

**Second workshop**  
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**Interregional Cooperation at the restart of the Lisbon and Gothenburg agenda**



# Interregional Cooperation

- The Past
- The Present
- The Future (IRC for the restart of the Lisbon and Gothenburg agenda)



# Structure of an operation

- **Duration of the operation: ...**
- **Theme: ...**
- **Lead Partner: ...**
- **Partners: ...**
- **Priorities:**
  - ❖ - ...
  - ❖ - ...
- **Type of partnership: ...**

## The Past



# The Hanseatic League

- **Duration of the operation:** 5 centuries (1200 - 1700)
- **Theme:** economic and political cooperation
- **Lead Partner:** Lübeck (free imperial city)
- **Partners:** approx. 200 towns (such as Rostock, Hamburg, Riga...) and 4 main counters (foreign trading post) in London, Bruges, Bergen and Novgorod.
- **Priorities:**
  - ❖ - to secure shipping activities against pirates and brigands
  - ❖ - to protect common commercial interests
- **Type of partnership:** each member contributed financially and through military forces but there was neither a legal framework, nor a common council





# The Present

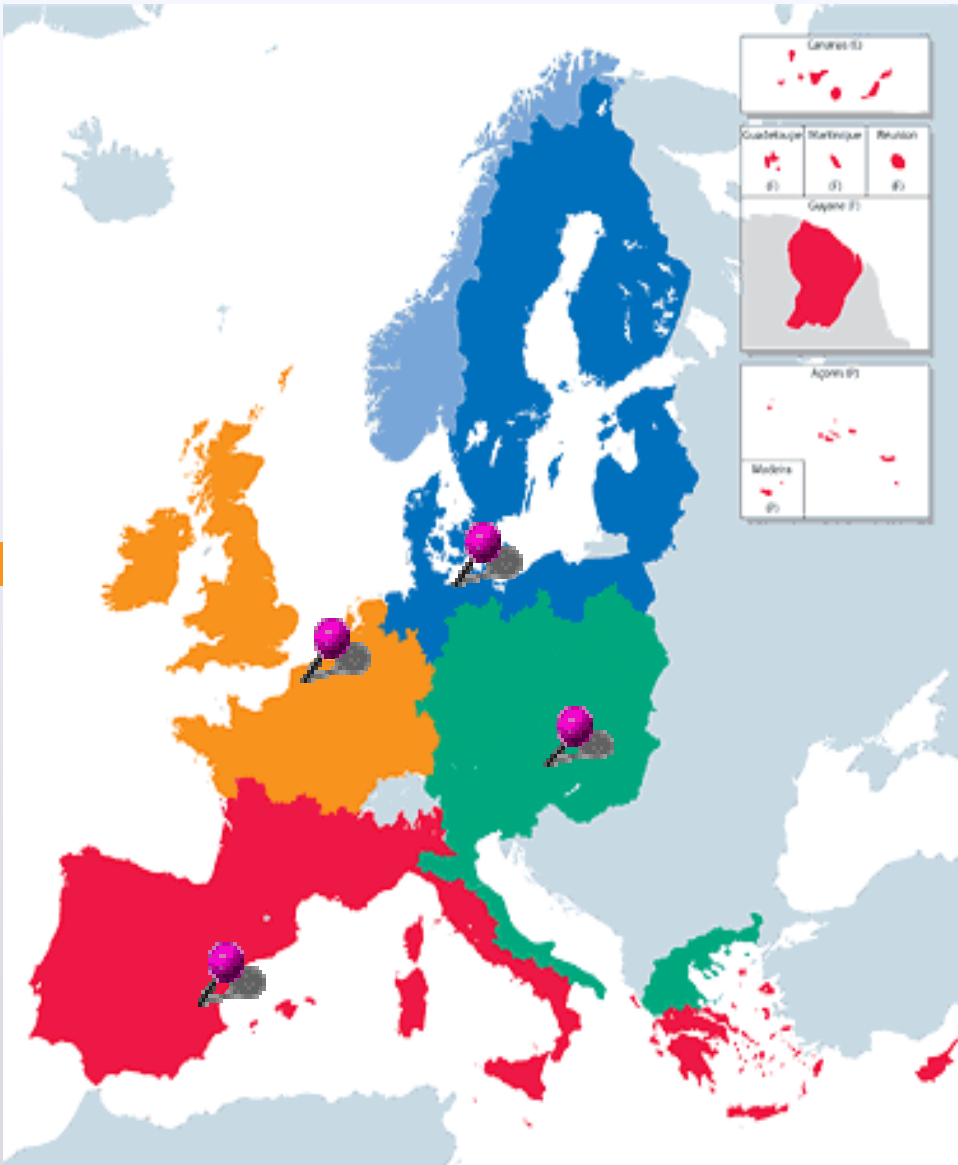
## INTERREG IIIC - Key Figures

- total budget = 315 M€
- i.e. 1000th of the whole SF budget
- all funds committed
- 263 running operations
- 2634 partners
- ...from 49 countries (25MS + 24 NMS)
- all EU regions but 5 concerned (191)



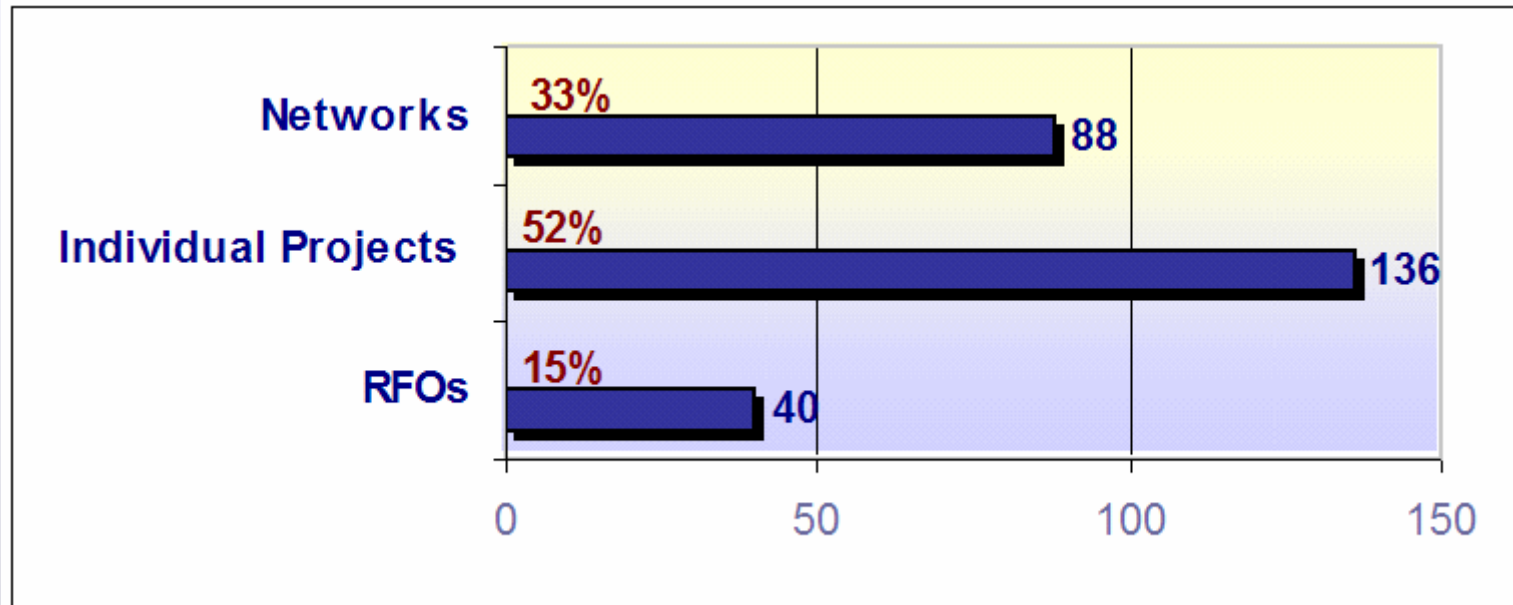
## 4 Managing Authorities

- **North:** IB Schleswig-Holstein (D)
- **East:** City of Vienna (A)
- **South:** Generalitat Valenciana (E)
- **West:** Conseil Régional Nord – Pas de Calais (F)



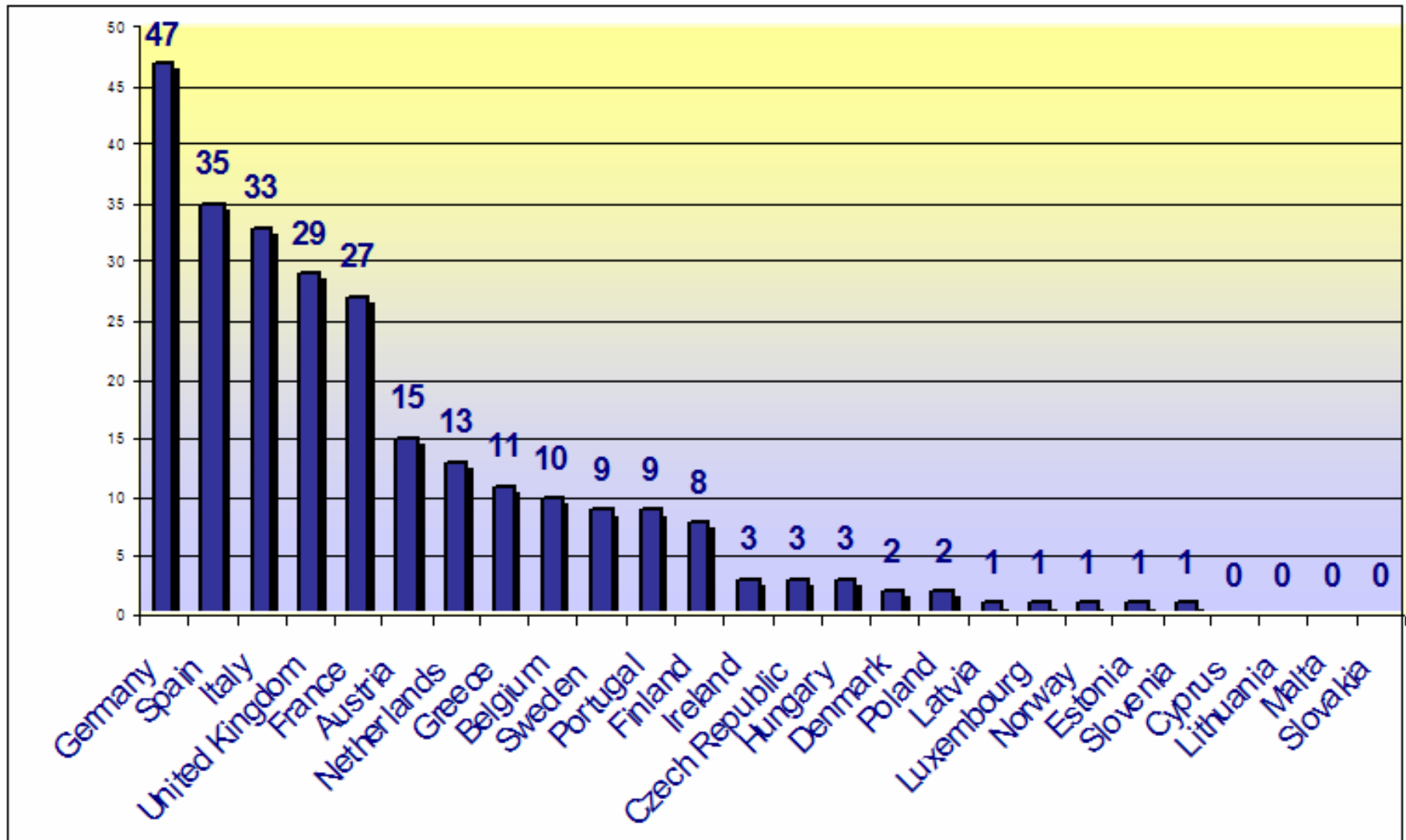


# Types of operations approved





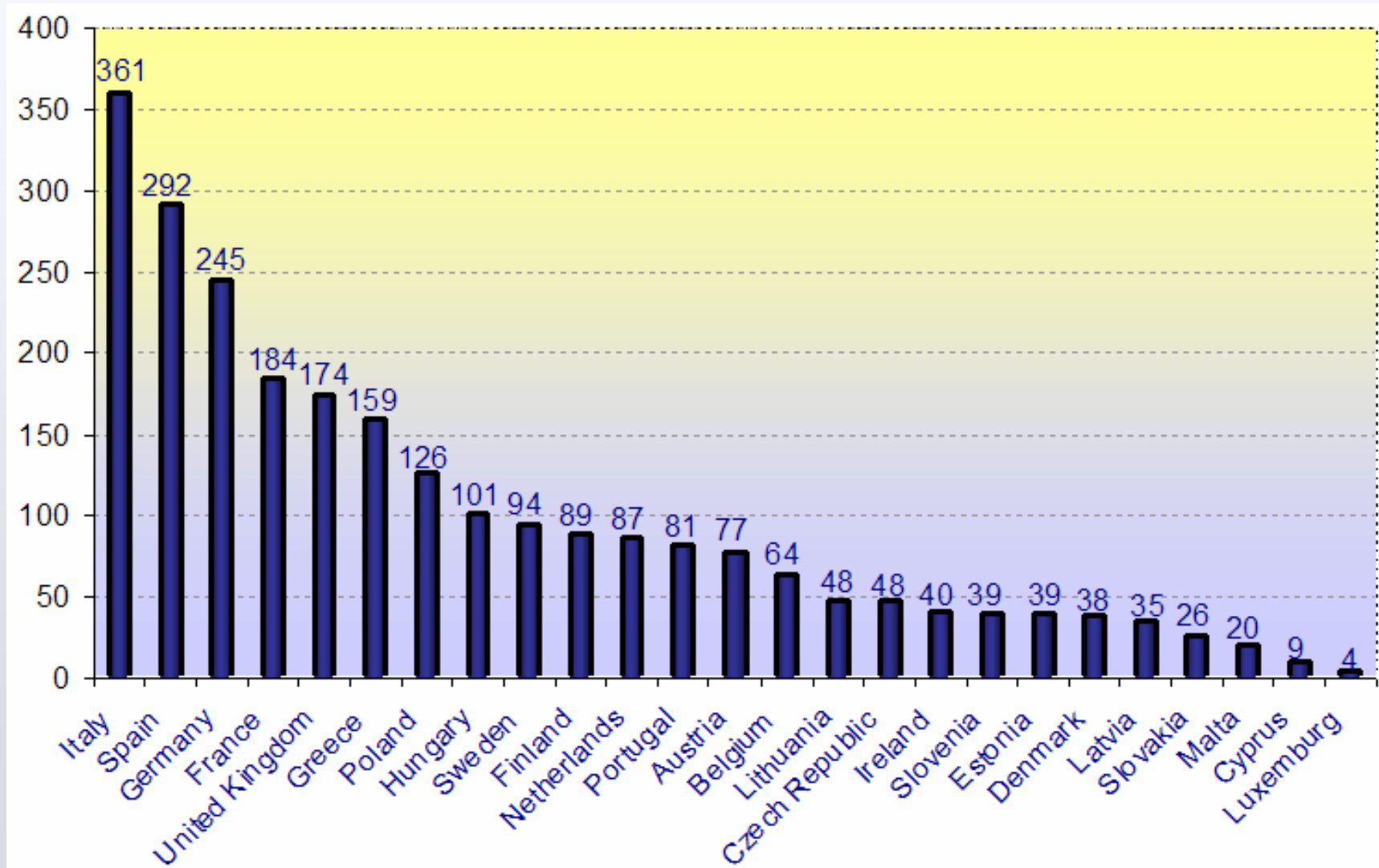
# Where do the 264 Lead Partners (LPs) come from?





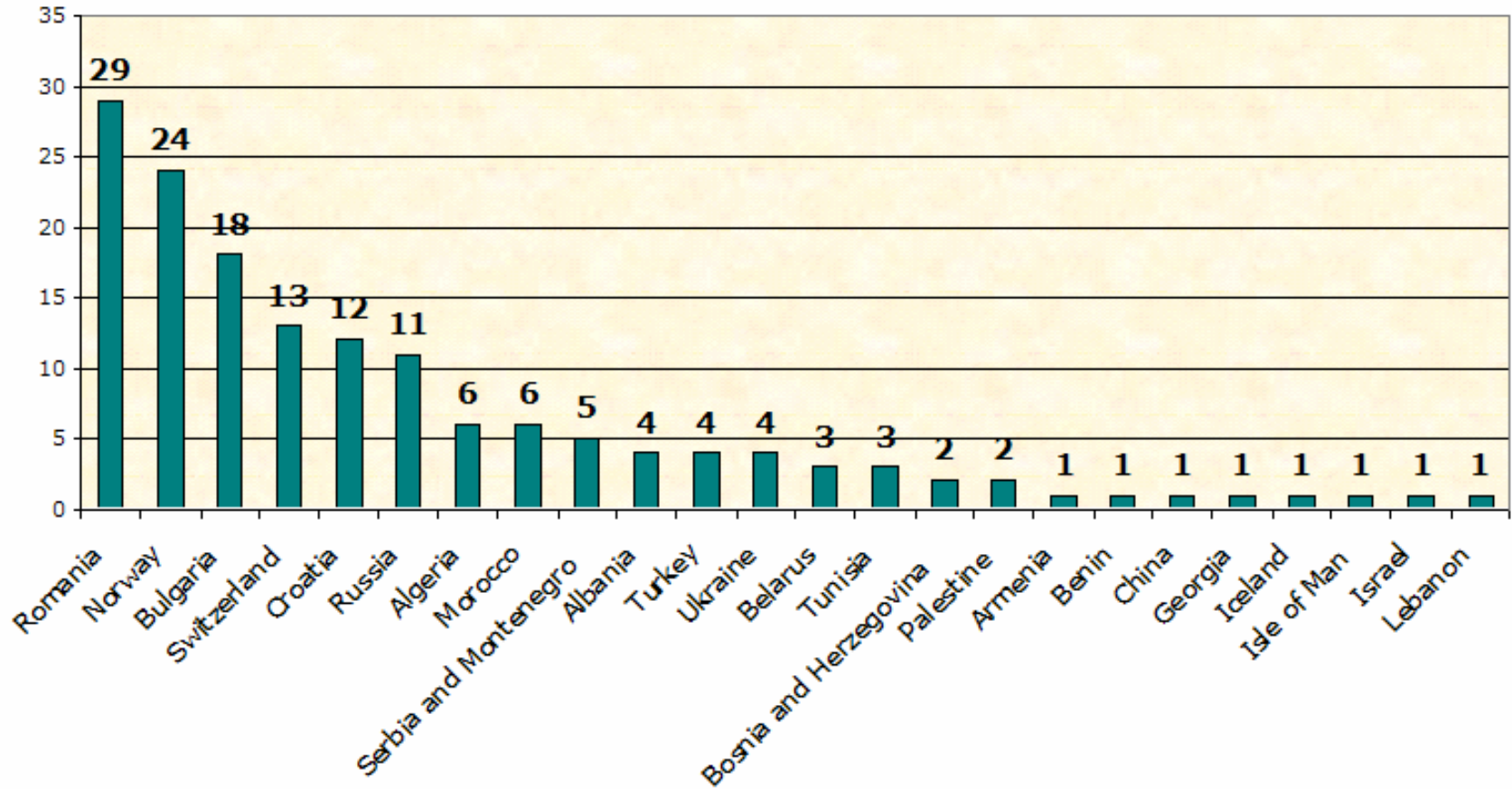


# Where do the 2634 Project Partners come from?





## Third country partners

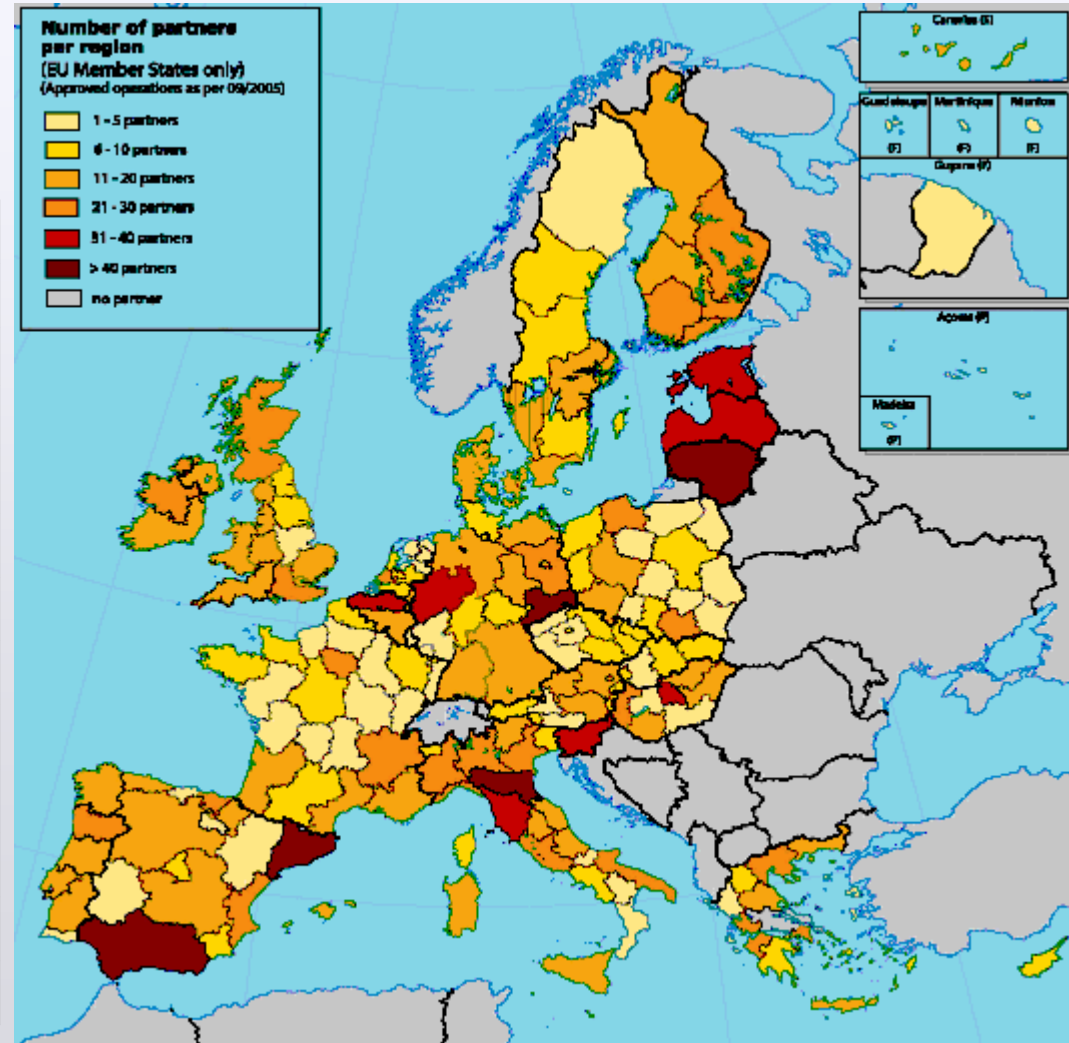




# 191 EU Regions involved (97% of EU Regions)

The most active regions:

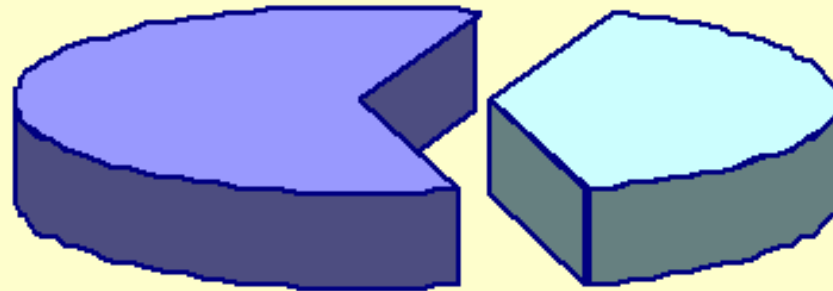
<b>ANDALUCÍA (ES)</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>EMILIA-ROMAGNA (IT)</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>CATALUÑA (ES)</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>LIETUVA</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>SACHSEN (DE)</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>EESTI</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>SLOVENIJA</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>VLAAMS GEWEST (BE)</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>LATVIJA</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>TOSCANA (IT)</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN (DE)</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>KOZEP-MAGYARORSZAG (HU)</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>ATTIKI (GR)</b>	<b>30</b>





# Legal status of partners involved

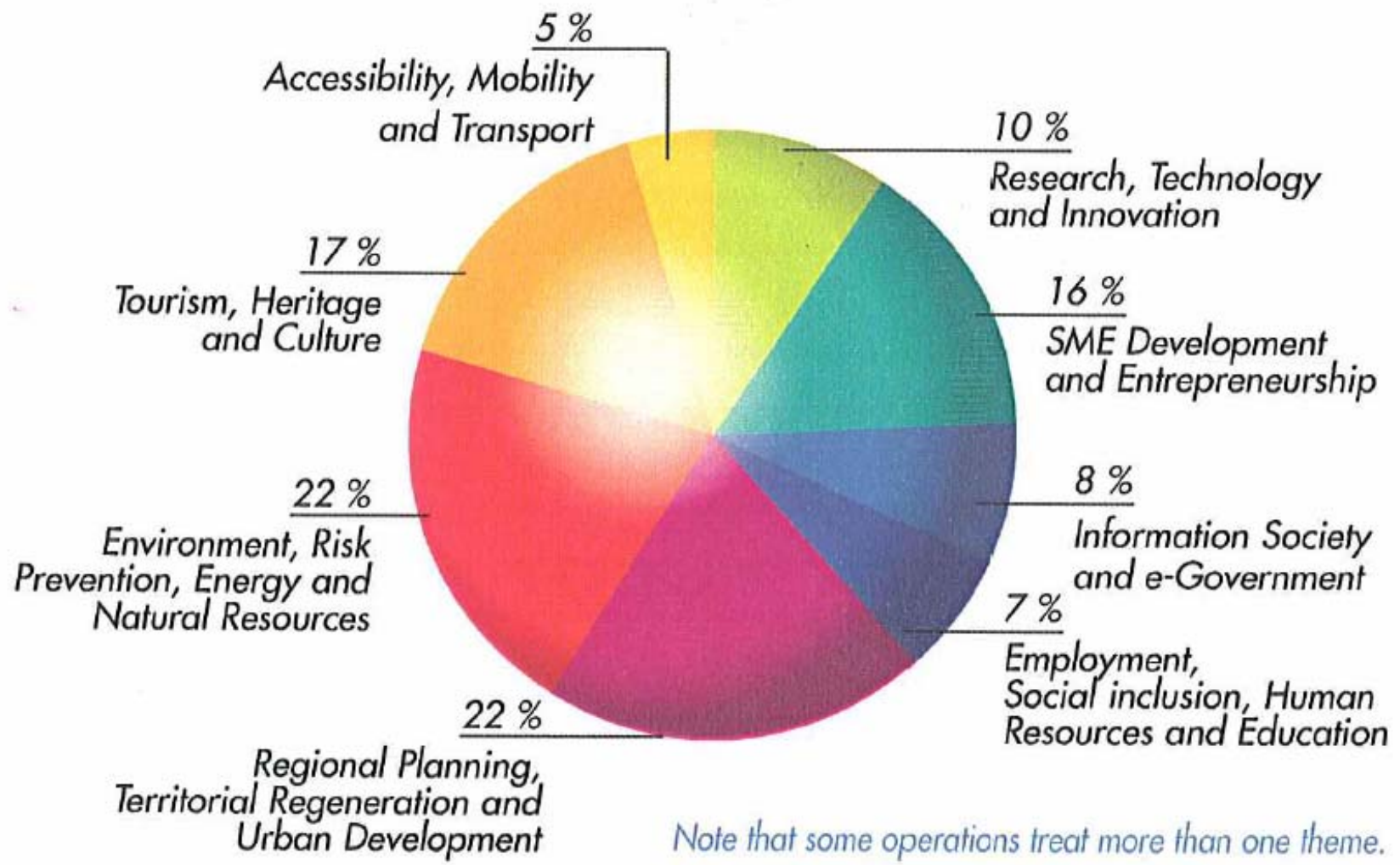
**Local and regional public authorities**  
60%



**Public equivalent bodies**  
40%



■ *Theme for cooperation*



*Note that some operations treat more than one theme.*







$$\frac{\text{INTERREG IIIC}}{\Sigma \text{ Structural Funds}} = \frac{300 \text{ M€}}{300\,000 \text{ M€}}$$
$$= 1 \text{ ‰}$$



# The Future

## Objectives of Structural Funds Policies 2007 - 2013

- Objective 1 Convergence
- Objective 2 Competitiveness
- Objective 3 (Territorial) Cooperation





# The Future

Two approaches to interregional co-operation

- Interregional co-operation also supported within Objective 1 and 2 programmes ("mainstreaming")
- Interregional co-operation under Objective 3 (explicitly mentioned in latest version of Structural Fund regulation)



# The Future

Interregional co-operation in Objective 1 and 2 programmes

- Inclusion of a specific priority for interregional co-operation in Objective 1 and 2 programmes (optional)
- Will allow cooperation between objective 1 and 2 regions and between regions of the same objective
- Interregional cooperation can cover common topics of the programmes
- Each project partner funds own activities from respective programme



# The Future

Main features of the future "INTERREG IV C programme"

- 200/220M€ - one programme
- Strong focus on Lisbon and Gothenburg agendas,
- The whole EU territory is eligible
- Rate of assistance up to 75 %



# Topics (details)

**5.1- innovation and the knowledge economy**, through support for the creation and strengthening of efficient regional innovation systems capable of reducing the technology gap, and which take into account local needs, and in particular:

- a) enhancing regional R&TD and innovation capacities directly linked to regional economic development objectives:
- by supporting industry or technology-specific competence centres;
  - by promoting industrial R&TD, SMEs and technology transfer;
  - by developing technology forecasting and international benchmarking of policies to promote innovation; and
  - by supporting inter-firm collaboration and joint R&TD and innovation policies;
- b) stimulating innovation and entrepreneurship in all sectors of the regional and local economy:
- by supporting the introduction of new or improved products, processes and services onto the market by SMEs;
  - by supporting business networks and clusters;
  - by improving access to finance by SMEs;
  - by promoting cooperation networks between enterprises and, appropriate tertiary education and research institutions;
  - by facilitating SMEs' access to business support services, and
  - by supporting the integration of cleaner and innovative technologies in SMEs;



# Topics (details)

**5.1- innovation and the knowledge economy**, through support for the creation and strengthening of efficient regional innovation systems capable of reducing the technology gap, and which take into account local needs, and in particular:

c) promoting entrepreneurship in particular

- by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas, and
- by fostering the creation of new firms by appropriate tertiary education and research institutions and existing firms;

d) creating financial engineering instruments and incubation facilities that are conducive to the research and technological development capacity of SMEs and to encouraging entrepreneurship and new business formation, especially knowledge-intensive SMEs.



# Topics (details)

## 2) **environment and risk prevention**, and in particular:

- a) stimulating investment for the rehabilitation of the physical environment, including contaminated, desertified and brownfield sites and land;
- b) promoting the development of infrastructure linked to biodiversity and investments in NATURA 2000 sites, where this contributes to sustainable economic development and/or diversification of rural areas;
- c) stimulating **energy efficiency** and renewable energy production and the **development of efficient energy management systems**;
- d) **promoting clean and sustainable public transport, particularly in urban areas**;
- e) developing plans and measures to prevent and cope with natural and technological risks.
- f) protection and enhancement of the natural heritage in support of socio-economic development and the promotion of natural assets as potential for the development of sustainable tourism.



# The End...

...of the presentation

# Thank you for your attention!