

# Description of main EU funding schemes

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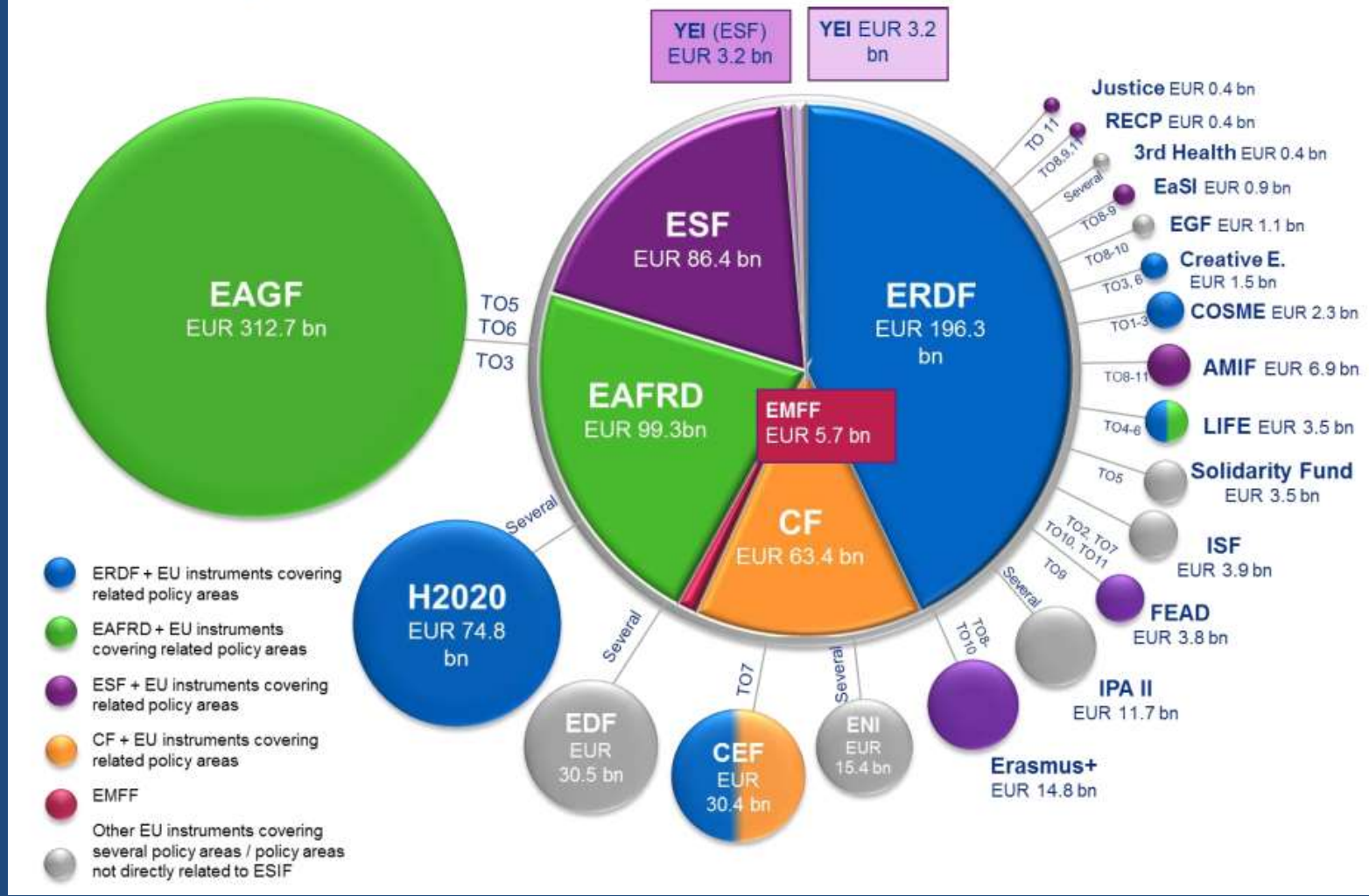
# Outline



- Overall Scenario
- Horizon 2020 (expanded in “**Focus Horizon 2020**”)
- COSME
- LIFE Plus
- ESIF – European Structural and Investment Funds
- ETC - European Territorial Cooperation
- CF - Cohesion Policy
- ERDF - European Regional Development Fund
- InterReg V and InterReg Europe
- INTERACT
- URBACT
- ESPON – European Spatial Planning Observation Network
- ESF – European Social Fund
- EIB – European Investment Bank ; EIF – European Investment Fund
- ...and after Brexit?

# Overall Scenario

Linkages between ESI Funds and EU Instruments



# Horizon 2020



COSME is the EU programme for the Competitiveness of Enterprises and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs)

**Budget 2014-2020: €77 billion**

H2020 funds nearly all thematic areas one can think about spanning from ICT to Transport, from Environment to Energy-efficient Buildings, from Agri-food to Space. And more!

More details in the “Focus H2020” coming up

# COSME



COSME is the EU programme for the Competitiveness of Enterprises and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs)

**Budget 2014-2020: €2.3 billion**

COSME supports:

- Better access to finance for SMEs
- Access to markets for SMEs
- Entrepreneurship
- More favourable conditions for business creation and growth



Life+ contributes to the implementation, updating and development of EU environmental and climate policy and legislation by co-financing projects with European added value

**Budget 2014-2020: €3.456 billion**

To support:

- nature conservation
- environmental protection
- climate action

## LIFE Programme 2014- 2020 (€3.456bn)

### Environment sub-programme (75% budget)

Nature & Biodiversity

Environment & Resource Efficiency

Environmental Governance & Information

### Climate Action sub-programme (25% budget)

Climate Adaptation

Climate Mitigation

Climate Governance & Information

# European Structural and Investment Fund (ESIF)



Over half of EU funding is channelled through the 5 European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF). They are jointly managed by the European Commission and the EU countries.

The purpose of all these funds is to invest in job creation and a sustainable and healthy European economy and environment.

The ESIF mainly focus on 5 areas:

- Research and Innovation
- Digital Technologies
- Supporting the Low-Carbon Economy
- Sustainable Management of Natural Resources
- Small Businesses



# European Structural and Investment Fund (ESIF)



**European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)** – promotes balanced development in the different regions of the EU.

**European Social Fund (ESF)** - supports employment-related projects throughout Europe and invests in Europe's human capital – its workers, its young people and all those seeking a job.

**Cohesion fund (CF)** – funds transport and environment projects in countries where the Gross National Income (GNI) per inhabitant is less than 90% of the EU average.

In 2014-20, these are Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

**European agricultural fund for rural development (EAFRD)** – focuses on resolving the particular challenges facing EU's rural areas.

**European maritime and fisheries fund (EMFF)** – helps fishermen to adopt sustainable fishing practices and coastal communities to diversify their economies, improving quality of life along European coasts.

# Cohesion Policy



## The 11 thematic objectives:

1. Research and Innovation
2. ICT
3. Competitiveness of SMEs
4. Low-carbon economy
5. Combating climate change
6. Environment and resource efficiency
7. Sustainable transport
8. Employment and mobility
9. Social inclusion
10. Better education, training
11. Better public administration

Investments from the ERDF will support all 11 objectives but 1-4 are main priorities

Main priorities for the European Support Fund (ESF) are 8-11 (also 1-4 are supported)

The Cohesion Fund supports objectives 4-7 and 11

# European Territorial Cooperation (ETC)



The **European Territorial Cooperation** (ETC), better known as **Interreg**, is one of the two goals of **Cohesion Policy** and provides a framework for the implementation of joint actions and policy exchanges between national, regional and local actors from different Member States.

The overarching objective of European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) is to promote a harmonious economic, social and territorial development of the Union as a whole.

Interreg is built around three strands of cooperation: **cross-border** (Interreg A), **transnational** (Interreg B) and **interregional** (Interreg C).

Five programming periods of Interreg have succeeded each other:

INTERREG I (1990-1993) - INTERREG II (1994-1999) - INTERREG III (2000-2006) - INTERREG IV (2007-2013) - **INTERREG V (2014-2020)**

# ERDF – European Regional Development Fund



The **European Regional Development Fund** aims to:

- strengthen economic and social cohesion in the European Union
- support the sharing of facilities and human resources, and all types of infrastructure across borders in all regions



The ERDF investments are focused on key priority areas ('thematic concentration'):

- Innovation and Research;
- The Digital Agenda;
- Support for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs);
- The Low-Carbon economy

# ERDF – European Regional Development Fund



The ERDF resources allocated to these priorities will depend on the **category of region.**

- **More developed regions:** at least 80% of funds must focus on at least two of these priorities;
- **Transition regions:** this focus is for 60% of the funds;
- **Less developed regions:** this focus is for 50% of the funds.



# InterReg V



**Aim:** to promote a harmonious economic, social and territorial development of the Union as a whole.

**Budget 2014-2020:** €10.1 billion



Interreg is built around **three strands of cooperation:**

- cross-border (Interreg A)
- transnational (Interreg B)
- interregional (Interreg C)

At least, 80% of the budget for each cooperation programme has to concentrate on a maximum of 4 thematic objectives among the eleven EU priorities

# InterReg V

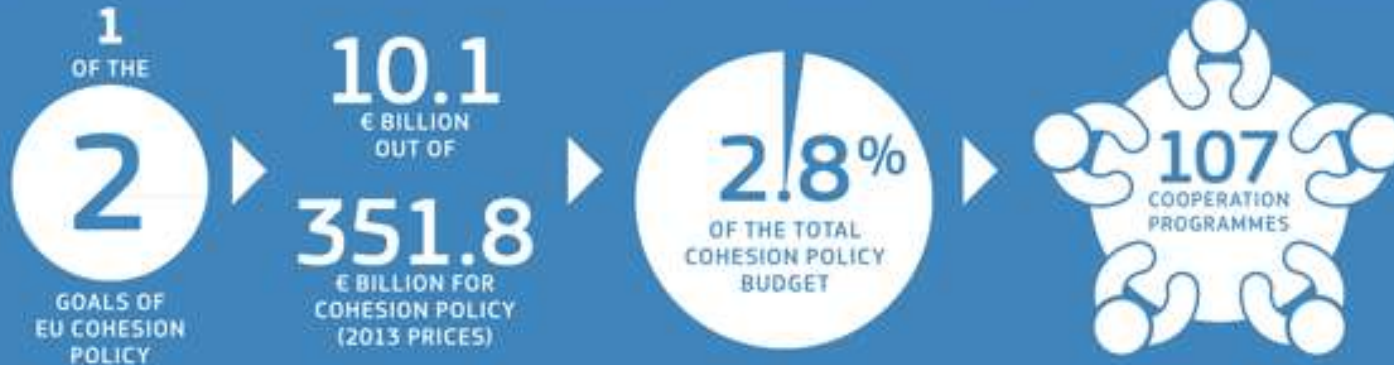


|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  Research and Innovation                    |  Combating climate change            |  Employment and Mobility      |
|  Information and Communication technologies |  Environment and resource efficiency |  Social inclusion             |
|  Competitiveness of SMEs                    |  Sustainable transport               |  Better education, training   |
|  Low-carbon economy                         |   |  Better public administration |

# InterReg V



## INTERREG 2014-2020



### ► CROSS-BORDER INTERREG VA



### ► TRANSNATIONAL INTERREG VB



### ► INTERREGIONAL INTERREG VC





# InterReg Europe



Interreg Europe exists to assist three types of beneficiaries:

- **Public authorities** – local, regional and national
- **Managing authorities/intermediate bodies** - in charge of the Investment for Growth and Jobs programmes or European Territorial Cooperation
- **Agencies, research institutes, thematic and non-profit organisations** – although not our main target group, these types of organisations can also work with Interreg Europe by first engaging with their local policymakers in order to identify options for collaboration with Interreg Europe



Organisations that work with Interreg Europe must also be based in one of the 28 EU Member States, Switzerland or Norway.

# INTERACT



# INTERact



EUROPEAN UNION

Provides services free of charge to Interreg, Interreg-IPA CBC and ENI CBC stakeholders:

- establishing platforms for knowledge exchange,
- identifying and spreading good practices,
- providing guidance and support
- developing innovative and or harmonised approaches.

## Three objectives:

- (1) Improve the management capacity of Interreg programmes;
- (2) Improve the Interreg capacity in capturing/communicating results;
- (3) Improve the implementation of new ways of cooperation.



**Budget of URBACT III (2014-2020):**  
€96.3m

It will enable European cities to work together to

- develop solutions to urban challenges
- share good practices, lessons and solutions with all stakeholders throughout Europe.

The programme will cover all the EU28 Member States as well as the two partner countries of Norway and Switzerland.



## 4 main **objectives**:

1. Capacity for Policy Delivery
2. Policy Design
3. Policy Implementation
4. Building and Sharing Knowledge

To reach these objectives, URBACT III develops 3 types of **interventions**:

- transnational exchanges
- capacity-building
- capitalisation & dissemination

# ESPON – European Spatial Planning Observation Network



**Budget: €48,678,851** (EU contribution: €41,377,019)

In addition, the ESPON 2020 Programme receives a support of **€1.85m** from the 4 Partner States (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland).

The ESPON 2020 Programme aims at promoting and fostering a European territorial dimension in development and cooperation by providing evidence, knowledge transfer and policy learning to public authorities and other policy actors at all levels.

**Priority Axis1:** Territorial Evidence, Transfer, Observation, Tools and Outreach  
**Priority Axis2:** Technical Assistance (TA)

# European Social Fund (ESF)



The ESF is Europe's main instrument for supporting jobs, helping people get better jobs and ensuring fairer job opportunities for all EU citizens.

It works by investing in Europe's human capital – its workers, its young people and all those seeking a job.

ESF financing of **€10 billion a year** is improving job prospects for millions of Europeans, in particular those who find it difficult to get work.

# European Investment Bank (EIB)



The European Investment Bank is the European Union's non-profit long-term lending institution established in 1958 under the Treaty of Rome

# European Investment Bank (EIB)



- It is the only bank owned by and representing the interests of the EU Member States (it supports projects that make a significant contribution to growth and employment in Europe)
- It is the world's largest multilateral borrower and lender
- It provides finance and expertise for sustainable investment projects that contribute to EU policy objectives
- Although more than 90% of the activity is in Europe, it's also a big investor around the world



# European Investment Bank (EIB)



Focus on **four priority areas**:

- Innovation and skills
- Access to finance for smaller businesses
- Infrastructure
- Climate and environment

It raises the money that lends on the international capital markets through bond issues.

# European Investment Fund (EIF)



EIF is a specialist provider of risk finance to benefit small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) across Europe and is part of the EIB Group

By taking SME risk, it pursues two main statutory **objectives**:

- fostering EU objectives, notably in the field of entrepreneurship, growth, innovation, research and development, employment and regional development
- generating an appropriate return for its shareholders through a commercial pricing policy and a balance of fee and risk based income

# ...and after Brexit ?



- **Until 31 Dec 2020** (end of Horizon 2020) there will be NO changes
- UK companies **are welcome to apply for EU funds** and be partners in projects
- Contrary to what many people believe, there are **NO plans to exclude UK applicants**, score them low or else



- The 01 Jan 2021 marks the beginning of the new **EU 2021-2027 MFF** (Multi-annual Financial Framework, the EU Budget)
- What is going to happen **from 01 Jan 2021** with the new **HORIZON EUROPE** (the Horizon 2020 follow-up) is still unknown: it will depend on the agreement reached by the UK and the EU. However...

# ...and after Brexit ?



## FINANCIAL TIMES

Scientific research

✓ Added

### EU opens door to UK participation in €100bn research programme

Proposal backs post-Brexit Britain's continued involvement in European science projects

Jim Brunsten in Brussels and Clive Cookson in London JUNE 7, 2018

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Brussels has opened the door to the UK's continued participation in EU-funded science and innovation projects but with safeguards to prevent post-Brexit Britain from getting more money out of the programme than it will pay in entry fees.

# ...and after Brexit ?

It may be a light at the end of the tunnel before  
29 March 2019, unless...



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