

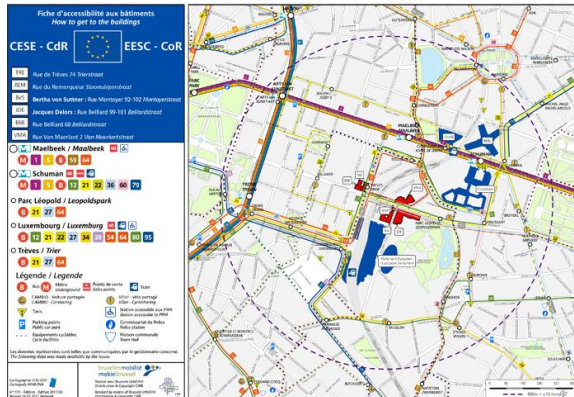


**European Committee
of the Regions**

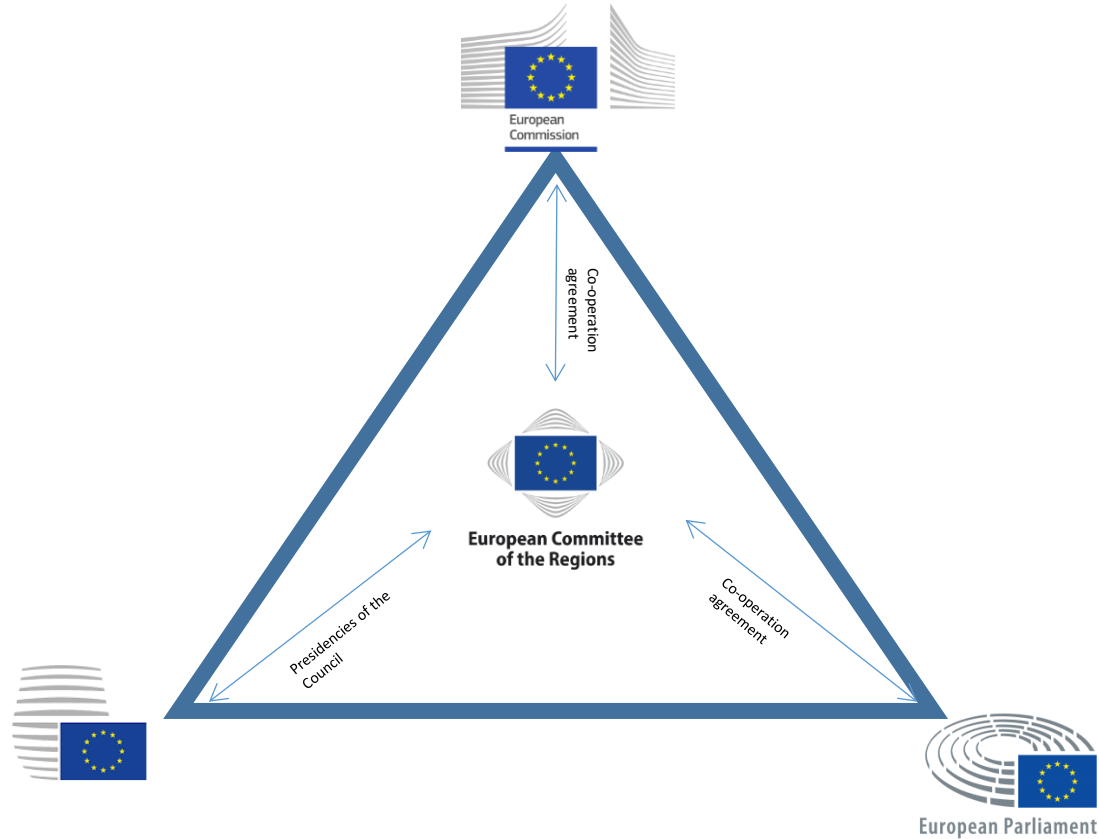
How Europe works from a local and regional perspective

**Presentation for the Delegation from Stedendriehoek
13.10.2026**

The European Committee of the Regions

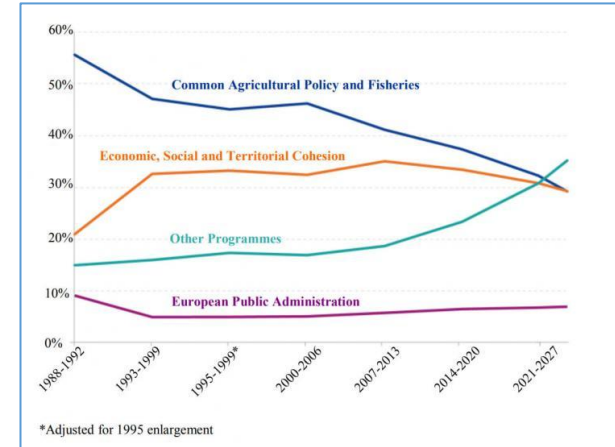


The CoR and the institutional triangle of the EU



European Committee of the Regions and Cohesion Policy

- **1993** **Maastricht Treaty creates the Committee of the Regions**
- **1994** First Plenary Session held in Brussels
- **1995** The number of CoR members increases from 189 to 222 as the EU-12 expands to EU-15
- **1997** Treaty of Amsterdam strengthens the CoR by increasing its field of mandatory consultation and allows referrals from the European Parliament
- **2003** Treaty of Nice states CoR members must hold an electoral mandate or be politically accountable
- **2004** **The number of CoR members increases from 222 to 317 in the EU-25**
- **2007** The number of CoR members increases from 317 to 344 members in the EU-27
- **2009** **Lisbon Treaty enhances the status and political role of the CoR**
- **2013** **The number of CoR members increases from 344 to 353 members in the EU-28**
- **2014** The number of CoR members is reduced to 350
- **2016** The name of the CoR is changed to **European Committee of the Regions**
- **2020** After Brexit the number of members is 329

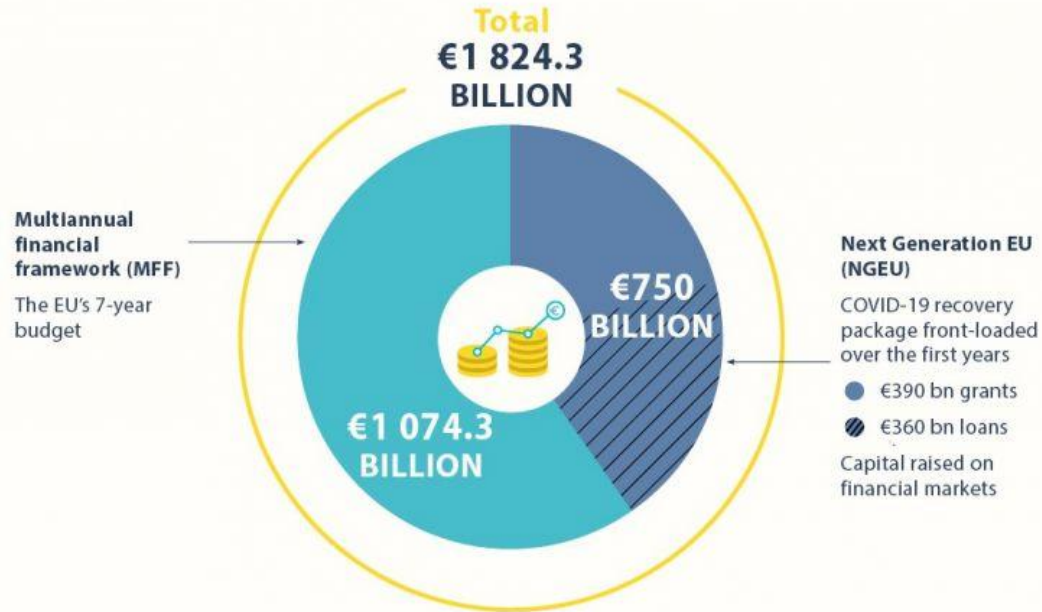


The EU Budget

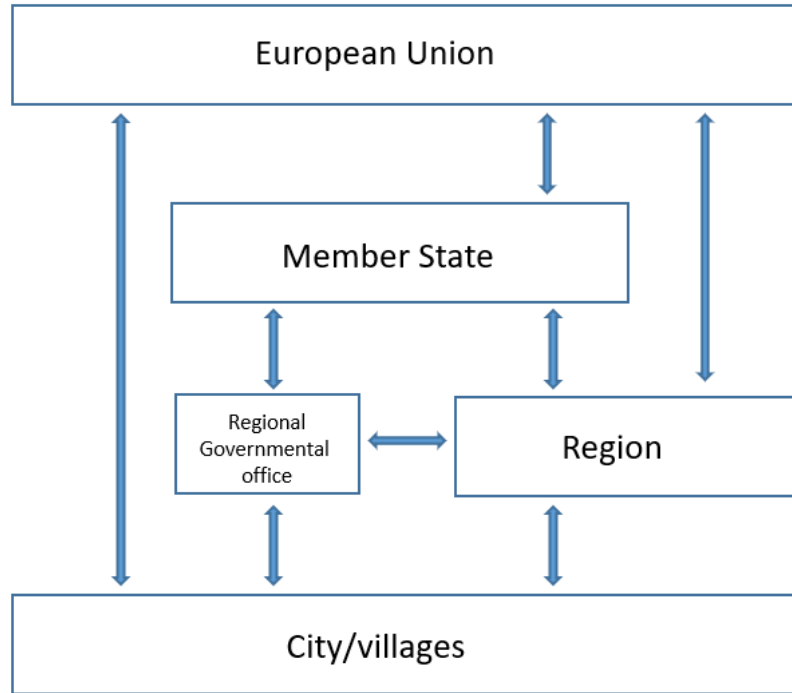


MMF and Next Generation EU Funding

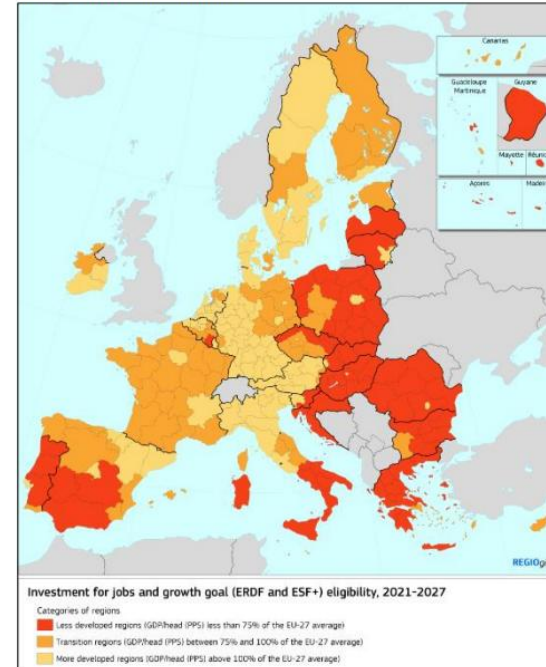
EU expenditure 2021-2027



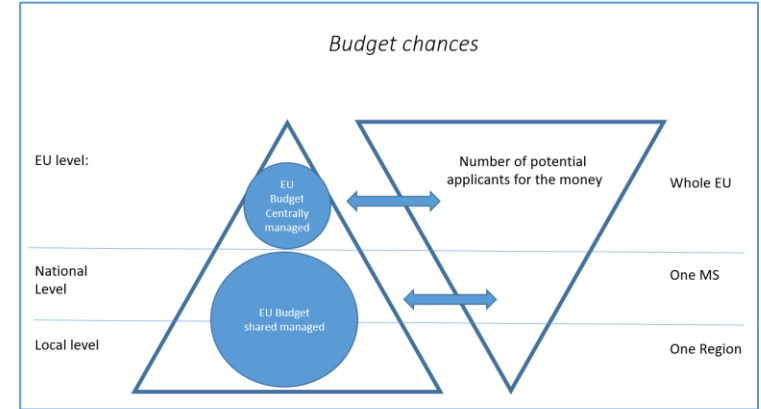
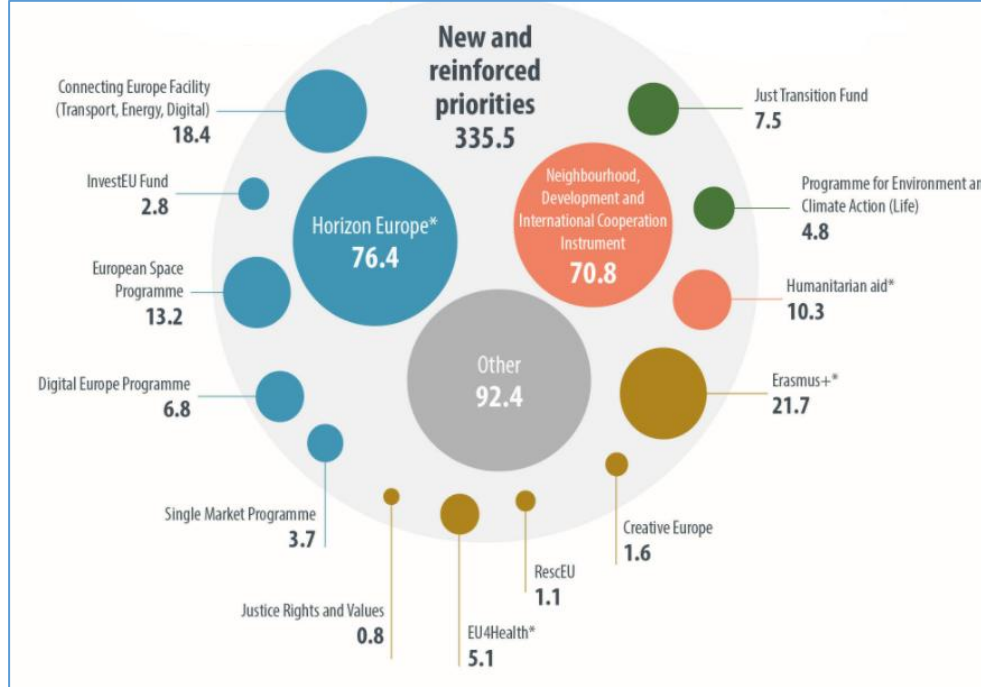
Shared management: i.e. Cohesion Policy



Map 1 – Categories of regions in the EU ¹¹



Centrally managed EU Funding



4 days in July 2020

MULTIANNUAL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK (EU-27)

(EUR million - 2018 prices)

Commitment appropriations	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total 2021-2027
1. Single Market, Innovation and Digital	19.712	19.666	19.133	18.633	18.518	18.646	18.473	132.781
2. Cohesion, Resilience and Values	49.741	51.101	52.194	53.954	55.182	56.787	58.809	377.768
2a. Economic, social and territorial cohesion	45.411	45.951	46.493	47.130	47.770	48.414	49.066	330.235
2b. Resilience and Values	4.330	5.150	5.701	6.824	7.412	8.373	9.743	47.533
3. Natural Resources and Environment	55.242	52.214	51.489	50.617	49.719	48.932	48.161	356.374
Of which: Market related expenditure and direct payments	38.564	38.115	37.604	36.983	36.373	35.772	35.183	258.594
4. Migration and Border Management	2.324	2.811	3.164	3.282	3.672	3.682	3.736	22.671
5. Security and Defence	1.700	1.725	1.737	1.754	1.928	2.078	2.263	13.185
6. Neighbourhood and the World	15.309	15.522	14.789	14.056	13.323	12.592	12.828	98.419
7. European Public Administration	10.021	10.215	10.342	10.454	10.554	10.673	10.843	73.102
Of which: Administrative expenditure of the institutions	7.742	7.878	7.945	7.997	8.025	8.077	8.188	55.852
TOTAL COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS	154.049	153.254	152.848	152.750	152.896	153.390	155.113	1.074.300

TOTAL PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS	156.557	154.822	149.936	149.936	149.936	149.936	149.936	1.061.058
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OUTSIDE THE MFF	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total 2021-2027
Solidarity and Emergency Aid Reserve	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	8.400
European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF)	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	1.302
Brexit Adjustment Reserve	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	5.000
Flexibility instrument	772	772	772	772	772	772	772	5.404
TOTAL OUTSIDE THE MFF	2.158	2.158	2.158	2.158	2.158	2.158	2.158	20.106

TOTAL MFF + OUTSIDE THE MFF	156.207	155.412	155.006	154.908	155.054	155.548	157.271	1.094.406
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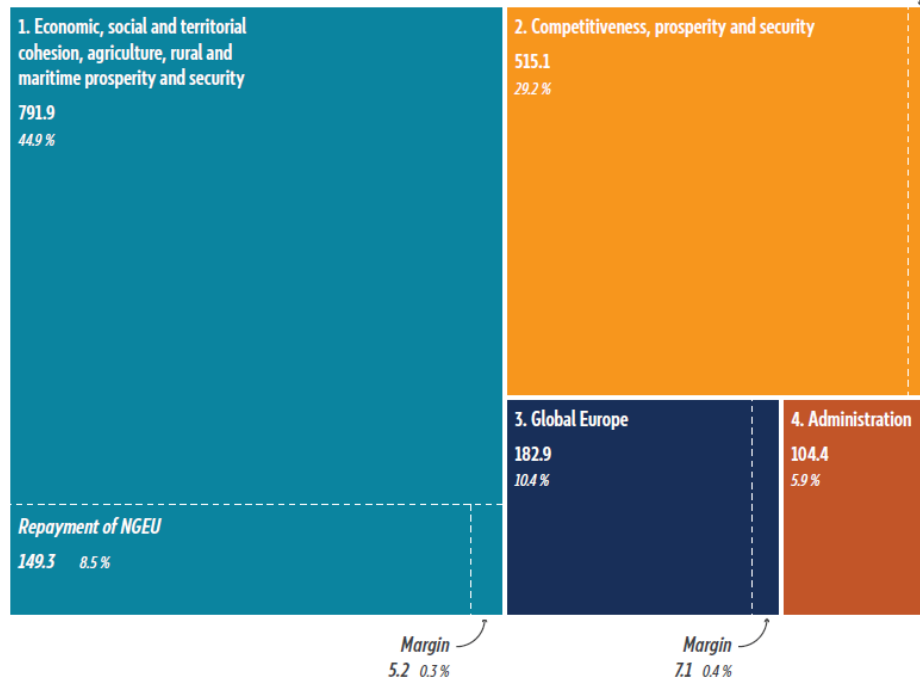


Vorschlag der Kommission fuer den MFF 2028-2034

Comparison of the 2021-2027 and the 2028-2034 MFF
Commitments, € billion and EU GNI %, 2025 prices

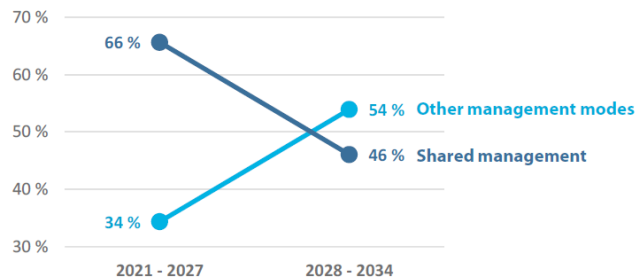
2028-2034 MFF overview
Commitments, € billion, 2025 prices

Total amount proposed: €1.763 trillion



Assessment of the European Court of Auditors

Figure 2 | Proportion of shared and other management modes in current and proposed MFF



Note: The total shares of other management modes and shared management excludes administration and repayment of NextGenerationEU borrowing.

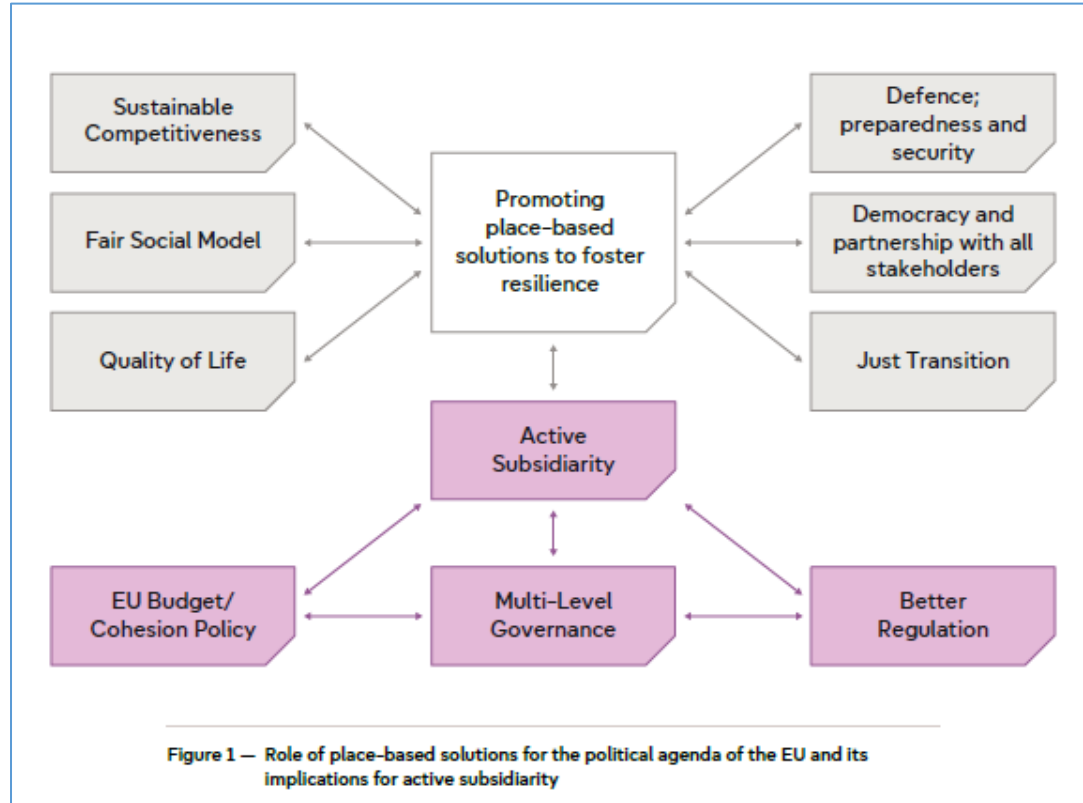
Source: ECA based on European Commission data.



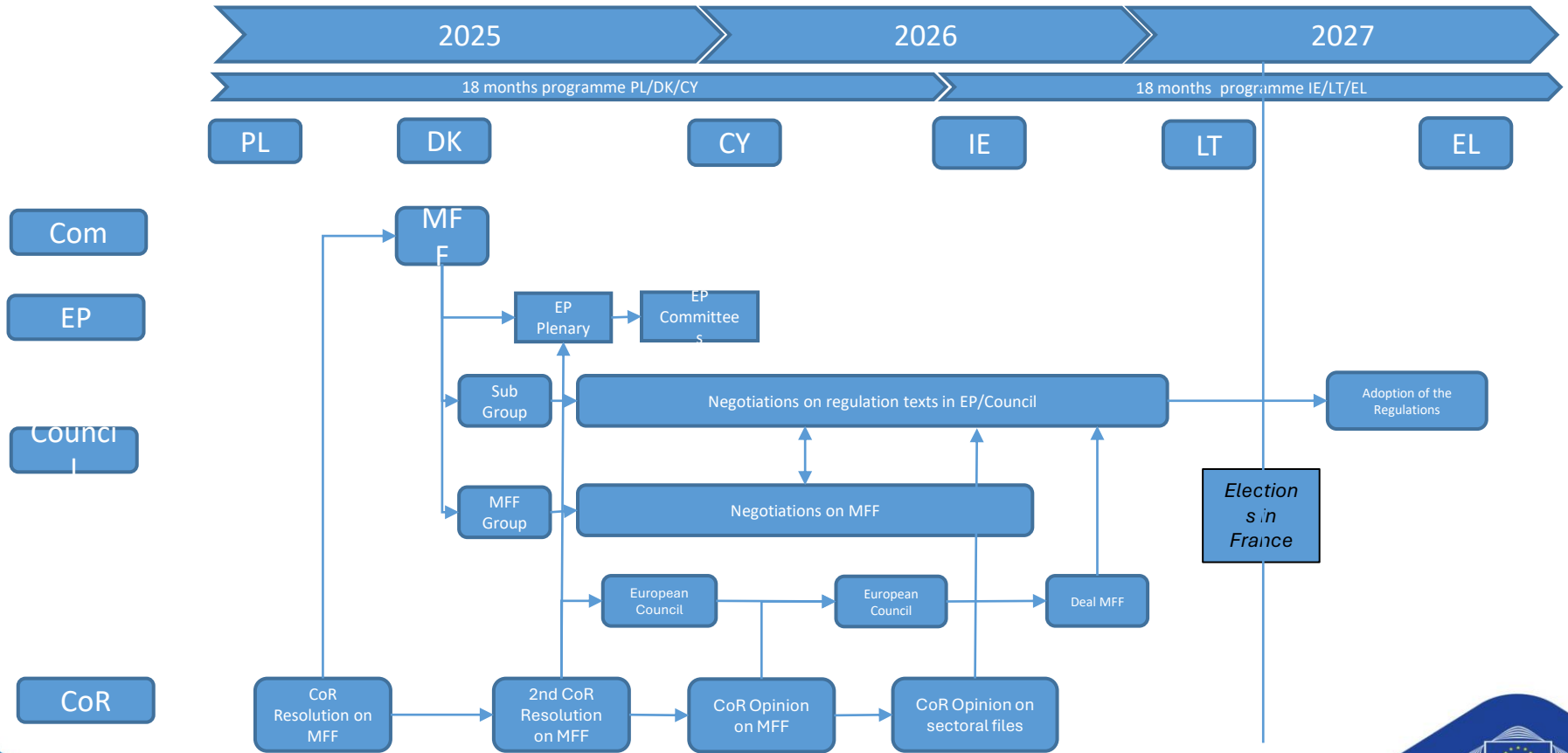
"The share of the EU budget under shared management is expected to decrease by 20 percentage points (i.e. from 66% to 46%). Increasing direct and indirect management can pose administrative challenges for the Commission. It can also affect the geographical distribution of expenditure."

https://www.eca.europa.eu/ECAPublications/OP-2026-03/OP-2026-03_EN.pdf

The State of cities and regions report



Timeline 2025-2027



Alliance building



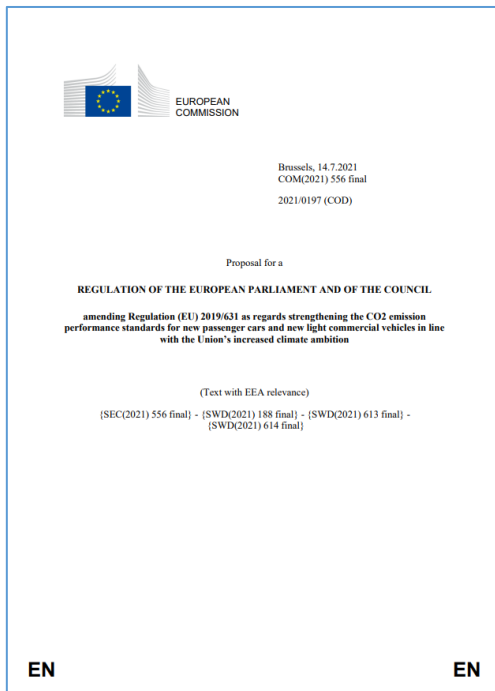
Why are local/regional alliances important?

- Identifying a **European challenge** (not only a local/national one)
- Identifying the **locations for the challenges** in different countries
- Justifying a **European solution** (in contrast to pure local/national actions)
- **Mobilising the actors** (at local/regional; national and EU level)
- Using the **CoR as a catalyst and promoter** of territorial alliances

Example:

Automotive Regions Alliance

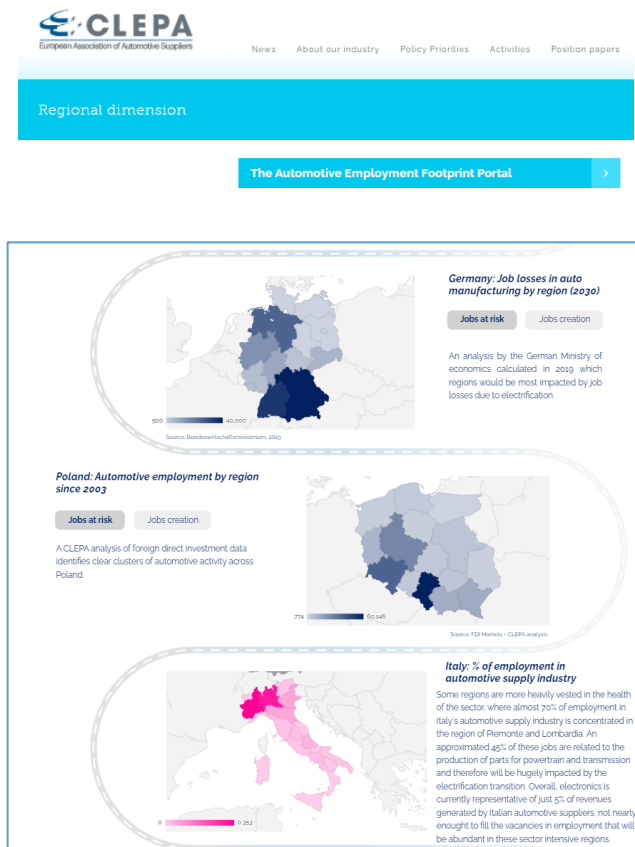
European Challenge: Legislative proposal for new passenger cars and light commercial vehicles



- No reference to territorial impacts
- Only General reference to Just Transition
- No provisions foreseen for a dialogue or a multi-level governance process
- Transformation of the automotive sector is not fully outlined

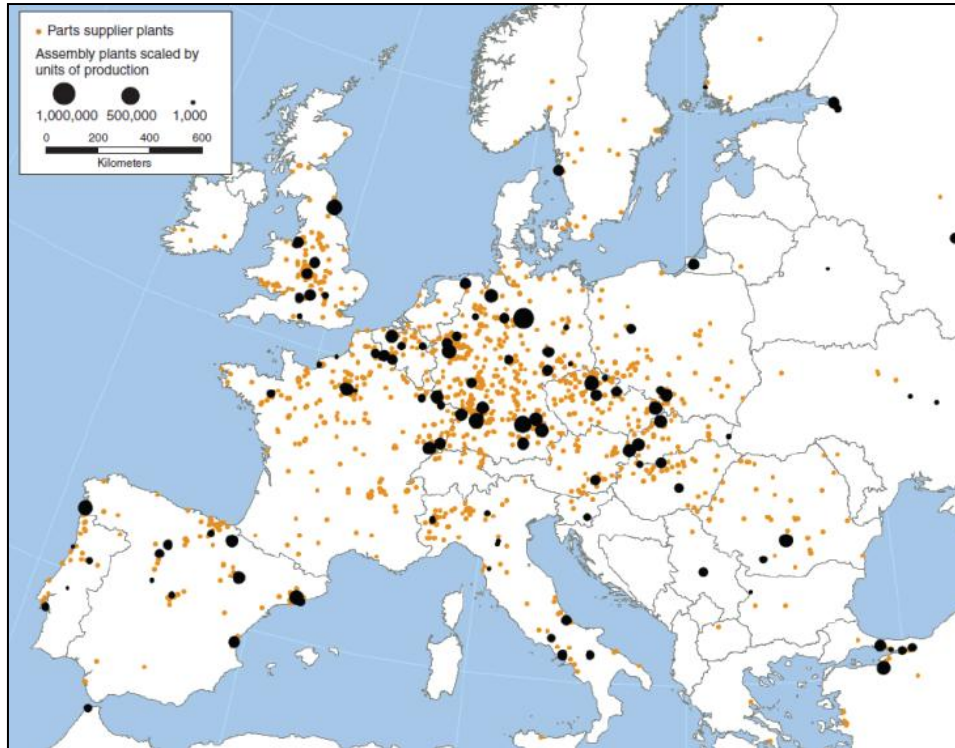


Localising the European Challenge: Regional dimension on employment



- “The **powertrain represents the most value added** and labour intensity of a car and activity depending on the powertrain is therefore similarly spread across Europe as the sector as whole.”
- **Example Italy:** 70% of employment in Italy's automotive supply industry is concentrated in the **region of Piemonte and Lombardia**. An approximated 45% of these jobs are related to the production of parts for powertrain and transmission and therefore will be hugely impacted by the electrification transition.

Identifying the locations: Territorial Dimension of the automotive sector



- 14,6 Mio. employees in the EU
- 3,5 Mio. employees in car production
- Strong regional clusters in Germany, Italy, Spain, France, Romania, Slovakia, Czech Republic, ...

Justifying the need for a European solution: Supporting the just transition of the Automotive Regions

Table 4.1. Socio-economic indicators in the most vulnerable regions

Relative difference between the regional and the national indicator values, per cent of the national average¹, large regions (NUTS 2). Per cent of national average

Region	GDP per Capita	Wage	Poverty Risk	Unemployment Rate	Educational Attainment	Download Speed	Net Migration
AT22 Styria	-8.90	-5.84	0.67	28.99	2.10	-30.43	0.36
AT31 Upper Austria	2.09	1.32	-33.71	-35.59	0.93	-14.96	0.47
BE21 Antwerp	19.09	8.29	NA	-33.33	0.51	16.34	0.40
BE32 Hainaut	-37.20	-12.56	NA	59.29	-8.20	-24.09	0.30
BE34 Luxembourg (BE)	-38.41	-19.17	NA	0.00	1.78	-46.09	0.52
C202 Central Bohemian Region	-10.00	-10.02	-23.20	-35.00	1.80	-16.09	1.13
C205 Northwest	-19.67	-9.72	3.62	-15.00	0.00	-37.89	0.22
C208 Moravia-Silesia	-20.00	-8.60	16.20	65.00	-1.39	-12.40	-0.11
C204 Northwest	-30.49	-19.66	72.00	50.00	-7.67	3.89	0.08
DE11 Stuttgart	30.12	20.30	-23.59	-22.55	-1.04	9.13	0.38
DE91 Braunschweig	20.99	10.31	4.02	8.45	-0.68	-5.13	0.41
DEA1 Düsseldorf	2.41	5.01	17.82	22.58	-5.77	16.61	0.32
DEA3 Münster	-17.83	-8.60	5.75	9.68	-2.89	16.25	0.29
DE22 Niederrhein	-4.10	-8.41	11.78	-35.46	2.31	-17.52	0.69
DEB3 Rheinhessen-Pfalz	-9.16	-1.20	-5.17	8.44	-3.70	4.19	0.53
DE00 Saarland	-11.33	-5.83	24.14	19.35	-2.89	-0.35	0.21
DEE0 Sachsen-Anhalt	-30.36	-16.91	6.60	48.39	5.77	-31.97	0.09
DK05 Northern Jutland	-16.36	-8.67	8.59	16.00	-4.41	-8.07	0.17
EL05 Peloponnese	-15.79	-20.75	21.33	-30.64	-8.20	-22.25	0.18
ES12 Asturias	-11.74	-3.48	-2.77	0.71	9.14	-16.33	0.20
FI18 Helsinki-Uusimaa	29.59	13.19	-35.29	-4.46	-0.99	6.59	0.89
FI1C Southern Finland	-10.79	-7.11	4.49	-5.67	-0.78	-5.40	0.02
FI19 Western Finland	-11.93	-5.85	NA	-4.49	0.55	-12.73	0.16
FI1D Eastern and Northern Finland	-16.97	-8.69	21.79	16.42	0.89	7.74	-0.19
HU02 Western Transdanubia	-2.86	-3.30	-13.76	-47.09	2.35	-16.19	0.80
HU21 Central Transdanubia	-7.36	0.42	-26.57	-41.19	-1.09	-6.60	0.71
IT01 Northern Apulia	-32.89	-2.39	-26.40	32.40	-4.64	-7.47	-0.30
IT04 Friuli-Venezia Giulia	7.74	6.88	-46.09	-39.00	12.70	-24.41	0.52
IT12 Umbria	-11.11	-12.60	-48.05	-15.00	14.63	-11.67	0.19
NL33 South Holland	-1.93	5.26	17.58	20.59	-0.75	2.09	0.55
NL34 Zeeland	-19.49	-14.71	-13.33	-23.53	-4.40	-9.10	0.36
PL22 Silesia	2.16	12.46	-24.18	-27.27	2.70	8.29	-0.06
PL52 Opole region	-21.59	-12.19	-8.59	1.08	-26.99	-6.67	0.07
PL72 Świętokrzyskie	-26.79	-27.62	13.74	27.27	-0.94	-24.70	-0.10
RO42 West	1.74	17.48	-20.81	-12.62	6.33	3.31	-0.09
SE33 Upper Norrland	-3.26	-5.04	-11.70	-10.29	5.46	-24.96	0.23
SE32 Central Norrland	-14.50	-9.14	25.53	-1.47	1.63	-23.11	0.07
SK01 Bratislava Region	130.81	48.53	-51.83	-58.62	5.03	53.63	0.96
SK04 East Slovakia	-29.07	-15.22	39.27	59.66	-3.94	-10.25	-0.12
UK09 Cheshire	29.37	29.71	NA	-13.16	2.90	-39.33	0.42
UK01 East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	-31.49	-20.99	NA	23.68	-9.19	-39.50	0.20

¹ All indicators are compared to the national average except for net migration. Net migration is the regional net immigration rate, per cent of the regional population. Red coloured cells contain values below the national average, except for net migration. Red coloured cells for net migration contain values below 0.2%. Most of these regions have net immigration rates below the respective national average, and so appear little attractive.

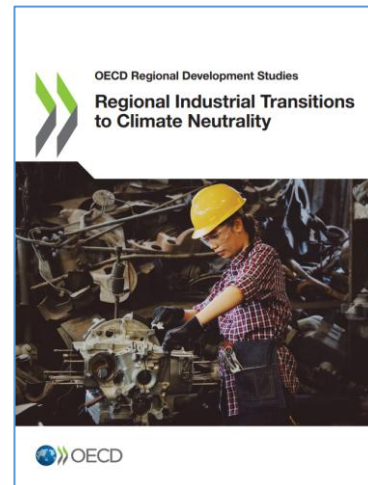
Note: The wage is the total remuneration paid including employer-paid social security contributions. Educational attainment is the share of the population with an upper secondary degree or more. Poverty risk is the share of the population at risk of poverty, severely materially deprived, or that live in households with extremely low work intensity. Download speed refers to how quickly data can be pulled from the server on the internet to the device. Net migration is the population change not attributable to births and deaths.

Source: Own calculations using Eurostat (2018, 2019) and Oikla (2020).

Many regions are home to many different energy-intensive industries at the same time

Their ability to shape change on their own varies greatly

It is foreseeable that some of these regions will require additional support



Mobilising the Actors: Active Engagement of Regions and the COM



Using the CoR as a catalyst: Political Agreement for Zero Emission Regulation for Passenger Cars and Light Vehicles

(11a) *In order to identify funding gaps in ensuring a just transition in the automotive supply chain, and with particular attention for SMEs and the regions that are most affected by the transition, the Commission should, by 31 December 2025 at the same time of the first progress report, and building on ongoing initiatives such as the transition pathway for the mobility ecosystem and the Automotive Regions Alliance of the Committee of the Regions, in cooperation with Member States, regions and local authorities and all relevant stakeholders, present a report with an analysis identifying such funding gaps. That report should be accompanied, where appropriate, by proposals for adequate financial measures to address the needs identified.*

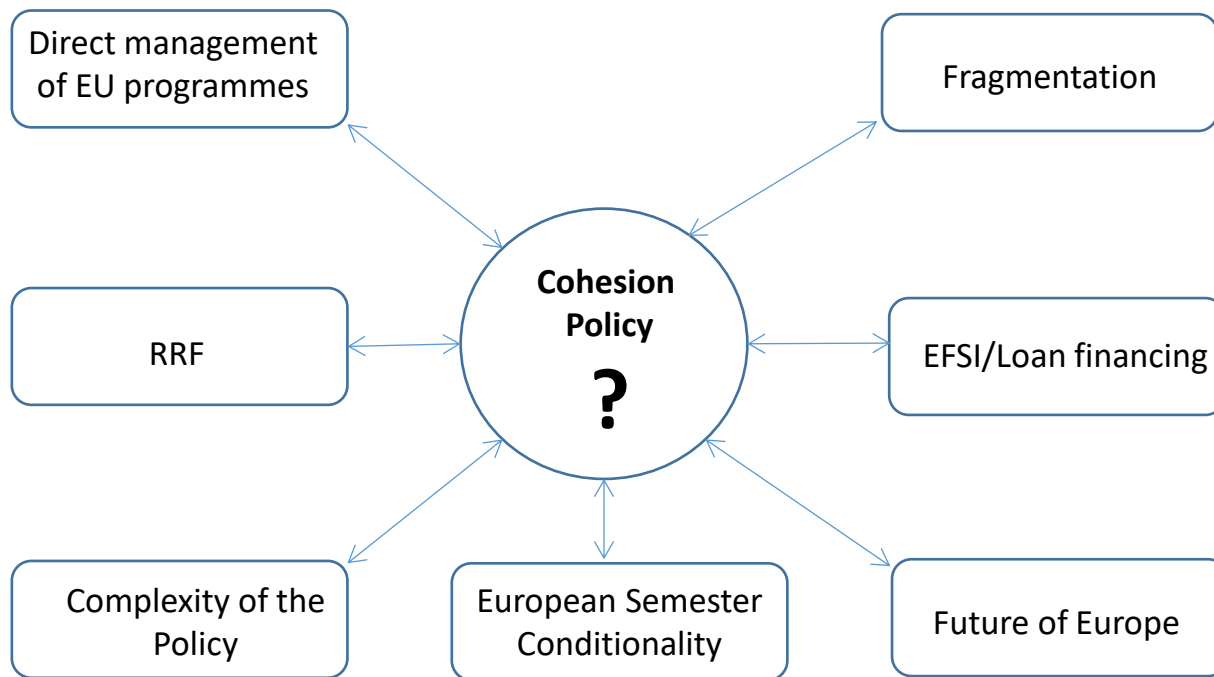
- The **Commission should provide by 31.12.2025** an assessment “with particular attention for SME’s and regions
- building on ongoing initiatives such as the Automotive Regions Alliance of the Committee of the Regions
- in cooperation with Member States, regions and local authorities
- present a report and the report should be accompanied by proposals for adequate financial measures to address the needs identified!

<https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-14869-2022-INIT/en/pdf>

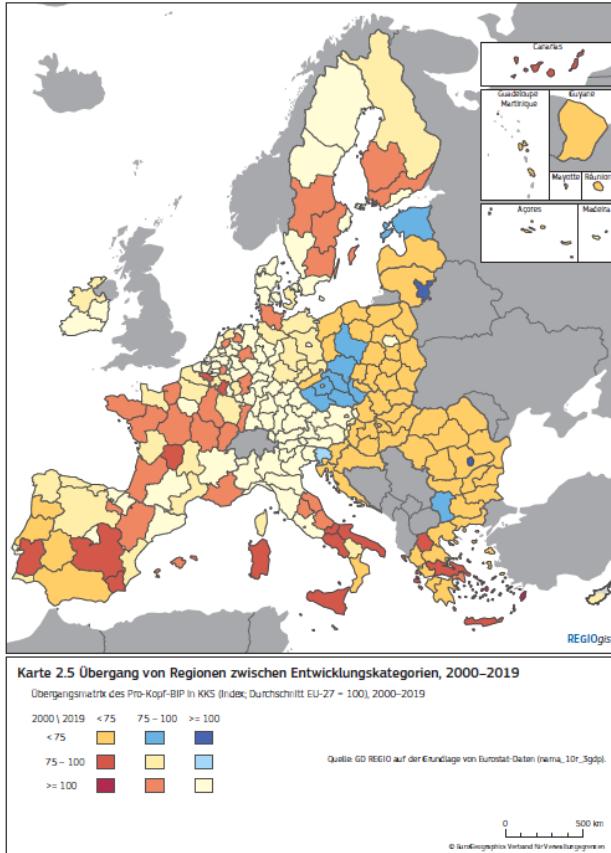
Example: Cohesion Alliance



European Challenges: *There are unprecedented challenges for the future of Cohesion Policy*

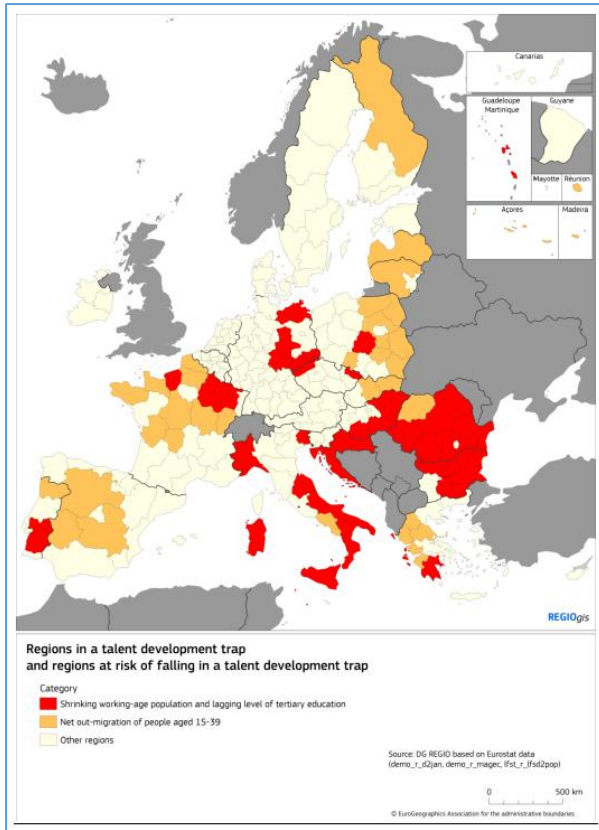


Identifying locations: Regions in a Development Trap



- **Stagnant regions with very low GDP per capita:** regions that, unlike most other less developed regions in Europe, which receive significant cohesion funds, are struggling to sustain long-term growth,
- **Stagnating regions with slightly below-average GDP per capita:** Regions that in 2000 had a GDP per capita between 75 and 100% of the EU average, but whose economic dynamism has stagnated since then.
- **Stagnant regions with above-average GDP per capita:** Areas that, despite their relative prosperity, have experienced long periods of below-average GDP, productivity and employment growth.

Identifying locations: Regions in a Talent Development Trap



- The map highlights **46 regions** (in red) stuck in a talent development trap. These regions are facing an accelerating decline in their working-age population and a low and stagnating number of people with tertiary education attainment between 2015 and 2020. This group of regions accounts for **16% of the EU population**. Most of these regions are less developed, with an average GDP/capita of 64% of the EU average. This group of regions is more rural than the rest of the EU, with 31% of the population living in rural areas, compared to the EU average of 21%.
- The map also identifies a **second group of 36 regions** (in yellow) that are at risk of falling into a future talent development trap because they are **sharply affected by the outflow of their populations aged 15 to 39**. This group accounts for 13% of the EU population.

Justifying a European solution: Joint Observations of the #CohesionAlliance

- Cohesion Policy remains the EU's most important **investment tool**!
- Cohesion Policy has been **effective in addressing the financial and Covid-19 crises**!
- Cohesion policy is also playing a **crucial role in the consequences of the Russian invasion in Ukraine**.
- Cohesion policy has been **instrumental for greater territorial cohesion**!
- **Regional disparities remain high** and some are growing!
- Cohesion policy plays a **crucial role in supporting the digital and green transitions** at local and regional level!
- The **local and regional capacity** in economic development **remains uneven**!
- **Key challenges remain** for leaving no people and no regions behind.
- The Commission identifies that territorial instruments that engage local actors and the partnership principle **can help address pressure on democracy by increasing trust in the EU** and ownership of European policies.
- The future of the Cohesion Policy will be closely linked with the discussions on a **possible reform of the EU economic governance framework**.

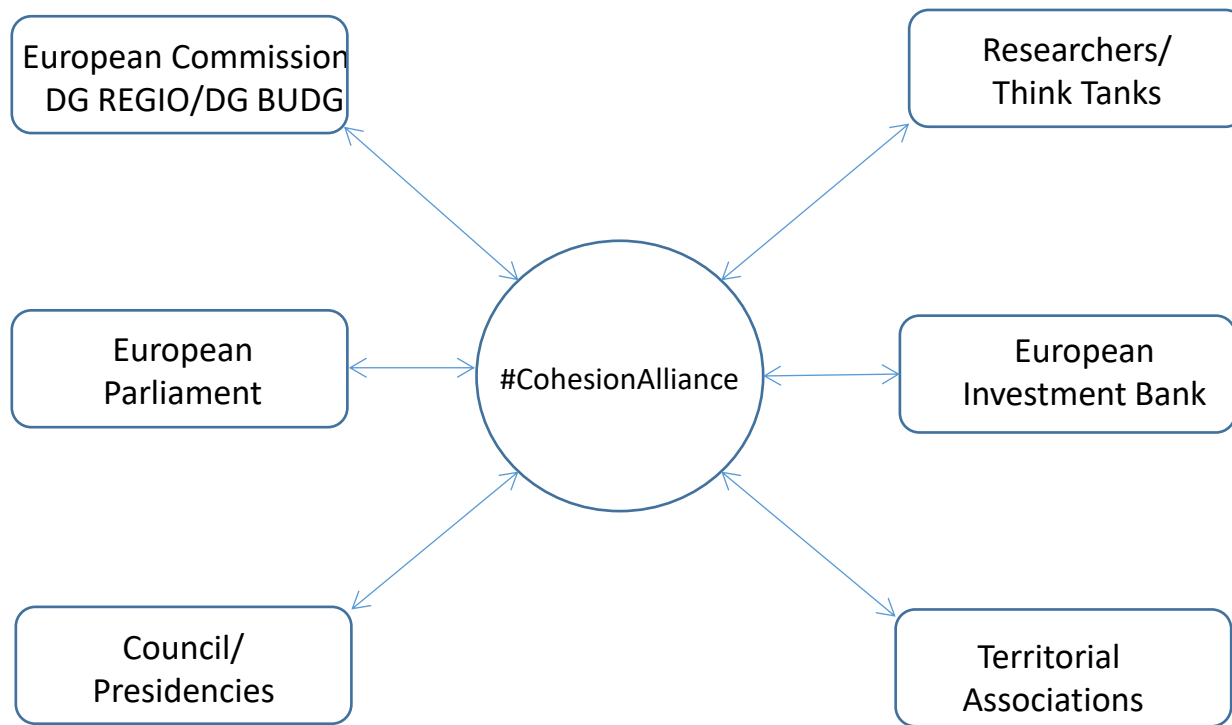


Mobilising the actors: Renewal of the #CohesionAlliance

- **12 October 2022:** Alliance Renewal Event with Commissioner Ferreira, REGI Chair Omarjee and the new COTER Chair
- **2022-2023:** 3 thematic technical workshops on the future of Cohesion Policy after 2027, which would address the following key aspects:
 - the way the principle of 'do no harm to cohesion' in all EU policies
 - the future role of medium-sized cities in promoting territorial cohesion and bridging the urban-rural divide
 - Ways to address regions with particular territorial or demographic challenges
 - the future implementation system for the cohesion policy, which could also be based on the experiences from the implementation of the RRF
 - Closing the innovation gap through integrated support for regional innovation ecosystems, including through a new Regional Innovation Partnership, and
 - how to define Cohesion Policy benchmarks beyond GDP to better reflect living standards and in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals.
- **Early 2024:** #CohesionAlliance Forum on the future of Cohesion Policy after 2027



... key elements of the CohesionAlliance strategy



Better Regulation

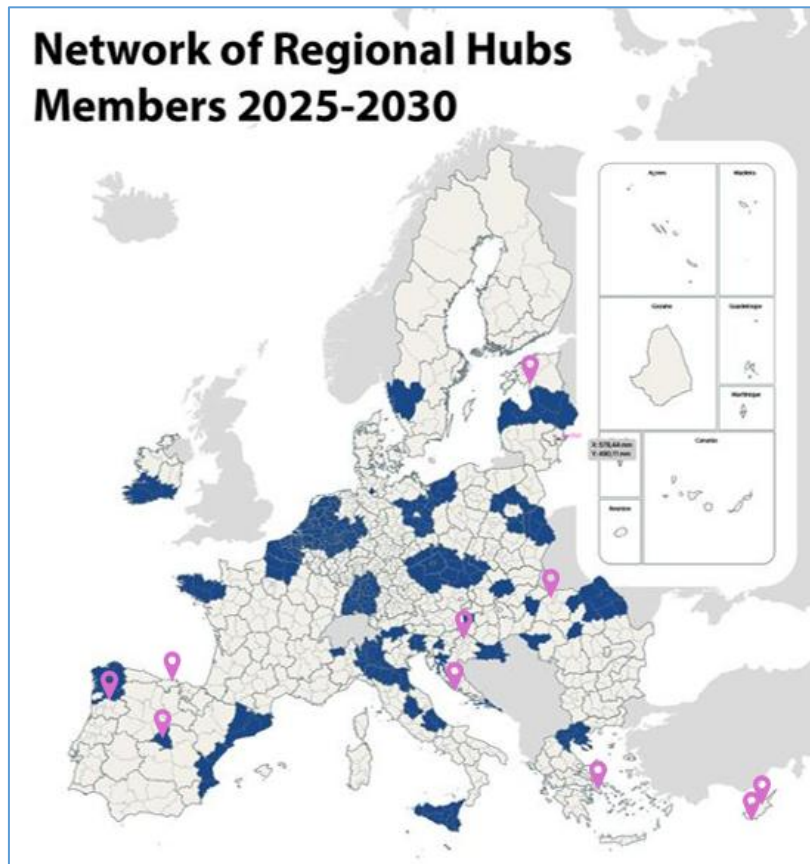


VdL Political Guidelines on better implementation/better regulation

- *We need to make **business easier and faster in Europe**. I will make **speed, coherence and simplification** key political priorities in everything we do.*
- ***Each Commissioner** will be tasked with focusing on **reducing administrative burdens and simplifying implementation**: less red tape and reporting, more trust, better enforcement, faster permitting.*
- ***They will hold regular dialogues on implementation with stakeholders to discuss how best to align implementation with realities on the ground.***
- *They will work with a **Vice-President for Implementation, Simplification and Interinstitutional Relations** to stress-test the entire EU acquis.*
- ***But better lawmaking has to be a joint task – with all institutions** involved and all of the legislative process covered – from proposal to amendments to adoption. In this spirit I will propose to renew **Interinstitutional agreement on simplification and better law making** so that each institution assesses the impact and cost of its amendments in the same way.*



Network of Regional Hubs Members 2025-2030



RegHub Members

- **60 hubs in 21 Member States**



RegHub: In practice

Step 1

- EU institutions call for consultation of local and regional authorities

Step 2

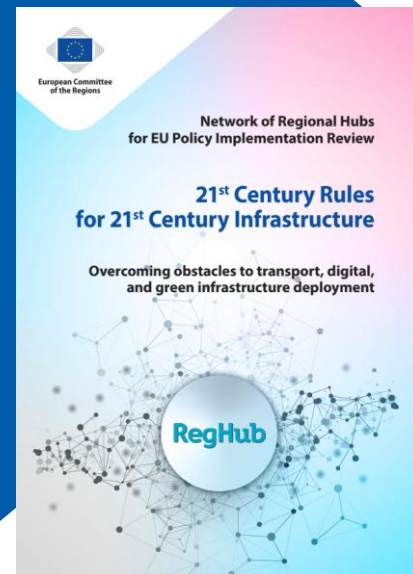
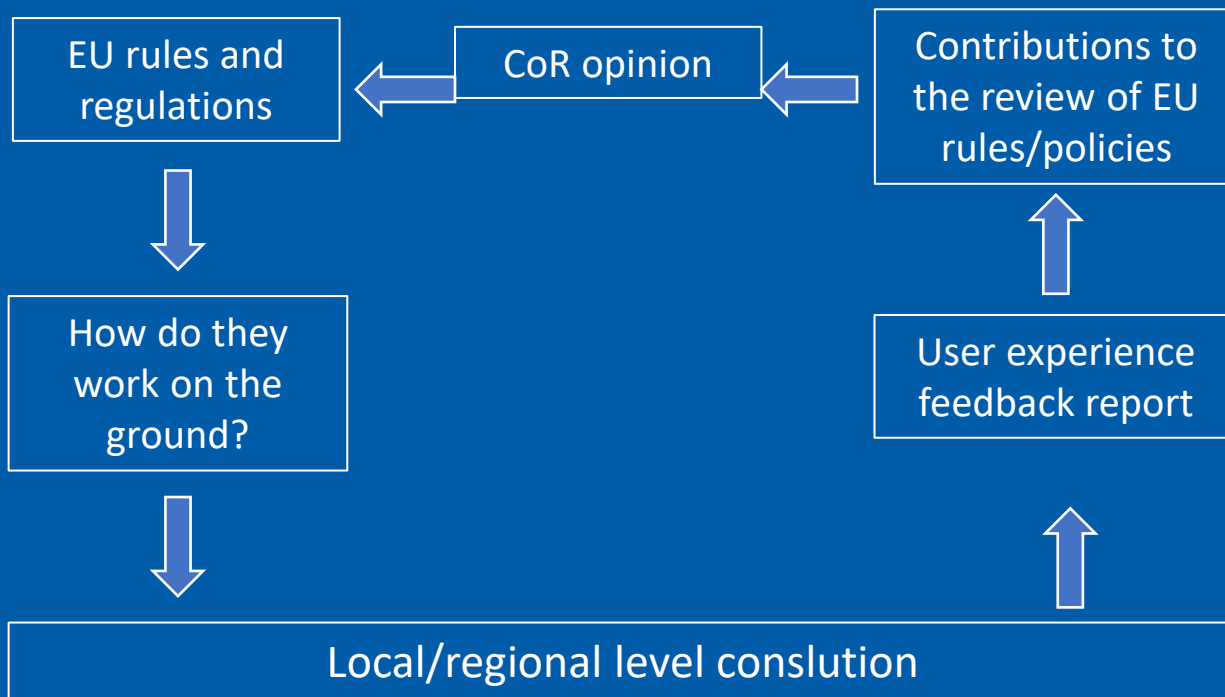
- CoR sends questionnaire to regional contact points

Step 3

- CoR publishes the results in a technical report



How does Reghub work?



Example: Public Procurement



VdL ambition on Public Procurement

- “We must also make **better use of public procurement** – which accounts for 14% of EU GDP.
- A 1% efficiency gain in public procurement could save EUR 20 billion a year.
- And it is one of the main levers available to develop innovative goods and services and create lead markets in clean and strategic technologies.
- I will **propose a revision of the Public Procurement Directive.**”



1.1. Public Procurement and Concessions

General provisions		Sectoral provisions	Procurement Tools	International aspects
Biannual Commission Delegated Regulations on Procurement Thresholds (2023) ^{1-3,4}			Commission Implementing Regulation on Standard Forms for Procurement Notices (2019) ⁵	International Procurement Instrument (IPI) (2022) ⁶
Public Procurement Directive 'Classic' (Revised 2014) ⁷	Concessions Directive (2014) ⁸	Public Procurement Directive 'Utilities' (Revised 2014) ⁹	Commission Implementing Regulation on the European Single Procurement Document (ESPD) (2016) ¹⁰	Foreign Subsidies Regulation (2022) ¹¹
Directive on e-Invoicing in Public Procurement (2014) ¹²	Remedies Directive (2007) ¹³	Commission Decision on Exemptions from the Utilities Directive (application of Article 34) (2016) ¹⁴	Commission Regulation on the Central Exclusion Database (2008) ¹⁵	Government Procurement Agreement (GPA) (2012)
Communication on using the public procurement framework in the COVID-19 crisis (2020) ¹⁶		Defence Procurement Directive (2009) ¹⁷	Commission Regulation on a Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV) (2008) ¹⁸	FTAs (Canada, Chile, MERCOSUR, Mexico, Moldova, Singapore, South Korea, Switzerland, Vietnam, UK)
Communication on Making Public Procurement work in and for Europe (2017) ¹⁹		Ecodesign Requirements for Sustainable Products Regulation (2024) ²⁰	Communication on Public Procurement Data Space (PPDS) (2023) ²¹	
Communication on Community law applicable to contracts not or not fully subject to the procurement Directives (2006) ²²		Net Zero Industry Act Regulation (2024) ²³		
		Proposal for Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (2022) ²⁴		

Current rules on Public Procurement

General provisions	Sectoral provisions	Procurement Tools	International aspects
	Proposal for Construction Products Regulation (2022) ²⁵		
	Proposal for European Health Data Space Regulation (2022) ²⁶		
	Communication on Green Public Procurement (GPP) (2008) ²⁷		

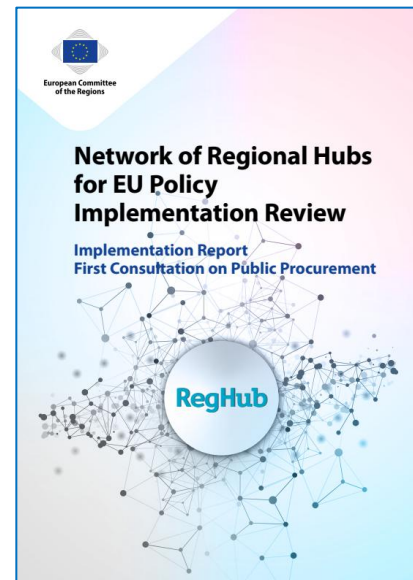
<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/committees/en/eu-mapping-overview-of-internal-market-c/product-details/20240902CAN73521>

Key role of Public Procurement

- Public procurement will be a crucial investment tool for the green and digital transition
- Currently public procurement references and provision can be found in roughly 30 – 50 EU legal acts
- Local and regional authorities play a key role in public investment and using (or not using) these provisions
- Simplification is crucially needed to make the rules easy to use for all levels of government
- Structured feedback of the “user experience” of the current rules from the ground will be essential to find **workable solutions**

Early work of the CoR on Public procurement

- First RegHub consultation
- 250 stakeholders took part
- Findings document
 - lack of staff/resources
 - legal uncertainties
 - untapped potential of strategic procurement
 - ...
- 2020 consultation on covid-19 related measures



RegHub as a strategic tool for better regulation: the example of public procurement



Strategic cooperation with DG GROW on the review of public procurement (agreed in 2024)

2025 RegHub Consultation

Contributions to the EU assessment report

Request for a forward-looking CoR opinion in 2025

Proposed law on public procurement in September 2026

How Europe works from a local and regional perspective?

- **long term perspective:** (nearly) nothing comes over night!
- **strong Partnership:** Europe is about seeking solutions that work for everyone – regional partnerships are essential
- **with Innovation:** gaining new ideas through establishing trustful contacts requires the willingness to institutional learning
- **competing interests:** Alliance building is important
- **coherent actions** at local, regional, national and European level
- **permanent presence in the debate:** staying involved during the (long) legislative process



Many thanks for your attention!

Thomas.Wobben@CoR.Europa.EU

Regio Stedendriehoek in Brussel

EWRC 2026



Opdracht inzet Brussel per 01-01-2026

- introduceren van de Regio Stedendriehoek als actieve partner in o.a. de netwerken ERRIN, Polis en EuroCities;
- het presenteren van de Stedendriehoek als partner in alles wat met de NSBC te maken heeft;
- starten van samenwerking met de regio's Zwolle, Achterhoek en Twente, smeden van slimme coalities met relevante andere Europese regio's
- het in positie brengen van bestuurders en leden van de Economic Board op Europese podia en
- het initiëren en regisseren van inhoudelijke werkbezoeken voor o.a. bestuurders en raden/de nieuwe RAC.
- realiseren van een fysieke werkplek in Brussel

Wat is er tot nu toe gebeurd?

- Fysieke werkplek gerealiseerd per 01-01-2026 in het Huis Nederlandse Provincie (HNP)
- Lobbyfiches Europa benoemd, TEN-T/North Sea Baltic corridor en innovatie en kennisclusters
- Lidmaatschappen gerealiseerd van Europese netwerken, Eurocities, POLIS en ERRIN
- Regio Stedendriehoek is lid geworden van het North Sea Baltic Corridor forum
- Samenwerking met de regio's is opgepakt, o.a. werkbezoek aan Brussel in juni met burgemeesters
- Eerste contacten gelegd met andere regio's, o.a. Tampere/Finland (innovatie) Brandenburg Berlijn en Helsinki (NSBC)
- Bestuurlijke en ambtelijke inzet in de netwerken POLIS en Eurocities
- Rondom Smartzone Deventer/Kien en CVD zijn werkgroepen bezig om aansluiting te vinden bij Europese subsidie programma's

Hebben we al wat bereikt?



1. Regio Stedendriehoek is aanwezig op de Connecting Europe Days 2026 en spreekt diverse vertegenwoordigers van RWS, IenW, provincie, andere Europese Regio's, DG MOVE etc. Diverse vervolgspraken gemaakt.
2. We hebben ook actief meegewerkt aan het werkplan NSBC 2026 waardoor o.a opgenomen is dat bevaarbaarheid van rivieren en kanalen in onze regio een grote zorg is ivm actualiteit van laagwater.

Hebben we al wat bereikt?

SMARTCITY

EXPO WORLD CONGRESS

4 - 6 NOVEMBER 2025

BARCELONA



In Barcelona is de Smart City Expo World Congress van start gegaan en de gemeente Apeldoorn is daar ook vertegenwoordigd. Samen met partners zoals Gemeente Deventer, De Kien, Goudappel, Witteveen+Bos en TAUW laten we zien hoe de Regio Stedendriehoek werkt aan slimme, duurzame en toekomstbestendige steden en dorpen.

De stand van het NL Paviljoen trok direct veel belangstelling, mede dankzij de maquette van De Kien. Die laat zien hoe wonen, mobiliteit, energie en klimaat op slimme wijze met elkaar verbonden kunnen worden. Hiermee presenteert de regio zich als pilotregio voor datagedreven gebiedsontwikkeling in Nederland, een voorbeeld van hoe slimmer en duurzamer bouwen mogelijk is.



Hebben we al bestuurlijk wat bereikt?



Met de vier regio's Stedendriehoek, Zwolle, Achterhoek en Twente op werkbezoek in Brussel. Gesprekken met o.a. PV, DG Move, Eurocities, etc. Hieruit vloeien ook weer vervolgspraken voort.....

Political leaders discuss competitiveness and sustainable mobility pathways at the POLIS Political Group meeting in Zagreb

On 27 May 2026, political leaders from across the POLIS membership gathered in Zagreb for the POLIS Political Group meeting, hosted by the City of Zagreb.

Taking place the day after the [POLIS Leadership Summit in Zagreb](#), the Political Group meeting offered a complementary setting for discussion, moving from the broader exchange between public authorities, industry representatives, and European stakeholders at the Summit to a smaller, closed-door dialogue among POLIS members.



Vooruitblik

- Lobbyfiches verder uitwerken met partners en actieve lobby in Brussel
- Samenwerking regio's verder vormgeven inclusief een vorm van organisatie (gezamenlijk lobbyteam HNP?) en governance
- Aansluiting zoeken bij subsidieprogramma's en relevante consortia en regio's
- Europese netwerken benutten zowel voor lobby als deskundigheidsbevordering en subsidieprogramma's om onze ambities en projecten beter te kunnen uitvoeren en beter voorbereid te zijn op het nieuwe MFK (begroting EU)
- Bestuurders en RAC beter positioneren in Brussel
- Onze stakeholders en maatschappelijke partners meer betrekken



To be
continued!

