



EU COHESION POLICY AND EUROPEAN RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE FACILITY. LOOKING FOR POSSIBLE INTERFACES AND THE ROLE OF TERRITORIALISATION

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Framework

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Main purpose

The purpose of this paper is to analyze to what extent the Recovery and Resilience Plans of the Member States of the EU value a territorial dimension in their strategic approach and on their operationalization model, as well as to study of the possible interfaces between the EU Cohesion Policy and the European Recovery and Resilience Facility, especially with regard to the territorialisation of policies and their impacts.





Structure

- The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the European Union's policy framework.
- 2. The exercise of compatibility between public policy instruments arising from the Recovery and Resilience Facility and from Cohesion Policy 2021-2027.
- 3. The opportunities for territorialisation in the current EU policy cycle.





- The current pandemic context of COVID-19, appears to be causing profound changes in essential elements of the EU Policy mainframe, which until January 2020 were taken for granted, and around which strategic orientations for the EU until 2030 were being prepared.
- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and public health and civil protection challenges, but also in terms of the resulting consequences for the economy, employment and social mobility, many of the strategic priorities defined for the European Union at the end of 2019 are now being reformulated and adapted to the new context, and a set of new public policy instruments have gained central relevance.





- The pandemic context of COVID-19, due to its transversal impacts on the economy and society, is (Neto, 2020):
 - i) Implying the redesign of many of the Union's public policy instruments;
 - ii) Reordering some of the European Union's current strategic priorities;
 - iii) Changing the conditions of relative competitiveness of local and regional territories;
 - iv) Reformulating the planning guidelines and assumptions underlying the definition of current and future development models of cities and regions;
 - v) Great **focus on economic and social recovery** with the risk of leaving the cohesion objective behind.





- From March 2020 until this moment, the EU has launched a wide range of initiatives to tackle the pandemic, mainly through two complementary channels.
 - Through creating a new set of initiatives aimed specifically at resolving and or mitigating the
 effects of the pandemic in terms of public health, but also the resulting economic and social
 effects;
 - ii) By mobilizing a set of policies and public policy instruments, already existing in the European Union to combat the effects of the pandemic, with the purpose of allocating resources to the new needs of the European economy and society.





- Among the set of new EU initiatives created specifically to deal with the pandemic, the following stand out:
 - i) The EU Recovery Plan for Europe;
 - ii) The SURE / ESM Pandemic Crisis Support / EIB Guarantee Fund for Workers and Businesses;
 - iii) The **Next Generation EU** policy instrument;
 - iv) The Recovery and Resilience Facility;
 - v) The **Re-open EU initiative**;
 - vi) The European roadmap to lifting coronavirus containment measures;
 - vii) The Initiative EUvsVirus Challenge;
 - viii) The European Skills Agenda for Sustainable Competitiveness, Social Fairness and Resilience.





- Some examples of EU mobilization of a set of policies and public policy instruments already existing in the European the Union's main policies:
 - i) The Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative (CRII) supported by the EU Cohesion Policy;
 - ii) The **The Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative Plus (CRII+)** supported by the EU Cohesion Policy;
 - iii) Significant additional resources for the European Social Fund (ESF) and Fund for European Aid to the most Deprived (FEAD);
 - iv) A strengthened European Social Fund Plus proposal;
 - v) A reinforced European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF);
 - vi) Additional funds supporting employment and social objectives;
 - vii) A new **Health Program** (EU4Health);





2. The exercise of compatibility between public policy instruments arising from the Recovery and Resilience Facility and from Cohesion Policy 2021-2027

EU Recovery and Resilience Facility	EU Cohesion Policy 2021-2027
Institutional framework: European Commission and European Investment Bank	Institutional framework: European Commission
Nature of the approach: Recovery and resilience	Nature of the approach: Cohesion and convergence
Scope and scale: National	Scope and scale: National, regional, local, interregional, inter-local, cross-border, transnational, etc
Territorial targetting: No	Territorial targetting: Yes
Nature of the projects to be supported: Mainly standard investment projects	Nature of the projects to be supported: Evolutionary in line with the Evolution of EU Cohesion Policy' policy cycle

Source: Neto (2021).





2. The exercise of compatibility between public policy instruments arising from the Recovery and Resilience Facility and from Cohesion Policy 2021-2027

(cont.)

EU Recovery and Resilience Facility	EU Cohesion Policy 2021-2027
Thematic and policy framework: Focus on recovery, resilience, digital transition and climate transition	Thematic and policy framework: Focus on an Europe more competitive, smarter, greener, connected, social, inclusive and closer to citizens
Access conditions: Reforms	Access conditions: Conditionalities
Temporal nature: Temporary policy instrument	Temporal nature: Permanent and continuous policy
Timeline: 2021-2026	Timeline: 2021-2027
Main approach background of a territorial nature: European Investment Bank (EIB) Municipalities Survey (2019, 2020) and EIB Investment Survey (EIBIS) (2016 2020), EIB Cohesion Orientation 2021-2027	Main approach background of a territorial nature: Cohesion reports and interim progress reports from 1996 onwards

Source: Neto (2021).





3. The opportunities for territorialisation in the current EU policy cycle

- The importance of the strategic articulation, in the context of each Member State, between the management authorities of the Recovery and Resilience Plan and of the 2030 Partnership Agreement.
- The need to ensure the maximization, in the context of each Member State, of the effects of complementarity, and multiplier effects, between the projects that may/ will be supported by the Recovery and Resilience Plan and by the 2030 Partnership Agreement.





3. The opportunities for territorialisation in the current EU policy cycle

- The territorialization of policies, and their effects and impacts, in the context of each Member State, the respective Recovery and Resilience Plan and the 2030 Partnership Agreement, should be led by the Cohesion Policy side, and consequently by the 2030 Partnership Agreement.
- The current moment in which are being finalized, by the Member States and the European Commission, Partnership Agreements; the operational programs that will compose them; and in the future, the respective call for tenders and other supporting regulations is a decisive moment to ensure effective conditions for the territorialisation of policies and their effects and impacts.

Thank you for your attention!

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