



# ***European Union***

International dimension of  
EU regional and urban policy

## **The World Cities Project**

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*Chief Advisor, international cooperation*

*Directorate General for Regional and Urban Policy*

*European Commission*

*Strasbourg, 15 June 2017*

# **I. EU policy dialogues with non-EU countries increasingly have a regional and urban policy dimension**

# EU policy dialogue agreements: some examples

## **China: Communication 'EU Strategy towards China' (2001). Action point:**

*"Establish an exchange of experience between both sides' authorities responsible for regional policy, with the objective of contributing to the establishment of a policy for reducing regional disparities in China."*

**Partner: National Development and Reform Commission**

## EU policy dialogue agreements: some examples

**Brazil: Communication 'Towards an EU-Brazil Strategic Partnership' (May 2007)**, launched at Lisbon Summit in July 2007:

*"the dialogue on regional policy will allow Brazil to share the EU's own experience in reducing regional disparities and achieving a better territorial balance and to exchange best practices in setting up and implementing regional policy, in particular on issues like multi-level partnership (involving regional and local actors, private sector and civil society), medium-term strategic planning, leverage effects on national resources (both public and private), development of administrative capacity, inter-institutional coordination and communication, diffusion of the evaluation culture and co-operation between regions".*

**Partner: Ministry of National Integration**

# EU policy dialogue agreements: some examples

## **Ukraine: EU-Ukraine Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (1998), Article 70 Regional development:**

*"The Parties shall strengthen co-operation on regional development and land-use planning...encourage exchange of information by national, regional and local authorities on regional and land-use planning policy and on methods of formulation of regional policies with special emphasis on the development of disadvantaged areas...encourage direct contacts between the respective regions and public organizations responsible for regional development planning with the aim, inter alia, to exchange methods and ways of fostering regional development."*

**Partner: Ministry of Regional Development (now Economy)**

## EU policy dialogue agreements: some examples

### **Russia: EU-Russia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (1994) Article 73 on Regional development:**

*"The Parties shall strengthen cooperation between them on regional development and land-use planning ...encourage exchange of information by national, regional and local authorities on regional and land-use planning policy and on methods of formulation of regional policies with special emphasis on the development of disadvantaged areas...encourage direct contacts between the respective regions and public organizations responsible for regional development planning with the aim, inter alia, to exchange methods and ways of fostering regional development."*

**(Then) partner: Ministry of Regional Development**

## EU policy dialogue agreements: some examples

### EU-Japan Strategic Partnership Agreement (under negotiation, urban article below provisionally closed):

*"The Parties shall enhance the exchange of experience and good practice in the area of urban development policies. The Parties shall encourage, where appropriate and on the basis of mutual consent, cooperation on sustainable and integrated urban policies to tackle common challenges as ageing population and global warming".*

## One consequence: 13 cooperation agreements signed with the Commission

- Since 2006, 13 regional and urban policy cooperation agreements have been signed between the EU and countries outside the EU: China, Russia, Brazil, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Japan, Chile, Peru, **Mexico**, **SICA**, **Colombia**, **Argentina**







European  
Commission

## The cooperation agreements take the form of MoUs (now Letters of Intent)

### MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON REGIONAL POLICY COOPERATION BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND REFORM COMMISSION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Directorate General for Regional Policy of the European Commission and the National Development and Reform Commission of the People's Republic of China have decided to **set up a Structured Dialogue on Regional Policy** with the following principles, objectives, content and organisation:

#### 1. PRINCIPLES

The structured dialogue on regional policy between the Directorate General for Regional Policy of the European Commission and the National Development and Reform Commission is the forum where all related regional policy issues can be discussed.

#### 2. OBJECTIVES

- (1) Promote mutual understanding and bilateral co-operation in the field of regional policy;
- (2) Establish communication channels so as to strengthen the exchange of information.

#### 3. CONTENT

- (1) Exchange information on policies contributing to growth, competitiveness and employment and to achieve a better territorial balance.
- (2) Exchange information of our experiences in setting up and implementing regional policy
- (3) Exchange views on governance and partnership issues.
- (4) Any other topics of mutual interest relating to regional policy

#### 4. ORGANISATION

- (1) Both sides nominate senior officials as co-chairperson for the dialogue and establish contact points in the Directorate General for Regional Policy of the European Commission and the National Development and Reform Commission. Both sides will be responsible for the co-ordination of the dialogue. According to the needs, both sides may decide to set up ad-hoc technical working groups to work together on specific issues and to facilitate discussions at expert level.

- (2) The level and composition of the delegations in the meetings will be decided by each side in consultation with the other. It is understood that both sides will call upon relevant stakeholders to participate in the dialogue. At least one meeting will take place each year. The precise agenda for each meeting will be decided beforehand between both sides. Both sides may invite other Ministries and Directorates Generals to take part in the meetings subject to need and agreement by both sides. There should be mutually agreed minutes in English and Chinese after every meeting.
- (3) The venue for the meetings will alternate between the European Union and China unless otherwise decided.
- (4) Specific events can be jointly organised as appropriate.
- (5) Both sides bear their own delegation's cost of the participation in the dialogue. One side will provide active support and assistance to the other. The cost of the agreed specific events will be decided in consultation between both sides.

This Memorandum of Understanding records political intent alone and provides for no legal commitment.

Done in Beijing on the 15<sup>th</sup> May 2006 in two original copies, each of them in English and Chinese.

Commissioner Danuta Hübner  
Member of the European  
Commission  
Responsible for Regional Policy

Mr. Zhu Zhixin  
Vice Chairman of  
National Development and Reform  
Commission



European

**Letter of intent on an urban policy dialogue between the  
Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy of the European Commission  
and the City Bureau of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure,  
Transport and Tourism of Japan**

The European Union and Japan face unprecedented economic and social challenges such as an ageing and declining population, budgetary constraints, intense international competition, global warming and the related need to address question of energy mix and energy supply.

In addressing the challenges, the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy of the European Commission and the City Bureau of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan hereby decide to establish a dialogue on the territorial implications, especially with regard to urban development and urban policy. The dialogue will promote greater knowledge and mutual understanding through exchanges of information and a sharing of experiences on urban policy. It will establish the communication channels necessary for a strong policy dialogue in this field.

The dialogue will address exchange of information and good practices, *inter alia*, on:


- Regional development and renovation: against a background of an ageing and declining population and intense international competition, both sides will discuss themes such as urban structures that are able to adapt to change in the socio-economic situation over the medium- to long-term period.
- Environmentally sensitive urban development and the challenge of global warming: concepts and practices for the development of low-carbon cities, such as alternative energy sources, transport modal shift and incentives to reduce CO2 emissions.

Both sides consider that activities on the above topics should not be carried out independently but in an integrated way to achieve a coordinated and more effective discussion on sustainable urban policy.

The dialogue will be open and flexible so that it can be adapted to new priorities; the topics and structure of the dialogue will be reviewed every 4 years. Both sides will ensure that suitable organisational arrangements are put in place for the pursuit of the dialogue including the nomination of senior officials as co-chairpersons of the dialogue and will establish contact points both in the Directorate General for Regional and Urban Policy and the City Bureau. The working language will be English; it is acknowledged that Japanese side will need sufficient time to prepare communications in English.

Actions organised under the dialogue will be arranged jointly and on the basis of mutual consent. Both sides will organize a meeting every year. The venue of the meeting will alternate between Japan and the European Union, unless otherwise jointly decided. Other partners, including those from academia, businesses and cities from each side can be invited to participate in the dialogue as appropriate. Both sides will bear the cost of the participation of their own delegation in the meetings and the costs of organizing meetings held in their respective venues.

This Letter of Intent does not entail any legally binding effects in respect of either side.



Walter Deffaa

Director-General for Regional and Urban  
Policy of the European Commission



Kisaburo ISHII  
Director-General City Bureau  
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport  
and Tourism of Japan

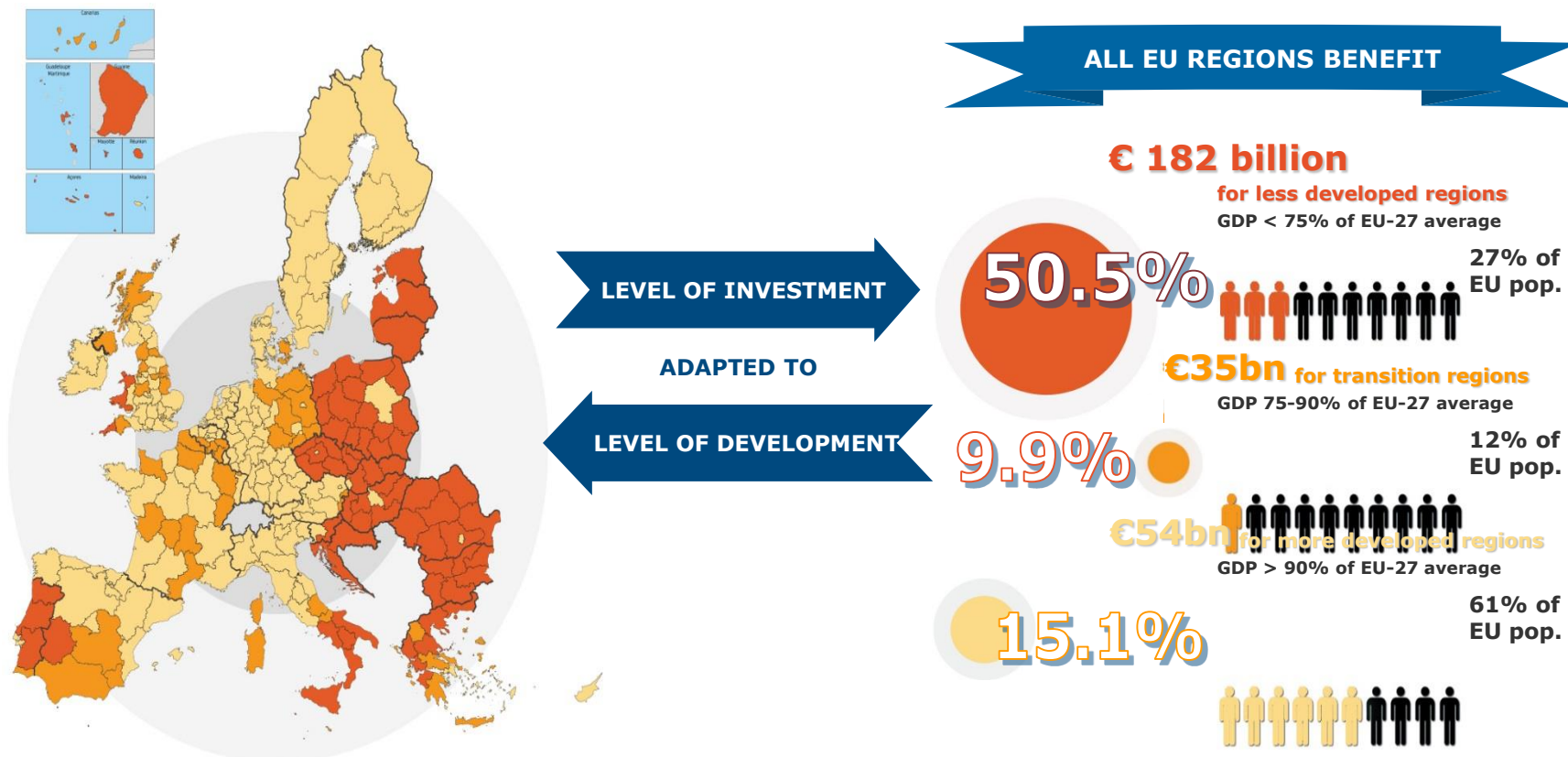


## **II. Five areas of EU Regional and Urban Policy that feature in *international cooperation with non-EU countries***



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# 1. Delivering investment through an area-based approach, targeting regions, cities and cross-border areas



## **2. Promoting the multi-sectoral urban development policy model**

- **Developing ideas: creating a specific Urban Agenda for the EU and the global New Urban Agenda including 3 voluntary commitments made by the EU in Quito)**
- **Devoting resources: in the EU, at least 5% of European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) should be invested in integrated sustainable urban development strategies in each Member State. URBACT support for city-city cooperation**

### **3. Emphasising competitiveness and diversification through innovation: "Smart Specialisation Strategies" (S3)**

- **Innovation is a priority for all EU regions: Integrated smart specialisation strategies respond to complex development challenges, adapting the policy to the regional context**
- **Supported by an S3 platform for technical support and exchanges of experience and best practice**



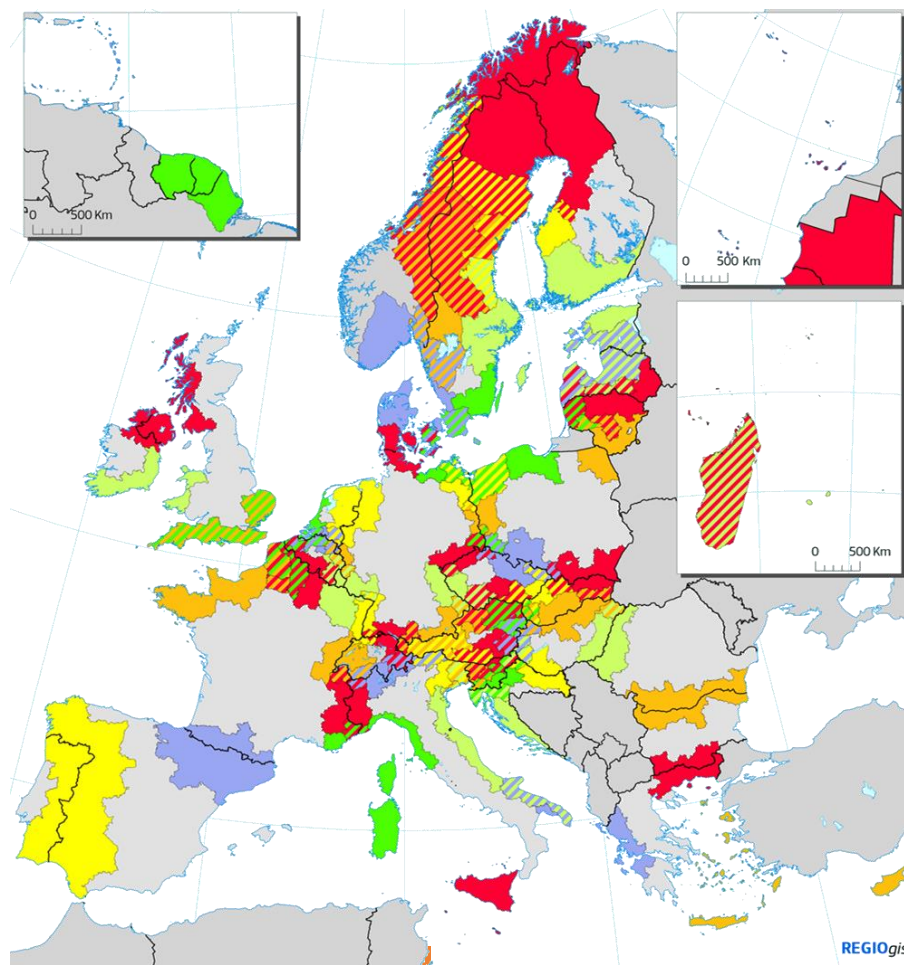


## 4. Learning from 27 years of experience in cross-border cooperation in diverse situations

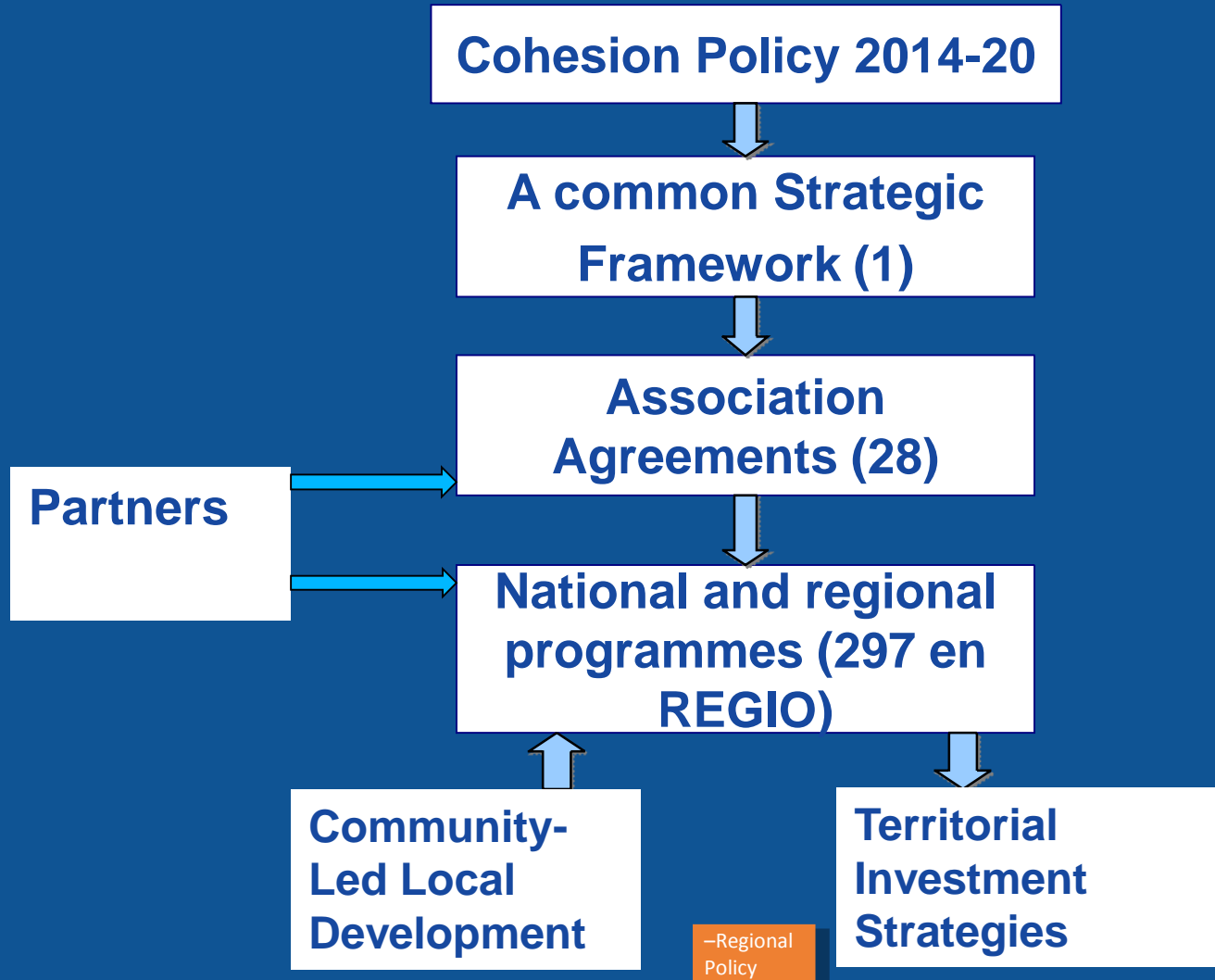
### 3 strands:

- Cross-border
- Transnational
- Interregional

2.9% of EU  
cohesion policy  
budget



## 5. Understanding EU Multi-level Governance





# **III. The World Cites I & II projects (European Parliament Preparatory Actions)**



World Cities

EU – Third Countries Cooperation on  
Urban and Regional Development



World Cities

EU – Third Countries Cooperation on  
Urban and Regional Development



PROJECT COUNTRIES CITIES ACTIVITIES TOPICS 中文 한국어

2017-2018  
2015-2016

Pilot Projects

EU-China  
EU-India  
EU-Canada  
EU-Japan

EU

China

Tianjin  
Wuhan  
Chengdu  
Guangzhou – GDD

CITIES

Impressions

Please visit the project's website: [www.world-cities.eu](http://www.world-cities.eu)  
and DG REGIO's Website:

[http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/en/policy/cooperation/international/](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/cooperation/international/)

# World Cities I (2014-15-16): project description

## World Cities I:

- Financial allocation: 1,500,000 euros
- Commitments: 1,500,000
- Payments: 97% of commitments
- Cities involved:
  - EU: Lyon, Dublin, Birmingham, Barcelona, Málaga, Copenhagen, Stuttgart, Lazio, Almada, Hannover, Vitoria-Gasteiz, Tallin, Riga, Burgas, Växjö, Leipzig,
  - Non-EU: Chengdu, Wuhan, Tianjin, Shantou, Guangzhou, Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Pune, Chandigarh, Ottawa, Saanich, Halifax, Edmonton, Shimokawa, Kitakyushu, Toyama, Kumamoto
  - Contractors (competitive tender): GIZ, ICLEI

# World Cities II (2016-17-18): project description

## World Cities II:

- Financial allocation: 1.500.000 €
- Commitments: 1.460.000
- Payments: ongoing
- Cities involved:
  - EU: Prague, Manchester, Hamburg, Katowice, Milano, Kosice, Sevilla, Zagreb, Barcelona, Scottish Cities Alliance, Eindhoven, Tampere, Bilbao, Belfast, Málaga, Graz
  - Non-EU: Melbourne, Canberra, Adelaide, Hobart, Hanoi, HCM City, Makassar, Semarang, Seoul, Busan, Suwon, Gwangju, Cape Town, Nelson Mandela Bay, eThekweni, Ekurhuleni
- Contractors (competitive tender): GIZ, Ramboll

## World Cities II implementation: main phases

- ✓ Selection of EU and non-EU cities for implementing pairing schemes
- ✓ First meeting: plenary session followed by one-week working meetings in the non-EU country (five delegates from each participating EU city). Objective: obtain agreement in principle to cooperate on a limited number of urban development themes of shared interest. The working meetings will break out to include field to sites and projects in the paired city.

## World Cities II implementation: main phases

- Period of bilateral cooperation among the cities on the agreed themes followed by second working meetings in the European Union. The project covers four delegates from each non-EU city. The working meetings will be followed by field visits in which non-EU cities visit their European counterparts.
- Project finale: Closing meetings to be held in the non-EU cities. Objective: stocktaking plus plans for further cooperation outside the World Cities project (possibilities include MoUs, Letters of Intent, joint pilot projects, exchange of personnel, etc).



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## World Cities Community – EU Cities

 2017-2018

 2015-2016





 2015-2016

● 2017-2018





## Selection criteria for EU cities (1)

- During the inception phase the project team extensively reviewed relevant **EU programmes** for cities and regions, including RegioStars Awards, URBACT, INTERREG IVc, the EU Green Capital, the European Innovation Partnership on Smart Cities and Communities (EIP-SCC) and the European Capital of Innovation (iCapital).
- Based on this mapping work, the team identified at least 2 cities from each of the **28 EU Member States** (except Malta and Luxembourg – only 1 respectively), with a varying number depending on the country's size. The team elaborated a **list of 110 cities** that were invited via e-mail to participate.
- Coordination with the **Urban Intergroup** made possible to extend invitations to those cities represented in the EP' group.

## Selection criteria for EU cities (2)

Selection was based on the evaluation of **questionnaires**, including:

- the type of **cooperation themes envisaged** in the field of sustainable urban development and innovation
- possible inputs from **urban or regional development programmes or smart specialization strategies**
- existing **best-practices** to be drawn on in sustainable urban development (mobility, smart city, circular economy, green city... supported through either the EU programmes (URBACT, Horizon 2020, ...)
- the perceived **added-value** of participation in World Cities for policy or practice, including business opportunities

## Selection criteria for EU cities (3) – the matrix

City	EU Member State	Population	Mentioned counterpart	URBACT & other EU Programmes	Covenant of Mayors	Relevant to Urban Dev Strategy	Best Practices	Smart City	Mobility	Urban Economy	Innovation	Green City	Triple Helix	Business	City commitment	Added value (new relationship)	Specific sector focus	TOTAL SCORE
A			Y	5	5	3	4	2	4	4	5	2	4	4	5	2		
B			N	4	3	5	2	1	1	3	4	5	3	2	4	5		
C			Y	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1		

## Matching criteria for EU cities

- **Regional balance** both in the EU and the non-EU countries
- **Comparability** of stage of urban development
- **Commitment** specified by cities in the questionnaires, which will be crucial to ensure the success and continuity of the cooperation.
- **Resources** and availability of **best-practices based on:**
  - Coherence of the action with the urban development strategy,
  - Relevance, evidence and transferability of best practices
- **Size:** matching size between EU and non-EU cities.
- **Socio-Economic structure** of the candidate cities.
- **Location:** Since the geographic location plays a key role framing urban development chances.

## WORLD CITIES I (2015-16)

### Example of impacts – Lazio – Tianjin

- 1) Roman **Architects Association** created the **Rome/Tianjin Help-Desk** in cooperation with regional Agency Lazio Innova Corp. to facilitate architects from Lazio to enter the Chinese architecture market
- 2) Start-up **DINESTO (Drive the innovation in Energy Storage)** to locate in the Sino-EURO industry park. Develop joint R&D projects. Setting up of a joint laboratory
- 3) MoU signed between **Zhongguancun** and **Link Campus University (Rome)**: R&D projects, promote the **SMARTMOB 4.0** project of Lazio Region (*Integrated Intermodal Sustainable Mobility System*) for its possible application to Haidian or Chinese market. Signature of the MOU in the presence of the Mayor of Beijing in Rome

推动创新能源储存

**DINESTO**  
DRIVE THE INNOVATION IN ENERGY STORAGE



智能运输

智能区

智能可再生能源

智能电网

智能电力市场

**SMARTMOB 2.0**  
VALORE AGGIUNTO LAZIO

**Electric Boats**

电船



无人飞机  
**Drones**



**Monitoring Systems**

监控系统



POLOMOBILITÀ SOSTENIBILE  
Regione Lazio

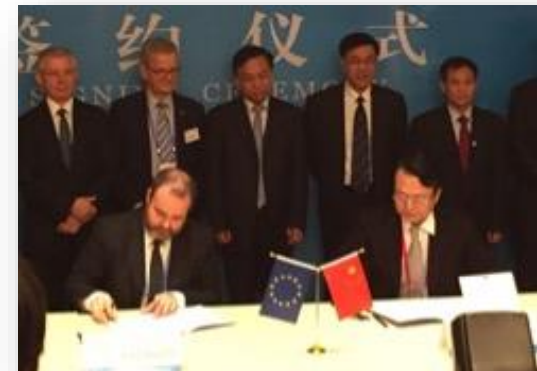
IJCCI 2014

## WORLD CITIES I (2015-16)

### Example of impacts: Málaga–Shantou

**1) Andalusia Smart City Cluster** (a best practice for triple-helix cooperation in the EU) **signed MoU with Shantou** to advise on the establishment of **a China-EU Smart-City Pilot District** in Zhugang New City (reclaimed land in Shantou). Themes:

- Sustainable Master Planning
- Sponge City
- Waste and water systems
- Transport Systems
- Integrated City Management Platform
- Cloud Computing Integration





## WORLD CITIES: added value

- **Concrete impacts** for EU cities; high EU **visibility** in third countries; promoting EU **Urban Agenda**
- Supports **EU external relations** (including HABITAT 3, Paris)
- High **leverage**: more than 30 EU cities involved since 2015 with a total investment of 3 000 000 euros
- More work to be done thematically: **implementing the New Urban Agenda (Habitat 3)** in accordance with the EU's third voluntary commitment in Quito
- More work to be done geographically (Singapore, Malaysia...)



## **URBELAC (2011-2017)**

- Network of European, Latin American and Caribbean Cities for integrated and sustainable urban development
- DG REGIO / Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- Platform to promote exchanges between cities facing similar challenges by sharing knowledge, experience, good practices and lessons learned and to conceptualise integrated development processes
- Three rounds, 31 cities
- Working groups, field visits, support platform, action plans, business promotion



LAC cities	EU cities
URBELAC-1	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Bucaramanga (Colombia)</li><li>- Concepción (Chile)</li><li>- Goiania and Manaus (Brazil)</li><li>- Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago)</li><li>- Rosario (Argentina)</li><li>- Santa Ana (El Salvador)</li><li>- Trujillo (Peru)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Florence (Italy)</li><li>- Madrid and Bilbao (Spain)</li><li>- Malmo (Sweden)</li></ul>
URBELAC-2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Cochabamba (Bolivia)</li><li>- Cuenca (Ecuador)</li><li>- Manizales and Pereira (Colombia)</li><li>- Mar del Plata (Argentina)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Edinburgh (UK)</li><li>- La Laguna and Malaga (Spain)</li><li>- Porto (Portugal)</li><li>- Venice (Italy)</li></ul>
URBELAC-3	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Buenos Aires (Argentina)</li><li>- Campo Grande (Brazil)</li><li>- Guadalajara (Mexico)</li><li>- Montevideo (Uruguay)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- ASDA (Athens, Greece)</li><li>- Bordeaux (France)</li><li>- Milan (Italy)</li><li>- Murcia (Spain)</li><li>- Viseu (Portugal)</li></ul>

## URBELAC 3 (2016-2017)

- Financed by the EP Preparatory Action World Cities version I
- Financial allocation: 227.000 € (with similar cofinancing by IaDB)
- Payments: 30% of commitments
- Cities involved:
  - **EU:** Bordeaux, Milan (IT), Murcia (ES), West Athens (EL), Viseu (POR)
  - **Non-EU:** Buenos Aires (AR), Campo Grande (BR), Guadalajara (MX), Montevideo (UY)
- Final plenary: November 2017 (Guadalajara)

# URBELAC 3 (2016-2017)

CITY	PROJECT
Buenos Aires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Space Management Manual</li> <li>Implementation of the Public Space Matrix to the urban project called "Plan Once"</li> </ul>
Guadalajara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integral rehabilitation of the district: Parque de la Solidariedad</li> <li>Redevelopment of urban markets: La Penal</li> </ul>
Campo Grande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitaiton of a bus station</li> <li>Rehabilitation of the old traffic circle of the Campo Grande train station for the creation of a Multifunctional Cultural Center</li> </ul>
Montevideo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation of urban farms to stimulate the re-densification of urban population</li> </ul>
Cuenca	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental Observatory of Cuenca</li> </ul>

# URBELAC 3 (2011-2017)

CITY	PROJECT
Bordeaux	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation of the train station (from an industrial area to a tourism attraction)</li> </ul>
Murcia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New integrated rehabilitation model for urban districts</li> </ul>
ASDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of an Inter-municipal Plan for urban rehabilitation</li> </ul>
Milan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integral urban rehabilitation of degraded areas, food markets, cultural centres and urban farms</li> </ul>
Viseu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated rehabilitation of two historical buildings to stimulate the development of a strategic district of the city</li> </ul>
Edinburgh & Malaga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint project: Using new technology to face the impacts of mass tourism</li> </ul>

# High level engagement in urban policy dialogues



Former EU Commissioner Johannes Hahn holding a speech at the EU-China Urbanisation Forum. Beijing, November 2013

© EU-China Urbanisation Cooperation, NDRC

## **IV. Thematic content for World Cities II**

# The 12-point Urban Agenda of the EU (UAEU 2016)



INCLUSION OF  
MIGRANTS & REFUGEES



AIR QUALITY



HOUSING



URBAN POVERTY



CIRCULAR  
ECONOMY



CLIMATE  
ADAPTATION



ENERGY TRANSITION



URBAN  
MOBILITY



DIGITAL TRANSITION



PUBLIC  
PROCUREMENT



JOBS & SKILLS  
IN LOCAL ECONOMY



SUTAINABLE USE  
OF LAND AND  
NATURE-BASED  
SOLUTIONS

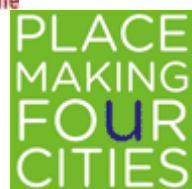




European  
Commission



EUniverCities



## **New Urban Agenda at global level (UN Habitat 3)**

- Common inspiration in UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in September 2015, and in particular Goal 11, to “Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”.
- SDG 11 was the basis for the Third Habitat conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III). 170 countries unanimously adopted the New Urban Agenda on 20 October 2016 in Quito, Ecuador.
- Urban Agenda for the EU (UAEU) and the global New Urban Agenda (NUA) are overlapping. The twelve priority themes of the Urban Agenda for the EU are also addressed in the New Urban Agenda. For EU, the UAEU is also a delivery mechanism for NUA in Europe.

## **New Urban Agenda at global level (UN Habitat 3)**

- NUA devotes more attention to urban governance: widely-drawn partnerships involving sectors, knowledge partners and civil society; subsidiarity and proportionality; multilevel governance and decentralisation, integration of sectoral policies, inclusiveness and equity, etc.
- But note that these principles are explicit in the rules governing the EU system of regional and urban programme implementation, in any event.

## The policy of the European Union in Quito

The European Commission, on behalf of the EU, made 3 voluntary commitments:

- Delivering the New Urban Agenda through the Urban Agenda for the EU;
- Developing a global, harmonised definition of cities (people-based definition of cities with OECD and WB);
- **Fostering the International Urban Cooperation Programme in Asia and Americas and the World Cities projects.**

## Where can I obtain more information?

[www.ec.europa.eu/info/region](http://www.ec.europa.eu/info/region)

[http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/cooperate/international/index\\_en.cfm](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/cooperate/international/index_en.cfm)



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← → ↻ ① world-cities.eu/countries/2017-2018/australia/



# World Cities

EU – Third Countries Cooperation on  
Urban and Regional Development



PROJECT

COUNTRIES

CITIES

ACTIVITIES

TOPICS

中文

한국어

Tiếng Việt

urban  
hospitals

2017-2018

Australia

2015-2016

South Korea

South Africa

Vietnam

Indonesia

suburbs/  
villages

aging  
ws

accessibility

urban consumers

tual

Bonn

clusters  
networks

urban  
need  
for  
logistics

## Australia

Australia has a **federal system of government** comprising six states and two special territories. It is one of the **most urbanized countries** in the world and average incomes are high<sup>[1]</sup>. Three-quarters of Australians live in 18 major cities with populations over 100,000 (ABS, 2011). In **2014 89% of the population lived in an urban setting**, in settlements with more than a 1000 people<sup>[1]</sup>. The majority of

## Impressions





# Thank you for your attention

[http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/en/policy/cooperation/international](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/cooperation/international)



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# Global visibility of the EU through World Cities

LA VANGUARDIA

Al Minuto  
Vida Natural Big Van

REINO UNIDO Sigue aqu

www.lavangu  
AND-INDONESIA UE

## Sevilla se indonesi

Comparte en Facebo

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Yakarta, 22 may (EFE).-  
empresarial de Sevilla a  
proyecto World Cities d  
ciudades europeas con  
de urbanismo y sosteni

Las ciudades europeas  
Macasar (en la isla de C

"La idea es sobre todo t  
acceso a mercados en e  
proyecto World Cities, l  
delegaciones de esas ciuda

汕头将与欧盟开展多领域深层次合作 2016-03-19

2016-03-19 20:58



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促进汕头转型升级创新发展

### 高层研讨会首次在汕举行

刘苏社、郑人豪等出席并讲话



### 安理会强烈谴责朝鲜发射弹道导弹

### 阿联酋客机在俄坠毁62人遇难