

**INTERREG III B CADSES
Neighbourhood Programme
(2000-2006)**



PROGRAMME COMPLEMENT

Revised in June 2005, approved version of 10 June 2005

Preliminary remarks

Legal basis

Communication from the Commission to the Member States of 28 April 2000 laying down guidelines for a Community initiative concerning trans-European co-operation intended to encourage harmonious and balanced development of the European territory - INTERREG III (OJ C 143, 23.5.2000, p.6; amended OJ C 293, 25.8.2001, p. 4) (in the following referred to as "INTERREG Guidelines"),

The Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999 of 21 June 1999 laying down general provisions on the Structural Funds -(OJ L 161, 26.6.1999, p. 1), amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 1447/2001 of 28 June 2001 (OJ L 198, 21.7.2001, p. 1) (in the following "Structural Funds Regulation"). Regulation (EC) No 1783/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 1999 on the European Regional Development Fund (OJ L 213, 13.8.1999, p. 1),

Commission Regulation (EC) No 438/2001 of 2 March 2001 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999 as regards the management and control systems for assistance granted under the Structural Funds. (OJ L 63, 3.3.2001, p. 21; amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2355/2002 of 27 December 2002 (OJ L 351, 28.12.2002, p. 42); (in the following "Control Regulation"),

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1159/2000 of 30 May 2000 on information and publicity measures to be carried out by the Member States concerning assistance from the Structural Funds. (OJ L 130, 31.5.2000, p. 30); (in the following "Publicity Regulation"),

Commission Regulation COM (2004) 448 final, 10 March 2004, amending regulation 1685/2000 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council regulation 1260/1999 as regards eligibility of expenditure of operations co-financed by the Structural Funds (in the following "Eligibility Regulation"),

Commission Regulation (EC) No 448/2001 of 2 March 2001 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999 as regards the procedure for making financial corrections to assistance granted under the Structural Funds (OJ L 64, 6.3.2001, p. 13),

Commission Regulation (EC) No 643/2000 of 28 March 2000 on arrangements for using the Euro for the purposes of the budgetary management of the Structural Funds (OJ L 78, 29.3.2000, p. 4),

Commission Communication COM (2001) 437 final, 25 July 2001, on the external border regions and the probable effects of enlargement,

Commission Communication COM (2003) 104 final, 11 March 2003 "Wider Europe – Neighbourhood: A New Framework for Relations with our Eastern and Southern Neighbours",

Commission Communication COM (2003) 393 final, 11 July 2003 "Paving the way for a New Neighbourhood Instrument",

EC Practical Guide on how to prepare new and amend existing INTERREG Community Initiative Programs as a result of the enlargement, of 14 March 2003.

EC Guidance Note concerning the preparation of Neighbourhood Programs of 23 October 2003.

INTERREG / TACIS and INTERREG / CARDS Guidelines

Abbreviations and initials

Structures and actors of the programme:

MA = Managing Authority

PA = Paying Authority

SC = Steering Committee

MC = Monitoring Committee

JTS = Joint Technical Secretariat

FCG= Financial Control Group

TWG = Transnational Working Group

CCP = CADSES Contact Point

TCCP = Transnational Contact Point

NC = National Committee

LP = Lead Partner

PP = Project Partner

MS = EU Member State

NM = Non-EU Member State

AC = Accession Country

Further actors:

EU = European Union

EC = European Commission

SMEs = Small and Medium sized Enterprises

NGO = Non-Governmental Organisation

Policies, strategies, financial instruments and guidelines for spatial development:

ESDP = European Spatial Development Perspective

ERDF = European Regional Development Fund

ESF = European Social Fund

ESPON = European Spatial Planning Observation Network

PHARE = Poland and Hungary: Action for the Restructuring of the Economy

TACIS = Technical Assistance to Commonwealth of Independent States

CARDS = Community Assistance for Reconstruction Development Stabilisation

ISPA = Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession

SAPARD = Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development

TEN = Trans-European Networks
TINA = Transport Infrastructure Needs Assessment
RDP = Rural Development Plan
NPAA = National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis
NNI = New Neighbourhood Initiative
EIB = European Investment Bank
EAR = European Agency for Reconstruction
ECD = Delegation of the European Commission

Others:

CIP = Community Initiative Programme
INTERREG III B CADSES NP = INTERREG III B CADSES Neighbourhood Programme
TA = Technical Assistance
IPP = Information and Publicity Plan
SWOT = Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
BSR = Baltic Sea Region
CEEC = Central and Eastern Europe Country
CBC = Cross-Border Cooperation
SMCs = Small and Medium sized Cities
IS = Information Society
ICT = Information and Communication-related Technologies
ITS = Intelligent Transport Systems
GIS = Geographic Information System
CEMAT = Conférence Européenne des Ministres responsable de l'Aménagement du Territoire (European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial Planning)
NIS = Newly Independent States
NNI = New Neighbourhood Instrument
NP = Neighbourhood Programme
EIA = Environmental Impact Assessment
TIA = Territorial Impact Assessment
SEA = Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment

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Definitions:

Assistance: means the forms of assistance provided by the Funds, i.e.:

- (I) Operational programmes or Single programming documents;
- (ii) Community initiative programmes;
- (iii) Support for Technical assistance and Innovative measures;

Priority: means one of the priorities of the strategy adopted in a Community support framework or assistance; to it is assigned a contribution from the Funds and other financial instruments and the relevant financial resources of the Member States and a set of specified targets;

Measure: means the means by which a priority is implemented over several years, which enable operations to be financed. Any aid scheme pursuant to Article 87 of the Treaty or any aid granted by bodies designated by the Member States, or any group of aid schemes or aid grants of this type or any combination thereof which have the same purpose and are defined as a measure;

Operation: means any project or action carried out by the final beneficiaries of assistance;

Final beneficiaries: means the bodies and public or private firms responsible for commissioning operations. In the case of aid schemes pursuant to Article 87 of the Treaty and in the case of aid granted by bodies designated by the Member States, the final beneficiaries are the bodies, which grant the aid;

Programme complement: means the document implementing the assistance strategy and priorities and containing detailed elements at measure level, drawn up by the Member States or managing authority and revised as necessary. It is sent to the Commission for information;

EU Member State: member of the European Union inside the CADSES cooperation area Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia.

Non-EU Member State: all the other States inside the CADSES cooperation area such as:

Accession Countries: Non-EU Member States inside the cooperation area candidates to access at the European Union like Member States (Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia);

Third Countries: Non-EU Member States inside the cooperation area but without Accession Status (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, State Union of Serbia and Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine).

Introduction

The INTERREG III B Neighbourhood Programme for the Central, Adriatic, Danubian and South Eastern European Space (CADSES) was approved by the European Commission on 17 December 2004. In view of EU Enlargement, elements of this Programme Complement had to be adapted to the new conditions. Hungary, Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia are now added to the four old MS. The new financial tables are reflecting the Monitoring Committee decision of March 2004, concerning the shifting of funds between measures, including the new MS funds and the n+2 pro-rata decommitment for 2001. In addition, the complement has been amended to take account of the incorporation of the Neighbour-

hood dimension within the CADSES Programme and to include elements resulting from the mid-term review process.

The INTERREG III B CADSES NP Operational Programme aims at achieving a higher territorial and economic integration within the co-operating area, promoting a more balanced and harmonious development of the European space. The co-operation area includes regions belonging to nine EU Member States: Hungary, Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Austria, Germany, Greece Italy, and to nine other Non-EU Member States: Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, State Union of Serbia and Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, and Ukraine. From these Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania have pre-accession status.

The INTERREG III B CADSES NP general and specific objectives are pursued through the development:

- of a joint strategy and programming in the fields of spatial development, social and economic cohesion, transport systems and information society, promotion of landscape, natural and cultural heritage, environment protection, resource management and risk prevention;
- of partnership and a “bottom up” and integrated approach;
- of complementarity with the mainstream interventions of the structural funds and
- of effective co-ordination with the Union’s instruments for external policy.

The Programme Complement contains **(a)** a more concrete description of the measures implementing the corresponding priorities in the operational programme; **(b)** the definition of the types of final beneficiaries; **(c)** the financing plan specifying for each measure the financial allocation envisaged for the contribution of the ERDF and the other existing financial instruments and the amount of eligible public or equivalent funding and estimated private funding; **(d)** measures intended to publicise the operational programme in accordance with Article 46; **(e)** a description of arrangements for the computerised exchange of the data required to fulfil the management, monitoring and evaluation requirements. The Programme Complement also contains further specification on project selection criteria.

It is particularly relevant for prospective project applicants and their transnational and local partnerships. It is intended to assist both newcomers to INTERREG and those who have gained already experience during the INTERREG II C programme and should always be used in parallel with the INTERREG III B CADSES NP and the application packages and guidelines to be provided by the Joint Secretariat and by the CCPs in all the cooperation area.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1.1 *Responsible bodies and contact persons*

Managing Authority

The Managing Authority is represented by:

Mr. Fabio Croccolo
Ministry for Infrastructures and Transports
INTERREG Division-Section CADSES MA
Via Nomentana 2
IT – 00161 Rome
Italy
Phone 0039 06 44105408
Fax 0039 06 44123300
email: f.croccolo@infrastrutturetrasporti.it

Paying Authority

The Paying Authority is represented by:

Mr. Claudio Gramaccioni
Ministry for Infrastructures and Transports
Autonomous Section PAs
Via Nomentana 2
IT – 00161 Rome
Italy
Phone 0039 06 44125101
Fax 0039 06 44123300
email: claudio.gramaccioni@infrastrutturetrasporti.it

Contracting Authorities

Contracting for TACIS and CARDS funds within the CADSES Programme will be undertaken by the relevant EU Delegation or the European Agency for Reconstruction as appropriate. The contact details are given below:

Croatia (2004 Budget funds):

Delegation of the European Commission to the Republic of Croatia
Masarykova 1
HR – 10000 Zagreb
Croatia
Phone 00385 1 4896500
Fax 00385 1 4896555
email: delegation-croatia@cec.eu.int

State Union of Serbia and Montenegro:

European Agency for Reconstruction
Belgrade
Vasina 2-4
YU – Belgrade 11000

State Union of Serbia and Montenegro
Phone 00381 11 3023485
Fax 00381 11 3023454
email: wout.soer@ear.eu.int

European Agency for Reconstruction
Podgorica
Urb. Parcel 137, Gorica C
YU – Podgorica 81000
State Union of Serbia and Montenegro
Phone 00381 81 406626
Fax 00381 81 231742
email: regina.dominicis@ear.eu.int

European Agency for Reconstruction
Pristina
P.O. Box 200
Kosovo
UNMIK
Phone 00381 38 5131237
Fax 00381 38 249963
email: michael.byrne@ear.eu.int

Bosnia and Herzegovina:

Delegation of the European Commission to Bosnia and Herzegovina
Dubrovacka 6
BA – 71000 Sarajevo
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Phone 00387 33 254700
Fax 00387 33 666037
email: delegation-bih@cec.eu.int

Albania:

Delegation of the European Commission in Albania
Rr. "Donika Kastrioti" No. 42
AL – Tirana
Albania
Phone 00355 4 265260
Fax 00355 4 265261
email: mailto@delalb.eu.int

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:

European Agency for Reconstruction
Skopje
Makedonia 11
MK – Skopje 1000
FYR Macedonia
Phone 00389 2 3286738
Fax 00389 2 3124760
email: albert.soer@ear.eu.int

Ukraine and Moldova:

Delegation of the European Commission to Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus
10 Kruhlo-Universytetska St.
UA – 01024 Kyiv
Ukraine
Phone 00380 44 4620010
Fax 00380 44 2302390 / 4620920
email: delegation-ukraine@cec.eu.int

In addition, it is intended that PHARE funding may be linked with the CADSES programme as well. In this case, contracting of the PHARE funds will be undertaken by the responsible national authorities concerned:

Bulgaria:

Implementing Agency – PHARE CBC IA
Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works
17-19, Cyril i Methodi St.
BG – 1202 Sofia
Bulgaria
Phone 00359 2 9405280
Fax 00359 2 9870737
email: pharecbc@mrrb.government.bg

Romania:

Ministry of European Integration
Cross Border Co-operation Directorate
Bdul Libertatii 12, sector 5
RO – Bucharest
Romania
Phone 0040 21 3355374
Fax 0040 21 4106515
email: daniela.chisiu@dr.mie.ro

Croatia (from 2005):

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration
Department for Regional, Transnational and Cross-border Cooperation
Petreticev trg 2
HR – 10000 Zagreb
Croatia
Phone 00385 1 4599360
Fax 00385 1 4599460
email: domagoj.prosoli@mei.hr

Joint Technical Secretariat (JTS)

The administration of the project application process is carried out by the JTS. This includes calls for proposals, information and advice to applicants including preparation and making available of standardised forms for project applications, checking and assessment of applications, informing partners of decisions and to provide advice and assistance to transnational projects regarding implementation of activities and financial administration, including preparation of project documentation forms.

The JTS has its office in Dresden, which is located at:

JTS INTERREG III B CADSES
An der Kreuzkirche 6
DE – 01067 Dresden
Germany
Phone 0049 351 488 1021
Fax 0049 351 488 1025
email: cadses@jts.dresden.de
[http:// www.cadses.net](http://www.cadses.net)

CADSES Contact Points

CADSES Contact Points (CCP) serve as a first contact point for project applicants and assist to the project application and implementation process. They contribute to information and publicity within the respective country and support the National Committees in fulfilling their transnational tasks. CCP should be set up in each Partner State.

CADSES Contact Points in Athens and in Vienna fulfil additional tasks. They offer to assist to the CCPs of the participating countries on general project development including facilitating NP integration and INTERREG / PHARE co-operation between applicants of all participating countries.

Addresses of all CCP will be available on the INTERREG IIIB CADSES NP web site.

National Committees (NC)

Each partner state should establish a National Committee (NC) in accordance with its institutional structure, in order to involve the regional and local authorities as well as the relevant sectorial authorities and institutions and social and economic partners according to Art. 8 of the general regulation, Nr. 7 of the INTERREG Guidelines and Nr. 6.7 of the NP. NCs in CEE countries shall include representatives of national authorities responsible for EU funding, if appropriate.

The NCs, as an integrated part of the transnational programme implementation, have an advisory and supporting status. They have an important role in carrying out the proactive approach e.g. through information, support to project generation and development and to project assessment.

In the Non-EU Member States, national authorities responsible for co-operation with INTERREG III B CADSES NP will have to fulfil further tasks related to the specific criteria of the funding instrument they use for co-financing the INTERREG III B CADSES NP. Launching the programme, assessing the projects, contracting the concerned project parts, approving payment claims, monitor the implementation, providing the necessary publicity measures will be ensured by the competent national bodies in line with the concerned national / EU regulations. These activities will be carried out in Non Member States in close co-operation with the JTS and the CCPs.

Information about the composition, the specific national tasks and contact addresses of NCs will be provided on the CADSES web site.

Financial Control Group (FCG)

The Financial Control Group (FCG) has an advisory and a supervisory function, thereby guaranteeing the quality of the controls and the control system. The FCG agrees upon the

organisation of the second level control and the closure of the programme (closure statement) according to Commission Regulation (EC) 438/2001. The FCG shall give recommendations to the MC with regard to decisions in financial control matters, including the functioning of the management and control system.

1.1.2 Financing instruments

INTERREG III B CADSES NP projects are financed both by ERDF funds as well as national and other co-financing like semi-public and private funds for EU Member States and CARDS, TACIS and PHARE funds for non-EU Member States.

- ERDF: In general project partners coming from the EU Member States Austria, and Italy are entitled to 50 % ERDF co-financing of the total eligible costs of the project. Hungarian, Czech (apart from the Prague region that has chosen the option of 50 %), Polish, Slovak (apart from the Bratislava Region that has chosen the option of 50 %), Slovenian, German and Greek partners coming from Objective 1 areas can apply for 75 % ERDF co-financing of the total eligible costs.
- PHARE: Project partners from, Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia may apply for co-financing within the national PHARE programme. A specific allocation of national PHARE funds through specific grant schemes is available for participation in the CADSES NP programme based on the project selection decision of the CADSES Steering Committee and the subsequent endorsement by the EC Delegation in the country concerned. The PHARE project parts will be implemented in accordance with the Commission Guidelines on INTERREG / PHARE co-ordination as well as any additional guidelines developed at national level.

TACIS and CARDS: funding under these 2 instruments is fully integrated into the CADSES Programme. The funds form an integral part of the CADSES call for projects. Partners from the relevant TACIS and CARDS beneficiary countries are part of the project partnership, in the same way as EU Member State partners. The actions to be financed by TACIS and CARDS funds, as well as the amounts requested, must be specified separately in the project Application Form. Full details are set out in the application package.

1.1.3 Participation of Non-EU Member States

According to paragraph 6.9 of the Neighbourhood Programme, Non-EU Member States shall participate to the Programme either as full members – with the same right as EU Member States in the decision-making process – or as committee members, with a status of observers with the right to vote only when the decision to be taken refers to them.

Full membership will be granted to all countries of CADSES which fulfil the following criteria:

- submission of a letter of intent on the general acceptance of the goals and priorities of the Community Initiative Programme for CADSES with the nomination of the responsible persons / institutions;
- setting up the necessary national institutions for management of the programme: CADSES national structures have to be established and supplied with adequate human and financial resources, in order to fulfil the tasks identified in paragraph 6.7 of the NP;

- allocation of national or EU funds including funds allocated to TA. Efforts will have to be demonstrated to participate to joint projects. Contributions in kind will be considered.

All 18 countries participating in the CADSES Programme have the status of full members.

1.2 From the project idea to the results

In the following the principles of project development, assessment and selection as well as of implementation, monitoring and auditing are depicted. Further details will be provided in the application package published on the programme's web site.

1.2.1 Project development

An overview of the project development process is given in Figure 1.

National project development

An important step in preparing a CADSES project is to address a CCP. The main task of the CCP is to provide project developers with first information about INTERREG III B CADSES NP objectives and requirements. Furthermore the CCPs will provide information and advice on potential national and regional public or private funds for CADSES projects as well as, in close cooperation with the National Committees, on setting up of project proposals that are in line with national spatial development policy issues and strategies.

Transnational partner search and project development.

The JTS, in co-operation with the CCPs, provides assistance to project applicants in finding suitable partners to the project consortium. In order to facilitate this work, applicants are asked to fill in a project sheet that can be downloaded from the INTERREG III B CADSES NP web site.

As the NP states, CADSES Contact Points in Athens and in Vienna fulfil particular tasks. In Athens, the TCCP supports transnational project development mainly in the Stability Pact area including information and publicity related to these activities. In Vienna, the TCCP supports co-operation between EU and Non EU partners mainly outside the Stability Pact Area as well as between Non-EU countries in the fields of transnational project development, supporting efforts to improve the regulatory EU framework for the participation of Non-EU partners; including information and publicity related to these activities. The participating Non-EU Member States should develop Contact Points where possible in the closing period of the CADSES Programme. Technical Assistance funding under TACIS and CARDS will be available to assist this process (direct contracting with respective country).

Depending on the issue addressed it is recommended – when developing a project which is mainly based on data resources – to take the results of respective ESPON studies (European Spatial Planning Observation Network) into account.

Appropriate project size and duration

Based on the experiences from the INTERREG II C the following recommendations regarding project size and duration are proposed. They will continuously be evaluated in relation to project decisions made by the Steering Committee and might be further specified and amended by the Monitoring Committee during the implementation period.

As an average, project sizes with total costs of 500.000 – 5,0 M € are envisaged. Between 40 and 60 % of projects should have a total budget of above 1,5 M €. For some measures, a few big projects might have a higher budget. In exceptional cases even small projects might be eligible, mainly in order to encourage co-operation between local and regional authorities.

Specific elements regarding the TACIS and CARDS parts of CADSES projects are set out in the application package. On average, project implementation should cover 2 – 3 years. Considering possible CARDS funding of projects, it was proposed – on the occasion of a CARDS Regional Meeting (Belgrade, May 2005) to limit possible requests from project partners to 300.000 € per partner and project.

Setting up of project management and partnership

The organisation of project management must be based on clearly defined work packages and on a project action plan divided into logically and chronologically structured milestones connected to a corresponding expenditure plan. Detailed information and advice on how to best structure the projects concerning both thematic and financing aspects will be provided by the JTS and by a project manual available for download on the CADSES web site.

Each project must involve at least two ERDF financing project partners from different Partner States. Projects including more than two Partner States and in particular those with project partners from Non-EU Member States will be given priority in the project selection. Detailed information on the selection criteria is provided in sub-chapter 2.2.2. The project consortium should be comprised in a strategic manner well adapted to its purpose. The composition of the partnership and its various parts should reflect the strategic objectives of the project in that sense that it should be well adapted to fulfil the central objectives in an efficient and reliable way. The suitable number of partners in the consortium depends on the project and its thematic direction. However, efforts and costs for co-ordinating a network are growing with the number of involved partners. If it is necessary for the purpose of the project to have many partners involved, sub-units or umbrella groups could be established. Project partners contributing financially to the project and thus applying for co-funding must fit to the categories of final beneficiaries which are defined in chapter 2.

Final beneficiaries

The main objective of the INTERREG III B NPs is to develop transnational co-operation between national, regional and local authorities in order to achieve a higher degree of territorial integration in Europe. Consequently, final beneficiaries (defined in the general regulation on the Structural Funds as the bodies and public or private firms responsible for commissioning operations) are mostly public organisations and authorities. The list of possible project partners is indicative and does not exclude other organisations from participation in the programme. The following categories of final beneficiaries may be regarded as possible project partners for all the measures defined in the INTERREG III B CADSES NP: (i) regional and local self-governments; (ii) national, regional and local administrations of CADSES area responsible for spatial and regional planning; (iii) national, regional and local organisations implementing policies in the fields of regional development, comprehensive urban and rural development, traffic and transport, technology and innovation, nature protection and environmental management, cultural and natural heritage management; (iv) semi-public institutions like regional development associations and promoters, innovation and development agencies, research institutes and universities; (v) regional and local associations of enterprises (e.g. chambers of commerce, unions); (vi) private institutions like economic and social partners, regional councils, foundations as well as private companies (e.g. infrastructure providing enterprises, NGO in the relevant fields); international organisations (e.g. euroregions); (vii) spatial and regional consulting firms.

The specific list of eligible applicants for TACIS, PHARE and CARDS funds will be set out in the application package.

Lead Partner principle

The INTERREG III B CADSES NP is based on the Lead Partner principle. As the CIP INTERREG III B CADSES states, the partners of each project shall nominate a Lead Partner (LP) which takes the overall responsibility for the application procedure and the implementation of the entire project. The possibility to initiate projects and to act as a LP has to be open for all of the eligible organisations of the INTERREG III B CADSES NP. Lead Partners under private law have to provide sufficient guarantees equal to the amount of ERDF funds they are claiming for the whole project.

The different nature of the general financial responsibility of the different financial instruments to be used within the CADSES area makes it necessary to handle the different project parts in different ways. Therefore there are two different ways of applying the LP principle regarding his location inside or outside the EU.

1. Lead Partner from EU Member State

The responsibilities of a LP coming from a EU Member State include:

- The submission of the project application
- The co-ordination of the submission of the project application for the ERDF and other EU contribution. The signature of the ERDF contract for the whole project
- Financial responsibility for the ERDF funds including liability to the MA for the total amount of the ERDF subsidy
- Transnational project management including public relation measures
- Collecting information about all project parts and monitoring and reporting about the progress of the whole project in the framework of the agreed monitoring system; request payments from PA on the basis of the subsidy contract
- Monitoring and reporting of financial flows for the whole project
- Facilitating audit by all relevant national authorities

The responsibilities of a LP coming from a EU Member State do not include:

- Financial responsibility for other than non-ERDF funds. A separate financial Lead Partner must be designated for each TACIS, PHARE or CARDS contract that will be signed as part of the project.

2. Lead Partner from Non-EU Member State ("functional LP")

In case the Lead Partner is from a Non-EU Member State (functional LP) an ERDF Lead Partner is needed to deal with ERDF funds.

The responsibilities of a LP coming from a Non-EU Member State are:

- The submission of the project application

- The co-ordination of the submission of the project application for the ERDF and other EU contribution
- The signature of the ERDF contract for the whole project together with the ERDF-LP
- Transnational project management including public relation measures
- Collecting information about all project parts and monitoring and reporting about the progress of the whole project in the framework of the agreed monitoring system
- Monitoring and reporting of financial flows for the whole project together with the ERDF-LP
- Facilitating audit by all relevant national authorities

The responsibilities of a LP coming from a Non-EU Member State do not include:

- Financial responsibilities for EU or national funds of other countries. A separate financial Lead Partner must be designated for each TACIS, PHARE or CARDS contract that will be signed as part of the project.

The responsibilities of the ERDF-LP in a project with a “functional-LP” from a Non-EU Member State are:

- The signature of the ERDF contract for the whole project together with the LP
- Financial responsibility for the ERDF funds including liability to the MA for the total amount of the ERDF subsidy
- ERDF accounting and reporting; request payments from PA on the basis of the subsidy contract
- Facilitating audit by all relevant national authorities

The responsibilities of the ERDF-LP in a project with a “functional-LP” from a Non-EU Member State do not include:

- Financial responsibilities for other EU or national funds. A separate financial Lead Partner must be designated for each TACIS, PHARE or CARDS contract that will be signed as part of the project.

The LP shall establish legal relations with the project partners in order to define clearly their co-operation, to secure the high quality and goal fulfilment of the project and to safeguard itself against his partners. Therefore it is requested to draw up a signed contract between the various actors in the partnership and the LP. The commitments of the partners in the project consortia might vary from project to project. The responsibilities and obligations of the various partners should be agreed upon internally in the partnership. The operational structuring and responsibility for the different work packages and for its administration is another important issue that has to be considered. It is moreover of greatest importance that the regular input to the progress reports and financial reports is guaranteed and that this information will be transferred in time by the participants in the partnership to the LP. The financial reports produced by the LP have to contain all certifications of expenditures given by the respective national authorities about expenses arisen so far that can be objectively and spatially imputed to the project or about costs that are to be considered similar according to EU regula-

tion. The LP shall collect the certifications in all involved partner states according to the guidelines given by the Managing Authority.

The LP guarantees that it is entitled to represent the partners participating in the project. The LP guarantees furthermore that it has complied with all the relevant legal and other requirements under the law which applies to it and to the project partners and that all necessary approvals have been obtained. The ERDF-LP is furthermore liable towards the MA for infringements by the project partners in the same way as for its own conduct. If the MA demands repayment of ERDF subsidy funds the LP is liable to the MA for the total amount of the subsidy.

Setting up of project budget

The INTERREG III B CADSES NP funding of all projects has to be co-financed by national funding coming from project partners that fit to the categories of final beneficiaries. All project partners with financial commitments to the project have to sign the co-financing statement provided in the applicant's package. The signed co-financing statements of all partners have to be added to the project application.

In general project partners coming from the EU Member States Austria and Italy are entitled to 50 % ERDF co-financing of the total eligible costs of the project. Hungarian, Czech Republic (apart from the Prague region that has chosen the option of 50 %), Polish, Slovakia (a part from the Bratislava Region that has chosen the option of 50 %), Slovenian, German, and Greek partners coming from Objective 1 areas can apply for 75 % ERDF co-financing of the total eligible costs. Co-financing rates for TACIS, PHARE and CARDS partners are set out in the application package.

ERDF, TACIS, PHARE and CARDS assistance will be granted with reference to the following categories of eligible activities: **(i)** transnational studies and planning activities like development concepts project, programme and policy assessments, (like EIA, TIA, SEA); **(ii)** project management; **(iii)** establishment of new and extension and intensification of co-operation in existing transnational networks and associations of actors of spatial development policy, and network related activities (Staff exchange – joint training facilities and programmes); **(iv)** pilot actions, pilot and demonstration projects with transnational dimension (if they are based on transnational concepts or strategies); **(v)** exchange of know-how and experience between actors of spatial development policy (comparative analysis of instruments, methodologies, standards and concepts); **(vi)** financing of small scale complementary infrastructure investment (bottlenecks, interfaces), proposed by transnational strategic concepts; **(vii)** financing of small scale investment (e.g. information and innovation centres of transnational importance, ICT networks, part of buildings), proposed by transnational strategic concepts; **(viii)** financing of implementation structures proposed by transnational strategic concepts.

The applicant is also asked to carefully consider the Commission Regulation (EC) 448 final of 10 March 2004 (amending regulation 1685/2000 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999 as regards eligibility of expenditure of operations co-financed by the Structural Funds before setting up the project budget. The applicant's package should also be read closely as regards eligibility of expenditure of operations co-financed by TACIS, PHARE and CARDS.

The ERDF project budget itself has to be divided in eight budget lines, which in turn are split up in the project's defined work packages. Project implementation must be built on a yearly budget breakdown where the total costs of each work package are given. The applicant should carefully consider the project budget and strive for a realistic and accurate estimation of costs for the different work packages.

The budget lines to be filled are:

- 1 Project co-ordination (to be specified by applicant)
- 2 Personnel (including overhead costs)
- 3 Meetings, conferences and seminars
- 4 Travel and accommodation
5. Promotion and publications
- 6 External expertise and audit
- 7 Other (to be specified by applicant)
- 8 Small scale investment (to be specified by applicant)

Detailed information about these budget lines will be given in the application package on the programme's web site.

A separate budget format is required for each of the TACIS, PHARE and CARDS contracts forming part of a CADSES project. Further information is provided in the application package.

Setting up of a project application and submission

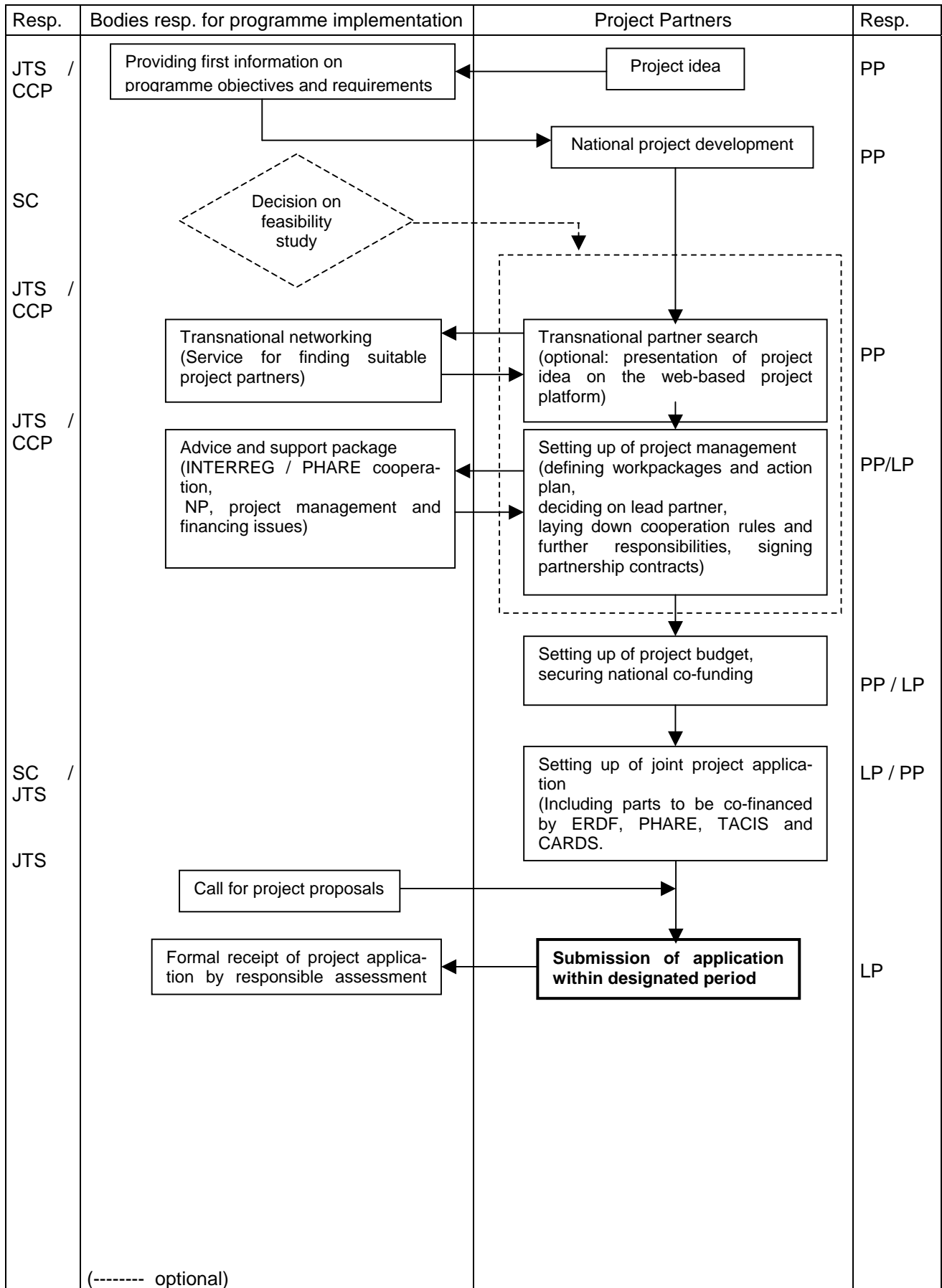
In the project application, information will have to be given referring to project description, project partners structure and organisation, duration of the project, content of the project, territory concerned, measure, accordance of the projects objectives with those of the measure selected, links to other priorities / measures of the INTERREG III B CADSES NP, reference to European and national spatial development policy issues, effects to integrated spatial development in the CADSES area, added value of the transnational approach, sectors concerned, effect on Community priorities, project output utilisation, actions for the publicity of project and the dissemination / communication of results. Moreover, the project action plan shall be submitted, together with the project financial table, the distribution of funding between partners, and the allocation of expenditure per year. Certain elements of the project application will need to be clearly separated into internal EU and external EU activities, in order to ensure separation of co-financing by the different instruments concerned.

Practical information on filling in the application forms will be provided in the applicant's package published on the programme's web site.

Calls for project proposals will be launched – indicatively – at least once a year by the JTS on behalf of the Steering Committee. Depending on the course of programme implementation and based on a decision of the MC, the calls for project proposals might have a thematic main focus on priority level. However, calls for each measure will be published at least twice during programme implementation. In order to be considered in the selection procedure project applications have to be submitted within the designated period. The JTS informs the LP on the formal receipt of the project proposal. The submission of the project application before the deadline is not relevant for the decision making process of the SC.

Detailed information about actual and coming calls will be provided on the programme's web site.

Figure 1: Example for transnational project development



1.2.2 Project assessment and selection

The project selection process actually comprises three phases:

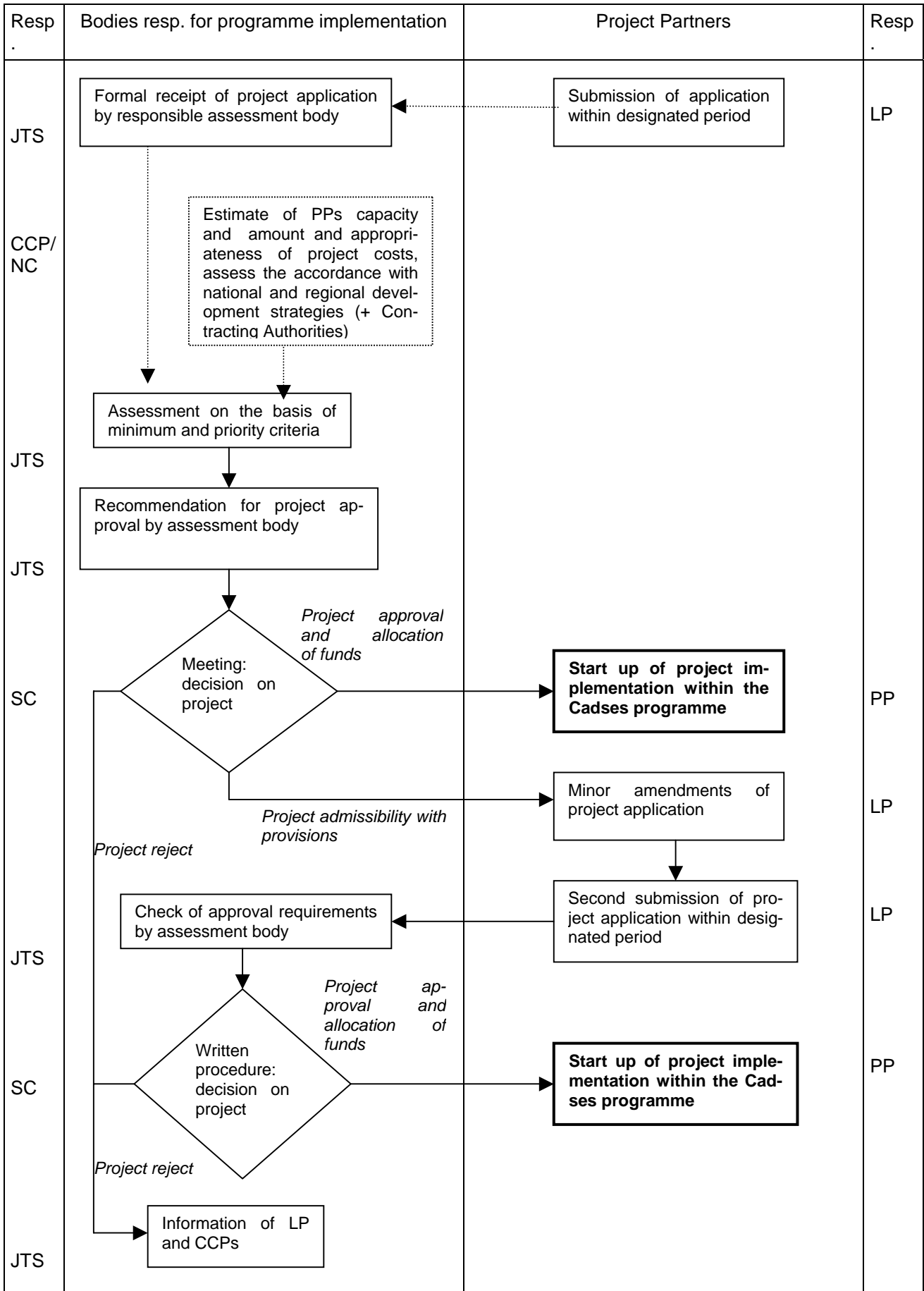
- Phase 1: Project applications will be checked by the JTS according to the defined criteria, which allow the project to enter the next steps;
- Phase 2: Evaluation of the economic and organisational capacity of project partners and accordance with national policies is done by the CCPs / National Committees and co-ordinated by the JTS
- Phase 3: Synthesis of the pre-assessment by the JTS put forward to the SC.

Figure 2 gives an overview on the project assessment and selection procedure.

Minimum requirements (eligibility criteria) and priority criteria

The SC is the formal decision-making body of the CADSES Programme and will select projects for funding, applying the criteria for project selection agreed by the Monitoring Committee. Project selection is based on: **(a)** minimum requirements as presented in the Neighbourhood Programme; **(b)** priority criteria for ranking of projects presented below. Further **specification of the selection criteria** is provided in the application package.

Figure 2: Overview on the project assessment and selection procedure



Projects have to fulfil all minimum requirements otherwise they are rejected. The first evaluation (eligibility check) of project applications leaves no space for quality ranking. Minimum requirements are simply examined by attributing “fulfilled” or “not fulfilled”.

All relevant documents of the selection process will be made accessible to all relevant programme institutions and partners

Minimum requirements, as presented in the INTERREG III B CADSES NP, are listed in the following table.

| Minimum requirements for project selection | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Be in accordance with European and national spatial development policy issues: Spatial development aims and issues of the ESDP, CEMAT Guiding Principles and national / regional spatial development strategies. |
| 2 | Have effects to integrate development in CADSES, i.e. a project design that focused on generating development impulses towards a perspective of an economically and socially integrated space across EU borders. |
| 3 | Provide a transnational project partnership, i.e. have at least two financing project partners from different Partner States, wherein investment measures could take place in one or more of the ERDF financing partner states. |
| 4 | Demonstrate the value added of a spatial development approach (spatially integrating different sectorial approaches). |
| 5 | Respect relevant national and EU policies regarding structural funds policies, environment legislation. |
| 6 | Have project partners with sufficient capacity for project implementation and especially a Lead Partner who safeguards a reliable project organisation and a competent project implementation. |
| 7 | Secure national co-financing (co-financing statements enclosed) |
| 8 | Include the description of quantified outputs and / or clear attainable target to allow for appraisal and ex-post evaluation |
| 9 | Be completed within the programme period (before 31 August 2008) |
| 10 | Appropriateness of project budget (cost/benefit ratio) and project within the frame of eligible size and duration which allows several projects per measure (exceptions to be decided by the SC) |
| 11 | Not be funded by other EU programmes “outside CADSES” (except PHARE, ISPA, CARDS, SAPARD, TACIS and other instruments providing assistance for Non Member States) - parts of the project can be co-financed by other EU-programmes (e.g. 6th RDT, e-europe) if these parts are not calculated within the eligible project costs under CADSES |
| 12 | Do not duplicate existing work (a review of existing actions, studies, database and / or networks has to be included in the project application) |

The priority criteria are used for the ranking of the projects.

Priority criteria for project selection are listed in the following table.

| Priority criteria for project selection | |
|---|---|
| I | Project's contribution to the objectives of the Programme |
| 1 | Degree of contribution to spatial development (economic and social cohesion, ESDP, CEMAT) |
| 2 | Synergy and / or complementarity with other CADSES projects or projects co-financed by other CI (INTERREG, LEADER+, URBAN, EQUAL), Structural Fund Programmes (Objective 1,2,3) or other EU funding instruments including EU assistance programmes to the Non Member States |
| 3 | Contribution to the Community priorities and policies (e.g. equal opportunities, environment, employment, information society) |
| 4 | Involvement of regional and local level to the programme implementation |
| 5 | Appropriate considerations of past experience and build on previous experience e.g. results of INTERREG II C projects or other EU programmes (e.g. functioning networks of co-operation) |
| II | Partnership and project management ("project design") |
| 6 | Transnational character of partnership (under particular consideration of the integration of Non-Member States) |
| 7 | Quality and coherence of partnership (under particular consideration of project design, implementation and financing) |
| 8 | Cross sectorial (trans-sectorial) character |
| 9 | Ability to attract private or semi-private resources and partnership |
| III | Results and output |
| 10 | Creation of concrete, tangible and visible results and impacts (with particular consideration of system building, political agreements, new or improved legislation, planning activities etc.) |
| 11 | Concrete preparation of investments such as feasibility studies, marketing concepts, land use plans, territorial and environmental impact assessments etc. |
| 12 | Small scale investments |
| 13 | Ability to contribute to an improvement in the institutional setting |
| 14 | Ability to apply innovative methods and techniques and capacity to contribute to results dissemination (Pilot and demonstration projects) and to enhance qualification and certification (in the sense of international standards) of actors / institutions involved |

These criteria might be specified, completed and further developed by the SC and approved by MC during the implementation process. All necessary information will be included in the application package (cf. CIP).

Decision on project approval

On the occasion of a SC meeting, the SC decides on project approval. If some minor amendments are required for a formal approval, the SC might decide primarily on an admissibility status of the project. The amended application must be submitted to the JTS within a given period to enter the second eligibility check. The SC might decide on the project approval on the basis of a written pro-

cedure. This allows a faster start up of project implementation in the case of minor failure for selection. The criteria for reaching an admissibility status will be specified, completed and further developed by the SC and approved by MC during the implementation process. In the case of project rejection, the Lead Partner and CCPs will be informed by the JTS on behalf of the SC.

Conclusion of the ERDF subsidy contract

Based on the formal project approval by the SC the MA concludes an ERDF subsidy contract in its own name with the ERDF-LP, meaning the final beneficiary as defined in No. 31 sentences 4 and 5 of the Communication from the Commission to the Member States of 28 April 2000 laying down guidelines for the INTERREG III Community Initiative. The MA will use an ERDF subsidy contract form approved by the MC. The subsidy from funds of the INTERREG III B CADSES NP will be awarded to the LP exclusively for the project as described in the application approved by the SC, which is an integral part of the contract.

Conclusion of TACIS, PHARE and CARDS subsidy contracts

Projects selected for approval by the SC which contain requests for TACIS, PHARE or CARDS co-financing will be considered as selected for funding. The projects, along with the decision of the SC, will be forwarded to the responsible authorities (EC Delegations, national authorities, European Agency for Reconstruction) by the JTS. The responsible authorities will be responsible for issuing the contract for the TACIS, PHARE or CARDS co-financing as appropriate.

1.2.3 Project implementation, monitoring and auditing

The project shall be started and implemented according to the action plan approved by the SC. The LP has to inform the MA and the JTS when the project has been implemented. All ERDF financial transactions of the programme will have to be completed before 31 August 2008. Figure 3 gives an overview on the project implementation process. The end date of expenditure for TACIS, PHARE and CARDS funding will be specified in the relevant contract.

ERDF Reporting obligations

The LP may only request payments by providing proof of progress as described in the work plan, which is part of the approved application. Therefore the LP has to present progress reports on the basis of a standardised form and covering the whole transnational project. The first progress report must be submitted to the JTS at the latest six months after the start of the project according to the approved work plan. Subsequently progress reports should be submitted every six months, accordingly to the work plan. The progress reports must have two parts: as part one a report on progress made on the implementation of planned activities referring to the action plan and as part two a financial report including a table indicating the reporting period and the corresponding expenditure relating to each budget line. Further details will be provided in the Reporting Manual prepared by JTS. A certification of expenditure in original per each project partner, in English language, which has to be signed by an auditor, accountant or financial manager independent from the project activities, has to be added to the payment claim (below mentioned) according to the guidelines given by the MA in the Payment manual. Cost for audit are eligible.

The LP has to submit a final report to the JTS within three months after completion of the project. The payment flow of the ERDF to the LP will not be influenced or interrupted by any means stemming from the reporting elements of the external part of the project, the EC or the relevant national ministry remaining the only responsible body for payment flows of the external side. Independently from the regular reporting on the project progress the LP has to inform the MA and the JTS immediately if:

- the project costs are reduced,
- the project objectives, timing or financing plans on which this contract is based change,

- one of the disbursement conditions ceases to be fulfilled,
- Circumstances arise which entitle the MA to reduce or demand repayment of the subsidy wholly or in part.

CADSES projects should provide project web sites in the Internet for project reporting and monitoring purposes. Detailed information on the reporting requirements for the progress and final reports including preparation advice will be provided in the reporting guidelines available for download on the CADSES web site.

Reporting obligations for contracts under TACIS, PHARE and CARDS will be specified in the contracts. Harmonisation of reporting will be taken forward where possible.

Thematic networks

The exchange of know-how and information between projects needs specifically dedicated resources. Therefore thematic networks will be defined by the SC after the approval of the first round of projects and at one or two later stages. They have to focus around one or more specific topics and combine the issues of at least three or preferably more projects. The LP or another designated partner of the project should participate actively in the thematic networks. Corresponding travel costs for one meeting a year and preparation efforts in terms of working hours and material have to be covered by the project budget.

Requirements for transnational project co-ordination

The Lead Partner shall guarantee fully-fledged project co-operation through a process of predefining minimum project co-operation conditions (e.g. every 6 months for the duration of the CADSES project, a minimum of one complete exchange of project materials between project-partners shall be exercised with a minimum 1 month given for all project partners for consultation on drafts before a consultative seminar is organised to decide on the next phase of the project).

Requirements for publicity

In public statements (reports, publications etc.) and on web sites, the LP assume the obligation to point out that the project was implemented through financial assistance from funds of the INTERREG III B CADSES NP (in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1159/2000 on information and publicity) measures concerning assistance from the Structural Funds. INTERREG III B CADSES NP projects must provide project web sites on the Internet for the dissemination of their results. Final reports, publications, booklets of CADSES projects shall be prepared and presented at a transnational level, agreed by all participating partners.

Specific publicity requirements may apply to the use of TACIS, PHARE and CARDS funds (cf. application package).

Payment of ERDF funds

In order to obtain the ERDF reimbursement the LP has to submit to the MA the Payment Claim.

The Payment Claim consists of the following documents:

1. Demand for reimbursement of expenditures
2. Description of incurred expenditures
3. Certifications of Expenditures (one per project partner)

The ERDF funding requested will be forwarded after the submission of the payment claim to the MA. In addition the LP has to present progress reports to the JTS. In case of irregularities identified during the project implementation the MA reserves its right to claim for repayment of funds already

paid. The MA will transfer a last percentage of the funds that will be disbursed only after the verification of the correct and whole implementation of the project by the JTS.

The LP is responsible for the internal allocation of ERDF funds to his project partners as final beneficiaries of ERDF co-funding. The specific provisions for internal ERDF allocation shall be an integral part of the partnership contracts. After the final reports and documents are presented in due time and completely to the JTS and the JTS has proved that the documents are in proper form, the MA will be informed and instruct the PA to pay out the final amount to the LP. The last 5 % of ERDF will only be paid out to the Lead Partner after programme closure.

ERDF - Detection of irregularities and correction procedure

If irregularities are detected by the LP regarding the performance of his project partners, by the auditing authorities or by the JTS the MA has to be informed immediately. If the irregularities entitle the MA to withdraw from the subsidy contract the MA instructs the PA to organise the retransfer of ERDF-funds in full or in part. Detailed rules for the correction procedure will be specified, completed and further developed by the SC and approved by MC during the implementation process.

ERDF financial auditing

In consultation with the MA and PA the EU Member States establish financial management and control arrangements in their countries as set out in Council Regulation (EC) No. 438/2001 and in such a way as to ensure that the MA and PA are able to fulfil the implementation of the CIP and to co-ordinate that Community Funds and national co-financing funds are used efficiently and correctly and that assistance is managed in accordance with all the applicable Community rules and in accordance with the principle of sound financial management. The EU Member States will provide the MA with a detailed description of the management and control systems they have installed.

Controls according to Art. 4 of Commission Regulation (EC) 438/2001 (hereinafter referred to as "first level controls") shall be fulfilled within the national framework, including controls of national and EU-funds, and therefore lie in the responsibility of each EU Member State.

Depending on the source of the national co-funding of a project, declarations of expenditure will be generally given by a public or private accountant, independent from the project implementation. If the co-funding stems from public funds, the declaration will be generally made by the responsible public co-funding authority, if the co-funding comes from private funds, the declaration of expenditure will be given by an accountant.

The certification of expenditure shall confirm the delivery of the products and services co-financed, the reality and eligibility of expenditure claimed and that national and community rules, especially Commission Regulation (EC)448 final of 10 March /2004 (amending regulation 1685/2000, have been respected.

The EU Member States will ensure that the body issuing the certification of expenditure is authorised to do so and independent from the project implementation. Furthermore, the EU Member States shall provide adequate information on national requirements for the first level control to any body responsible for giving guidance to project applicants (Joint Technical Secretariat, National Contact Point, etc.). The Lead Partner and each National Authority of a project communicates to the Managing Authority what are the bodies or institutions which exert controls on the expenditures of each project partner.

In case of irregularities found within a the first level control system set up by any EU Member State, it is up to the MA and the respective EU Member State to adjust the system and to correct the irregularities.

Apart from the regular audit by independent auditors ensuring the proper use of ERDF funds at six-monthly level, sample checks on operations according to Chapter IV of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 438/2001 will be carried out at even intervals, spread over the years 2003 to 2008.

Sample checks on operations according to art. 10 of Commission regulation (EC) 438/2001 shall be carried out by an international auditing institution with branch offices in all EU Member States in order to secure common control-standards on basis of the European Commission audit manual and international auditing standards. This external auditor will be commissioned by the MA under the supervision of the FCG. It shall also be responsible for stating the programme closure declaration.

The basis for the selection of projects checked will be a risk analysis. Using a risk point system among others the following categories of risks will be taken into account:

- budget size (small, medium, large) of the project,
- number of project partners,
- participation of Non-EU Member States,
- cooperation of a functional LP from a Non-EU Member State and a ERDF LP from an EU Member State,
- LP in objective area 1 within the meaning of Article 3 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999,
- LP governed by private law.

If necessary the list of risks will be amended by the MC after consultation of the FCG according to the development during the programme period.

Based on this risk analysis, a representative sample of approved projects will be selected every second year by the auditor, so that at the end of the programme implementation the following criteria will be fulfilled:

- at least one project is controlled from each of three different categories of budget size, to be defined after the first two applications rounds when there will be an overview of the budgets of the projects approved,
- at least one ERDF LP in each EU Member State,
- at least one project from the objective area 1 within the meaning of Article 3 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999,
- at least one project with a functional LP from a Non-EU Member State
- at least one project with a LP governed by private law,
- at least one project from each of the twelve measures within the meaning of Chapter 4 of the INTERREG III B CADSES NP.

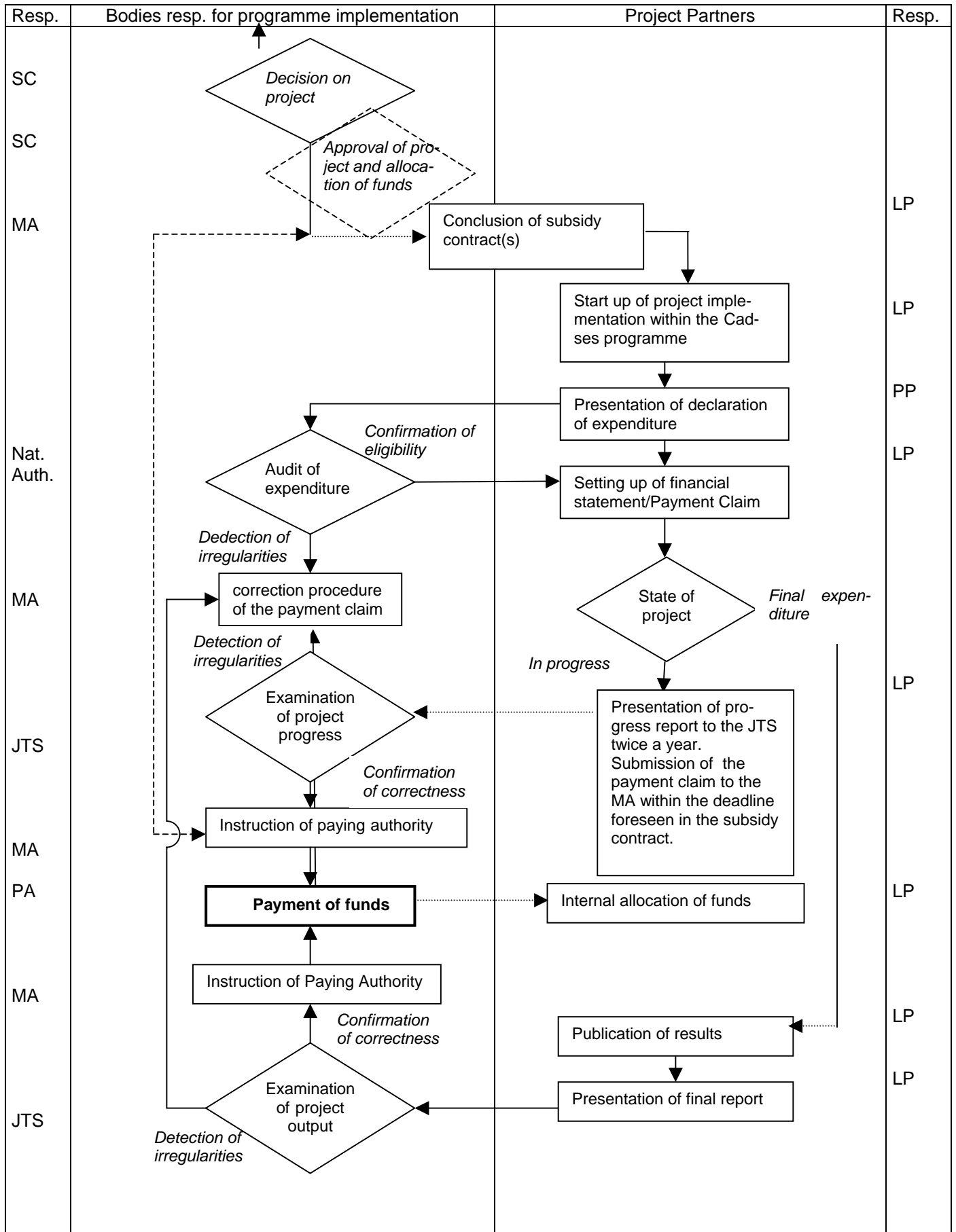
Selected projects will only be checked if at least 50 per cent of the approved eligible expenditure is spent and if this fact is reported to the JTS. To ensure that the sample checks on operations cover at least 5 per cent of the total eligible expenditure as stated in Article 10 (2) of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 438/2001, the accumulated budgets of the selected projects have to account for at least an amount of 10 per cent per selection period.

The JTS will support the checks on project level by providing necessary information particularly on the amount of budgets used, the project contact persons and addresses, a proposal for the checking period and the organisation of joint meetings of the responsible authorities in order to discuss various questions.

The Financial Control Group (FCG) should have an advisory and a supervisory function, thereby guaranteeing the quality of the controls and the control system. The FCG shall agree upon the organisation of the second level control and the closure of the programme (closure statement) according to Commission Regulation (EC) 438/2001. The FCG shall give recommendations to the MC with regard to decisions in financial control matters, including the functioning of the management and the control system.

Payments and auditing for contracts under TACIS, PHARE and CARDS will be dealt with in the relevant contracts, and preferably directly from the Delegation of the European Commission respectively the European Agency for Reconstruction.

Figure 3: Flow chart for project implementation (ERDF)



2. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES

2.1 General overview

This chapter contains the description of measures defined in the INTERREG III B CADSES NP Operational Programme. In the first subchapter the categories of final beneficiaries for all measures are defined. The description of each measure has the same structure including: contents of the measure (reference to the summary description in the operational programme), general and specific objectives, types of eligible activities, quantification of objectives, categories of interventions, monitoring indicators and ex-ante evaluation.

Hint for project applicants: According to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999 it is indispensable to quantify the given project indicators (cf. following paragraphs on output / result / impact indicators in parentheses) on programme level in order to later evaluate the implementation of the entire Community Initiative Programme for the INTERREG III B CADSES Neighbourhood Programme. This quantification does not affect the making of a project application.

Priorities and measures of INTERREG III B CADSES NP

| Priority 1 | Priority 2 | Priority 3 | Priority 4 |
|--|---|--|--|
| Promoting spatial development approaches and actions for social and economic cohesion | Efficient and sustainable transport systems and access to the information society | Promotion and management of landscape, natural and cultural heritage | Environment protection, resource management and risk prevention |
| Measure 1.1 Supporting joint strategies for spatial development and actions for implementation | Measure 2.1 Developing efficient transport systems with regard to sustainable development | Measure 3.1 Protecting and developing cultural heritage | Measure 4.1 Promoting environmental protection and resource management |
| Measure 1.2 Shaping urban development, promoting urban networks and co-operation | Measure 2.2 Improving access to knowledge and the information society | Measure 3.2 Protecting and developing natural heritage | Measure 4.2 Promoting risk management and prevention of disasters |
| Measure 1.3 Shaping rural development | | Measure 3.3 Protecting and developing landscape | Measure 4.3 Promoting integrated water management and prevention of floods |
| Measure 1.4 Spatial impact of immigration | | | |

The description of measures is done in coherence with the summary description contained in the CIP but specific aspects are here highlighted and commented. The remaining sections of the sheets highlight the *logical framework* of the measure. The general and specific objectives of the measure are then identified; and the activities that are needed to achieve those objectives are described. Each activity is associated to one of the four types of actions defined by the OP (planning activities, like transnational studies and strategies; networking; pilot actions; information, training and awareness raising). As far as possible, a quantification of the assumed objectives is done in the following section of the sheet. Interventions are then classified by category, following the EU codification (see Annex to the PC). It has to be underlined that the codes shown for each measure are only indicative. In principle, projects which do not refer to listed codes will not be excluded. The programme indicators (output,

results and impact) are identified – accordingly to the Commission rules and methods – in order to make possible the monitoring and evaluation of the Programme. Finally, the ex ante evaluation of the measures is reported, in order to demonstrate – following the article 41 of Reg 1260 – the consistency of the measures with the aims of the corresponding priorities and the relevance of selected objectives.

2.2 Description of measures

Priority 1 - PROMOTING SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES AND ACTIONS FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COHESION

Measure 1.1: Supporting joint strategies for spatial development and actions for implementation

Contents of the Measure

A corner-stone of spatial development policies is that, taking into account the determining effect of existing structures, the decreasing population in most Accession Countries, and the limited availability of economic resources, development will take place largely within the present framework of spatial structures. Radical shifts in regional and settlement structures in CADSES are not to be expected, changes will take place rather within the internal structure of regions and settlements.

Improvement of existing spatial structures should include mitigation of emerging regional disparities. Special attention has to be paid to regions and areas lagging behind or in serious structural crisis, whilst at the same time the development of leading, dynamic regions as carriers of national growth and competitiveness has to be promoted.

Disadvantageous situation of specific peripheral areas needs improving. This aim may be achieved through the intensification of transnational co-operation and improvement of permeability of borders, establishment of new rural-urban relationships as well as facilitation of access to resources, knowledge and information.

Spatial development policy in CADSES region should contribute to diversification of the economic and employment structure of monosectoral areas and one-sided "company towns" in order to reduce the economic dependency by promoting small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), by utilising endogenous resources and by combining different measures of economic policy to initiate innovation and structural change.

General Objectives

- to deal with emerging regional disparities within the framework of a comprehensive regional policy, by focusing efforts on areas lagging behind in development or in a serious structural crisis, but without endangering the development of leading dynamic regions, the latter being the carriers of national growth and competitiveness, which is vital for the countries of the CADSES;
- to establish a new rural-urban relationship in order to ensure integrated development, structural change and improvement of service provision in urban centres and their surroundings;
- to mitigate drawbacks and disadvantages caused by peripheral situations by improving the permeability of borders in general, promoting a transnational strategic framework for border crossings, intensifying co-operation and by developing cost-effective models for multi-country border crossing transport links;
- to diversify the economic and employment structure of mono-sectorial areas and one-sided "company towns" to reduce the economic dependency by promoting small and medium sized enterprises (SME), by utilising endogenous resources and by combining different measures of economic policy to initiate innovation and structural change;
- to facilitate better access to resources, knowledge and information in all areas through better location and profile of educational, cultural and research institutions, by networking between these institutions and by utilising up to date information technology;
- to establish a structured relationship between settlements and coastal areas through co-operation and harmonised action to be integrated in the comprehensive concept of coastal management; fur-

ther on to strengthen, at the transnational level, the governance capacity over the most relevant territorial issues by the collective decision-makers, through a common elaboration of integrated spatial development perspectives;

- involving the spatial variables in a perspective of self-organising development of SMEs, taking account of the “local systems” as a kind of interconnection between cultural and political, as well as spatial and economic processes;
- therefore, an effort has to be made through an adequate policy to promote co-operation between SME’s, in order to overcome the current imbalances between the East and the West of Europe by establishing better conditions with the aim of reaching a highly balanced and sustainable development, as recommend by the principles indicated in ESDP.

Specific objectives

- integration and improvement of the compatibility of existing planning databases and information instruments
- promotion of innovative instruments for spatial development (TIA, EIA) at the transnational level
- identification of probable mutual impact of the accession process on both sides of the EU border (including demographic, economic, social and infrastructure consequences)
- promotion of small and medium sized enterprises (SME) and development of transnational co-operation between SMEs
- development of co-operation between businesses infrastructure for regional innovation (industrial parks, business information centres)
- promotion of instruments and services of innovative finance in order to improve the availability of instruments for the SMEs

| Types of actions | Activities |
|---|---|
| Planning activities (transnational studies and strategies, land use plans etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preparation of integrated spatial development strategies and perspectives for certain issues concerning sub-regions of CADSES (e.g. “Vision Planet GPP” transnational development areas) - transnational studies and planning activities - Territorial Impact Assessments (TIA) of specific policies, projects and programmes especially in relation to the enlargement of the EU - Elaboration of knowledge based regional development concepts |
| Networking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishment of new as well as extension and intensification of co-operation in existing transnational networks and associations of actors of spatial development policy and network related activities (staff exchange, joint training facilities and programmes) |
| Pilot actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pilot actions, pilot and demonstration projects as examples for implementing transnational concepts and strategies - realisation of small functional centres |
| Information / Training / Awareness raising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exchange of know-how and experience between actors of spatial development policy (comparative analysis of instruments, methodologies, standards and concepts) - transnational project management with organisational structure and costs - financing of implementation structures proposed by transnational strategic concepts |

Quantification of the objectives

INTERREG III B CADSES NP should contribute to further development and substantiation of the transnational co-operation between the actors of spatial planning from CADSES area through implementation of common projects referring to the objectives of this measure. INTERREG III B pro-

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| <p>jects should have strong spatial development references and transnational character. High number of partners from non-member countries belonging to CADSES space is expected to participate in the co-operation within the transnational networks. Development of the co-operation in the years 2000-2006 requires improvement in the quality of partnership and more active participation. The results of the projects may contribute to the enlargement process and stabilisation of the situation in Balkans. Within the Measure 1.1 appropriate solutions should be proposed for the sub-regions of CADSES, described in the VISION PLANET Guidelines and Policy Proposals (i.e. Central European Interaction Area, Adriatic Sea Region, Danubian Co-operation Zone, Black Sea Co-operation Area, the Area of Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe and Carpathian Development Region).</p> <p>Co-operation in at least three transnational development areas should be encouraged and the respective number of permanent strategic management structures (networks) should be established. At least five politically approved spatial development concepts on different levels should be worked out accompanied by lists of concrete investments to be carried out. At least three best practice examples should be developed and marketed for developing lagging regions, for networking between educational institutions in such regions and for involving SME in spatial development policies.</p> | |
| Categories of interventions | |
| 22, 23, 35, 163, 164, 182, 184, 413, 414 | |
| Output indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of common planning guidelines, plans, strategies or land use plans (five) - Number of strategies / perspectives for CADSES sub-regions (six) - Number of actions aimed at promoting SME (five) - Number of new methods and instruments promoted in the field of spatial planning and management of spatial development (seven) | |
| Result indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of projects launching co-operation between authorities, enterprises, information centres, chambers of commerce, universities, research institutions and settlements and number of organisations involved (two) - Number of best practice examples promoted concerning regional development (three) | |
| Impact indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of planned investments determined in transnational spatial development concepts (five) - % of project partners who made use of transnational planning documents in planning activities at national level - Contribution of CADSES programme to mitigation of disparities existing within the countries, between rural and urban areas as well as border and central regions - Strengthening of the co-ordination between INTERREG and EU funds for Non-EU Member States (PHARE, ISPA, SAPARD.) | |
| The Ex-ante evaluation | |
| A. <i>Consistence with the aims of corresponding priority</i> | |
| <p>The aims of the measure are consistent with the objectives defined at a priority level, as far as they contribute to the spatial integration and development of CADSES area, through the support to planning activities, the creation or the enhancement of networks, the implementation of <i>pilot</i> actions, the exchange of know how and experiences between actors of spatial development policy.</p> | |
| B. <i>Relevance for selected objectives</i> | |
| <i>Concentration</i> | Relevant. The measure gives priority to specific themes, i.e. |

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| | innovative instruments for spatial development, promotion of SMEs, information society. |
| <i>Integration</i> | Highly relevant. The objectives and activities of the measure are highly interrelated with those of other measures of the Operational Programme, since they provide for the definition of the strategic and operational lines – on a general, sectorial and specific level – which constitute the framework for most of the other actions of the Programme. |
| <i>Environment</i> | Highly relevant. The measure activities are relevant for environment and sustainable development. In fact, actions are provided for the territorial impact assessment of specific policies, projects and programmes especially in relation to the enlargement of EU. |
| <i>Equal opportunities</i> | Not relevant. |
| <i>Information society</i> | Relevant. A priority of the measure is given by the promotion, within the framework of the information society, of content based services which incorporate local resources. |
| <i>Employment</i> | Not relevant |

Measure 1.2 Shaping urban development, promoting urban networks and co-operation

| Contents of the Measure |
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| <p>A dynamic urbanisation process took place in most countries of CADSES during the last decades. The percentage of the population living in larger cities is quite similar in the western and eastern parts of the area. The economic structure and development of eastern cities was, however, determined primarily by administrative functions and industrialisation, the service sector played a secondary role, whereas in western cities the tertiary sector is the dominate one. Furthermore, in several countries of the area, smaller centres are either non-existent or they are not sufficiently developed. Their development should be one of the priorities of the coming years. The overly hierarchical system of cities and settlements should become more flexible and differentiated. Multi-polar or polycentric systems should develop focusing on specialisation and division of labour between cities within countries but even between countries (e.g. networks of harbour cities, university cities, finance, media, trade centres, etc.).</p> <p>The internal structure of most cities is in the process of rapid transformation. The function of downtown districts, of the urban-rural fringe and of large housing estates is changing rapidly. Several cities are unprepared for these unexpected and uncontrolled economic and social developments. The dangers of uncontrolled urban sprawl, congestion and social segregation are imminent. New types and instruments of urban management and planning, new initiatives in housing and social policy are needed to meet these new challenges.</p> <p>Currently the great majority of the people in the CADSES area live in cities. The future development of the cities themselves as their specific relationships with the surrounding rural areas represents one of the big challenges for the development of the CADSES area. Cities with their high commitment for a clean environment and for a high quality of life are key elements for an integrated development of the urban and rural space. The cities are to be supported within these efforts politically and administratively. In this respect the co-operation targeting at mutual assistance, transfer of information and know-how concerning issues such as urban policy, technology, society, economy, environment and culture should be strengthened. The integration of these different policies within urban development and the city-surrounding partnerships is essential.</p> |
| General objectives |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- promotion of restructuring and renewal of the cities (especially downtown areas) and not extensive urban growth- establishment of a more balanced, diversified and polycentric city network- promotion of urban economic development- adjustment of urban planning methods and procedures |
| Specific objectives |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- strengthening of urban economies, infrastructures and social systems- promotion of urban restructuring (downtown development, urban fringe, large housing estates, old industrial areas)- promoting the ex-change of experience concerning the co-operation between cities and cities and their surroundings- promotion of urban development with a view to dynamic, attractive and competitive cities- promoting transfer of know-how regarding urban policies |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of the co-operation between cities and their surroundings in order to strengthen functional regions - actions to improve communal services through development of public-private partnership - development and use of specific urban technologies - development of profiles of cities concentrating on their strengths and specific functions in a national and transnational division of labour (e.g. border cities, harbour cities) - promotion of social housing policy and housing mobility | |
| Types of actions | Activities |
| Planning activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - studies and planning activities in the field of urban development - preparation of feasibility studies for investments - land use planes, environmental impact assessments |
| Networking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of new and extension of existing city networks (co-operation between metropolitan areas, cities as well as other urban areas facing similar problems) - development of networks between cities with specific functions (e.g. along the seacoast, along major rivers and Trans-European corridors) |
| Pilot actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pilot actions, pilot and demonstration projects as examples for implementing transnational concepts and strategies - financing of small scale investments proposed by transnational strategic concepts |
| Information / Training / Awareness raising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transnational exchange of experience and know-how on urban development issues like: support of SME sector, improvement in urban infrastructure, reduction of traffic, pollution and urban sprawl, promotion of business and R&D - transnational project management with organisational structure and costs - financing of implementation structures proposed by transnational strategic concepts |
| Quantification of the objectives | |
| <p>Projects implemented within this measure should lead to further development of transnational co-operation between cities dealing with similar problems. Newly created and extended existing networks should include metropolitan areas as well as cities in order to establish more balanced city network. The results of INTERREG III B projects referring to the objectives of measure 1.2 may contribute to improvement of urban planning and sustainable development of cities.</p> <p>At least one exemplary solution should be found for each of the general objectives mentioned above. At least three projects should deal with co-operation structures and processes between cities and the surrounding communities. At least three projects should promote brown-field development (re-use of military or industrial sites). Minimum one third of the projects should involve actors from several small- or medium sized cities. Minimum three best practice solutions should be developed and marketed.</p> | |
| Categories of interventions | |
| 351, 352, 413, 414 | |
| Output indicators | |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of transfer know how actions about urban development and restructuring (fourteen) - Number actions aiming at promoting harmonious development between peripheral and central areas (one) - Number of created networks between cities (nine) - Number of new methods and tools promoted in the field of urban planning and urban management (seven) | |
| Result indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of cities participating in transnational networks (one-hundred one) - Number of best practice examples promoted concerning enhancement of urban services and technologies (three) - Number of projects promoting brown-field development (three) - % of projects involving parties from several small or medium sized cities (1/3 of projects) | |
| Impact indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number partners who made use of project results in their urban development and restructuring plans - Increase in number of cities participating in transnational activities within the programme | |
| The Ex-ante evaluation | |
| <i>A. Consistence with the aims of corresponding priority</i> | |
| The aims of the measure are consistent with the objectives defined at a priority level. Indeed, co-operation between key actors of spatial development policies is enhanced in order to promote spatial integration of CADSES and polycentric development. | |
| <i>B. Relevance for selected objectives</i> | |
| <i>Concentration</i> | Relevant. The measure assures concentration of resources on specific themes, i.e. restructuring and renewal of cities (especially downtown areas), city networks, urban economic development, urban planning. Moreover, the measure dealt with selected issues, i.e. re-use of military or industrial sites and cities. |
| <i>Integration</i> | Highly relevant. The objectives and activities of the measure are highly interrelated with those of measures relating to spatial policies, rural development, spatial impact of immigration, transport systems and information society, cultural heritage and landscape. |
| <i>Environment</i> | Relevant, as far as the measure deals with improvement in urban infrastructure, reduction of traffic, pollution and urban sprawl. |
| <i>Equal opportunities</i> | Relevant, as far as projects regarding the improvement of communal services, the promotion of social housing and housing mobility they may contribute to equal opportunities priorities. |
| <i>Information society</i> | Not directly relevant, even if city networks have to be largely based on information society strategies and tools |
| <i>Employment</i> | Relevant. The measures assumes as a priority economic urban development and promotes SME sector |

Measure 1.3 Shaping rural development

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| Contents of the Measure | |
| <p>The extent and percentage of rural areas is more or less similar in the western and eastern parts of the CADSES area. The major difference lies in the importance of agricultural employment and in the level of development of the infrastructure in rural areas. Agricultural employment in some transition countries is high and has even increased in recent years. Rural employment restructuring is unavoidable but cannot be implemented without simultaneous internal restructuring of rural settlements, of rural land use, nor without developing rural infrastructure networks. It is one of the biggest challenges CADSES countries will face during the next decades. Comprehensive national rural development strategies should be drawn up and implemented, including economic, social, and environmental aspects. The first generation of SAPARD strategies will provide a new impetus for the elaboration of rural development strategies. The development of best-practice models in multi-functional agriculture is another challenging aspect.</p> | |
| General objectives | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promotion of rural structural change (development of small and medium size industrial and service enterprises, processing of agricultural products, promotion of tourism etc.) - promotion of competitive and environmentally friendly agriculture - restructuring of employment in rural areas - development of infrastructure with a view to improving accessibility | |
| Specific objectives | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promoting differentiated development strategies with a view to diversifying rural economies, taking into account the specific typology of rural areas (mountainous areas, coastal areas, landlocked areas, areas undergoing major economic restructuring, out-migration and severe social changes) - promotion of the economic base diversification (e.g. processing agricultural products, development of SME and service enterprises, tourism promotion) - assessment of the spatial impact and horizontal co-ordination of specific projects carried out in rural areas through the pre-accession instruments (SAPARD, ISPA), with a view to ensuring sustainable development - strengthening of the partnership and interrelationships between rural areas and regional urban centers, to achieve new development synergies - strengthening transnational co-operation between small and medium-sized cities - development of experimental models for restructuring rural settlements and networks of rural settlements, enhancing infrastructure, public utility and diversified service provision as well as co-ordination of basic services and facilities between settlements - co-operation in specific issues affecting rural development like rural vocational and educational training systems, social care for the aging population, maintenance of technical infrastructure, rural housing, soil erosion, planning methodologies and tools - improvement of accessibility to transport connections within and to rural areas - restructuring and improving the further development of education and training systems | |
| Types of actions | Activities |
| Planning activities (transnational stud- | - elaboration of rural development strategies as part of the spatial development strategies |

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| ies and strategies, land use plans etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transnational studies and planning activities in the field of rural development - preparation of feasibility studies for investments |
| Networking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exchange of experience, co-operation and networking between rural areas facing similar problems of development and of preserving natural and cultural heritage |
| Pilot actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pilot actions, pilot and demonstration projects as examples for implementing transnational concepts and strategies - financing of small scale investments proposed by transnational strategic concepts |
| Information / Training / Awareness raising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transnational project management with organisational structure and costs - financing of implementation structures proposed by transnational strategic concepts |
| Quantification of the objectives | |
| <p>Planning activities concerning rural development should include different types of rural areas (mountainous, border, coastal, landlocked areas etc.). As the economic and social situation in rural areas differ not only between the CADSES countries but also within the countries, a wide representation is essential in order to facilitate the ex-change of experiences and better diffuse the project results. Pilot actions are to be undertaken as regards rural structural change and restructuring.</p> <p>At least three networks between actors from rural communities and regions should be established. At least half of the projects should involve actors from administrations of regional urban centres with approx. 50.000 population. Two strategies for rural employment restructuring should be developed and preferably implemented.</p> | |
| Categories of interventions | |
| 17, 23, 35, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1309, 1310, 413, 415 | |
| Output indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of integrated actions and networks between rural areas (eight) - Number of planning documents dealing with restructuring of employment in rural areas (one) - Number of pilot actions in order to implement national rural development strategies including economic, social and environmental aspects (seventeen) - Number of developed strategies for rural employment restructuring (two) - Number of Territorial Impact Assessment studies in relation to projects implemented in rural areas within the pre-accession programmes (e.g. SAPARD) (two) | |
| Result indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of best practice examples marketed concerning restructuring of rural settlements and enhancement of infrastructure (one) - Number of new concepts with regard to improvement of education and training systems in rural areas (two) - Number of implemented strategies for rural employment restructuring (two) - % of projects including actors from administrations of urban centres with a population of | |

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| approx. 50.000 inhabitants (50%) | |
| Impact indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planned increase of employment in rural areas - Number of planned infrastructure investments induced by the programme - Reduction of migrations from rural to urban areas | |
| The ex-ante evaluation | |
| A. <i>Consistence with the aims of corresponding priority</i> | |
| The aims of the measure are consistent with the objectives defined at a priority level. Also in this case, co-operation between key actors of spatial development policies is enhanced in order to promote spatial integration of CADSES and polycentric development. | |
| B. <i>Relevance for selected objectives</i> | |
| <i>Concentration</i> | Relevant. The measure gives priority to specific rural areas, i.e. mountainous, border, coastal and landlocked areas. A specific attention is paid to small areas. |
| <i>Integration</i> | Highly relevant. The objectives and activities of the measure are highly interrelated with most of the other measures. Specifically, the measure aims at strengthening partnership and interrelationships between rural areas and regional urban centres. |
| <i>Environment</i> | Relevant. The measure activities are relevant for environment and sustainable development. In fact, some actions are especially provided for the development of environmentally friendly agriculture. |
| <i>Equal opportunities</i> | Relevant. The restructuring of employment in rural areas is promoted, paying a specific attention disadvantaged parts of labour force. Social issues are fully considered within the measure strategies and actions. |
| <i>Information society</i> | Not relevant. |
| <i>Employment</i> | Highly relevant. The measure aims at promoting the economic base diversification and the rural employment restructuring. |

Measure 1.4 Spatial impact of immigration

Contents of the Measure

The overall context of this measure are spatial development strategies and integration policies for the balanced territorial cohesion of both origin and destination countries of immigration in the CADSES NP cooperation area.

The concept of territorial cohesion is a core element of the CADSES NP programme objectives and a measure seeking for a policy that reduces the eventual conflict between growth and territorial cohesion where lagging and depopulation regions from migration are being stimulated – though not in the cost of economic growth and competitiveness – must find its way to policy implementation through rising awareness of decision-making actors and stimulating their participation in co-ordinated actions towards the integration of immigrants.

Special attention has to be paid to the consequences of the phenomena of immigration on the spatial development and more generally on the social and economic cohesion of the interested regions; the nature of immigration flows and experiences of CADSES so far demonstrate that only an approach based on the transnational co-operation is able to achieve tangible goals in these fields. Different parts of Europe have different welfare policies and social security systems especially as far as it concerns the female labour force participation and the legislation on family protection measures. An identification of common typology of the spatial development problems and solutions to them must be the main outcome of this measure. It is estimated that priority should be given on core spatial development strategies and integration policy activities for the social tissue of the immigrants' destination countries and territorial cohesion studies for the countries of origin.

Therefore integrated strategies are needed which comprise interventions in the fields of infrastructure, social, economic and cultural actions. Community Initiatives such as this programme offer a favourable opportunity to create proactive, integrated strategies.

There was a marked convergence of immigration policies among the EU Member States at the beginning of the 1990s. Migration policies were in most cases based on two main objectives: a greater integration of the former immigrant groups already present and in parallel a rather restrictive policy towards new immigrant flows. From the viewpoint of an integrated approach such policies tend to be inconsistent and substantially ineffective in their attempts to restrict further immigration flows. These overall less effective mechanisms tend to prevail if the strategies adopted fail in developing an approach, which focuses also on the regions of origin. In fact for the countries of origin the loss of human resources leads to specific problems exerting spatial impact in terms of brain drain, in particular for rural regions (brain drain does not affect directly the rural areas but mostly the medium-sized cities in regions that base their economic development in high tech and / or mono-sectorial activity [industrial zones]), unfavourable changes in the social and territorial balance and finally the loss of cultural heritage.

The implementation of social inclusion policies should be based on two principles: The identification of actions which contribute to the improvement of living standards in the countries of origin; the promotion of positive action for social inclusion in target regions respectively countries. The social groups of immediate integration to the social tissue due to their low incomes are to be given priority through the activities of this measure. The measures to be adopted should have the following main objectives: the prevention of social exclusion of immigrants with a particular focus on female immigrants; – amongst others – the facilitation of social inclusion, which means to integrate them in the official labour market including appropriate training programmes; the enhancement of relations between immigrants and the urban and rural spaces they live in; the elaboration of strategies to rising local actors awareness about the needs of immigrants. Due emphasis should be placed upon specific work skills, hence

promoting the social status in particular in terms of financial interdependence with other labour centres of the social tissue.

This measure corresponds with NP objective 2 (“Working together to address common challenges in fields such as environment, public health, and the prevention of and fight against organised crime”) as well as objective 3 (“Ensuring efficient and secure borders”). Nevertheless, here the cross-border security dimension will be kept in the background in favour of giving more focus to transnational integration policy development through – amongst others – economic development measures. As a consequence of enlargement the EU shares its external borders in CADSES with new neighbours, who shall be incorporated into a joint process of policy making in the field of migration. Taking into account the changed framework conditions due to NNI in conjunction to the EU Enlargement, priority shall be given to projects that incorporate partners from TACIS and CARDS countries. Apart from that it seems advisable to establish co-operation with the Schengen nomenclature.

Reflecting a seminar which was held in Rome in January 2005 on “Spatial Impact of Migration” more concrete projects and pilot studies instead of comprehensive data research and evaluation projects are needed to serve this measure.

General objectives

- promoting integration of immigrants groups with final aim a proposal to the EU Agenda
- enhancement of spatial development policies, through promotion of a polycentric development and a stimulation of symmetrical migration flows
- development of transnational co-operation, exchange of know-how and experiences on social issues (and security)
- development of joint migration strategies in the context of urban / regional development

Specific objectives

- development of spatial policies related to migration
- development of socio-economic inclusion policies related to migration (in countries of origin and destination countries); in particular for female immigrants
- identification of actions which contribute to the improvement of living standards in the countries of origin, promotion of positive action for social inclusion in target regions through – amongst others – innovative housing policy measures, proximity areas potential’s comparative analysis and measures to overcome segregation and social conflict

| Types of actions | Activities |
|---|---|
| Planning activities (transnational studies and strategies, land use plans etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preparation of common immigration / emigration policy strategies, focus on compared studies of welfare systems aiming at legal proposal according to national law of destination countries (at least 2 EU Member States) - transnational immigration / emigration policy strategies, aimed at a development of the migratory trend typology and its consequences on the spatial parameters of the regions with identical trends, towards establishment of territorial common solutions. - development policy strategies concerning the cohesion of the social tissue , the quality of urban environment, the local labour market accessibility measures and the coordinated collection of existing primary data from all CADSES area - Incentive studies for both depopulation and out-migration, consequences on the endogenous growth and the potentials and economic risks of the destination countries |

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| Networking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishment of networks between settlements dealing with similar migration problems - inclusion of widespread common types of immigrants groups to an accessible data to benefit of the findings of the projects |
| Pilot actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pilot projects and actions aimed at enhancing and improving an efficient integration between different ethnic, cultural and social components - innovative self-alimented incubators for local and SME development |
| Information / Training / Awareness raising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - actions to rising local actors awareness (e.g. in urban conflict areas) - exchange of experience on spatial impact of immigration - development of cross-cultural continuous training curricula - transnational project management with organisational structure and costs |
| Quantification of the objectives | |
| <p>This Measure should contribute to development of spatial policies related to migration. Appropriate solutions should be proposed for the destination as well as origin countries. High number of partners, representing national and local authorities and spatial planning organisations from member states and other CADSES countries is expected to participate in the activities undertaken within the Measure 1.4. Projects should have strong spatial references and include pilot actions.</p> <p>At least two integrated strategies for the country of origin and the destination country should be developed and politically approved. All projects should involve organisations of migrants. At least half of the projects should involve partners from two or more EU Member States.</p> | |
| Categories of interventions | |
| 22, 23, 25, 35, 413, 414 | |
| Output indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of studies for developing spatial security policies, immigration / emigration strategies and social inclusion policies (five) - Number of pilot actions in order to implement spatial security, immigration / emigration and social inclusion projects (three) - Workshops / seminars and number of participants (twenty) - Number of prepared documents dealing with definition of activities which should be undertaken in the regions of origin of emigrants (three) | |
| Result indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of organisations representing migrants participating in the projects and having an effective and tangible benefit from the project (fifteen) . - Number of actions achieved in order to rise local actors awareness – political, institutional, economic, and social ones – about the needs of immigrants - Policy documents improving regulation on women smuggling or on social issue | |
| Impact indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of knowledge about social issues and security in planning documents - Number of project results used by the partners - Contribution to the socio-economic integration of immigrants | |

| The ex-ante evaluation | |
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| <i>A. Consistence with the aims of corresponding priority</i> | |
| The aims of the measure are consistent with the objectives defined at a priority level, as far as they contribute to develop joint migration policy strategies in the context of spatial development. | |
| <i>B. Relevance for selected objectives</i> | |
| <i>Concentration</i> | Relevant. The measure concentrates resources on projects with strong spatial references, involving both origin and destination countries of immigration flows. |
| <i>Integration</i> | Relevant. The objectives and activities of the measure are interrelated with those of other measures of the Operational Programme, with particular reference to spatial policies, urban development and rural development. |
| <i>Environment</i> | Not relevant. |
| <i>Equal opportunities</i> | Highly relevant. The measure aims at promoting social inclusion, in particular for female immigrants. Moreover, the measure supports the improvement of living standards in the countries of origin. |
| <i>Information society</i> | Not relevant. |
| <i>Employment</i> | Indirectly relevant. Even if the measure does not lead to direct impacts on employment, it produces indirect relevant effects, because it contributes to improve labour market mechanisms |

Priority 2 - EFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS AND ACCESS TO THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

Measure 2.1 Developing efficient transport systems with regard to sustainable development

Contents of the measure

Increasing efforts to develop international transportation networks are common characteristics in all CADSES countries. Priority has been given everywhere to the development of multimodal transport corridors along the main Trans-European corridors (TEN and TINA), to a better connection of national transport networks and network planning with those of neighbouring countries and to better compliance with environmental standards in transport development. Development of these networks should be carried out in accordance with the principal objectives and processes of spatial development. The primary task is to improve transport connections between the eastern and western halves of the CADSES which were neglected until now. At the same time, however, existing transport infrastructures within the eastern part of the CADSES should be improved, where recovering economic relations might require efficient rail, road, maritime, inland waterways or telecommunication connections. A more thorough co-ordination of the separate projects of TEN and TINA networks is needed, as well as the extension of the assessing and planning works to those countries which are at present excluded from TEN and TINA processes. Accessibility for the majority of the population of the respective countries is to be ensured by improving or developing transportation facilities within smaller regions (secondary networks). Maintaining or improving public transport systems plays an important role here. Transversal connections should transform the overly hierarchical and centralised system of transport networks.

Multimodal transport is – for different reasons – particularly important in the CADSES area (low density of transport networks in some countries, different railway gauges, inadequate use of waterways and air transportation etc.). A network of logistic centres serving multimodal transport should be established. Border crossings and ports (both sea and inland waterways) are important nodal points of this network. An integral approach should be applied in planning the new transportation system elements, considering their economic, social and environmental impacts and interdependencies. Sustainable transport systems as railways, public passenger transport, footpaths and cycle tracks should be stressed. Economic instruments should promote the use of multimodal transport to increase the use of environmentally friendly modes of transport.

With regard to freight transport, ongoing changes in market sizes and business management practices, and ICT applications open challenging new fields for transport planning. In future transport planning will have to focus even more intensively on multi-modal networks and related services as an integrated logistic system: additionally such system need to be integrated into goods production and distribution processes. Due emphasis should be placed upon the settlement systems and related city logistics as well as to the local SME systems (industrial districts): developing these interdependent systems is crucial since they determine a broad range of territorial phenomena. The assumption of the mentioned systems as key-elements for the projects is primarily important to assure a balanced access to main corridors and networks as well as a balanced development of the transport systems.

Transports and IT technologies are still growing together with the so-called ITS (intelligent transport systems), that aim at the best use of the infrastructural systems, with special regard to safety and user information. These practices have to be further promoted and spread, favouring dialogue, standardisation and co-operation between different urban and regional systems, also in a transnational perspective.

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| General objectives | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development and improvement of transport connections along the main Trans-European corridors - development of multimodal transport and establishment of logistic centres network - co-ordination of transportation policy in the western and eastern CADSES countries with regard to differentiated priorities - improvement of urban-rural connections | |
| Specific objectives | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of transnational concepts, co-operation mechanisms, institutions and pilot projects for an efficient and sustainable transport system - promotion of a balanced development between the transnational, national and regional networks - promotion of a balanced development of rail, road and waterways - promotion of transnational co-ordination and development of environmentally sound transport infrastructure in CADSES that is linked to spatial development objectives - promotion of intermodality and modal shift towards environmentally sustainable transport modes, in particular public transport, walking and cycling, rail freight and combined transport - promotion of dialogue and co-operation to deepen the understanding of actual processes and the set-up of management and policies solutions; this includes measures in the field of enterprise orientation and creation as an important factor for development of regional and transnational logistic chains and systems - actions to improve access to sea and inland waterways - promoting use of IT in transport services - development of concepts and projects concerning multimodal transport - integration of transport and land use planning - co-ordination of the separate projects of TEN and TINA networks as well as extension of planning and assessment work to the CADSES countries excluded from TEN and TINA networks | |
| Types of actions | Activities |
| Planning activities (transnational studies and strategies, land use plans etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preparation of transnational studies and planning activities concerning spatially integrated development and improvement of the transport connections, multimodal transport, public transport systems etc. - assessment of territorial impact of transnationally relevant projects, programmes and policies (e.g. ISPA) - preparation of feasibility studies for investments |
| Networking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishment of new as well as extension and intensification of co-operation in existing transnational networks (e.g. co-operation between nodes or sea and inland ports) |
| Pilot actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - financing of small scale investments proposed by transnational strategic concepts |
| Information / Training / Awareness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exchange of experiences on the implementation of ISPA programme |

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| ing / Awareness raising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promoting exchange of information between investors to support a harmonised development in large-scale transport infrastructure e.g. by means of an "observatory" - transnational project management with organisational structure and costs - financing of implementation structures proposed by transnational strategic concepts |
| Quantification of objectives | |
| <p>Transnational strategies, studies and concepts concerning development of transport systems should lead to harmonisation of networks between the CADSES countries (especially EU Member and non-EU Member States) and within them (national and regional level). New co-operation mechanisms are to be developed within this Measure. Feasibility studies and small-scale exemplary investments can be financed under the Measure 2.1.</p> <p>At least three best practice solutions with regard to multimodal or environmentally sound transport should be developed and marketed. At least 20 % of projects should involve transport operators from public or private sector and representing different modes (road, rail, sea, inland waterways, air). At least two third of the projects should encourage investment and secure durable results by preparing public and / or private investment, regional planning measures or legislative plans or programmes. At least three territorial impact assessments for larger transnational projects or programmes should be developed.</p> | |
| Categories of interventions | |
| 31, 35, 413, 414 | |
| Output indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of actions to connect eastern and western areas - Number of feasibility studies for investments in transport - Number of Territorial Impact Analyses of specific projects / programmes (two) | |
| Result indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of best practice examples promoted with regard to development of multimodal transport (one) - Number of actions and planning documents promoting use of ICT in transport development (seven) - Number of planned investments in transport infrastructure induced by the programme (two). - % of projects involving transport operators (public and / or private) representing different modes (20%) - Number of established logistic centre networks (two) - Number of new methods and tools promoted in the field of transport management | |
| Impact indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of planned investments in transport infrastructure induced by the programme (two) - Increase in use of inter-modal transport systems | |
| The ex-ante evaluation | |

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| A. Consistence with the aims of corresponding priority | |
| The aims of the measure are consistent with the objectives defined at a priority level, as far as they contribute to the promotion of an efficient, multimodal and sustainable transportation systems in CADSES. | |
| B. Relevance for selected objectives | |
| <i>Concentration</i> | Relevant. Actions are concentrated on transport connections along the main Trans-European corridors, logistic centres network, rural-urban connections. At least two third of the projects should encourage investment, regional planning measures or legislative plans or programmes. |
| <i>Integration</i> | Relevant. The objectives and activities of the measure are interrelated with those of other measures of the Operational Programme, with particular reference to spatial policies, urban development and rural-urban connections. |
| <i>Environment</i> | Highly relevant. The measure activities are relevant for environment and sustainable development. In fact, actions are provided for the territorial impact assessment of transport policies, projects and programmes. Moreover, the measure promotes the transnational co-ordination and development of environmentally sound transport infrastructure in CADSES area. |
| <i>Equal opportunities</i> | Not relevant. |
| <i>Information society</i> | Highly relevant. The measure aims at promoting the use of information and communication technologies in the transport sector, through the development of the so-called ITS (Intelligent Transport System). |
| <i>Employment</i> | Not directly relevant. Nonetheless, the promotion of planned investment in transport infrastructure may determine, in the longer run, strong effects on the economic activities and employment levels. |

Measure 2.2 Improving access to knowledge and the information society

Contents of the measure

At present, one of the most dynamic economic sector is telecommunication. Central and South-eastern European countries have the "advantage" of being late starters in applying the most up-to-date technologies in their telecommunication systems. Therefore modernisation and development of telecommunications infrastructures is a necessary precondition for investors and regional development which then offers big market opportunities and is quite attractive for foreign investors. As in most countries within the EU, "teledensity" in the CADSES is still lower outside the urban centres. It is important that governments address this territorial aspect of the development of telecommunication infrastructures and of the transition to the "Information Society". Access to modern information and communication technologies and services in all parts of the CADSES is a prerequisite for economic and social development. As an important secondary effect these efforts might promote equal opportunities between women and men in IT qualifications and employment. Technical and economical (affordability) aspects are relevant fields of intervention to reduce the risk of accumulating economic and social disadvantages in sparser populated areas. The recent achievements must be utilised as a competitive advantage in the future spatial development of the CADSES e.g. for rural development or for attracting service industries. Spatial development policy should contribute to this aim by raising awareness for IT-applications and by supporting local, regional and national actors in making use of these opportunities.

The promotion of content based services which incorporate local resources is another important task. Information and content based services should be developed simultaneously. Modern communication technologies facilitate the development of socially and culturally relevant services, which are crucial for the value of local commerce allowing CADSES countries to link into the global economy. The integration of locally available human resources into the broader European and global economy ought to be another important factor.

General objectives

- development of telecommunication infrastructure as precondition for investors and regional development,
- improvement of access to knowledge and the information society outside the urban centres and application of information and communication technology in rural development,
- simultaneous development of information and content based services

Specific objectives

- promotion of access to knowledge and information through new information technology services (e.g. electronic commerce, training, research, teleworking)
- actions to promote development of modern technology in telecommunication systems
- harmonisation of educational and spatial policies as well as improving the further development of the educational system in all its forms
- development of co-operation and networking between educational, research and know-how and technology transfer related institutions
- use of modern information and communication technologies for improving public services (e.g. health care, schools and libraries)
- supporting production of information at local and regional level in order to promote identity and democracy

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of co-operation in the field of teleworking, correspondence courses, university and research centres networking, telematics services for SME and city information highways - introduction of technology and information system to facilitate and promote a quicker exchange of information between SMEs, the market and other economic and financial bodies of the CADSES area - promotion, within the framework of the information society, of content based services which incorporate local resources | |
| Types of actions | Activities |
| Planning activities (transnational studies and strategies, land use plans etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - elaboration of plans and perspectives of information society development - preparation of feasibility studies for investments |
| Networking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of SMEs networking and “virtual clustering” in order to provide SMEs with a better access to innovation |
| Pilot actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pilot actions, pilot and demonstration projects as examples for implementing transnational concepts and strategies - financing of small scale investments proposed by transnational strategic concepts |
| Information / Training / Awareness raising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exchange of experiences and know-how as well as training activities concerning IT use - transnational project management with organisational structure and costs - financing of implementation structures proposed by transnational strategic concepts |
| Quantification of the objectives | |
| <p>Co-operation networks created within the Measure 2.2 should include institutions dealing with transfer of information technology. Pilot actions are to be prepared as regards use of modern technologies for improving public services and promotion of access to knowledge and information. Small-scale investment (like information centres and ICT networks) should also be financed within this Measure.</p> <p>At least one third of the projects should seek to improve the access to the information society in lagging regions. At least one third of the projects should seek to improve the efficiency of administrative procedures. At least half of the projects should comprise training measures for local and regional actors.</p> | |
| Categories of interventions | |
| 163, 164, 167, 182, 322, 323, 324, 35, 413, 414 | |
| Output indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of transfer know-how actions about information society - Number of pilot actions promoting use of ICT in order to improve access to knowledge and information in remote areas and underdeveloped regions (eleven) - Number of training courses concerning ICT use (number of trainees) (three) - Number of new educational programmes (one) - Number of new concepts concerning use of ICT for improvement of public services which | |

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| <p>are to be implemented (two)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of ICT networks created | |
| Result indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of ICT transfer related institutions participating in the projects (thirty-two) | |
| Impact indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of project results used by the partners - Increase of network users number | |
| The ex-ante evaluation | |
| A. Consistence with the aims of corresponding priority | |
| <p>The aims of the measure are consistent with the objectives defined at a priority level, as far as they contribute to the development of the potentials offered by the information society for spatial development in CADSES.</p> | |
| B. Relevance for selected objectives | |
| <i>Concentration</i> | Relevant. The measure gives priority to interventions in lagging regions. Moreover, a special attention is paid to projects which seek to improve the efficiency of administrative procedures and which comprise actions to transfer competence and know how to local and regional actors. |
| <i>Integration</i> | Relevant. The objectives and activities of the measure have a horizontal relevance and are therefore interrelated with most of the other measures of the Programme. A more direct relations may be recognised with reference to spatial policies, urban and rural development, transport systems. |
| <i>Environment</i> | Relevant. The measure activities are relevant for environment and sustainable development. In fact, actions are provided for the territorial impact assessment of specific policies, projects and programmes especially in relation to the enlargement of EU. |
| <i>Equal opportunities</i> | Relevant. Access to IC technologies and services may promote equal opportunities between women and men in IT qualification and employment. Moreover, the diffusion of IC technologies and services may reduce the risk to accumulate economic and social disadvantages in sparsely populated areas. |
| <i>Information society</i> | Highly relevant. The measure is specifically centred on IS. |
| <i>Employment</i> | Relevant. The measure aims at facilitating the access and use to IC technologies and services for workers and SMEs. This may produce strong effects on the levels of economic activity and on employment. |

Priority 3 – PROMOTION AND MANAGEMENT OF LANDSCAPE, NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Measure 3.1 Protecting and developing cultural heritage

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| Contents of the measure |
| <p>Cultural heritage is a concept which goes beyond architectural heritage, and should not be dominated solely by the past. It is the cornerstone of regional, national and European identity. Accordingly, spatial planning should approach this issue in a comprehensive manner. The view of different cultures and the culture of differences in CADSES as an opportunity and not as threat for future development appears as a precondition for any co-operative regional development approach in the region. Hence cultural heritage in a broader sense includes also issues like contemporary art, education, youth projects and projects promoting the development of civil society.</p> <p>The development and protection of the historical, architectural, archaeological and monumental heritage should be based both on cultural and economic considerations. This protection requires adequate juridical instruments and its goals should be integrated in spatial planning at various levels.</p> <p>Sound research and administrative criteria are to be set for the identification and recognition of the items forming the historical, archaeological and artistic heritage. Legal regulation should gradually move from the protection of single monuments to that of cultural ensembles and landscapes. In addition education and more efficient diffusion of relevant information should contribute to a better understanding and to the promotion of respect for natural and cultural values.</p> <p>The protection and enhancement of the cultural heritage will become an important resource for sustainable tourist use of cultural and environmental exemplary goods, considering also the compatibility between the conservation / preservation of those sites and their economic development, shown by the growing interest in tourist networks and tourist packages that include visit to historic towns and centres of architectural and historical interest.</p> <p>To strengthen regional identities and to protect cultural heritage of minorities their co-operation should be promoted as a task which obviously exceeds mere tourist development.</p> |
| General objectives |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- protection of historical, architectural, archaeological and monumental heritage based on cultural and economic considerations- development of adequate juridical instruments as well as sound research and administrative criteria for the identification and recognition of its items- promotion of cultural heritage as a basis of regional, national and European identity |
| Specific objectives |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- development of mechanism and tools improving the effectiveness of cultural heritage protection policy against every kind of risk through the adoption of common methodologies- extension of protected “cultural landscapes” in all CADSES countries- promotion of co-operation for the protection and upgrading of the manifold heritage and its creative development- enhancement of “cultural routes” in order to ensure the protection of the distinct character of the various communities and underline the existence of common values |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - making use of cultural and natural potential of the region to develop sustainable tourism and specific transnational tourist packages - integration of protected areas in the comprehensive spatial development strategies - actions to improve and co-ordinate existing legislation - actions to preserve respect for and the memory of the nations and nationalities, ethnic and religious groups which have created a specific cultural heritage - actions to preserve village architecture, folkloric arts and the preparation of art objects for everyday use - promotion of education activities and more efficient diffusion of relevant information with a view to changing social attitude and creating respect for natural and cultural values - promotion of public-private partnership and use of private capital in restoring, maintaining and utilising objects of cultural heritage - intensifying co-operation and joint actions in the field of training, education, including school-, youth- and adult-education, culture and sports | |
| Types of actions | Activities |
| Planning activities (transnational studies and strategies, land use plans etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transnational studies and planning activities with regard to the protection and development of cultural heritage - preparation of feasibility studies for investments |
| Networking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishment of new as well as extension and intensification of co-operation in existing transnational networks |
| Pilot actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhancement and maintenance of buildings with particular historical values proposed by transnational strategic concepts - financing of small scale investments proposed by transnational strategic concepts |
| Information / Training / Awareness raising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promote the creation within a transnational context of information centres dealing with the enhancement of cultural heritage - transnational project management with organisational structure and costs - financing of implementation structures proposed by transnational strategic concepts |
| Quantification of the objectives | |
| <p>Transnational co-operation within this measure may contribute to the creation of new and improvement of existing methods of cultural heritage protection. "Cultural routes" should connect sites from different CADSES countries in order to promote common local / regional / national and European identity. "Cultural landscapes" should be further promoted, especially in the non-member CADSES countries.</p> <p>The measure should at least encourage three best practice projects on cultural tourism. At least three thematic routes should be established. At least two networks should work on improving the effectiveness of cultural heritage protection policies and develop politically approved concepts accompanied by a list of concrete investments to be carried out.</p> | |
| Categories of interventions | |
| 1306, 1310, 17, 35, 413, 414 | |
| Output indicators | |
| - Number of analysis focusing on safety of cultural heritage (fifteen) | |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of “cultural routes” created (twelve) - Number of actions aiming at protecting “cultural landscapes” in all CADSES countries | |
| Result indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of common mechanisms and standards adopted in the field of cultural heritage protection (nine) - Number of best practice projects developed on cultural tourism (three) - Number of developed networks on improving effectiveness of cultural heritage protection policies (two) - Number of measures helping to reduce damages to cultural heritage - Number of private partners participating in the projects | |
| Impact indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in tourist activity focusing on cultural heritage - Number of social groups which identity have been promoted/maintained - New opportunities for investments attraction and regional development (two) | |
| The ex-ante evaluation | |
| A. Consistence with the aims of corresponding priority | |
| The aims of the measure are consistent with the objectives defined at a priority level. Indeed, the measure contributes to promote the enhancement of cultural heritage. | |
| B. Relevance for selected objectives | |
| <i>Concentration</i> | Relevant. The measure gives priority to projects regarding cultural routes, which should connect sites from different CADSES countries, and cultural landscapes. |
| <i>Integration</i> | Highly relevant. The measure is interrelated mainly with objectives and activities of measures relating to spatial policies, urban development and rural development, within the first priority; and with the two other measures included in the third priority. |
| <i>Environment</i> | Not directly relevant, even if strategies and actions for protecting cultural heritage, supporting cultural identity and promoting sustainable tourism are strictly linked to strategies and actions directed to natural heritage. |
| <i>Equal opportunities</i> | Not directly relevant, even if the possible impact of the measure on employment may determine an improvement of chances for women and disadvantaged workers over the labour market. |
| <i>Information society</i> | Relevant. Co-operation, promotion of cultural heritage and networking may take advantage from the use of IC technologies and services. |
| <i>Employment</i> | Highly relevant. The measure promotes sustainable tourism and supports specific transnational tourist packages. This may strongly contribute to the increase of economic activities and employment. |

Measure 3.2 Protecting and developing natural heritage

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| Contents of the measure | |
| <p>Natural heritage is an essential component of the environmental situation and living environment of each country. Bio-diversity in the CADSES area is enormous. Appropriate management of environmentally sensitive areas of high bio-diversity like coastal zones, mountainous areas, river basins and wetlands must be promoted. The Ramsar Convention on wetlands (1971) forms an important basis for international co-operation in this field. The institutional conditions for the conservation of the most valuable part of the natural heritage has already been ensured. The European Union has established a network of protected areas, i.e. the "Natura 2000" areas: the approach emphasises standardised management. Most of the Accession Countries have already joined this network. The next task is to fully enforce these protective measures and – in longer term – to integrate all countries in this network.</p> <p>National parks have started networking. Improvement is necessary, however, with regard to protect and manage them and to enforce the regulations. Less developed, however, is the network of protected areas in the eastern CADSES countries. Protected areas are fragmented, they consist usually of isolated smaller spots, and rarely form ecological corridors. Furthermore, the most valuable natural ecosystems are to be found in border areas where a common – or at least co-ordinated – form of regulation and maintenance would be highly desirable.</p> | |
| General objectives | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promotion of appropriate measures and management of environmentally sensitive areas of high bio-diversity like coastal zones, mountainous areas, river basins and wetlands - enforcement of the protective regulations concerning the conservation of the natural heritage which were adopted by the EU | |
| Specific objectives | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - management and maintenance of different types of protected landscapes / sites - promoting integration of all CADSES countries into the "Natura 2000" network - connection of protected areas by geographic or functional links like ecological corridors - making use of natural potential of the region to develop tourism and specific transnational tourist packages - extending of the more permissible types of protected areas - measures for the rehabilitation/restoration of wetlands and flood plains | |
| Types of actions | Activities |
| Planning activities (transnational studies and strategies, land use plans etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transnational studies and planning activities including actions to integrate protection and development of natural heritage in the comprehensive spatial development strategies - preparation of feasibility studies for investment |
| Networking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishment of new as well as extension and intensification of co-operation in existing transnational networks |
| Pilot actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pilot actions, pilot and demonstration projects as examples for implementing transnational concepts and strategies - financing of small scale investments proposed by transnational strategic concepts |

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| Information / Training / Awareness raising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exchange of experience concerning the management and maintenance of different types of protected landscapes/sites - preparation of preservation instructions and specific guidelines - transnational project management with organisational structure and costs |
| Quantification of the objectives | |
| <p>Promotion of natural heritage protection should cover different types of protected sites (national parks, valuable natural ecosystems and landscapes, environmentally sensitive areas like coastal zones, mountainous areas and wetlands). INTERREG III B projects may contribute to the improvement of methods concerning management and maintenance of protected natural heritage through preparation of preservation instructions and specific guidelines. Integration of all CADSES countries in the "Natura 2000" network should be promoted along with the enforcement of protective measures and procedures.</p> <p>The measure should encourage at least three best practice projects on using natural heritage as a regional development asset. At least two networks should work on improving the effectiveness of natural heritage protection policies and develop politically approved concepts accompanied by a list of concrete activities and investments to be carried out.</p> | |
| Categories of interventions | |
| 35, 1310, 1312, 172, 413, 414 | |
| Output indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of pilot projects promoting use of natural heritage in regional development (twelve) - Number of analysis focusing on safety of natural heritage (seven) - Number of actions aiming at connecting protected areas by geographic or functional links (nine) - Number of common instructions and guidelines with regard to natural heritage protection (four) | |
| Result indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of actions promoting enforcement of existing protective regulations (two) | |
| Impact indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of new "protected areas" instituted (two) - Increase in tourist activity focusing on natural heritage - Number of planned investments, induced by the programme, with regard to protection and development of natural heritage (two). | |
| The ex-ante evaluation | |
| A. Consistence with the aims of corresponding priority | |
| The aims of the measure are consistent with the objectives defined at a priority level. Indeed, the measure contributes to promote the enhancement of natural heritage and landscape. | |
| B. Relevance for selected objectives | |
| <i>Concentration</i> | Relevant. The measure concentrates resources on projects regarding environmentally sensitive areas of high bio-diversity and the creation of ecological corridors. Pro- |

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| | jects are also considered as desirable, aiming at building common rules of regulation and maintenance of natural ecosystems. |
| <i>Integration</i> | Highly relevant. The measure is interrelated mainly with objectives and activities of measures relating to spatial policies, urban development and rural development, within the first priority; and with the two other measures included in the third priority. Integration with other policies and strategies also stems from the priority given to the use of natural heritage as a regional development asset. |
| <i>Environment</i> | Highly relevant. The measures specifically aims at protecting and developing natural heritage in the CADSES area. |
| <i>Equal opportunities</i> | Not directly relevant, even if the possible impact of the measure on employment may determine an improvement of chances for women and disadvantaged workers over the labour market. |
| <i>Information society</i> | Relevant. Co-operation, promotion of natural heritage and networking may take advantage from the use of IC technologies and services. |
| <i>Employment</i> | Relevant. The measure promotes sustainable tourism focusing on natural heritage. This may strongly contribute to the increase of economic activities and employment. |

Measure 3.3 Protecting and developing landscape

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| Contents of the measure | |
| <p>According to the European landscape convention, that has been adopted on 20 October 2000 in co-operation with the Council of Europe, landscape contributes to the formation of local culture and is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, promoting the consolidation of the European identity. Landscape is an important part of the quality of life in different areas of the European continent. Development on all sectors of activities accelerate the transformation of landscapes. The main objective is to promote awareness for the quality of landscapes and the development of socio-cultural thematic strategies. The quality and diversity of the European landscape constitute a common resource to be protected, managed and planned. It's important to increase the awareness among the civil society, private organisations and public authorities for the value of landscapes and their role.</p> | |
| General objectives | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protection of landscape as basic component of natural and cultural heritage which contributes to the formation of local culture - protection and development of landscape in order to improve the quality of life | |
| Specific objectives | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - integration of landscapes protection and upgrading with regional development - development and improvement of methods and methodology concerning preservation, upgrading and development of landscapes - protection of landscapes at the transnational level with a view to creating "green corridors" - development of databases on ecological networks - development of plans and tools for derelict and wasteland sites rehabilitation - promoting rehabilitation of areas devastated by coal and other ores excavation as well as their best functional uses (agriculture, forestry, water surfaces, recreation, industrial and housing purposes) | |
| Types of actions | Activities |
| Planning activities (transnational studies and strategies, land use plans etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - elaboration of integrated strategies for the protection and development of landscapes - preparation of feasibility studies for investments |
| Networking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishment of new as well as extension and intensification of co-operation in existing transnational networks |
| Pilot actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pilot actions, pilot and demonstration projects as examples for implementing transnational concepts and strategies - financing of small scale investments proposed by transnational strategic concepts |
| Information / Training / Awareness raising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exchange of know-how and experience on management of cultural and natural landscapes - transnational project management with organisational structure and costs |

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| | - financing of implementation structures proposed by transnational strategic concepts |
| Quantification of the objectives | |
| <p>Within the Measure 3.3 new methods concerning preservation and development of valuable landscapes are to be elaborated (including plans of rehabilitation of wastelands). Transnational networks (e.g. ecological networks) should be created and common databases developed. Appropriate solutions should be proposed as regards use of valuable landscapes in regional development.</p> <p>The measure should encourage and promote at least three best practices solutions on integrating landscape issues into spatial development policies.</p> | |
| Categories of interventions | |
| 1306, 1310, 1312, 35, 413, 414 | |
| Output indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of pilot projects aiming at protecting valuable landscapes (ten) - Number of created transnational connections between landscapes (three) | |
| Result indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of new methods and skills promoted in the field of landscape protection and landscape management (two) - Number of created databases - Number of best practice examples promoted with regard to use of valuable landscapes in regional development (eleven) - Number of created transnational connections between landscapes (three) | |
| Impact indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of planned investments, induced by the programme, concerning derelict and wasteland sites rehabilitation (two) - Number of off-programme planning documents in which project results have been used | |
| The ex-ante evaluation | |
| A. <i>Consistence with the aims of corresponding priority</i> | |
| The aims of the measure are consistent with the objectives defined at a priority level. Indeed, the measure contributes to promote the enhancement of landscape. | |
| B. <i>Relevance for selected objectives</i> | |
| <i>Concentration</i> | Relevant. The measure concentrates resources on the development of new methods concerning preservation and developments of valuable landscapes, the creation of transnational ecological networks and the building common databases. Moreover, a priority is recognised to the rehabilitation of derelict and wasteland sites. |
| <i>Integration</i> | Highly relevant. The measure is interrelated mainly with objectives and activities of measures relating to spatial policies, urban development and rural development, within the first priority; and with the two other measures included in the third priority. |
| <i>Environment</i> | Highly relevant. The measures specifically aims at pro- |

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| | protecting and developing landscape, which is a part of natural heritage. |
| <i>Equal opportunities</i> | Not directly relevant , even if the possible impact of the measure on employment may determine an improvement of chances for women and disadvantaged workers over the labour market. |
| <i>Information society</i> | Relevant . Co-operation, promotion of landscape and networking may take advantage from the use of IC technologies and services. |
| <i>Employment</i> | Relevant . The measure may promote sustainable tourism focusing on cultural and natural landscape. This may strongly contribute to the increase of economic activities and employment. |

Priority 4 - ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND RISK PREVENTION

Measure 4.1 Promoting environmental protection and resource management

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| Contents of the measure |
| <p>The environmental situation in eastern CADSES has improved substantially over the last decade. Emission of most pollutants decreased due to a decline in production but also due to restructuring and environmental measures. There is, however, the legacy of the past to tackle the accumulated damage to the environment, to clean up derelict open-cast mines, industrial sites, rubbish dumps. Additionally, new dangers have emerged, especially in rural areas. The conditions for the protection of newly privatised forests and nature conservation areas are not yet fully clarified, the maintenance of large scale water supply and sewage networks is not adequately ensured. Environmental authorities have to cope with the task of monitoring the increased number of – smaller but more dispersed – pollution sources. National environmental plans of action should be drawn up, setting qualitative as well as quantitative targets and providing a framework for new types of regulations and procedures. Environmental impact assessments should be made compulsory for larger development projects.</p> <p>Large areas with serious problems of pollution and management of environmental resources are often cross-border regions demanding transnational co-operation. Functionally integrated co-operation for maintaining the quality of the environment and transnational environmental policy-making are indispensable.</p> <p>The capacities of national, regional and local administrations and self-governments have to be strengthened in order to implement the demanding EU environmental policies and standards. Considerable modernisation of administrative structures is necessary to be able to cope with the assistance offered by the EU and others to local and regional administrations and self-governments.</p> <p>Environmental rehabilitation of degraded areas should be given priority. The largest sources of pollution have to be eliminated also by the use of alternative energy sources. Transnational co-operation is particularly required concerning large scale water reserves, common resources and environmental-natural-cultural assets like the Danube, the Adriatic and Black Seas, the Alps and the Carpathians.</p> |
| General objectives |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- development of transnational co-operation for maintaining and improving quality of the environment (elimination of the largest sources of pollution, environmental rehabilitation of degraded areas)- improvement and development of methods in the field of environmental resources management- implementation of the existing environmental policies and standards |
| Specific objectives |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- development of environmental planning tools and concepts (e.g. Regional Agenda 21 Process)- concerted preservation and management of sensitive areas like coastal zones, mountainous areas and large wetlands- promotion of new technologies for the management of natural resources |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of studies and tools for the integrated management of coastal areas and their most relevant environmental problems - promotion of renewable fuels and renewable energy in regional energy concepts - actions to promote rehabilitation of degraded areas (old military sites, mining areas, contaminated sites) | |
| Types of actions | Activities |
| Planning activities (transnational studies and strategies, land use plans etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - elaboration of integrated strategies of environmental protection and resource management - preparation of Environmental Impact Assessments studies of strategic investments - feasibility studies for environmental investments |
| Networking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishment of new as well as extension and intensification of cooperation in existing transnational networks |
| Pilot actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pilot actions, pilot and demonstration projects as examples for implementing transnational concepts and strategies - financing of small scale investments proposed by transnational strategic concepts |
| Information / Training / Awareness raising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - common monitoring activities and development of data management tools - exchange of know-how and experience (comparative analysis of instruments, methodologies, standards, and concepts concerning protection of the environment and resource management) within transnational networks - transfer of know-how on development and use of urban technologies for local environmental protection and resource management - exchange of experiences on the implementation of ISPA programme - transnational project management with organisational structure and costs - financing of implementation structures proposed by transnational strategic concepts |
| Quantification of the objectives | |
| <p>Activities undertaken within this measure may include preparation feasibility studies for environmental investments. Pilot and demonstration projects are to be prepared with regard to promotion of renewable energy and know-how transfer on urban technologies in the field of environmental protection. New concepts concerning management of natural resources and monitoring of environment are to be proposed within the Measure 4.1.</p> <p>The measure should encourage at least three best practice examples on how to effectively integrate environmental issues in spatial development concepts and actions in larger regions across borders. At least two territorial impact or strategic environmental assessments for concrete transnational development projects (i.e. TEN or TINA projects) should be developed. Transnational concepts should be developed and politically approved for at least three large scale water reserves or common resources.</p> | |
| Categories of interventions | |

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| 1308, 1312, 332, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 35, 413, 414 | |
| Output indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of environmental protection feasibility studies - Number of actions to monitor pollution sources and to avoid environmental damages - Number of actions promoting use of new technologies in the management of natural resources (four) - Number of Environmental Impact Assessment studies (five) | |
| Result indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of best practice examples marketed concerning promotion of renewable energy (one) - Number of transnational concepts developed and politically approved for large-scale water reserves or common resources (three) - Number of common monitoring activities (two) - Number of developed best practice examples on how to effectively integrate environmental issues in spatial development concepts and actions in larger regions across borders (three) | |
| Impact indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of planned investments, induced by the programme, concerning rehabilitation of degraded areas - Number of project results used by institutions which have not participated in the programme | |
| The ex-ante evaluation | |
| A. <i>Consistence with the aims of corresponding priority</i> | |
| The aims of the measure are consistent with the objectives defined at a priority level, as far as they contribute to promote functionally integrated management of strategic environmental resources in CADSES including the protection of environmental goods, of natural resources and the prevention from risk of environmental disasters. | |
| B. <i>Relevance for selected objectives</i> | |
| <i>Concentration</i> | Relevant. The measure concentrates resources on environmental rehabilitation of degraded areas, elimination of the largest sources of pollution, promotion of use of alternative energy sources, actions regarding large scale water reserves, common resources and assets. |
| <i>Integration</i> | Highly relevant. The measure is interrelated mainly with objectives and activities of measures relating to spatial policies and rural development, within the first priority; to the protection of natural, cultural and landscape heritage, in the third priority; and with the three other measures included in the fourth priority. |
| <i>Environment</i> | Highly relevant. The measures specifically aims at protecting the environment and at promoting the management of environmental resources. |
| <i>Equal opportunities</i> | Not relevant. |

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| <i>Information society</i> | Relevant. The measure aims at promoting the adoption of new technologies for the management of natural resources. |
| <i>Employment</i> | Relevant. The measure may promote new employment in innovative sectors linked to the investment for natural resources management and alternative energies development. |

Measure 4.2 Promoting risk management and prevention of disasters

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| Contents of the measure |
| <p>CADSES has faced a number of natural and man made disasters with transnational dimension over the last decades. The nuclear fallout of Chernobyl nuclear power plant, flooding and poisoning of several rivers like the Danube, Oder (Odra) and the Theiss (Thisa) and the eutrophication of the upper Adriatic sea have received high transnational public attention.</p> <p>To a large extent concepts for the prevention of disasters (like floods, landslides, earthquakes, avalanches, nuclear accidents, industrial accidental pollution, poisoning and eutrophication of water, civic protection plans, risk management's tools are focused) at the national level.</p> <p>Those disasters causing great deal of damage and loss of human life demonstrate that measures for risk prevention are transnational tasks. If similar catastrophes are to be prevented in future, long-term area management for whole functional areas are necessary. Plans of action are to be drawn up on a transnational and regional basis for risk management in areas threatened by disasters.</p> <p>Existing risks should be reduced by specific regional development policies and land use measures (e.g. agriculture, forestry, urban planning, recreation and water supply). Coherent and comprehensive transnational strategies and programmes should be elaborated for the whole functional area, (e.g. river catchment areas, integrated coast areas, etc.) defining the instruments required for and the costs arising from the implementation of the proposed measures.</p> |
| General objectives |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prevention of natural and man made disasters (like floods, landslides, earthquakes, droughts, avalanches, nuclear accidents, industrial accidental pollution, poisoning and eutrophication of water) at the transnational level - elaboration of transnational programmes for risk management in areas threatened by disasters |
| Specific objectives |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of transnational co-operation and exchange of experiences regarding risk prediction, risk prevention and civic protection systems - improvement of communication between different national, regional and local risk management systems with a view to creating transnational integrated systems (alarm and early warning systems, population information) - integration of civil protection plans in spatial planning instruments (e.g. building restrictions in zones threatened by avalanches) - adjustment of spatial development regulations in areas affected by the same disasters |

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| - identification of the most numerous and dangerous kinds of disasters occurring in the particular regions | |
| Types of actions | Activities |
| Planning activities (transnational studies and strategies, land use plans etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preparation of integrated strategies and plans of action for the prevention of natural and man made risk in order to insure long term management of the whole functional area - preparation of feasibility studies for investments |
| Networking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishment of new as well as extension and intensification of co-operation in existing transnational networks and network related activities (e.g. staff exchange, joint training programmes concerning risk management) |
| Pilot actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pilot actions, pilot and demonstration projects as examples for implementing transnational concepts and strategies - financing of small scale investments proposed by transnational strategic concepts |
| Information / Training / Awareness raising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring of environmental damages and consequences of disasters - monitoring of relevant parameters in endangered areas - transnational project management with organisational structure and costs - financing of implementation structures proposed by transnational strategic concepts |
| Quantification of the objectives | |
| <p>Development of transnational co-operation within the Measure 4.2 should lead to preparation of common studies and plans of action for the prevention of different disasters, like floods, droughts, avalanches, poisoning and eutrophication of water, nuclear accidents etc. in endangered areas. INTERREG III B projects should promote integration of spatial planning instruments in risk management. New mechanisms in the field of risk management are to be promoted.</p> <p>At least three best practice examples should demonstrate how to effectively deal with risks and disasters. At least two coherent and comprehensive strategies should be elaborated and politically approved for whole transnational functional areas, accompanied by a list of concrete investments to be carried out.</p> | |
| Categories of interventions | |
| 35, 413, 414 | |
| Output indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of actions to monitor risk sources and to avoid environmental damages - Number of transnational programmes for risk prevention in threatened areas (one) - Number of feasibility studies to manage risks and prevent disasters | |
| Result indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of co-operation agreements between national and regional risk management systems aiming at creating transnational integrated systems (two) - Number of common standards and regulations adopted (one) | |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of new warning mechanisms promoted (one) - Number of developed best practice examples demonstrating how to effectively deal with risks and disasters (three) - Number of coherent and comprehensive strategies elaborated and politically approved (two) | |
| Impact indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of off-programme institutions which have adopted the same standards and instruments - Number of new concepts concerning adaptation of houses and infrastructure to local conditions in threatened areas - Number of off-programme planning documents including the project results | |
| The Ex-ante evaluation | |
| <i>A. Consistence with the aims of corresponding priority</i> | |
| The aims of the measure are consistent with the objectives defined at a priority level, as far as they contribute to promote functionally integrated management of strategic environmental resources in CADSES including the prevention from risk of environmental disasters. | |
| <i>B. Relevance for selected objectives</i> | |
| <i>Concentration</i> | Relevant. The measure concentrates resources on actions referring to areas threatened by disasters and to particular regions. |
| <i>Integration</i> | Highly relevant. The measure is interrelated mainly with objectives and activities of measures relating to spatial policies, urban development and rural development, within the first priority; to the protection of natural, cultural and landscape heritage, in the third priority; and with the two other measures included in the fourth priority. |
| <i>Environment</i> | Highly relevant. The measures specifically aims at protecting the environment against natural and man made disasters. |
| <i>Equal opportunities</i> | Not relevant. |
| <i>Information society</i> | Relevant. The measure aims at promoting the adoption of new technologies for improving communication between different systems for national and regional risks management. Moreover, the measure aims at creating transnational integrated systems for alarm and early warning system, population information, etc. |
| <i>Employment</i> | Not directly relevant, even if the prevention of disasters and the promotion of physical safety may contribute to safeguard existing economic activities and employment and to promote local economies |

Measure 4.3 Promoting integrated water management and prevention of floods

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| Contents of the measure |
| <p>The water cycle and the integrated management of water resources linked with environmental protection and risk prevention are the main issues of this measure. Particular attention has to be paid to the implementation of integrated strategies and actions for the prevention of flooding in transnational river catchment areas. Meteorological and hydrological monitoring and forecasting are indispensable to provide adequate support for activities aimed at preventing hydraulic risk and civil protection. However, these measures form only a part of a long-term strategy against floods. Further activities are necessary to reduce the risks that a flood develops, e.g. by improving sustainable best practices for agricultural and forestry management and land use in flood risk areas or by developing solutions and feasibility studies for discharging rainwater from residential and urban industrial areas.</p> <p>It will be necessary to enhance and to strengthen integrated strategies and actions relating to the transnational co-operation for the prevention of drought, by developing common monitoring systems and by setting up a network among international structures or reference centres, in order to promote the exchange of data, information, methods and procedures.</p> <p>In the majority of countries of the CADSES area another problem are the “conflicting uses” of water, i.e. that often the quantity and quality of the water available is unsuitable for the uses required (drinking and domestic, industrial, irrigation).</p> <p>Last but not least we consider the concerted management of coastal waters which includes the problem of coastal erosion and eutrophication phenomena, facing the fact that in these areas densely populated areas are located.</p> |
| General objectives |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Promotion of integrated management of water resources linked with environmental protection and risk prevention as well as sustainable land use planning- Implementation of integrated strategies and actions for the prevention of flooding- development of transnational co-operation in the field of water management |
| Specific objectives |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- designation of threatened flood areas (building and settlement regulations and concepts)- development of transnational co-operation to identify the location of retention areas and settlement structures for an hydraulic and ecological balance- common planning of main infrastructure- integration of infrastructures (for instance railways, roads, bridges) in an active development of passive barriers, planned security systems and regional co-operations,- planning dikes moved further back- promotion of the concerted management of coastal waters- improvement of sustainable methods (best practices) in the field of agricultural and forestry management and land use in flood risk areas- development of solutions and feasibility studies for discharging rainwater from residential and urban industrial areas |

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| - enhancement of monitoring, warning and protection systems | |
| Types of actions | Activities |
| Planning activities (transnational studies and strategies, land use plans etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - elaboration of integrated strategies and plans of actions for the prevention of flooding in transnational river catchment areas - development of integrated water management strategies, concepts and monitoring systems - development of common strategy for emergency plans and identification of sensitive areas - preparation of feasibility studies for investments |
| Networking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishment of new as well as extension and intensification of cooperation in existing transnational networks and network related activities |
| Pilot actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - financing of small scale investments proposed by transnational strategic concepts - pilot actions, pilot and demonstration projects as examples for implementing transnational concepts and strategies |
| Information / Training / Awareness raising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exchange of data, information, methods and procedures in the field of water management - transnational project management with organisational structure and costs - financing of implementation structures proposed by transnational strategic concepts |
| Quantification of the objectives | |
| <p>Threatened flood areas in CADSES region should be designated as a result of INTERREG III B projects. Appropriate studies and plans of actions for the prevention of flooding in these areas are to be prepared. The examples of best practice and new concepts concerning water management are to be promoted. Within the Measure 4.3 feasibility studies for investments in the field of water management and flood prevention should be prepared.</p> <p>The measure should at least encourage three best practice solutions with regard to preventive flood protection. At least one coherent and comprehensive strategy for flood prevention should be elaborated and politically approved for a whole transnational functional area, accompanied by a list of concrete investments to be carried out.</p> | |
| Categories of interventions | |
| 413, 414 | |
| Output indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of feasibility studies for water management and prevention of floods - Number of actions aiming at identifying the location of retention areas and settlement structures (three) - Number of projects including transnational river catchment areas (four) | |
| Result indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of new of water management instruments promoted (e.g. monitoring systems, new technical solutions) (two) | |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of best practice examples promoted with regard to flood prevention (three) - Numbers of research institutes concerned (twenty-two) - Number of created comprehensive strategies for flood prevention (one) - Number of land use plans which are to be adapted to the needs of water management (five) | |
| Impact indicators | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of land use plans which are to be adapted to the needs of water management - Number of planned investments induced by the programme (two) | |
| The ex-ante evaluation | |
| <i>A. Consistence with the aims of corresponding priority</i> | |
| <p>The aims of the measure are consistent with the objectives defined at a priority level, as far as they contribute to promote functionally integrated management of strategic environmental resources in CADSES including the protection of environmental goods, of natural resources and the prevention from risk of environmental disasters.</p> | |
| <i>B. Relevance for selected objectives</i> | |
| <i>Concentration</i> | Relevant. The measure concentrates resources on actions referring to areas threatened by floods and to particular regions where water management issues are critical. |
| <i>Integration</i> | Highly relevant. The measure is interrelated mainly with objectives and activities of measures relating to spatial policies, urban development and rural development, within the first priority; to the protection of natural, cultural and landscape heritage, in the third priority; and with the two other measures included in the fourth priority. Moreover, the measures aims at integrating infrastructures as railways, roads, bridges (see Measure 2.1) in an active development of passive barriers. |
| <i>Environment</i> | Highly relevant. The measures specifically aims at protecting the environment through the integrated water management and the prevention of floods. Moreover, the interventions seek to improve sustainable methods in the field of agricultural and forestry management and land use. |
| <i>Equal opportunities</i> | Not relevant. |
| <i>Information society</i> | Relevant. The measure aims at promoting the adoption of new technologies for enhancing monitoring, warning and protection systems. |
| <i>Employment</i> | Not directly relevant, even if the prevention of floods may contribute to safeguard existing economic activities and employment and to promote local economies |

3. DETAILED FINANCIAL PLAN

The financing plan of the programme implies two groups of changes in comparison with the initial plan:

Allocation of additional funds due to the accession of 5 New EU Member States (approx. 34,075,814 € ERDF);

Reallocation of funds between priorities in response to the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation (approx. 11,5 M € ERDF).

The original 4 participating EU Member States – Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy – did not allocate additional funds to CADSES due to indexation.

The initial allocation of additional funds from the New MS was based on individual national decisions; such allocations were later taken into account during the broader discussion among the partner states concerning the revision of the financing plan in view of the programme's future strategic orientation. In order to provide a basis for the final allocation it was agreed to apply the following principles:

Experience gained during the first two calls concerning the absorption capacity of each measure;

The strategic orientation of the new MS, which is reflected by their allocation of funds to the CADSES priorities and measures;

The prioritising of certain measures through the NP objectives.

This approach led to an increase by 10,2 M € ERDF of the budget of priority 1, which showed an above-average absorption rate and also a large allocation of funds from the new MS. Moreover this priority displays a significant congruence with the NP objectives. Vice versa priorities 2 and 3 were reduced. Priority 4 maintains roughly the initial budget level, a slight increase by 1,3 M € ERDF is foreseen.

3.1 Financial allocation for each measure

Financial table at a measure level is shown in the following table.

3.2 National co-financing

Austria and Italy choose an ERDF co-financing rate of 50 % for their whole territory regardless the Objective 1 status of some of their regions. Greece, Slovenia, Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic and Slovakia have chosen the 75 % co-financing rate. In the Czech Republic Prague and in Slovakia Bratislava regions have chosen the 50 % co-financing rate. Germany chooses the option of 75 % of ERDF co-financing for their Objective 1 regions (and 50 % for the non Objective 1 regions). Taking the population Objective 1 region into account that leads to a co-financing rate for Germany of 57 %. For the whole CADSES given the average national co-financing rate, the average ERDF co-financing rate is 67 %.

In the case of investments in firms, the contribution of the Funds shall comply with the ceilings on the rate of aid and on combinations of aid set in the field of State aid.

The co-ordination with funds from other EU instruments, specifically pre-accession instruments like PHARE national programmes and the TACIS and CARDS funding integrated into the programme are of the utmost importance for the success of the INTERREG III B CADSES NP. All Non-EU Member States participating in the CADSES partnership are expected

to contribute to the programme by using national, PHARE, TACIS or CARDS or other resources.

National sources are contributing to the programme as national co-financing sources to the PHARE or other EU financial instruments from the first Call for Proposal.

Financial table for programme complement by priority and measure Commission Reference No of the related OP: 2001 RG 160PC008
Last Commission Decision of the related OP: C(2004) 5411 of 17/12/2004

| Priorities and measures | Fields of intervention | eligible total cost | | | | | Third countries (not decided yet) |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Total | Public | | | Private | |
| | | | Total public eligible expenditure | ERDF | National | | |
| Priority 1 - Spatial development approaches | | 93.252.530 | 91.568.788 | 53.907.848 | 37.660.940 | 1.683.742 | |
| Measure 1.1 - Promoting spatial development | | 36.933.345 | 36.266.487 | 21.350.597 | 14.915.890 | 666.858 | |
| Measure 1.2 - Shaping urban development | | 33.883.511 | 33.271.720 | 19.587.535 | 13.684.185 | 611.791 | |
| Measure 1.3 - Shaping rural development | | 14.488.422 | 14.226.823 | 8.375.533 | 5.851.290 | 261.599 | |
| Measure 1.4 - Spatial impact of immigration | | 7.947.252 | 7.803.758 | 4.594.183 | 3.209.575 | 143.494 | |
| Priority 2 - Transport systems and IS | | 48.664.731 | 47.787.394 | 28.158.519 | 19.628.875 | 877.337 | |
| Measure 2.1 - Efficient transport systems | | 27.191.235 | 26.701.026 | 15.733.466 | 10.967.560 | 490.209 | |
| Measure 2.2 - Access to knowledge and the IS | | 21.473.496 | 21.086.368 | 12.425.053 | 8.661.315 | 387.128 | |
| Priority 3 - Landscape, natural and cultural heritage | | 47.241.963 | 46.387.150 | 27.274.246 | 19.112.904 | 854.813 | |
| Measure 3.1 - Cultural heritage | | 21.326.372 | 20.940.485 | 12.312.374 | 8.628.111 | 385.887 | |
| Measure 3.2 - Natural heritage | | 12.352.947 | 12.129.428 | 7.131.738 | 4.997.690 | 223.519 | |
| Measure 3.3 - Landscape | | 13.562.644 | 13.317.237 | 7.830.134 | 5.487.103 | 245.407 | |
| Priority 4 - Environment protection | | 59.608.181 | 58.541.078 | 34.637.458 | 23.903.620 | 1.067.103 | |
| Measure 4.1 - Environmental protection | | 17.121.844 | 16.815.330 | 9.949.258 | 6.866.072 | 306.514 | |
| Measure 4.2 - Risk management | | 11.364.876 | 11.161.422 | 6.603.966 | 4.557.456 | 203.454 | |
| Measure 4.3 - Integrated water management | | 31.121.461 | 30.564.326 | 18.084.234 | 12.480.092 | 557.135 | |
| Technical assistance | | 16.452.388 | 16.452.388 | 9.770.774 | 6.681.614 | - | |
| Technical assistance I | | 14.095.707 | 14.095.707 | 8.267.858 | 5.827.849 | | |
| Technical assistance II | | 2.356.681 | 2.356.681 | 1.502.916 | 853.765 | | |
| TOTAL | | 265.219.793 | 260.736.798 | 153.748.845 | 106.987.953 | 4.482.995 | |

4. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY PLAN

4.1 Aims

The overall aim of the CADSES communication strategy is to ensure transparency by constantly providing different kinds of stakeholders with adequate and high-quality information about the programme. An efficient communication of information should both increase the public awareness about the programme as well as providing the stakeholders with accurate and reliable information and data on the programme.

The communication strategy is based on the Community Initiative Programme for CADSES 2000-2006, which takes into consideration the experiences made during the INTERREG II C programme period. Consequently, the strategy lays strong emphasis on homogenous self-representation and public relations of the Programme and maintains at the same time the necessary local, regional and national foundation. According to the enlargement and neighbourhood approach the future communication strategy has to be focussed on activities in the new Member States and third countries.

The strategy is set out in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1159/2000 of 30 May 2000 on information and publicity measures to be carried out by the Member states concerning assistance from the Structural Funds.

4.2 Target group

The target group of the programme is compound and manifold. This implies that the information communicated to different stakeholders has to be adjusted to various needs. Primarily information should be directed to potential as well as final beneficiaries becoming or being involved in actions taken within the programme. Information should also be provided for on a regular basis to relevant public authorities on national, regional and local level, in order to achieve a full coverage when it comes to further dissemination of information in the participating countries. Economic and social partners as well as non-governmental organisations are parties that also should be included in frequent communication activities.

4.3 Information and means of communication

Information about the programme will be spread through a variety of channels in order to reach the different stakeholders. A number of basic sources of information as well as some essential means of communicating this information serve as a basis for a constantly broad and a deep communication of programme-related information.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Core documents:

- *CADSES Community Initiative Programme (CIP):* The Programme forms the basis for transnational spatial development co-operation in the Central European, Adriatic, Danubian and South-Eastern European Space. It features an analysis of the region, outlines the joint transnational strategy, introduces the priorities and measures and provides information about administrative and financial procedures.
- *Programme Complement:* The Programme Complement gives a detailed picture of the measures, their background and objectives, as well as expected outputs, results and impacts. In addition to this, the principles for assessment, evaluation and monitoring of the projects are depicted.

Publications related to the Programme:

- *Flyers and brochures:* flyers and brochures giving general information about the programme and its objectives, implementation, activities and results are constantly produced in order to market the programme to the public. These intend to promote the programme and its funding opportunities and to generally encourage interest and participation in the programme. Production of flyers and brochures of general interest will be managed by the Secretariat, those of special interest (geographically and / or thematically) might also be produced by national and regional authorities in-

volved in the programme management.

- *Newsletters:* The secretariat will produce and publish a regular electronic newsletter, giving an overview of the latest news of the programme and an update on projects. Stakeholders have the opportunity to subscribe to the newsletter on the programme's web site.
- *Application package:* The application package includes, apart from the application form, the co-financing statement and the assessment manual: a practical guide for filling in the form; a manual which describes the managing and monitoring system of the Programme; a preliminary guide to financing opportunities for non-EU Member States applicants; a subsidy contract draft between the Managing Authority and the Lead Partner; a joint convention draft among the Lead and Project Partners; a list of contacts, referring to all the persons and institutions who are relevant — at a national and transnational level — for the project construction, financing and implementation; the list of the project selection criteria; a checklist which helps applicants to control the correctness and completeness of application. The entire application package is published on the programme's web site.
- *Specific publications:* in connection to e. g. seminars, conferences, speeches, exhibitions a wide range of information material will be produced in order to meet the needs of information at each specific occasion (conference packs, fact sheets, CD-ROMs etc).
- *Best practices reports:* the secretariat will manage on behalf of the Managing Authority the production of projects. These reports should identify best practices and thus complement the regular programme evaluation. They will inform in a practical way national programme co-ordinators, project owners, the European Commission and other interested parties about concrete results of the Community Initiative.

Programme database

The Joint Technical Secretariat will develop a database for processing and storing information about the projects and subsequently also information about the various priorities and measures on programme level. The database will serve as the main source for both quantitative and qualitative data on projects and projects' achievement.

ESSENTIAL MEANS OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

The CADSES web site

The *web site* serves as the main source for regular exchange of information to all parties having an interest in the programme. It will feature all kinds of relevant information and data on ongoing actions as well as facts and figures about the programme and its implementation (e.g. application package, contact addresses, ongoing activities and calls for proposals, partner search facilities, programme schedule, information about projects, links to project web sites, other INTERREG programmes and relevant institutions and organisations acting in the CADSES Region). The web site will be established and constantly updated by the Secretariat. Contracts for creating the web site will be issued as soon as the secretariat is established. Some contents may be created at a later stage, but it is important to set up a structure at this initial stage. As a first step the site will be in English with links to important documents in other CADSES languages. Translation into official CADSES languages of other parts of the web site will be supplied during the progress of the programme, if possible.

Participation in external events

The programme is marketed at several occasions like conferences, seminars, exhibitions and fairs organised by organisations or networks active in the region. At these occasions information is given on funding opportunities and application procedures.

Information and partner-search forums

After the launch of the programme various information and partner search forums will take place in EU Member States and Non-EU Member States marketing the programme to future applicants and potential project owners. These events will introduce the programme and its priorities and measures as well as application procedures. In co-operation with CADSES Contact Points and National Committees, *information seminars* will be held throughout the entire programme period. To avoid overlapping and double-work, the Secretariat in close co-operation with the CADSES Contact Points will schedule these seminars.

Lead Partner seminars

The Managing Authority, supported by the secretariat, will organise *seminars* for project Lead Partners on management and administration of approved INTERREG III B CADSES NP projects. Information on, among others, monitoring and reporting standards will be given, as well as information on the subsidy contract and other administrative, legal and practical matters of relevance concerning project management within the programme.

Internal information flow

In order to enable the flow of information between the various management units of the programme, i.e. between the Joint Technical Secretariat, the Managing and Paying Authority, the Monitoring and Steering Committee and the national committees, a two-monthly info letter and regular interim reports on progress of programme implementation will be produced and disseminated in English language by the Secretariat. Regular meetings and contacts between the different units and actors will moreover complete these reports.

Project promotion

The projects will be requested to organise within their own budget own publicity activities and to report regularly on these activities to the Secretariat. The Secretariat will give guidance relating to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1159/2000 on information and publicity measures.

Media

The Secretariat in close co-operation with the Managing Authority and the CADSES Contact Points will provide press releases and other kind of information to the media when issues of interest to the general public or to experts so arise. Particular attention will be given to professional magazines to make the programme known among the eligible circles.

4.4 Complementing activities

Information and publicity of a programme in a region of 18 countries, where a population of about 200 million speak more than 15 languages, additional publicity activities are needed especially in the field of political backing and for reaching a wider audience. Therefore, some complementary activities are planned, such as:

Political conferences

Several transnational conferences with high-profile political participation shall take place during the programming period in all participating EU Member States and in other partner countries. These conferences aim at involving governments, EU, large donors and investors and the media in spatial development policies in the region.

Publications for a wider audience

As the programme proceeds, a video and road show should be developed to demonstrate the programme's successes to a wider audience. CADSES Contact Points are responsible for gathering photographs of the CADSES co-operation area and its projects. If necessary, a professional photographer will be employed to take additional photographs of the region. A slide and presentation pack will be put to-

gether by the Secretariat and distributed to all CADSES Contact Points for use at meetings and conferences.

Specific publications

To inform the national audience about specific results of the co-operation, it might be necessary for CADSES Contact Points to produce own *publications* in national languages.

4.5 Responsibilities

In accordance with the CADSES CIP, this plan will be implemented under the responsibility of the Monitoring Committee.

The Joint Technical Secretariat in Dresden will provide all interested parties and institutions with information on the programme and its actions. The secretariat could be contacted by phone, fax, email and via the CADSES web site. Meetings will provide additional opportunities to communicate with the Secretariat. With regard to project development in Non-EU Member States and in the Stability Pact area, the Secretariat will be supported by the CADSES Contact Points in Vienna and Athens. The Secretariat will also ensure a common layout of CADSES programme publications and the CADSES web site. The Secretariat will be in charge for the regular handling of publicity and communication activities, regularly supervised by the Managing Authority. and each year will present a detailed communication plan (including a schedule for intended actions and events and a cost estimation) for approval by the Monitoring Committee. The secretariat will report to the Monitoring Committee once a year on the progress of the Information and Publicity Plan..

CADSES Contact Points will co-ordinate information and publicity within the country. They will support the secretariat e. g. by producing flyers and brochures of special interest or by organising translations into national language of important publications.

4.6 Indicative budget

The activities mentioned in this plan will be financed through the technical assistance budget. The terms of reference for the Joint Technical Secretariat and the working plan of the Managing Authority will refer to this Information and Publicity Plan and will designate the tasks mentioned above and allocate the necessary funds to the respective bodies. The indicative total budget foreseen is 1,5 M € or 12,5 % of the TA budget.

5. DESCRIPTION OF COMPUTERISED EXCHANGE OF DATA BETWEEN THE MANAGING AUTHORITY AND THE COMMISSION

The OP monitoring system is built up around a common Information System, which allows for the data collection and monitoring at a transnational level. This system is basically organised as follows:

- a)** the monitoring system is strongly centred on the Lead Partner, who has the task of collecting (from PPs) and to make available data referring to the execution of projects, feeding the computerised system for exchange of data;
- b)** the areas of the monitoring system are the usual ones of financial, physical (data on outputs and results) and procedural implementation. With reference to procedural indicators construction, relevant and homogenous *steps* have been identified at a sector of intervention level;
- c)** the monitoring system guarantees that financial flows may be identified on the basis: (i) of nationality of the Authorities which pay the co-financing shares; (ii) of nationality of recipient;
- d)** essential data will be collected also for presented projects which have been not approved or financed.

The structure of financial data in the INTERREG III B CADSES NP database will be developed by fully taking into account the "Vademecum for the Programming Period 2000-2006".

During the programming phase the budgets of project applicants will be compiled in financial tables. The total budget will be broken down by "priority and year" and by "measure". During the reporting phase requests for payments from projects will be gathered for each reporting period. The projects will be assigned to "priorities and measures". The next step will be the payment phase when after checking the financial reports payments of EU funding will be carried out. All payments will be registered in the database. Also the initially agreed budgets of the projects will be kept in the database for comparison. All data will be related to priorities and measures.

Data concerning national co-financing will be gathered in the database. The database will allow a recording of all changes. Thus, it is possible to get information on the budgetary status for each single day.

For reporting purposes, amounts will be in Euro. Financial reports should be internally consistent (for example amounts at priority level should equal the sum of the amounts at measure level). Files generated from INTERREG III B CADSES NP database will be submitted via email.

ANNEX 1 – AREAS OF INTERVENTION

The list below of Structural Funds: Areas of Intervention is based on Article 36 of the General Regulation and has been compiled to help the Commission services report on Structural Fund activity.

| |
|---|
| Structural Funds: Areas of Intervention by category and sub-category |
|---|

1. ***Productive Environment***

11 **Agriculture**

- 111 Investments in agricultural holdings
- 112 Setting up of young farmers
- 113 Agriculture-specific vocational training
- 114 Improvement of processing and marketing of agricultural products

12 **Forestry**

- 121 Investments in forest holdings
- 122 Improving the harvesting, processing and marketing of forestry products
- 123 Promoting new outlets for use and marketing of forestry products
- 124 Establishment of associations of forest holders
- 125 Restoring forestry production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing prevention instruments
- 126 Planting of non-farm land
- 127 Improving and maintaining ecological stability of protected woodlands
- 128 Forestry-specific vocation training

13 **Promoting the adaptation and the development of rural areas**

- 1301 Land improvement
- 1302 Reparcelling
- 1303 Setting up of farm relief and farm management services
- 1304 Marketing of quality agricultural products
- 1305 Basic services for the rural economy and population
- 1306 Renovation and development of villages and protection and conservation of the rural heritage
- 1307 Diversification of agricultural activities and activities close to agriculture, to provide multiple activities or alternative incomes
- 1308 Agricultural water resources management
- 1309 Development and improvement of infrastructure connected with the development of agriculture
- 1310 Encouragement for tourist activities
- 1311 Encouragement for craft activities related to farms
- 1312 Protection of the environment in connection with land, forestry and landscape conservation as well as with the improvement of animal welfare
- 1313 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention instruments
- 1314 Financial engineering

14 **Fisheries**

- 141 Adjustment of fishing effort
- 142 Renewal and modernisation of the fishing fleet
- 143 Processing, marketing and promoting of fisheries products

- 144 Aquaculture
 - 145 Equipment of fishing ports and protection of the coastal sea-areas
 - 146 Socio-economic measures (including aids to the temporary stopping and compensation for technical restrictions)
 - 147 Actions by professionals (including vocational training, small coastal fishing)
 - 148 Fishery-specific vocational training
- 15 Assisting large business organisations**
- 151 Investment in physical capital (plant and equipment, co-financing of state aids)
 - 152 Environment-friendly technologies, clean and economical energy technologies
 - 153 Business organisation advisory service (including internationalisation, exporting and environmental management, purchase of technology)
 - 154 Services to stakeholders (health and safety, providing care for dependants)
 - 155 Financial engineering
- 16 Assisting SME:s and the craft sector**
- 161 Investment in physical capital (plant and equipment, co-financing of state aids)
 - 162 Environment-friendly technologies, clean and economical energy technologies
 - 163 Enterprise advisory service (information, business planning, consultancy services, marketing, management, design, internationalisation, exporting, environmental management, purchase of technology)
 - 164 Shared business services (business estates, incubator units, stimulation, promotional services, networking, conferences, trade fairs)
 - 165 Financial engineering
 - 166 Services in support of the social economy (providing care for dependents, health and safety, cultural activities)
 - 167 SME- and craft-specific vocational training
- 17 Tourism**
- 171 Physical investment (information centres, tourist accommodation, catering, facilities)
 - 172 Non-physical investments (development and provision of tourist services, sporting, cultural and leisure activities, heritage)
 - 173 Shared services for the tourism industry (including promotional activities, networking, conferences and trade fairs)
 - 174 Tourism-specific vocational training
- 18 Research, technological development and innovation (RTDI)**
- 181 Research projects based in universities and research institutes
 - 182 Innovation and technology transfers, establishment of networks and partnerships between businesses and/or research institutes
 - 183 RTDI Infrastructure
 - 184 Training for researchers
- 2. Human Resources**
- 21 Labour market policy**
- 22 Social inclusion**
- 23 Developing educational and vocational training not linked to a specific sector (persons, firms)**
- 24 Workforce flexibility, entrepreneurial activity, innovation, information and communication technologies (persons, firms)**

25 Positive labour market actions for women

3. Basic Infrastructure

31 Transport infrastructure

- 311 Rail
- 312 Roads
 - 3121 National roads
 - 3122 Regional / local roads
 - 3123 Bicycle lanes
- 313 Motorways
- 314 Airports
- 315 Ports
- 316 Waterways
- 317 Urban Transport
- 318 Multimodal Transport
- 319 Intelligent Transport Systems

32 Telecommunications infrastructure and information society

- 321 Basic infrastructure
- 322 Information and Communication Technology (including security and safe transmission measures)
- 323 Services and applications for the citizen (health, administration, education)
- 324 Services and applications for SMEs (electronic commerce and transactions, education and training, networking)

33 Energy infrastructures (production, delivery)

- 331 Electricity, gas, petroleum products, solid fuel
- 332 Renewable sources of energy (solar power, wind power, hydro-electricity, biomass)
- 333 Energy efficiency, cogeneration, energy control

34 Environmental infrastructure (including water)

- 341 Air
- 342 Noise
- 343 Urban and industrial waste (including hospital and dangerous waste)
- 344 Drinking water (collection, storage, treatment and distribution)
- 345 Sewerage and purification

35 Planning and rehabilitation

- 351 Upgrading and Rehabilitation of industrial and military sites
- 352 Rehabilitation of urban areas

36 Social and public health infrastructure

4. Miscellaneous

41 Technical assistance and innovative actions (ERDF, ESF, EAGGF, FIFG)

- 411 Preparation, implementation, monitoring, publicity
- 412 Evaluation
- 413 Studies
- 414 Innovative actions
- 415 Information to the public

EXPECTED DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES AMONG CATEGORIES OF INTERVENTION (CODES)

| Categories of interventions | Measures | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | 1.1 Spatial development | 1.2 Urban development | 1.3 Rural Development | 1.4 Immigration | 2.1 Transport | 2.2 Knowledge and IS | 3.1 Cultural heritage | 3.2 Natural heritage | 3.3 Landscape | 4.1 Environmental protection | 4.2 Risk management | 4.3 Water management |
| 1305 Basic services for the rural economy and population | | | * | | | | | | | | | |
| 1306 Renovation and development of villages | | | * | | | | * | | * | | | |
| 1307 Diversification of agricultural activities | | | * | | | | | | | | | |
| 1308 Agricultural water resources management | | | | | | | | | | * | | |
| 1309 Development and improvement of infrastructure connected with the development of agriculture | | | * | | | | | | | | | |
| 1310 Encouragement for tourist activities | | | * | | | | * | * | * | | | |
| 1312 Protection of the environment in connection with land, etc. | | | | | | | | * | * | * | | |
| 163 Enterprise advisory service | * | | | | | * | | | | | | |
| 164 Shared business services | * | | | | | * | | | | | | |
| 167 SME- and craft-specific vocational training | | | | | | * | | | | | | |
| 17 Tourism | | | * | | | | * | | | | | |
| 172 Non-physical investments | | | | | | | | * | | | | |
| 182 Innovation and technology transfers, etc. | * | | | | | * | | | | | | |
| 183 RTDI Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 184 Training for researchers | * | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 Labour market policy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 Social inclusion | * | | | * | | | | | | | | |
| 23 Developing educational and vocational training not linked to a specific sector (persons, firms) | * | | * | * | | | | | | | | |
| 25 Positive labour market actions for women | | | | * | | | | | | | | |
| 31 Transport infrastructure | | | | | * | | | | | | | |
| 322 Information and Communication Technology Services and applications for the citizen (health, administration, education) | | | | | | * | | | | | | |
| 323 citizen (health, administration, education) | | | | | | * | | | | | | |
| 324 Services and applications for SMEs | | | | | | * | | | | | | |
| 332 Renewable sources of energy | | | | | | | | | | * | | |
| 341 Air | | | | | | | | | | * | | |
| 342 Noise | | | | | | | | | | * | | |
| 343 Urban and industrial waste | | | | | | | | | | * | | |
| 344 Drinking water | | | | | | | | | | * | | |
| 345 Sewerage and purification | | | | | | | | | | * | | |
| 35 Planning and rehabilitation | * | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| 351 Upgrading and Rehabilitation of industrial and military sites | | * | | | | | | | | | | |
| 352 Rehabilitation of urban areas | | * | | | | | | | | | | |
| 412 Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 413 Studies | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 414 Innovative actions | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 415 Information to the public | | | * | | | | | | | | | |