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ERASMUS K2 « PASSPORT TO THE FUTURE »

EUROPEAN STRUCTURAL AND INVESTMENT FUNDS

ARCOS DE VALDEVEZ 25-30 October 2021

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

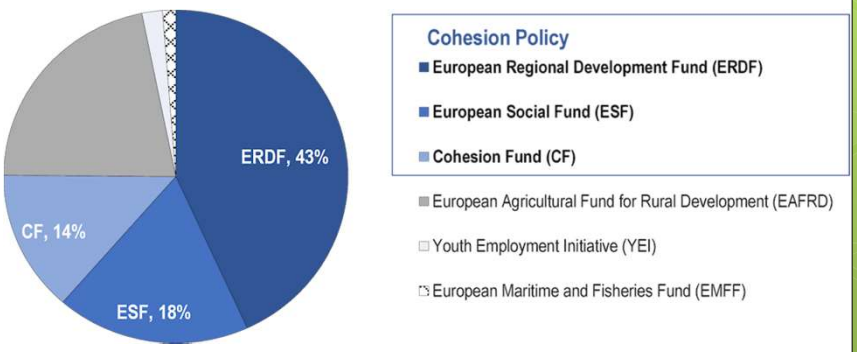
WHAT ARE EUROPEAN FUNDS?

- They are financial tools set up to implement the regional policy of the European Union.
- They constitute the great bulk of EU funding, and the majority of total EU spending.
- The current regional policy framework is set for a period of seven years, from 2021 to 2027.



PROJECTS AND PLANS

The EU provides funds for different projects and plans in different fields:



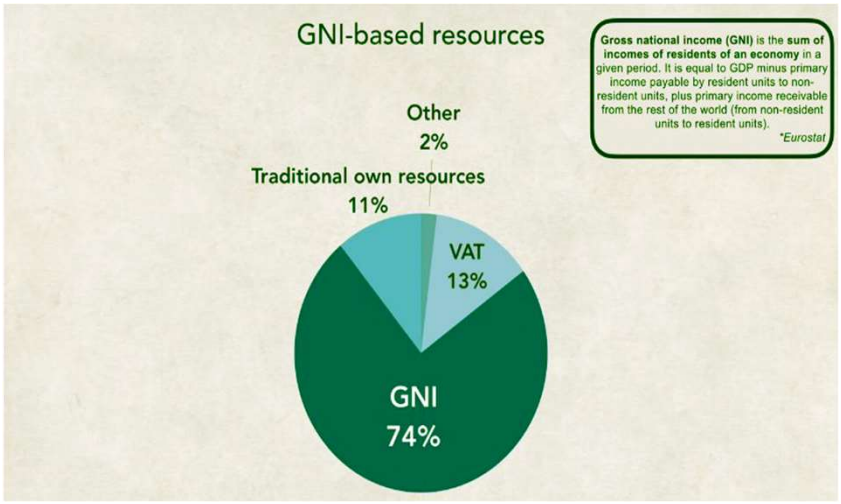
WHAT ARE THEY AIMED TO?

- The "Cohesion Policy" (CF) aim to reduce regional disparities in income, wealth and opportunities. Europe's poorer regions receive most of the support, but all European regions are eligible for funding under the policy's various funds and programs.
- They help workers and enterprises, reinforce social inclusion and facilitate access to the labour market even for disadvantaged people.
- They promote partnership and cross-border cooperation throughout the EU.
- The FC contribute to interventions in the field of the environment, transportation, communication and sustainability in greater European areas so as to reduce regional disparities across the Union's territory.
- The EAFRD and EMFAF support agriculture and fisheries
- Apart from the ESI Funds, there are other funds that have the potential to contribute to the regional development, in particular the Horizon Europe, or the Erasmus+.



WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM?

- **VAT(Value Added Tax):** Based resources: small percentage of taxes rates collected within the state border
- **GNI (Gross National Income)-** Based resources : national contributions
- **Traditional own resources:** taxes and customs duties
- **Other resources :** taxes on salaries and pensions, proceeds from sale on property, contributions in connection with Union agreements, interests on late payments and fines.



THE STRATEGIC APPROACH

- EU Level: Community Strategic Guidelines

In general, the overarching priorities for the Structural Funds are set at the EU level in the Community Strategic Guidelines (CSG) and then transformed into national priorities by the member states and regions

- National Level: National Strategic Reference Framework for each member state

Within this framework, each member state develops its own National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) which establishes the priorities for the respective member state according toits national policy

- Regional Level: Operational Programme for each region

Finally, Operational Programmes for each region within the member state are drawn up in accordance with the respective NSRF, reflecting the needs of individual regions.

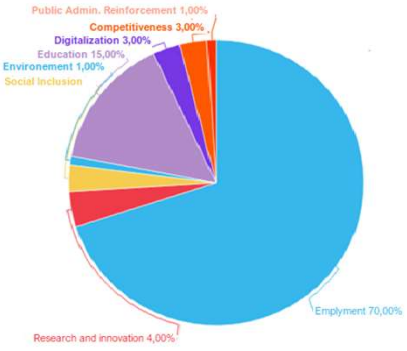
THE EUROPEAN FUNDS FOR ITALY

- There is an Operational Programme for each region in the EU. These OPs have to be approved by the European Commission before any implementation.
- In Italy OPs are managed by some Ministries and some Agencies (while the coordination of policies is the responsibility of the Department for territorial power policies.
- The territorial interventions are divided into: *PON* (national operational programs) *POR* (regional operational programs) single-fund
- *PONs* are 100% funded by the European Union and the state while *PORs* are 70 % co-financed by the European Union and the state and 30% by the regions.
- The 2021-2027 programming cycle envisages the implementation of a huge number of national operational programs (*PON*) and regional operational programs (*POR*) on social inclusion, clean energy, smart innovation and green infrastructures



THE EUROPEAN FUNDS FOR EDUCATION

- Education and training: Study opportunities with the Erasmus+ programe, assistance for students in the last year for high school and vocational training in another country
- Youth: co-financing of projects to encourage citizen participation, volunteering and multiculturalism
- Research: for young researchers there are some scholarships provided by the EU. They work at foreign universities or firms



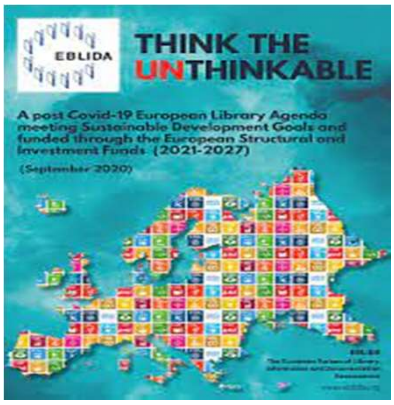


Management and Implementation

- Once the projects have been defined and allocated, the control of the their implementation is into the hands of the local authorities - regions and provinces - which have the task of issuing tenders, awarding contracts and checking the progress of the works.
- The actual funds are not paid out in a single tranche but there is usually an advance at the start of the project, while the European Union reimburses the expenses shortly after its conclusion

WHO CAN APPLY FOR FUNDING?

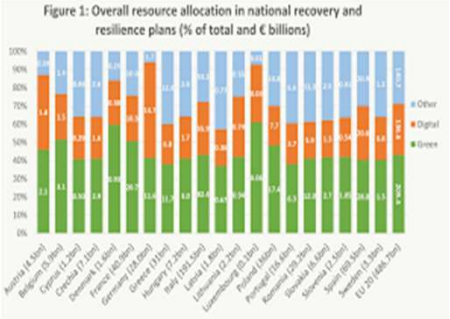
- All EU citizens : funding depends on the nature of the business or the project to be implemented
- Small buinesses: funding through grants, loans and guarantees
- Non –profit non-governmental and civil organizations
- Young people
- Researchers
- Agricultural businesses



THE RECOVERY FUND IN ITALY

The recovery fund is a temporary relief tool worth over 209 billions euros.

It will help repair the economic and social damages caused by the Corona virus pandemic to create a greener, digital and resilient post Covid19 Italy.



URSULA VON DER LEIN AND MARIO DRAGHI



THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION

