

Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	2006/2107(INI)	Procedure completed
Consequences of future enlargements on the effectiveness of cohesion policy		
Subject 4.70.02 Cohesion policy, Cohesion Fund (CF) 8.20.26 Enlargement's regional point of view		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	REGI Regional Development		02/05/2006
		PPE-DE PIEPER Markus	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	BUDG Budgets		20/09/2004
		ALDE GRIESBECK Nathalie	
European Commission	Commission DG Regional and Urban Policy	Commissioner HÜBNER Danuta	

Key events			
18/05/2006	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
20/03/2007	Vote in committee		Summary
28/03/2007	Committee report tabled for plenary	A6-0087/2007	
23/04/2007	Debate in Parliament		
24/04/2007	Results of vote in Parliament		
24/04/2007	Decision by Parliament	T6-0130/2007	Summary
24/04/2007	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2006/2107(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative

Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 55
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	REGI/6/36458

Documentation gateway

Committee draft report		PE382.455	04/01/2007	EP	
Committee opinion	BUDG	PE382.429	25/01/2007	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE384.406	05/02/2007	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A6-0087/2007	28/03/2007	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T6-0130/2007	24/04/2007	EP	Summary

Consequences of future enlargements on the effectiveness of cohesion policy

The committee adopted the own-initiative report by Markus PIEPER (EPP-ED, DE) on the consequences of future enlargements on the effectiveness of cohesion policy. In its report, the committee expressed a number of concerns about the EU's future cohesion policy following any new enlargement and called for political and financial reforms and appropriate impact assessment studies in order to avoid any weakening of this policy.

The committee said that it was necessary, at the time of the accession of every candidate country, to decide whether the EU was capable of integrating the state in question. It added that institutional, financial and political reform was also necessary in the context of a review of the EU financial framework. In this connection, the report stressed that "an honest and efficient cohesion policy is impossible without and increase in EU spending to 1,18 % of EU GNI", as stated by Parliament in its 2005 resolution on Policy Challenges and Budgetary Means of the enlarged Union 2007-2013. The committee accordingly regretted that, in its November 2006 communication on Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2006-2007, the Commission did not offer any in-depth analysis of the financial consequences of future enlargements. It called on the Commission to present a detailed impact analysis in order to enable due assessment of the full effects on structural policy on the accession of Romania and Bulgaria.

In connection with forthcoming enlargements, MEPs asked the Commission to regularly calculate, showing separate figures for each state, the regional policy expenditure which the EU would be likely to incur and what consequences this would have on the existing eligibility for funding of the regions. They stressed that future enlargements must not lead to "ever more regions ceasing to be eligible for cohesion policy funding under the current Objective 1 as a result of the statistical effect and without existing disparities really being eliminated".

Among its other recommendations, the committee called on the Commission to issue a communication setting out a proposal for a graduated model of cohesion policy, making it possible to draw a further distinction between pre-accession and membership and enabling potential accession candidates to receive effective support for regional development, subject to their political progress, prior to possible membership of the EU. It also said that Parliament should be involved in the codecision procedure for the evaluation and reform of pre-accession assistance from 2010 onwards. In order for cohesion policy to be effective, the individual responsibility of the Member States should be increased in future by means of higher national rate of co-financing, particularly in regions that have already received EU funding in many programming periods.

The report pointed out that in some regions EU aid is poorly targeted and the situation in those regions has not improved despite many years of financial support, resulting in a waste of Community resources. It therefore called for the introduction of a maximum period of time during which regions may receive structural funds, to avoid this type of situation. The committee also advocated more use of private funds as a source of co-financing structural funding and a greater concentration of funding on the "Europeanisation" of the regional economy and on infrastructures of European importance. Lastly, it called for tougher sanctions in the event of proven abuse of funding and more effective procedures for the recovery of funds.

Consequences of future enlargements on the effectiveness of cohesion policy

The European Parliament adopted a resolution based on the own-initiative report by Markus PIEPER (EPP-ED, DE) on the consequences of future enlargements on the effectiveness of cohesion policy. The report was adopted by 473 votes in favour to 113 against with 104 abstentions. Parliament considered that the integration capacity of the EU means that it must be in a position, in the light of budgetary realities, to pursue the objective of social, economic and territorial cohesion. Therefore, it was necessary at the time of the accession of every candidate country to decide whether the EU is capable of integrating the state in question. Institutional, financial and political reform was also necessary in the context of a review of the EU's financial framework. Future enlargements must not lead to ever more regions ceasing to be eligible for cohesion policy funding under the current Objective 1 as a result of the statistical effect and without existing disparities really being eliminated.

Parliament stressed that an honest and efficient cohesion policy was impossible without an increase in EU spending to 1.18 % of EU GNI, as was stated by Parliament in its resolution of 8 June 2005 on Policy Challenges and Budgetary Means of the enlarged Union 2007-2013. It

regretted, therefore, that, in its Communication on Enlargement Strategy, the Commission does not offer any in-depth analysis of the financial consequences of future enlargements, and called on the Commission to present a detailed impact analysis in order to enable a proper forecast to be made of the full effects on structural policy of the accession of Romania and Bulgaria.

In connection with forthcoming enlargements, the Commission needed to calculate, showing separate figures for each state, the regional policy expenditure which the EU would be likely to incur, and what consequences this would have on the existing eligibility for funding of the regions.

In view of the current state of the EU's resources system, Parliament felt that it would be difficult to finance future enlargements without jeopardising the effectiveness of current cohesion policies. It urged the Commission to issue a communication setting out a proposal for a graduated model for cohesion policy, making it possible to draw a further distinction between pre-accession assistance and membership and enabling potential accession candidates to receive effective support for regional development prior to possible membership of the EU. Such a graduated approach should be applied to Turkey in particular, and it should be more closely focussed on the funding of specific thematic areas (such as industry clusters, institution-building and equality) and regions, so as to avoid the unthinking adoption of the usual accession-related financial measures and achieve more targeted effects on cohesion and growth.

Parliament felt that it was essential for the effectiveness of cohesion policy that the individual responsibility of the Member States should be increased in the future. The EU should make greater use of the leverage effect of loan financing ? particularly in regions that have already received EU funding for many years ? in order to improve the effectiveness of Community support, albeit without replacing it. In this connection, more favourable conditions should be set for the financing of loans and grants for the least developed regions of the EU. Parliament called on the Commission to devise proposals for a future cohesion policy tailored more closely to the actual needs of the regions, since regions which have been receiving aid from EU funds for 10, 20 or 30 years have clearly achieved a different level of development than those which have not yet received any funding. Parliament believed that greater differentiation might possibly be the answer to the future challenges facing EU cohesion policy.

More use should be made of private funds as a source of co-financing structural funding. There should also be for the private co-financing of projects and programmes under the Structural Funds to be significantly simplified in line with best practice.

Parliament went on to make the following recommendations:

- structural funding should be geared so as to avoid displacement effects as well as the EU funding of company relocations; the Commission must look critically at whether subsidies given to firms are effective in influencing business decisions regarding location, taking into account the size of the firms in question;
- greater use to be made of the Structural Funds in future in order to cushion the effects of demographic change and resulting regional migration;
- greater use should be made in future of the European Social Fund as a horizontal instrument, among other things, to help regions cope with the social challenges of globalisation as well as the effects of demographic change;
- the results of cohesion policy could only be reviewed if the award of Structural Funds took place in a transparent manner, the EU should employ very stringent transparency criteria for the award of funding;
- tougher sanctions in the event of proven abuse of funding and more effective procedures for the recovery of funds;
- successful measures to combat corruption, and the building of administrative capacity to implement Structural Fund programmes were crucial preconditions for the receipt of structural funding.

Lastly, Parliament asked for the co-decision procedure to apply to the evaluation and reform of pre-accession assistance from 2010 onwards.