

Contribution of ETC Programmes to EUSAIR pillars



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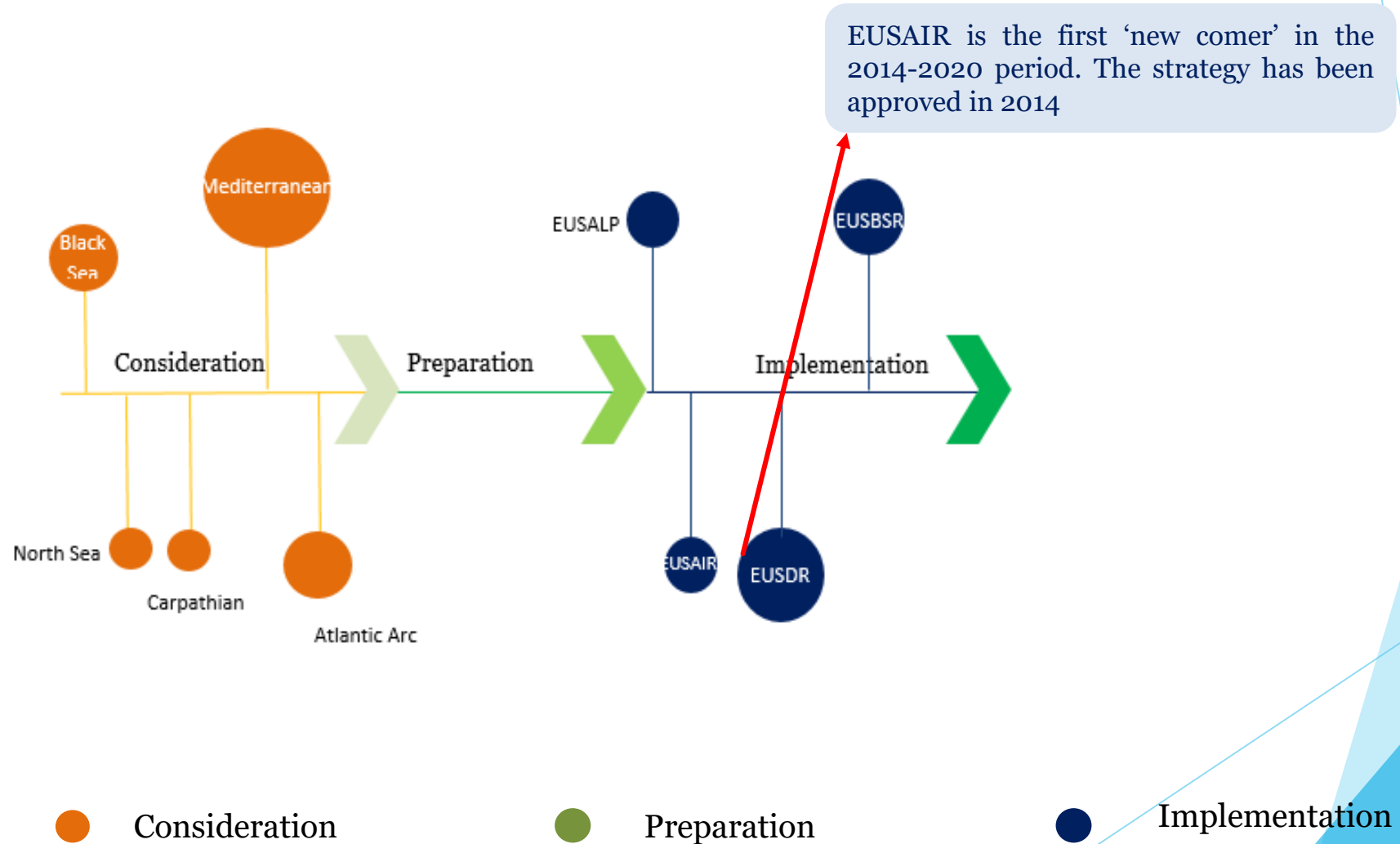
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Outline of the presentation

- Situation of the EUSAIR area (overview of key indicators)
- Contribution of ETC programmes to EUSAIR pillars
- Challenges in implementing territorial cooperation instruments
- Conclusions and recommendations

The macro-regional context in Europe



EUSAIR – Characteristics of the area

EUSAIR involves 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 area – socio-economic context

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)	

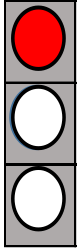
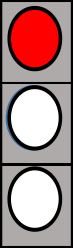
EUSAIR area – Smart Growth

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)	

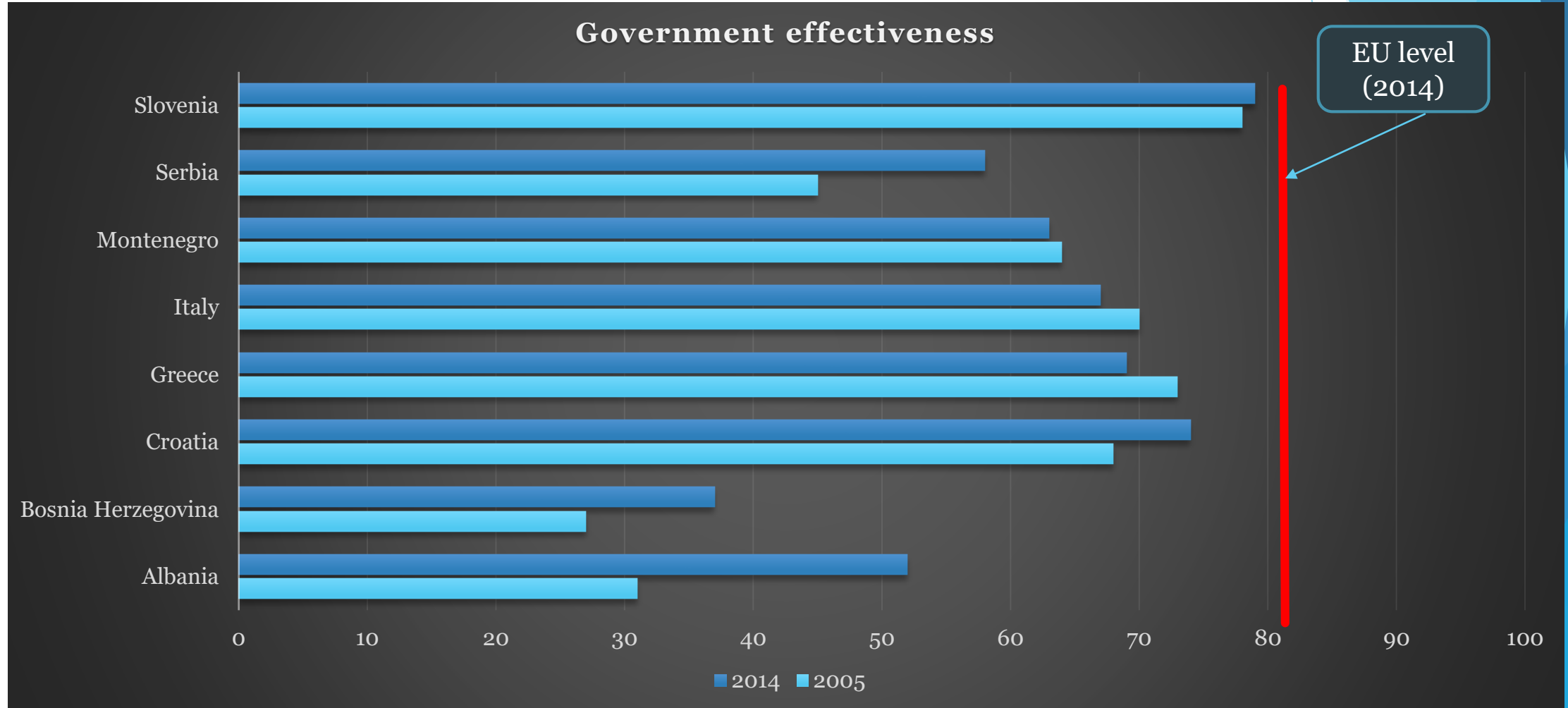
EUSAIR area – Sustainable Growth

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 convergence, but the difference between the countries and the median remains relatively unchanged between 2006 and 2011	0,22 (2011)	

EUSAIR – Inclusive Growth

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)	

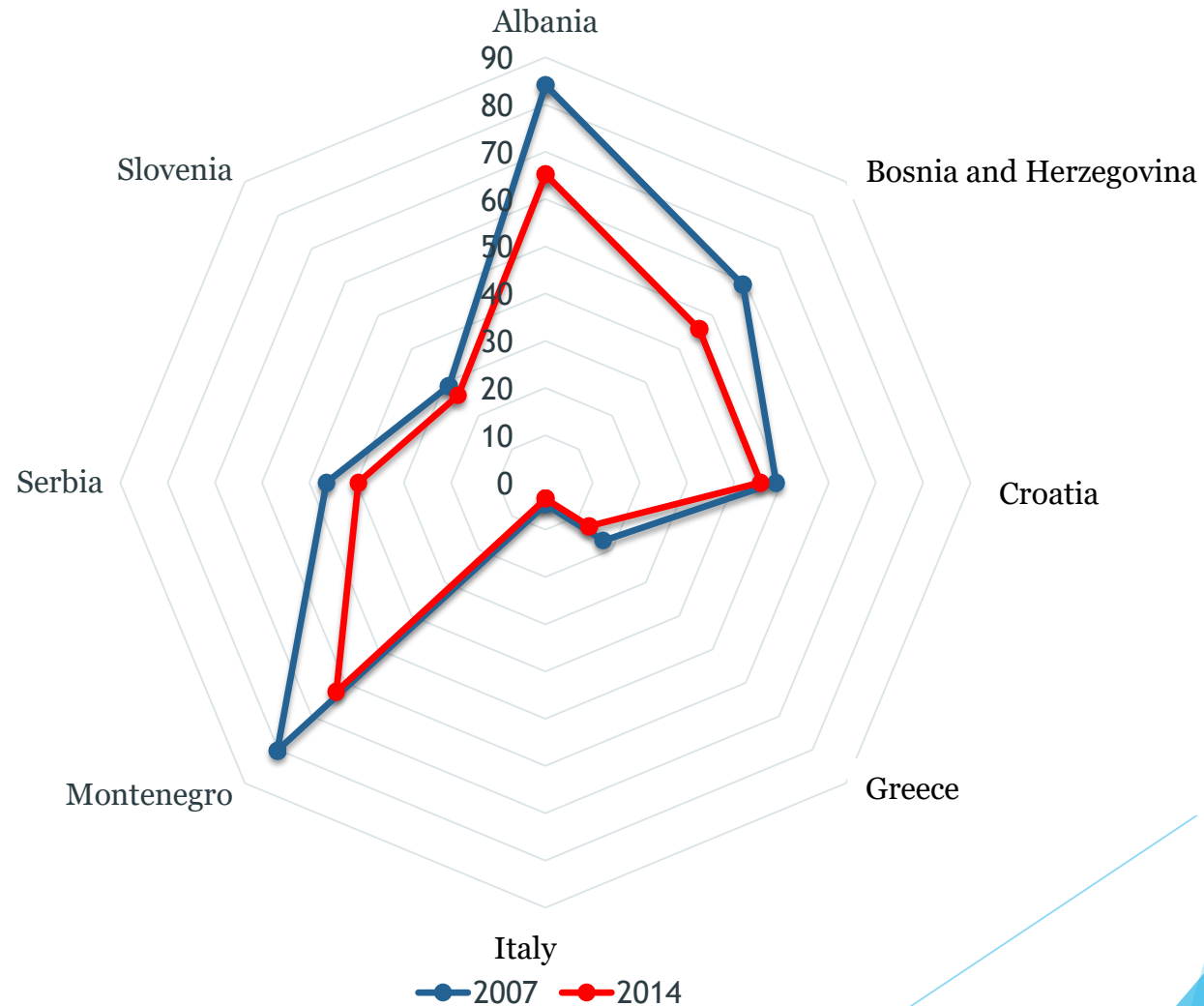
EUSAIR – Government effectiveness



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

EUSAIR area – Commercial integration

Export share of EUSAIR countries toward the EUSAIR area



Migrant crisis – the Western Balkan route

- ▶ WB route → 1) the WB countries themselves, 2) migrants having entered the EU via Turkey with the aim of reaching the Schengen area (*EP Briefing**)
- ▶ South Sudan, Somalia, the Central African Republic, Syria and Afghanistan → atop of global list of humanitarian emergencies (*The Fragile State Index*)
- ▶ 29% - 4 million - of all refugees are Syrian (*Eurostat*)

*Source: European Parliament Briefing (January 2016) *The Western Balkans, Frontline of the migrant crisis*



Source: : International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2015.

EUSAIR – an opportunity to tackle the situation in the area

1. Blue growth

2. Connecting the region

3. Environmental quality

4. Sustainable tourism



Cross – cutting issues

- Capacity building
- Research and innovation
- Small and medium size business
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Disaster risk management

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.

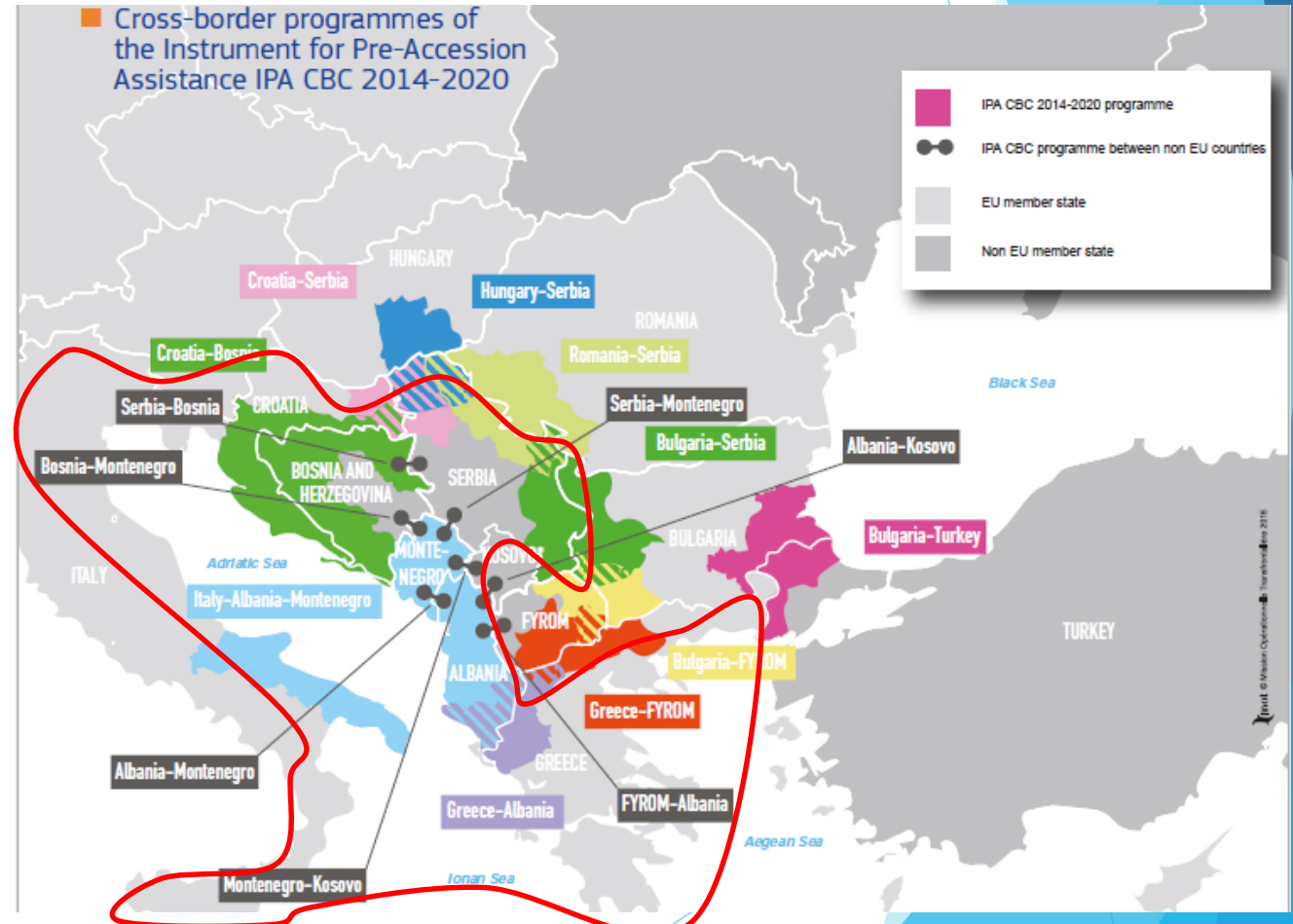
No new funds: how to “finance” the EUSAIR pillars? ... and contribute to the improvement of the situation in the area?

- ▶ National funds: yes but...
- ▶ European funds: ESI and IPA Funds and in particular through ETC “platforms”

Expected contribution of the cooperation programmes of the area to EUSAIR pillars

Programmes analysed:

- ERDF ETC: Italy – Greece; Italy – Croatia ;
Italy – Slovenia; Slovenia – Croatia ;
Transnational ADRION
- ERDF-IPA ETC: Italy – Albania –
Montenegro; Greece –Albania; Croatia –
Bosnia and Herzegovina – Montenegro;
Croatia – Serbia
- IPA CBC: Montenegro - Albania ; Serbia –
Montenegro; Bosnia Herzegovina –
Montenegro; Serbia – Bosnia Herzegovina

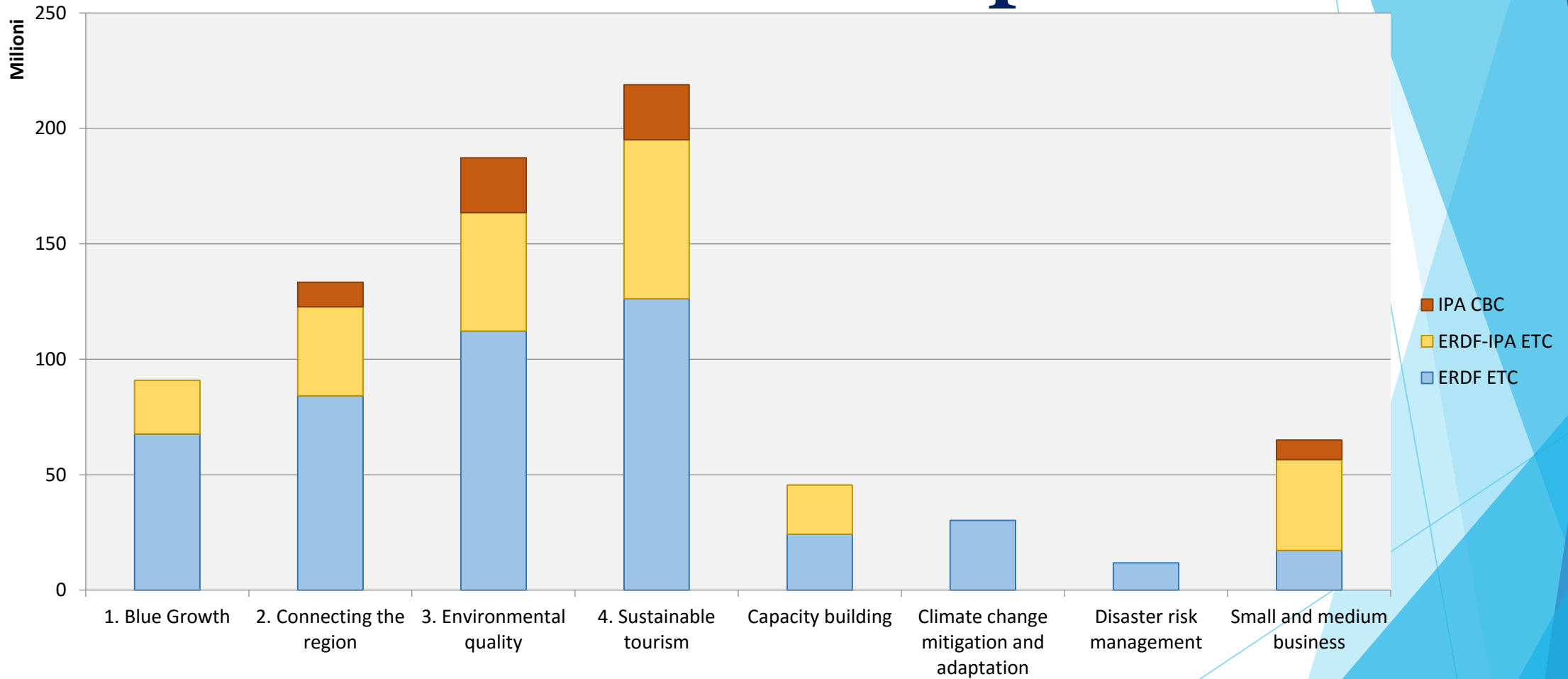


Source: European Commission (2015) *Interreg 25 years*

Coherence of the analysed programmes with EUSAIR pillars

	Pillar	TO/IP											TP					tot	% of programmes investing in the pillar
		1b	3a	4e	5a	5b	6c	6d	6f	7b	7c	11	A	B	C	D	G		
Pillar	1. Blue Growth	4																4	31%
	2. Connecting the region								1	3				2				6	46%
	3. Environmental quality			1				4	2					6				13	100%
	4. Sustainable tourism						5								8			13	100%
Cross-cutting issue	Capacity building											3						3	23%
	Climate change mitigation and adaptation				1													1	8%
	Disaster risk management					1												1	8%
	Small and medium business		1													4		5	38%
	neutral													6				6	46%

Programmes potential financial contribution to EUSAIR pillars



Challenge: level of partners involvement in cooperation instruments in EUSAIR

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

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

Conclusions and recommendations

Challenges

- Area characterised by relevant needs and challenges in particular related to smart and inclusive growth
- ETC-IPA cooperation platforms represent an opportunity in particular for addressing needs related to environmental quality and sustainable tourism
- 2007-2013 experience demonstrates that there are differences in terms of capacities to taking part to the cooperation instruments

Recommendation

- Establish an overall monitoring and evaluation framework for:
 - monitoring evaluating the coherence between the actions finance by the cooperation instruments and the EUSAIR pillars/objectives
 - monitoring evaluating the coherence between the EUSAIR pillars/objectives and the key needs and challenges of the area

Thank you for your attention!

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