

ROBUST: Meeting 2



purple

peri-urban regions platform Europe

LISBON, Feb 27-Mar 2 2018

POLICY AND ROBUST

1. The ROBUST policy hub; feeding into European, national and local/regional policy debates linked to rural-urban relations
2. Contributing to current EU policy debates (e.g. about future of the CAP)
3. Making ROBUST visible in relevant policy arenas
4. Special policy sessions at future ROBUST project meetings?

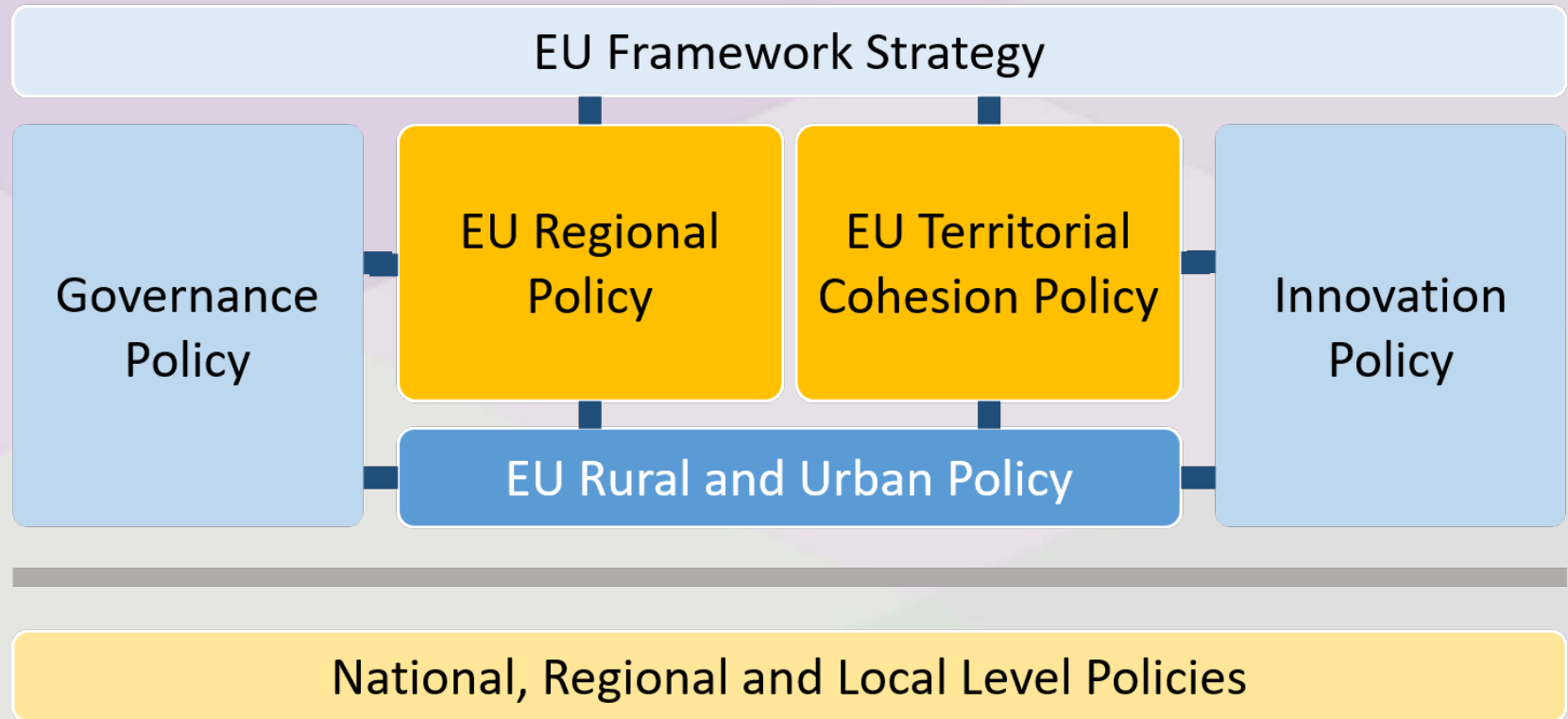
1. The ROBUST policy hub

- Update since Meeting 1:
 - Structure:
 - EU frameworks
 - EU Regional Policy
 - EU Territorial Cohesion Policy
 - EU Rural and Urban Policy
 - Governance Policy/dimension
 - (EU) Innovation Policy
 - National. Regional and Local level

1. The ROBUST policy hub

- Content
 - EU legislation
 - EU Institutions papers and publications
 - Third party (policy debate) contributions
- Next steps
 - On line
 - Off line

1. The ROBUST policy hub



2. Current EU policy debates

- Multiannual Financial Framework
- Cohesion Policy
- Common Agricultural Policy
- Urban and Rural policy
- Innovation Policy

The Big(gest) Picture



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 3.3.2010
COM(2010) 2020 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION

EUROPE 2020

A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth



WHITE PAPER ON THE
FUTURE OF EUROPE

*Reflections and scenarios
for the EU27 by 2025*

The Multiannual Financial Framework



Brussels, 14.2.2018
COM(2018) 98 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL AND THE COUNCIL

A new, modern Multiannual Financial Framework for a European Union that delivers efficiently on its priorities post-2020

The European Commission's contribution to the Informal Leaders' meeting on 23 February 2018



European Commission - Press release

EU long-term budget after 2020: European Commission sets out options – and their consequences

Brussels, 14 February 2018

Ahead of the Informal Leaders' meeting on 23 February 2018, the European Commission is today setting out various options – and their financial consequences – for a new and modern, long-term EU budget that delivers efficiently on its priorities after 2020.



European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker said: "Budgets are not bookkeeping exercises – they are about priorities and ambition. They translate our future into figures. So let's first discuss about the Europe we want. Then, Member States must back their ambition up with the money to match. And whilst we all need to understand that business as usual is not an option for the upcoming discussion, I firmly believe that we can square the circle and agree on a budget where everyone will be a net beneficiary."

At their meeting on 23 February, the European Union's Leaders will discuss about how to ensure that the priorities they have set for the Union – on 16 September 2016 in Bratislava and on 25 March 2017 in the Rome Declaration – can be adequately funded and thus turned into reality, both elements – defining common priorities and equipping the Union to implement them – are inseparable.

The Commission is contributing to this important discussion in three ways: First, by providing the necessary facts about the EU budget, its benefits, achievements and added value. Second, by drawing up scenarios which illustrate the financial impact of various possible policy choices. And third, by showing the consequences for students, researchers, infrastructure projects and many others in case the adoption of the new EU budget were to be delayed.

Options for the future EU budget

When discussing about the level of ambition of EU action in areas like protecting the EU's external borders, supporting a true European Defence Union, boosting Europe's digital transformation or making the EU's cohesion and agricultural policies more efficient, it is important for the Leaders to ascertain what their choices would mean concretely in terms of funding at EU level. Today's contribution from the Commission seeks to do exactly that – by quantifying the financial impact of various possible policy choices. Those are not the Commission's own proposals, but illustrations based on ideas frequently put forward in the public debate. Their purpose is to focus minds, to stimulate discussion and to provide a sound factual basis for making the important choices that lie ahead.

For example, if Leaders agree to honor the frequently made pledge to improve the protection of the EU's external borders, this would cost €20 to 25 bn over seven years, and up to €150 billion for a full EU border management system. Indeed, each political priority – the European Defence Union, supporting the mobility of young people, powering Europe's digital transformation, boosting research and innovation or underpinning a genuine Economic and Monetary Union – will need to be properly funded to become a reality.

Modernising and financing the EU budget

The Commission is also setting out options to modernise the EU budget, including by making the link between the goals of the EU budget and the way it is funded stronger. Moreover, it sets out possibilities for strengthening the link – often referred to as "conditionality" – between EU funding and the respect for the EU's fundamental values.

Timing matters – for citizens and businesses

A swift political agreement on a new, modern EU budget will be essential to demonstrate that the Union is ready to deliver on the positive political agenda outlined in Bratislava and Rome. Commissioner in charge of Budget and Human Resources, Günther H. Oettinger said: "We must not



The Territorial Dimension



Territorial Agenda 2020 put in practice

Enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of Cohesion
Policy by a place-based approach

Volume I – Synthesis Report



Territorial Agenda of the European Union 2020

Towards an Inclusive, Smart and Sustainable Europe of Diverse
Regions

agreed at the Informal Ministerial Meeting of Ministers responsible for Spatial
Planning and Territorial Development
on 19th May 2011 Gödöllő, Hungary

eu 2011.hu

Cohesion Policy



Brussels, 25 April 2017
(OR. en)

8463/17

FSTR 34
FC 34
REGIO 48
SOC 282
AGRISTR 37
PECHE 163
CADREFIN 49

OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

From: General Secretariat of the Council
On: 25 April 2017
To: Delegations
No. prev. doc.: 7896/17
Subject: Making Cohesion Policy more effective, relevant and visible to our citizens
- Council conclusions (25 April 2017)

Delegations will find in the annex the Council conclusions on Making Cohesion Policy more effective, relevant and visible to our citizens, adopted by the Council at its 3531st meeting held on 25 April 2017.

Synergies and simplification for cohesion policy post-2020: Council adopts conclusions

THE AGENDA OF THE SUBCOMMISSION

- RECALLS its conclusions of 16 November 2016 on Results and Next Reviews of Cohesion Policy and the European Structural and Investment Funds (2) and of 23 April 2017 on Making Cohesion Policy more effective, relevant and visible to our citizens (3);
- TAKES NOTICE of the Final Conclusions and Recommendations of the High Level Group (HLC) on Simplification for post-2020 (4);
- NOTES that these Council Conclusions do not prejudice the outcome either of the negotiations on the Future EU Multiannual Financial Framework or of future discussions on other aspects of cohesion policy post-2020;

1. Synergies, simplification and digitalisation

- 1.1. NOTES that acts of EU budgetary instruments, including affected ERDF Funds have their particularities. They should be used in a complementary and coordinated manner in order to address EU challenges. UNEMPLOYED that affected EU instruments should complement each other, and Member States in the forthcoming years for a variety of purposes of implementation and synergy between instruments in preparation for the period post-2020 in view of ensuring synergies between them;
- 1.2. EMPHASISES that in the spirit of better regulation, the key policy for ERDF Funds, as well as any other relevant EU programmes, should be designed from the very beginning with synergies, coherence and complementarity in mind, while taking the relevant policy fields addressed by the various ERDF Funds into account;
- 1.3. CONSIDERS that harmonisation of cross-border priority rules across EU Member States, where appropriate, would contribute to enhancing the clarity of the rules for beneficiaries and thus reduce the administrative burden for both beneficiaries and public managing bodies;
- 1.4. URGES MSs that similar projects should be treated in a similar manner, irrespective of the funding source within the EU budget or the management mode; CONSIDERS that a further alignment of funding rules is also necessary in order to provide a level playing field for similar projects under different management modes, including for financial instruments;
- 1.5. STRESSES however that:
 - a detailed common European set of rules (regardless of the management mode) should be considered for post-2020, as proposed by the HLC, with a view to ensuring that all relevant rules for cross-border rules and the management mode of the concerned ERDF Funds remain. That the operational criteria for such cross-border rules should be based on coherence;
 - the principle of subsidiarity and the principle of proportionality under the EU Treaty for the functioning of the internal market, as well as the objectives of the applicable area of law, should be respected.

2. Simplification of cohesion policy and the ERDF Funds post-2020

- 2.1. REAFFIRMS that the amount and complexity of rules introduced for the 2014-2020 programming period present a challenge for beneficiaries and Member States authorities, and REINSTATES COMMITTEE as a subsidiary simplification of these rules;
- 2.2. STRESSES that complex and excessive rules are one of the main causes for errors and contribute to delays under cohesion policy and that simplification of these rules, both at EU and national level, would help to prevent errors and delays from occurring in the first place, thus reducing the financial and administrative burden associated with errors and financial corrections;
- 2.3. URGES MSs the need for a clear division of responsibilities between the EU level and the national level and to meet

European Parliament
2014-2019

Plenary sitting

24.5.2017

AB-0202/2017

REPORT

on building blocks for a post-2020 EU cohesion policy (2016/2326(INI))

Committee on Regional Development

Rapporteur: Kerstin Westphal



Cohesion Policy 2



European Committee
of the Regions

COTER-VI/015

123rd plenary session, 11-12 May 2017

OPINION

The future of Cohesion Policy beyond 2020

"For a strong and effective European cohesion policy beyond 2020"

THE EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

- points out that the policy for strengthening economic, social and territorial cohesion is one of the most important and comprehensive EU policies, making a significant contribution in terms of solidarity to strengthening the EU as a whole and considerably strengthens the European added value that is tangible for each EU citizen;
- is of the opinion that the basic structure of cohesion policy with its three categories (most developed regions, transition regions and less developed regions) is tried and tested and should therefore be retained;
- calls for cohesion policy to become more flexible in the next funding period, without impacting



October 2017

A PURPLE Lobby Group paper on EU Cohesion Policy beyond 2020

The peri-urban and PURPLE context

As the voice of peri-urban regions across Europe, PURPLE wants to see a reformed Cohesion Policy capable of supporting the achievement of balanced sustainable growth across all types of territories across Europe with instruments and programmes open to all. The PURPLE focus is, naturally enough, on peri-urban areas within Europe and the issues, opportunities and threats of particular relevance to them.

The European Treaties serve as a sound basis for the roles and functions of Cohesion Policy and the three structural and investment funds (Cohesion Fund, ERDF and ERDF) intended to help bring these about. Policies and funding instruments designed to support sustainable growth are to be welcomed but recognition and understanding of the territorial dimension is a key pre-condition of achieving such growth and that needs to be understood from the outset.

PURPLE notes that contributions to the current debate such as the Schneider COTER OPINION refer to the role that the funds can play in bringing about "... the harmonious development of all urban and rural areas". This quote correctly brings a clear territorial dimension into play. It would be helpful to complete the typology by including peri-urban areas which contain both urban and rural characteristics. Large and growing parts of Europe are characterised by a complex web of inter-relationships and interdependencies. You cannot, and must not, unthinkingly or oversimplistically define the urban and rural. Where urban and rural co-exist there is peri-urban, forming a distinct third type of territory which must be recognised if broad EU ambitions are to be achieved. Similarly, we often talk about urban-rural (or rural-urban) linkages but this can be misleading as the two are in many cases not so much linked as superimposed. They come together as one as we argue below.

visit our website at:
www.purple-eu.org



Cohesion Policy – Structural Funds

REGULATION (EU) No 1303/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 December 2013

laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 177 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinions of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

Having regard to the opinions of the Committee of the Regions (2),

Having regard to the opinions of the Court of Auditors (3),

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

cohesion policy, namely the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF) and the Cohesion Fund, with the Fund for rural development, namely the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), and for the maritime and fisheries sectors, namely measures financed under shared management in the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF), common provisions should be established for all these Funds (the "European Structural and Investment Funds" – "ESI Funds"). In addition this Regulation contains general provisions which apply to the ERDF, the ESF and the Cohesion Fund, but do not apply to the EAFRD and the EMFF or well as general provisions applicable to the ERDF, the ESF, the Cohesion Fund and the EMFF, but do not apply to the EAFRD. Due to the particularities that exist for each ESI Fund, specific rules applicable to each ESI Fund and to the European territorial cooperation goal under the ERDF should be specified in separate Regulations.

(1) In line with the conclusions of the European Council of 17 June 2010, whereby the Union strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth was adopted, the Union and Member States should implement the delivery of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, while promoting harmonious development of the Union and reducing regional disparities. The ESI Funds should play a significant role in the achievement of the objectives of the Union strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

REGULATION (EU) No 1301/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 December 2013

on the European Regional Development Fund and on specific provisions for growth and jobs goal and repealing Regi-

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 174 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinions of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions (2),

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (1) establishes the framework for action by the European Social Fund (ESF), the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural

and Investment Funds (EAFRD), the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF), the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural

and Investment Funds (EAFRD), the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF), the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural

REGULATION (EU) No 1304/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 December 2013

on the European Social Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 144 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinions of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions (2),

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (1) establishes the framework for action by the European Social Fund (ESF), the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural

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REGULATION (EU) No 1305/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 December 2013

on the Cohesion Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 174 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinions of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions (2),

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

(1) The Union should be able to contribute to the economic, social and territorial development of the Union by investing in infrastructure, energy efficiency and the transport sector across the Union and in the areas of rural development and the maritime and fisheries sectors.

(2) Specific provisions, including those relating to the management of the Cohesion Fund, should be laid down in this Regulation.

(3) The Union should be able to contribute to the economic, social and territorial development of the Union by investing in infrastructure, energy efficiency and the transport sector across the Union and in the areas of rural development and the maritime and fisheries sectors.

(4) Specific provisions, including those relating to the management of the Cohesion Fund, should be laid down in this Regulation.

(5) The Union should be able to contribute to the economic, social and territorial development of the Union by investing in infrastructure, energy efficiency and the transport sector across the Union and in the areas of rural development and the maritime and fisheries sectors.

(6) Specific provisions, including those relating to the management of the Cohesion Fund, should be laid down in this Regulation.

(7) The Union should be able to contribute to the economic, social and territorial development of the Union by investing in infrastructure, energy efficiency and the transport sector across the Union and in the areas of rural development and the maritime and fisheries sectors.

(8) Specific provisions, including those relating to the management of the Cohesion Fund, should be laid down in this Regulation.

(9) The Union should be able to contribute to the economic, social and territorial development of the Union by investing in infrastructure, energy efficiency and the transport sector across the Union and in the areas of rural development and the maritime and fisheries sectors.

REGULATION (EU) No 1305/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 December 2013

on specific provisions for the support from the European Regional Development Fund to the Cohesion Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 174 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinions of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions (2),

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

(1) The Union should be able to contribute to the economic, social and territorial development of the Union by investing in infrastructure, energy efficiency and the transport sector across the Union and in the areas of rural development and the maritime and fisheries sectors.

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(10) Specific provisions, including those relating to the management of the Cohesion Fund, should be laid down in this Regulation.

(11) The Union should be able to contribute to the economic, social and territorial development of the Union by investing in infrastructure, energy efficiency and the transport sector across the Union and in the areas of rural development and the maritime and fisheries sectors.



The 7th Cohesion Report



The future of CAP (food and farming)



Brussels, 29.11.2017
COM(2017) 713 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

The Future of Food and Farming

The Future of Food and Farming – for a flexible, fair and sustainable Common Agricultural Policy

PUBLIC CONSULTATION: SUPPORT EXPRESSED VIS-À-VIS THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT

Agricultural policy should deliver more benefits for **environment & climate change**



Farmers need **direct income** support



Farmers' position in value chains should be improved




Targeted investments to **foster restructuring & innovation** should be supported



Source: Public consultation on the modernising and simplifying the CAP, ECGRYS, 2017

Urban and Rural Policy



 **CORK 2.0 DECLARATION 2016**

A Better Life in Rural Areas

Considerations

Having met at Cork, Ireland from 5th to 6th September 2016

Building on the 1996 Cork Declaration – “A living countryside”- developed by the participants of the European Conference on Rural Development in Cork, Ireland;

Considering the key role of rural areas and communities in implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) as well as the conclusions of the 21st annual Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

Aware of the economic, environmental and social diversity that characterises Rural Europe – which is home to more than half of the EU population and covers more than three quarters of the territory – and the importance of rural areas in the preservation of Europe’s manifold natural and cultural landscapes and heritage;

Persuaded that urban centres and rural areas and their populations enjoy different but complementary assets, and that improved interrelations and partnerships among them are important preconditions for economic viability, environmental performance and social cohesion of the Union as a whole;

Convinced of the value of rural resources capable of delivering sustainable solutions to current and future societal challenges that concern all citizens of the Union such as assuring a safe and sustainable provision of quality food, developing the circular economy, broadening the bio-economy, fostering resource efficiency, combating climate change and reducing the reliance on fossil fuels;

Expecting that the rural economy and rural businesses will depend increasingly on digitalisation as well as knowledge workers who make the most of the digital transformation and enhance rural production in a sustainable manner;

Persuaded that economic growth and sustainability are not mutually exclusive and can be fostered by innovation to which rural entrepreneurs, farmers, and foresters must have access and which may concern technologies, practices, processes, social and organisational matters, and be research driven or based on interactive bottom-up approaches;

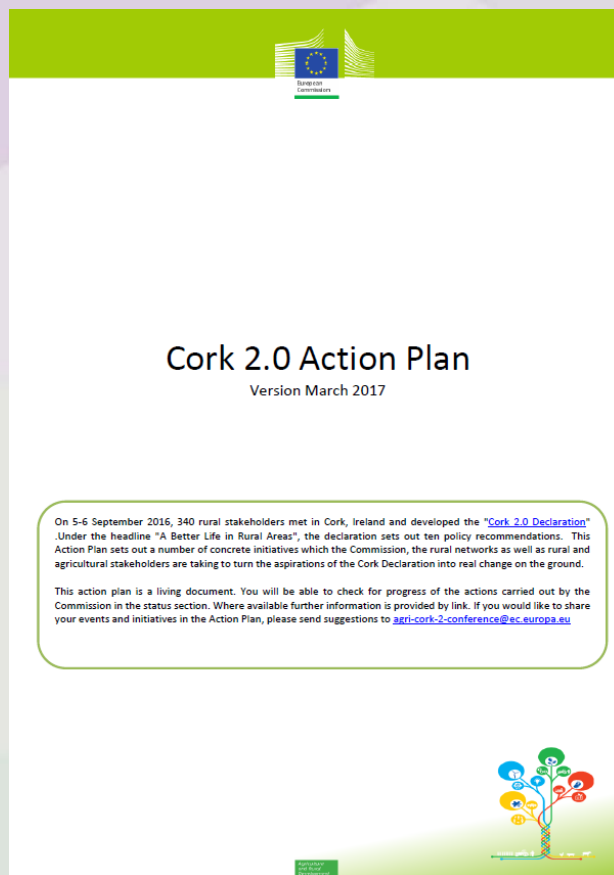
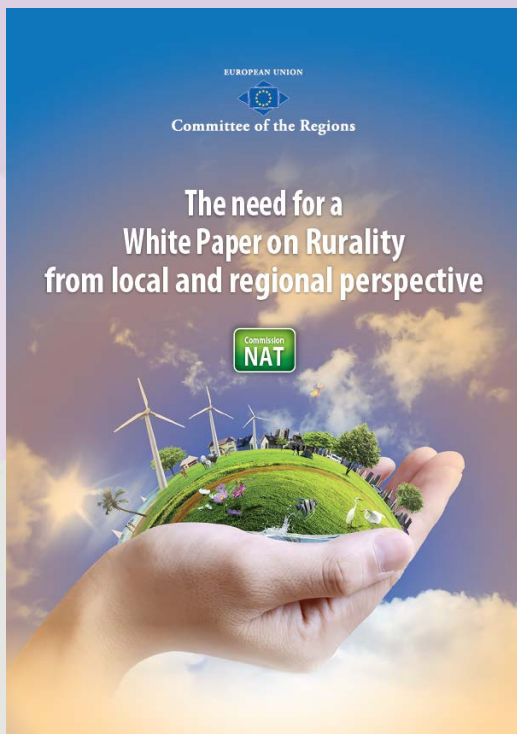
Concerned about rural exodus and youth drain and the need to ensure that rural areas and communities (countryside, farms, villages, and small towns) remain attractive places to live and work by improving access to services and opportunities for rural citizens and fostering entrepreneurship in traditional rural domains as well as new sectors of the economy;

Convinced that the agricultural and forestry sectors are still of great importance for the Union’s economy, and that their associated value chains are engines of rural growth providing jobs and livelihoods to tens of millions of Europeans, in particular in rural areas and often with jobs that cannot be relocated;

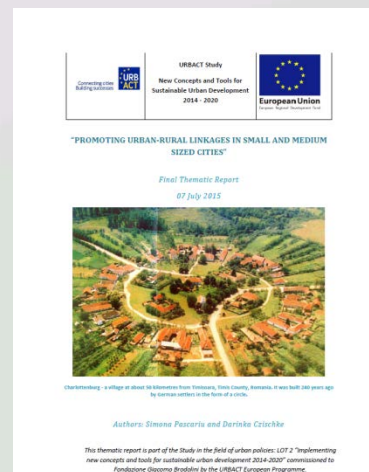
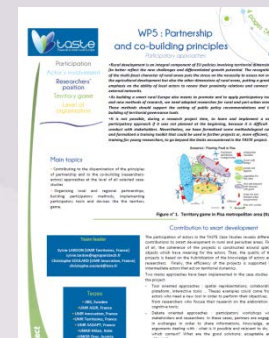
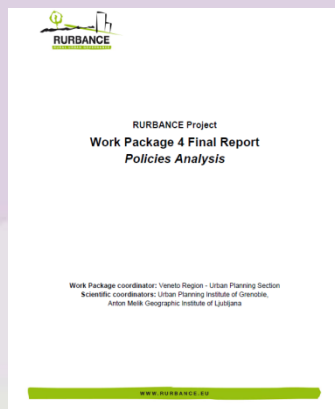
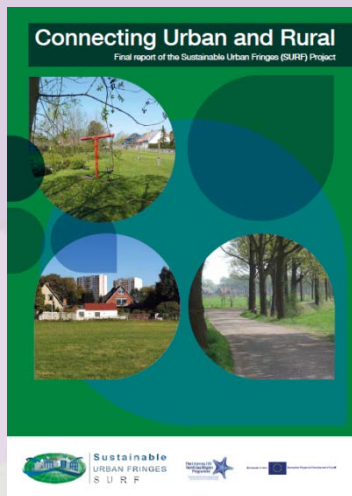
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Urban and Rural Policy



Urban and Rural Policy (projects)



The national level: France





« Aménager les territoires ruraux et périurbains »

Rapport de
Frédéric BONNET,
architecte, Grand prix de l'Urbanisme

remis à
Sylvia PINEL
ministre du Logement, de l'Égalité des territoires et de la Ruralité

le jeudi 7 janvier 2016

Contrat de réciprocité
entre Toulouse Métropole
et le Pays des Pyrénées Gascogne

Un partenariat innovant entre le rural et l'urbain

Contrat de réciprocité - Juillet 2017



CONTRAT DE RECIPROCITE VILLE CAMPAGNE
Expérimentation nationale

valant contrat de coopération territoriale

Entre Brest métropole
et le Pays du Centre Ouest Bretagne

1

En bref



UN LAB POUR MIEUX VIVRE
LE PÉRIURBAIN AUJOURD'HUI ET DEMAIN

Le territoire de développement urbain se situe au-delà des limites des communes et des villes. C'est un territoire qui se construit, qui se transforme, qui se réinvente. C'est un territoire qui se construit, qui se transforme, qui se réinvente. C'est un territoire qui se construit, qui se transforme, qui se réinvente.

LE PÉRIURBAIN, DE L'ÉCART À LA SÉCURITÉ

Le périurbain est un territoire qui se construit, qui se transforme, qui se réinvente. C'est un territoire qui se construit, qui se transforme, qui se réinvente.

cgét



Innovation Policy



EIP-AGRI Seminar
'Promoting creativity and learning through agricultural knowledge systems and interactive innovation'
SEMINAR REPORT
3-4 DECEMBER 2015



Vanguard Initiative Position Paper
Regions and future EU policies for Growth and Investment

The 30 Regions of the Vanguard Initiative are committed to **leading by example** in delivering growth and jobs through **industry-led interregional cooperation, co-creation, and co-investment**, on the basis of smart specialisation principles. The engagement of our political leaders gives a framework to the actors in our innovation ecosystems and industry clusters to work together.


We are **learning by doing**. The development and application of our methodology of **Learn-Connect-Demonstrate-Commercialise** has enabled successful identification of **commercial opportunities**. Through detailed examination of capability, competence and capacity within our regions, and through working with industry stakeholders, we have developed joint demonstration projects.

One of the key benefits of learning by doing is that an evidence base evolves alongside the development of commercial opportunities, allowing identification of bottlenecks and real needs from the ground. This process takes time and requires trust and involvement of all parties. It leads to the need to shape new policy approaches and to improve existing support tools.

The European Commission has taken on board the experience of the Vanguard Initiative and has developed new policy initiatives as a result, e.g. the launching of S3 thematic platforms and new initiatives for clusters. The Council¹ and the European Parliament² have also acknowledged the value of such bottom-up dynamics based on smart specialisation, notably for supporting regional development, involving industry, fostering synergies, developing ecosystems and cross border clusters. We are convinced that our approach can be a **game-changer for growth and investment** and can foster a **renewal of EU policies for the future** that will benefit the whole of Europe. In that perspective, this paper outlines the Vanguard Initiative's recommendations for future EU policies for growth, innovation and investment, building on our past and current experience.



EIP-AGRI SEMINAR
DIGITAL INNOVATION HUBS FOR AGRICULTURE
FINAL REPORT
OCTOBER 2017



EUROPEAN EVALUATION RESPONSE
FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

GUIDELINES
EVALUATION OF INNOVATION IN
RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES
2014-2020

December 2017



3. Making ROBUST visible in relevant policy arenas

- Via the Hub
- Consultations
- Own events – EWRC 2018

3. Making ROBUST visible in relevant policy arenas

- Others' events and meetings:
 - RUMRA
 - Urban intergroup
 - CoR
 - European Countryside Movement
 - ENRD

4. Special policy sessions at future ROBUST project meetings?

- Update to partners
- Updates from partners
- Communication between meetings