




# Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	<a href="#">2006/2176(INI)</a>	Procedure completed
Role and effectiveness of cohesion policy in reducing disparities in the poorest regions of the European Union		
Subject 4.70.02 Cohesion policy, Cohesion Fund (CF)		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 Regional Development		30/05/2006
		PSE <a href="#">GERINGER DE OEDENBERG Lidia Joanna</a>	
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	<a href="#">Regional and Urban Policy</a>	HÜBNER Danuta	

Key events			
06/07/2006	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
07/06/2007	Vote in committee		Summary
18/06/2007	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A6-0241/2007</a>	
12/07/2007	Results of vote in Parliament		
12/07/2007	Debate in Parliament		
12/07/2007	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T6-0356/2007</a>	Summary
12/07/2007	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2006/2176(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	REGI/6/38407

Documentation gateway					
Committee draft report		<a href="#">PE382.554</a>	22/03/2007	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		<a href="#">PE388.557</a>	07/05/2007	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		<a href="#">A6-0241/2007</a>	18/06/2007	EP	

Text adopted by Parliament, single reading	<a href="#">T6-0356/2007</a>	12/07/2007	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	<a href="#">SP(2007)4170</a>	29/08/2007	EC	

## Role and effectiveness of cohesion policy in reducing disparities in the poorest regions of the European Union

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The Committee on Regional Development adopted the report by Lidia Joanna GERINGER DE OEDENBERG (PES, PL) on the role and effectiveness of cohesion policy in reducing disparities in the poorest regions of the EU. In so doing, it urged that resolute action be taken to reduce the most acute development shortfalls in the poorest EU regions, and notes in particular that the new Member States, which have come under cohesion policy since 2004, require special support owing to their ongoing institutional, administrative and economic difficulties.

The committee calls on the Commission, in cooperation with the Member States concerned, their regions, local authorities and other interested parties, to clearly highlight on one hand growth generating measures in successful regions (such as Ireland) and on the other hand the main obstacles in the regions lagging behind, so that the impediments do not arise again in the regions of the new Member States.

The report suggests that EU cohesion policy should take due account of the diversity of the needs of the poorest regions, with aid being tailored to their specific features and conditions and their potential being exploited, so as to implement projects that produce lasting results and genuine development on the basis of multiannual development plans taking due account of spatial development plans. It also recommends that EU cohesion policy should be adapted to the outermost regions through special, specific measures.

With a view to speeding up economic growth, further investment and balanced sustainable development in the poorest regions, regions and Member States are asked to give priority to projects designed to make regions more accessible by providing them with basic infrastructure, particularly in the transport and ITC fields, having due regard for the social and environmental impact of such projects. Member States and regional and local authorities are also asked to take due account of the need for balanced development within individual regions when planning future regional development programmes. The committee believes it particularly important for account to be taken of the specific needs of urban areas, with an appropriate urban policy including a housing policy for 'poor neighbourhoods', and for an appropriate rural policy to be pursued.

MEPs stress the importance of territorial cooperation (cross-border, transnational and interregional) in the context of the EU's cohesion policy in order to promote balanced development and encourage the setting up of regional and sectoral cooperation networks, involving, especially the poorest regions.

Member States are encouraged to:

- make the poorest regions more attractive to investors by drawing on those regions' natural and cultural assets in order to develop traditional forms of economic activity specific to each region and to create new forms of economic activity;
- support projects that increase regional capacity to generate and absorb new technologies, particularly those relating to environmental protection and the development of natural resources and involving the dissemination of models based on lower energy consumption and the use of renewable energies;
- promote entrepreneurship in the poorest regions by means of an integrated system of economic and social incentives for investors, and draw attention to the need for significant simplification of administrative procedures, particularly in relation to the setting up of new, and expansion of existing, economic activities;
- promote entrepreneurship in schools and to support training schemes for future entrepreneurs, aimed in particular at young people, women, elderly persons and minorities exposed to social exclusion;
- set up public-private partnerships (PPPs) as an effective means of involving private capital in the funding of regional projects;
- further simplify procedures with a view to ensuring that funds are allocated in a transparent and efficient manner and delivered swiftly to final beneficiaries;
- ensure effective political, technical and administrative coordination and effective compliance with the partnership principle aimed at the sound management of funds.

The Commission is invited to:

- ensure that the poorest EU regions are included in the best-practice exchange network, while also describing such practices on a public website in all official EU languages;
- step up its effort to make directives, rules and guidelines easier to understand, with a view to preventing misinterpretation and to facilitating programme implementation;
- improve the system used to assess cohesion policy, and to devise a new means of measuring regional development, based not just on GDP but also on other indicators such as unemployment rates and other quantitative and qualitative indicators, whilst improving the methodology for the calculation of Power Purchasing Parities, namely through the development of regional rather than national indicators;
- provide it, on a regular basis, with up-to-date, reliable and comparable statistics enabling it to accurately assess progress in the development of the poorest EU regions;
- analyse the impact of cohesion policy and look into the causes of any undesirable outcomes arising from Community policies in its 2009 mid-term review of the Community budget and in the next report on economic and social cohesion, with a view to ensuring that cohesion policy is as effective as possible throughout the 2007-2013 programming period.

## Role and effectiveness of cohesion policy in reducing disparities in the poorest regions of the European Union

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The European Parliament adopted the report by Lidia Joanna GERINGER DE OEDENBERG (PES, PL) on the role and effectiveness of

cohesion policy in reducing disparities in the poorest regions of the EU.

MEPs urge that resolute action be taken to reduce the most acute development shortfalls in the poorest EU regions, and notes in particular that the new Member States, which have come under cohesion policy since 2004, require special support owing to their ongoing institutional, administrative and economic difficulties. They take the view that funding uptake difficulties are a major and pressing concern, particularly for the new Member States, which are finding it difficult to satisfy complicated cohesion policy requirements and often lack sufficient own contribution (private or public) capital to pre-finance Community grants, because of the procedural difficulties and time restrictions involved in implementing projects, as a result of which potential beneficiaries are unable to obtain or even claim funds which they could put to good use.

The Parliament suggests that EU cohesion policy should take due account of the diversity of the needs of the poorest regions, with aid being tailored to their specific features and conditions and their potential being exploited, so as to implement projects that produce lasting results and genuine development on the basis of multiannual development plans taking due account of spatial development plans. It also recommends that EU cohesion policy should be adapted to the outermost regions through special, specific measures. With a view to speeding up economic growth, further investment and balanced sustainable development in the poorest regions, regions and Member States are asked to give priority to projects designed to make regions more accessible by providing them with basic infrastructure, particularly in the transport and ITC fields, having due regard for the social and environmental impact of such projects. Member States and regional and local authorities are also asked to take due account of the need for balanced development within individual regions when planning future regional development programmes. The Parliament believes it particularly important for account to be taken of the specific needs of urban areas, with an appropriate urban policy including a housing policy for 'poor neighbourhoods', and for an appropriate rural policy to be pursued.

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