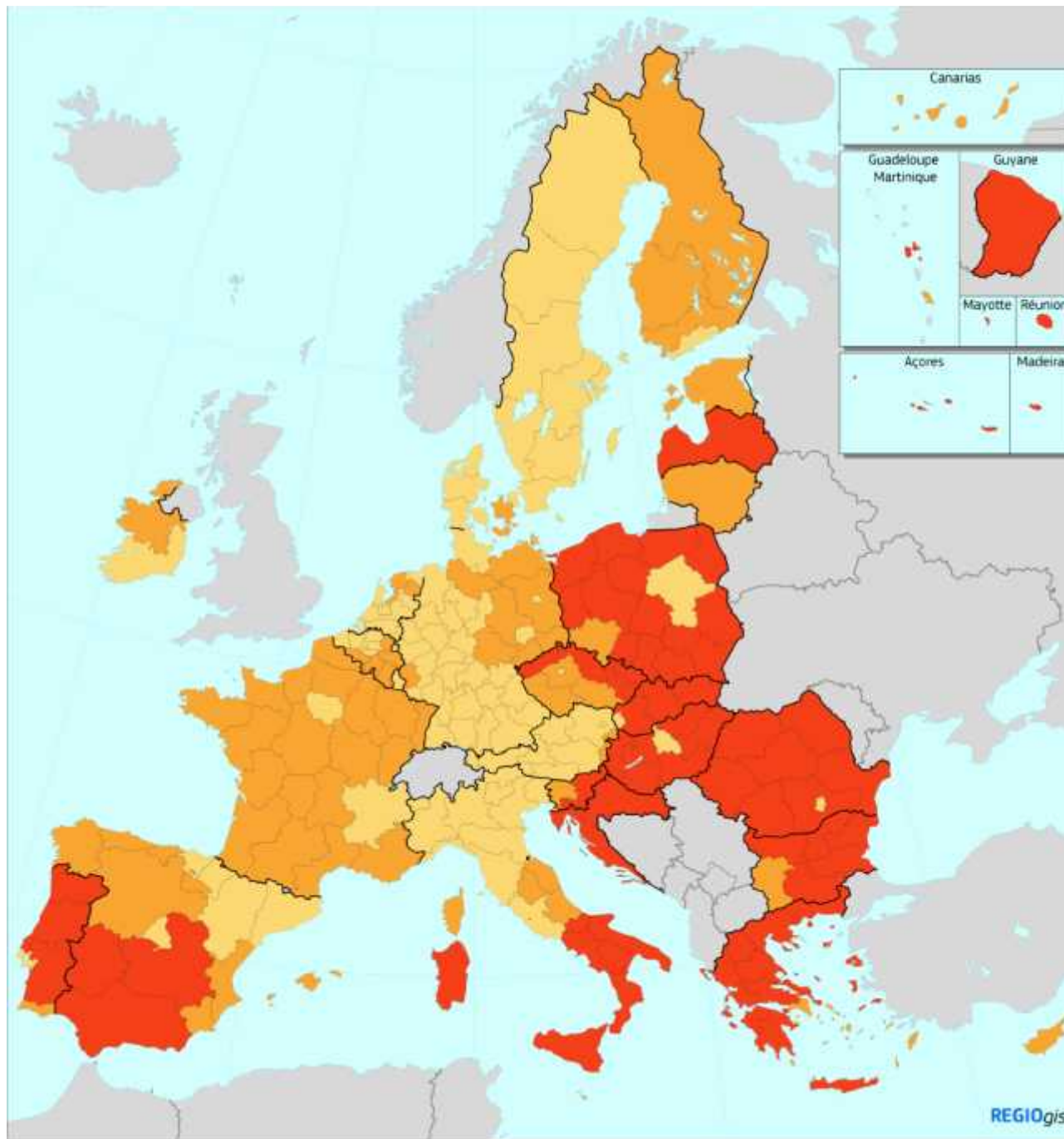
- 7 funds, 1 regulation (50% shorter)
- 80 key administrative simplifications
- Faster implementation (return to n+2)
- Responsive to emerging needs (migration, economy)

For all regions

- Balanced and fair "Berlin method"
- 75% to poorest regions, where most needed
- Tackling emerging needs and economic transition across the EU

New regional eligibility map

2021-2027



Index EU-27 = 100

- < 75% (less developed regions)
- 75% - 100% (transition regions)
- > 100% (more developed regions)

GDP/head (PPS) by NUTS2 region, average 2014-2015-2016

Thematic menu

What's new?

- Shorter, flexible menu of 5 policy objectives, breaking sectoral silos
- A new, place-based, cross-cutting policy objective for ERDF - PO 5
- Capacity building and cooperation with partners within and outside Member States - horizontal priorities in all specific objectives
- Additional specific objectives for Interreg

Why helpful?

- Limits cases where integrated actions are programmed under more than one PO
- *Example: Policy objective "Smarter Europe":*
 - Research and innovation
 - Digitalisation
 - SMEs
 - Skills
 - Education



Policy objectives

11 objectives are simplified and consolidated into 5:

1. A smarter Europe (innovative & smart economic transformation)
2. A greener, low-carbon Europe (including energy transition, the circular economy, climate adaptation and risk management)
3. A more connected Europe (mobility and ICT connectivity)
4. A more social Europe (the European Pillar of Social Rights)
5. A Europe closer to citizens (sustainable development of urban, rural and coastal areas and local initiatives)

Horizontal issues: administrative capacity building, cooperation outside the programme area

ERDF: PO 1-5

Cohesion Fund: PO 2-3 (excl. broadband)

Policy objective 1

A smarter Europe by promoting innovative and smart economic transformation

- (i) enhancing research and innovation capacities and the uptake of advanced technologies;
- (ii) reaping the benefits of digitisation for citizens, companies and governments;
- (iii) enhancing growth and competitiveness of SMEs;
- (iv) developing skills for smart specialisation, industrial transition and entrepreneurship;

Policy objective 2

A greener, low-carbon Europe (including energy transition, the circular economy, climate adaptation and risk management)

- (i) promoting energy efficiency measures;
- (ii) promoting renewable energy;
- (iii) developing smart energy systems, grids and storage at local level;
- (iv) promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and disaster resilience;
- (v) promoting sustainable water management;
- (vi) promoting the transition to a circular economy;
- (vii) enhancing biodiversity, green infrastructure in the urban environment, and reducing pollution;**

Sustainable urban development

- New dedicated specific objective for integrated development of urban areas
- 6% of ERDF to go to urban development, delivered through local development partnerships via various tools
- Requirement for local development strategies – local ownership
- European Urban Initiative: a coherent approach to capacity building, innovative actions, knowledge and policy development and communication



Questions or comments?

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