



Report on the implementation of EU macro-regional strategies

Report on the implementation of EU macroregional strategies (MRS)

- *adopted on 16 December 2016, along with a staff working document describing in more detail the implementation of each MRS*
- *based on Council conclusions of 27 November 2015, whereby the Council "ASKS the Commission to draft a report every two years, starting end 2016, on the implementation of the EUSALP and TAKES NOTE of the Commission's intention to draft a single report every two years, starting end 2016, describing the progress made towards the implementation of all macro-regional strategies, presenting recommendations on possible developments of the Strategies and their Action Plans and/or on how to improve or optimise their implementation, taking into account the particularities of the different strategies"*



Europe
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Macro-Regions:
Adriatic and Ionian, Alpine, Baltic, Danube



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Commission

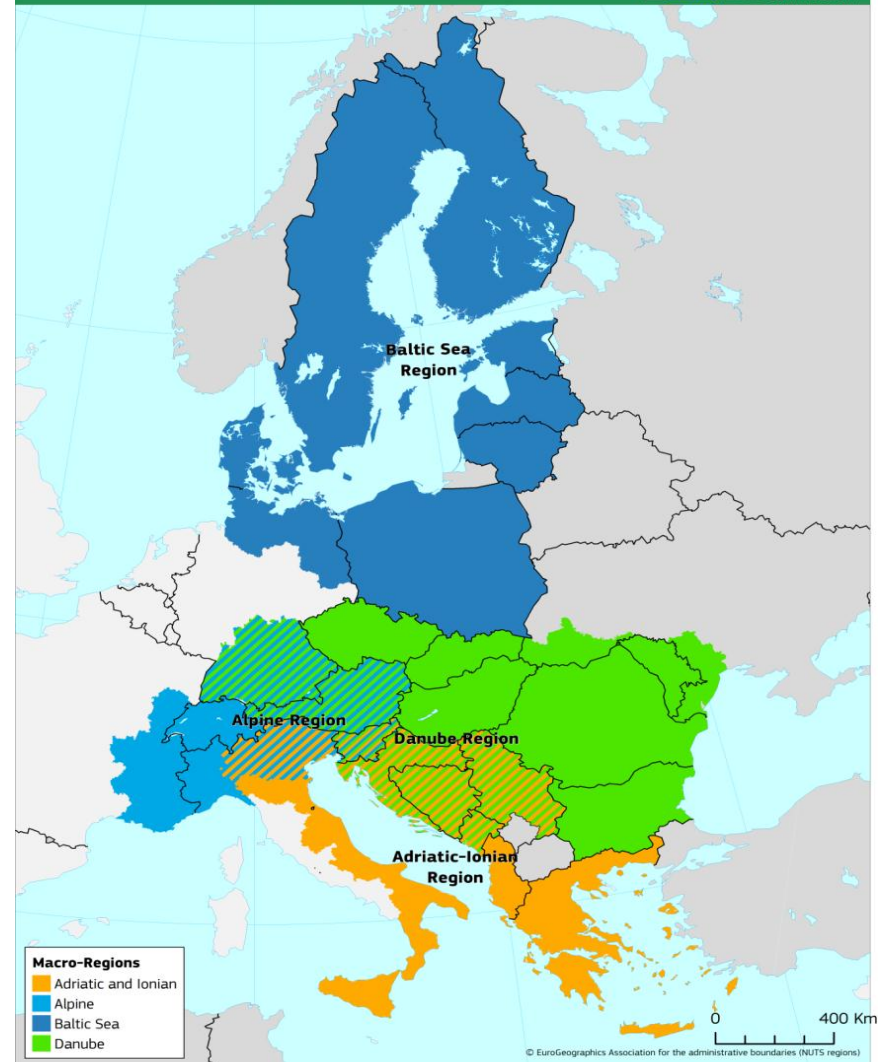
Scope of the report

COM (2016)805 final of 16 December 2016
SWD (2016) 443 final

- *Implementation of four current macro-regional strategies since 2009*

[19 EU Member States + 8 non EU countries covering 270 million inhabitants]

- *Draw lessons in the light of post-2020 reform*



A new reality on European cooperation

- *A bottom up approach based on local, regional and national needs*
- *An appropriate framework for sectorial EU policies (transport, energy, innovation, environment...)*
- *More ESIF programmes engaging into MRS*
- *A way of promoting multi-level governance*
- *A new element to take account of when addressing challenges over borders (internal and external).*

Persisting challenges, though to varying degrees

- *MRS gradually integrated in policy planning at EU level, but more sporadically at national/regional level. Room for improved coordination among countries*
- *Governance remains the cornerstone of MRS success. Should also be improved*
- *Robust monitoring system result-oriented still missing to inform decision making*
- *Despite timid initiatives, bridging the gap between MRS and funding opportunities still an issue*
- *Strong communication strategies needed.*

State of implementation of MRS

MRS are at different stages of implementation since 2009

The oldest:

EUSBSR - a stable cooperation framework (more than 100 flagships and new networks) but needs to keep momentum and to improve policies coordination and content by building on projects results

EUSDR - implementation on track and better culture cooperation but still some issues (decreasing political momentum, issue of administrative capacity in non-EU countries)

State of implementation of MRS

The latest:

EUSAIR - strong political commitment (cf. Dubrovnik Ministerial Declaration in May 2016) but shortfalls in implementation (human and funding resources)

EUSALP - quick start of actions/initiatives, largely driven by regions. Active participation of countries also required. Given the high expectations, to be very vigilant on keeping the momentum.

How to make better use of MRS potential

- *More effective governance systems (better internal coordination within and between countries, appropriate administrative support)*
- *Stronger focus on results (in line with the 2014-2020 cohesion policy period, search for stronger policy impact of the projects)*
- *Alignment with ESIF programmes on selected priorities and synergies with other funding instruments*
- *MRS nurturing cooperation with third countries.*

MRS and links with future cohesion policy

- *How can synergies and complementarities between MRS and relevant national or regional programmes supported by the ESIF be strengthened to maximise impact?*
- *Should transnational programmes be (functionally) further aligned with MRS or other transnational cooperation frameworks and initiatives?*
- *How the governance system of MRS, including the respective roles of all relevant actors, could be further improved?*