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Programming of the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) - 2014-2020

Programming document for EU support to ENI Cross-Border Cooperation (2014-2020)

Programming document 2014-2020

ENI Cross Border Cooperation

Summary

This document provides the strategic framework for EU support for cross-border cooperation on the external borders of the European Union, under the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI), for the period 2014 - 2020 as set out in Article 9 of the ENI Regulation¹.

Cross-border cooperation (CBC) on the external borders of the EU is a key priority both in the European Neighbourhood Policy and in the EU's strategic partnership with Russia. CBC under the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) will build on CBC under its predecessor, the ENPI.

Under the ENI, support for CBC on the EU's external border will continue to draw on funds from both the external and internal headings of the EU budget, for the pursuit of CBC activities serving both sides of the EU's external border. Some aspects will be adjusted, for example a move to full application of shared management arrangements and the possibility of including major social, economic or cultural centres. More detailed implementation provisions for the CBC programmes are set out in Implementing Rules².

This programming document sets out the EU's general policy and objectives for these CBC activities, examines the relevant policy agendas of the EU and partner countries and gives a brief overview of past cooperation in this field. The response strategy (Chapter 5) sets out the core issues to be addressed, including strategic objectives and a new system for focusing each programme on up to 4 thematic objectives consistent with those of the European Territorial Cooperation goal of the European Regional Development Fund.

This programming document defines the types of programme and lists the individual CBC programmes which will be financed by the EU, including their geographic eligibility, and illustrates the general expected results which may be addressed by programme partners within the three strategic objectives, together with outline indicators and possible risks.

Finally, the indicative financial allocations for each of the CBC programmes are established for the period 2014-17, together with illustrative allocations for 2018-20. The indicative total ENI funding for the period 2014 - 20 is EUR 489,000,000 - EUR 598,000,000.

¹ Regulation (EC) N° 232/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014

² Expected to be adopted third quarter of 2014.

1 EU policy and objectives

1.1 General policy and objectives

Cross-border cooperation (CBC) is an integral component of the EU's European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), and of EU-Russia co-operation. It likewise features in associated regional policies such as the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the Eastern Partnership. It aims to promote co-operation across the borders between EU Member States and the countries in the European Neighbourhood and the Russian Federation.

The **ENP** was updated in 2011³, partly in response to the Arab Spring. The main objectives of the policy involve building deep and sustainable democracy, supporting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, strengthening the Eastern and Southern regional dimensions and providing mechanisms and instruments to support these objectives. The ENP is complemented by other important EU external policies including the Agenda for Change which updates the EU approach to development assistance.

CBC in the European Neighbourhood extends the principles of Cross-border co-operation within the EU, which is part of the **European Territorial Co-operation (ETC)** programmes. CBC in the Neighbourhood receives funding from the European Regional Development Fund as well as from the European Neighbourhood Instrument.

In addition to supporting the Euro-Mediterranean and Eastern Partnerships as set out above, CBC in the Neighbourhood also complements other important **regional or sub-regional initiatives** including the Northern Dimension, Black Sea Synergy and the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region.

Given the number of Member States which have borders with **Russia**, co-operation with Russia will remain a feature of CBC.

1.2 Cross-border cooperation policy and objectives

CBC in the European Neighbourhood from 2014 onwards builds on experience with the planning and implementation of CBC in the **European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)** in the period 2007-13. It also draws on experience with CBC within the EU under the European Territorial Co-operation programmes and CBC between Member States and IPA beneficiaries under the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance, and under older instruments such as Phare, TACIS and Meda.

CBC from 2014 is included in the **European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)** regulation covering the period 2014-2020.

Within the general ENP policy context, CBC has an essential role to play, distinct from other forms of cooperation by virtue of operating for the benefit of both sides of the EU's external border, and drawing on funding from both external and internal headings of the EU

³ COM (2011) 303 of 25.05.2011

budget. A **strategy** for CBC in the Neighbourhood along with an **Indicative Programme 2007-10** was published in November 2006 and reviewed and updated with an **Indicative Programme 2011-13** in late 2011.

CBC contributes to the overall ENI objective of progress towards 'an area of shared prosperity and good neighbourliness' between EU Member States and their neighbours. To advance this goal, based on reviews and evaluation of CBC under ENPI, CBC under the ENI will have 3 overarching strategic objectives:

- promote economic and social development in regions on both sides of common borders;
- address common challenges in environment, public health, safety and security;
- promotion of better conditions and modalities for ensuring the mobility of persons, goods and capital.

Each programme must contribute to *at least* one of the strategic objectives. In order to increase the impact and efficiency of programmes, within the framework of objectives set out above, each programme will focus on a maximum of 4 thematic objectives selected from a list which will broadly be aligned to the European Territorial Cooperation goal. The list is attached at Annex 1.

Within these thematic objectives detailed programming will be the task of the programme partners themselves, at the local, regional and national level (the process is explained in more detail in Chapter 6, below). These partners will be responsible for preparing and presenting to the Commission for approval a “joint operational programme” including a specific set of thematic objectives and priorities, taking the strategic objectives into consideration, but reflecting the specific circumstances and requirements of their particular area and feeding these into their selection of up to 4 thematic objectives selected from the list at Annex 1.

The promotion of local cross-border “people-to-people” actions will be an important modality to be deployed in support of any of these objectives. This could include support for enhanced cooperation among local and regional authorities, NGOs and other civil society groups, universities and schools, chambers of commerce etc.

Coherence and complementarity between the ENI CBC programmes and the national ENP Action Plans, ENI multi-country strategies and Single Support Frameworks (and relevant EU-Russia agreements) and other relevant EU instruments are to be ensured through the programming process. CBC programmes must deliver real cross-border added value, i.e. they are jointly designed for mutual benefit on both sides of the border and their results are achievable and sustainable only through joint action. In addition, they should not cover elements which are already funded or could more suitably be funded from other ENI or EU programmes.

2 Partner countries’ policy context

The overall reform and development policy agendas of the individual partner countries are analysed in the relevant chapters of the individual country Action Plans or equivalent

documents and country and regional strategy papers, and are not repeated here. The present programming document therefore focuses on those specific aspects of partner-country policy relevant to CBC.

Individual partner countries have responded differently to the challenges and opportunities relevant to cross-border co-operation. For countries where CBC had already been active even before the ENPI started, an increased involvement and support from the national level have been evident, notably along the EU's Eastern borders. For example, the long experience of CBC between Russia and Finland has served as a model for the development of CBC operations elsewhere.

In the Mediterranean region, with maritime rather than land borders with the EU, CBC remains relatively less developed, though substantial experience has been gained under ENPI building on regional and sub-national cooperation within the Horizon 2020 Initiative to de-pollute the Mediterranean sea, within the Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean marine environment and coastal region and within the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM).

Similarly, the Black Sea region is primarily defined by the Black Sea basin. Besides their deep cultural ties and common history, the Black Sea partner countries share a long sea border which offers additional scope for cooperation and better management of marine resources and coastal space. Capacities at national, regional or local level need to be reinforced to ensure that structures are fit for working with cross-border counterparts, as well as for cross-policy coordination. Regional and cross-border cooperation is essential for the implementation of the EU Marine Strategy framework Directive and of related commitments undertaken by all Black sea countries reflected, inter alia, in the Strategic Action Plan of the Bucharest Convention (adopted in 2009).

Within the EU, individual Member States have had a long experience of CBC under ETC aimed at supporting economic development and cohesion across their (EU internal) borders and the Phare CBC programme, covering the borders of the then Member States with the accession countries which subsequently joined the EU in 2004. They have gained further useful experience of co-operation with the ENP countries and Russia under ENPI CBC.

One policy element of critical importance for the successful implementation of CBC programmes is the institutional capacity of local and regional authorities in the ENP countries and Russia to take part in this type of cooperation. In this context, questions of local government reform are of particular importance, and are often part of national reform agendas as reflected in the ENP Action Plans or equivalent documents. In this regard, suitable cross references to national reform agendas and ENP documents should be included in joint operational programmes.

Civil society in EU Member States and partner countries has also contributed substantially to the development and effective implementation of CBC and must be consulted on and included in joint operational programmes reflecting local circumstances.

3 Economic and social analysis of border areas

An analysis of the overall political, economic, social and environmental situation in each partner country is given in the relevant Action Plans or equivalent or country and regional strategy papers, and the present paper therefore focuses on specific elements relevant to CBC.

3.1 Basic description of the border areas

CBC is intended to benefit those regions which directly share a land or maritime border with the EU, and their counterparts on the EU side of the border. In line with ETC practice, the regions eligible to participate in the programmes will be those departments or provinces directly sharing the border on both sides, defined normally at NUTS III⁴ level on the EU side, and on the external side, in the absence of such a classification, in terms of the territorial units most closely corresponding to this definition. Some additional eligibility criteria are set out in chapter 5.4 below. In the case of sea basins, the sea is considered a common border.

Generally, the border areas are characterised by sparsely populated regions in the North, a much higher population density along the Central European borders, and in the South around the sea basins a concentration of population in the coastal regions.

In terms of **income**, there are very large differences in income levels on the two sides of the EU's external borders, both in the North and East and in the South, though the difference varies significantly from region to region.

Another essential characteristic to take into account in the context of CBC is the deep-seated and long-standing **historical and cultural links** which have been established over the centuries across what are today the external borders of the European Union. The border regions in these areas, whether land or sea, often have a long common history. CBC has an important role to play, building on the long-standing shared heritage of contact and cooperation across these borders.

3.2 Economic and social characteristics of the border areas

The EU's Eastern borders encompass eight Member States and five neighbouring countries, stretching some 5,000 km from the Barents Sea in the North to the Black Sea in the South. This border covers regions with very different geographic, economic and social characteristics and with a very significant income differential. But at the same time, the border regions in the partner countries in most cases have incomes higher than the national average of their countries.

⁴ The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) is a regional classification used in the European Union for statistical purposes. More information is available at http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts_nomenclature/introduction

Looking briefly at individual borders, **Finland and Russia** share the longest individual border, stretching over 1,300 km, and covering mainly rural, sparsely populated regions. The borders between **the Baltic States and Russia** have changed significantly in recent years, with a certain decline in the border regions reflecting the downgrading or disruption of previous transport links. Kaliningrad is a Russian exclave, entirely surrounded by Poland and Lithuania, and is a special case with a relatively well-developed transport infrastructure, including an ice-free port, but also with major social challenges to be addressed.

Latvia, Lithuania and Poland share a border with **Belarus**, where the lack of democratic reform and a highly centralized economic system have had a deep impact on the border regions. Belarus also has an important role as a transport gateway for the EU with Russia.

The **Ukrainian** regions bordering the EU are of strategic importance as gateways for transport and energy. Western Ukraine remains largely agricultural, compared to the central and eastern regions of the country. **Moldova**, the poorest country in Europe, has strong cultural links with Romania, but the ongoing problems with the breakaway Transnistrian region continue to hamper development.

The **Baltic Sea** basin has a long tradition of cooperation, with active regional cooperation bodies (notably the Council of Baltic Sea States, CBSS and the Northern Dimension), and a substantial experience of sea-basin / cross-border cooperation at the level of regional and local authorities. Economic and social issues, environmental challenges, and maritime safety inter alia have traditionally been important here.

The **Black Sea** basin faces considerable economic, social and environmental challenges. Frozen conflicts in the Southern Caucasus and wider regional security concerns continue to impede the social and economic development of these transition economies. Moreover, the Black Sea region, and its links with the Caspian, plays a key role in the energy sector.

The **Mediterranean sea**-basin is characterised inter alia by striking economic and social contrasts between its Southern and Northern shores, as per capita income levels in the South are still well below those in EU Member States. Sea borders offer particular opportunities, while issues such as migration (both legal and illegal), organised crime, security issues, environmental challenges or economic growth and job creation are important challenges across the whole sea-basin. The challenges have been increased by the political turbulence following the "Arab Spring",

3.3 Specific challenges in border areas

Despite the substantial differences which characterise the different regions on the EU's Eastern and Southern borders, a number of common challenges exist. Issues such as regional development, the environment, climate change, transport infrastructure, public health, migration and fight against organised crime are of particular importance in a trans-boundary context, as is the question of ensuring efficient and secure borders. The following list is not exhaustive.

An integrated regional development across the EU border is particularly important in a situation characterised by different rates of economic development, high income disparities and different demographic dynamics. Joint development strategies may help in addressing disparities and assist in dealing with their most visible effects, such as the increase in legal and illegal, temporary and permanent migration flows, as well as with organised crime.

Environmental and climate change issues are also important in the context of shared sea basins. Water pollution, whether from industrial or urban discharges, is a critical problem, exacerbated by risks of marine pollution in regional seas and, in the Mediterranean, by a growing water shortage. Dealing with the rising temperature or acidification and their impacts on the Mediterranean ecosystems, as well as facing sea level rise due to the changing climate are additional considerable challenges. Finally, increasing hydrocarbon exploration, exploitation and transport activities are an emerging environmental issue in all neighbourhood sea basins. . While many of these issues can only be effectively addressed at a national or indeed multilateral level, there is still an important role which local actors can play in this respect. Environmental issues are equally important on land-borders, particularly in relation to trans-boundary waters (river basins, including groundwater, and lakes), transboundary air pollution and waste management, or shared protected areas, though here they are in some cases of a more localised character..

Public health issues also take on a particular importance in a cross-border context, for example in relation to communicable diseases (e.g. tuberculosis, HIV-Aids), or possible epidemic or pandemic disease. Consumer protection, food safety and the enforcement of quality assurance and surveillance systems are likewise relevant in a cross-border context. Many of these issues are being addressed in bilateral cooperation with partner countries, but CBC at the regional and local level still has an important complementary role to play.

The fight against **organised crime** is a key cross-border challenge. The EU supports bilateral, regional cross-border and international cooperation with third countries in improving the prevention of and fight against organised crime, corruption and terrorism. Specific emphasis should be on combating all sorts of organised crime, including illicit trafficking of human beings, smuggling of cigarettes, alcohol, counterfeited goods, firearms and stolen vehicles or other contraband. Close cooperation at the local and regional level between law-enforcement bodies and other competent authorities on both sides of the EU's external borders will be a valuable complement to cooperation at the national level.

Effective **border management** requires that the EU's external borders are both efficient (facilitating legal migration, legitimate trade and transit) and secure (preventing illegitimate trade and transit as well as illegal migration). In many respects, this requires close cooperation at the national level, but CBC also has an important role to play, for example in upgrading border-crossing infrastructure, in enhancing cooperation between border authorities at the local level or in improving governance on maritime-related matters via a more coordinated approach to the management and surveillance of the sea basins.

In responding to common challenges, **people-to-people cooperation**, enhancing contact between civil society and other relevant groups on both sides of the border can be a useful modality in support of other objectives.

3.4 Border cooperation fora

A number of fora have been developed over the years to address regional and cross-border issues, ranging from inter-governmental border cooperation committees, through regional and sub-regional cooperation bodies, to associations of border regions. The following list is not comprehensive.

On land-borders, questions of border demarcation or border management have often given rise to the establishment of ad-hoc or permanent inter-governmental border cooperation committees. In addition, existing CBC programmes, and their associated management committees, have built up a valuable experience of the practicalities of CBC.

More broadly, inter-governmental regional cooperation bodies such as the Council of Baltic Sea States (CBSS), the Barents Euro-Arctic Council (BEAC) or the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), as well as the Northern Dimension (ND) policy between EU, Russia, Norway and Iceland, while focusing largely on national-level cooperation, may help promote cross-border cooperation at the level of regional or local authorities. In particular BEAC through the Barents Regional Council can contribute in this regard. The Bucharest and Barcelona Conventions are also regionally acknowledged fora for dealing with marine and coastal environment issues in the Black Sea and Mediterranean respectively.

In the context of the Union for the Mediterranean, a number of networks and working groups have been created with similar aims, bringing together representatives of towns and cities, of the academic and business community, and of civil society more generally.

Within the EU, border regions have, for many years, come together in the Assembly of European Border Regions (AEBR) to discuss issues of common concern and represent the interests of these regions to the European institutions. A number of border regions and their associations established the Network of European Eastern Border Regions (NEEBOR) to speak for the interests of regions on both sides of the EU's Eastern border, from Finland in the North to Greece in the South.

4 Overview of past and ongoing cooperation

4.1 Neighbourhood CBC Programmes and their predecessors

The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) has funded Cross Border Co-operation in EU border regions (including those at the external borders) since 1991 under the Interreg initiative. Before 2007, CBC for what is now the Neighbourhood was implemented through the TACIS and MEDA programmes. Separate funding for CBC for Candidate Countries was provided from the Phare programme and later the Instrument for Pre-Accession assistance (IPA). In the period 2007-2013 total funding under the ENPI CBC programme was EUR 950.5 million, with EUR 453.7 million coming from ENPI and the balance from ERDF funds.

4.2 Other support to local and regional cooperation

The EU provides and will continue to provide support to local and regional co-operation through a variety of ENPI/ENI and other programmes.

The ENI Regional East programme will support regional co-operation of various kinds through the Eastern Partnership, Northern Dimension and Black Sea Synergy. The Regional South programme will do likewise, notably via the Union for the Mediterranean.

Complementary investment may be provided by the European Investment Bank.

The Erasmus+ programmes finance partnerships between higher education institutions. The programme promotes a bottom-up approach through people-to-people contacts in the education sector and countries covered by the ENI will participate.

4.3 Other donors

A number of Member States have provided support for CBC activities, including support for cooperation and capacity-building among regional and local authorities. The Council of Europe also has a long tradition of support to CBC, in particular through providing a possible legal framework for CBC actions (developed with the agreement of all its members), as well as supporting local and regional networks.

4.4 Lessons learned

A number of lessons learned from previous CBC programmes set out in the previous strategy have been reinforced by the experience of ENPI CBC. These include:

- The need for coherence and complementarity between projects on each side of the border to ensure real cross-border added value;
- The importance of synergy with other ENI and other EU programmes and the need to avoid overlap and prevent a risk of double funding;
- The longer lead times for CBC programmes compared to traditional external assistance as by its nature, cross-border co-operation takes more time;
- The need to balance local ownership with national involvement, especially for policy areas (e.g. border security) which may be centrally controlled;
- The benefits of capacity building support and sharing experience between programmes and other relevant actors.

More recent lessons have been drawn from feedback from CBC stakeholders, the mid-term review leading to the 2011-13 Indicative Programme, the recent Mid-Term Evaluation of Cross Border Cooperation Programmes under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) 2007-2013 and wider reviews of external assistance. These include:

- The additional political challenges of land border programmes involving more than 2 partners;
- The governance challenges of involving multiple stakeholders from different levels of government in multi-country programmes;

- The reduced impact of Sea Basin programmes in terms of addressing common challenges (e.g. environmental) if important countries in the Basin do not participate;
- The need to focus the vast majority of the effort and funding on populations close to the border to maximise cross-border impact;
- The need for a more focused approach to thematic/sectoral priorities within programmes to increase impact and efficiency and reduce the currently high levels of failed applications for funding;
- The advantages of greater coherence with ETC priorities and programmes including thematic priorities;
- The benefits of moving to full shared management where possible.

These lessons are reflected in this strategy and the CBC Implementing Rules and must be addressed in each joint programme as appropriate.

5 Response strategy

5.1 Basic parameters

The ENI Regulation sets out the basis for CBC. Eligible ENI programmes include Cross-Border Cooperation programmes addressing cooperation between one or more Member States on the one hand and one or more partner countries and/or the Russian Federation on the other hand taking place along their shared part of the external border of the Union.

The Regulation further sets out the rules of geographical eligibility, arrangements for programming and allocation of funds, arrangements for Joint Operational Programmes including their management and the scope of the CBC Implementing Rules which are adopted separately.

5.2 Core issues to be addressed

CBC strategic objectives are set out in 1.2 above. A list of thematic objectives from which programmes will select a maximum of 4 is set out in Annex 1

5.3 Definition of programmes

Three main categories of programmes will be established under ENI-CBC: a) programmes covering a common land border b) programmes covering a short sea crossing and c) programmes covering a sea basin. The individual programmes are based on the eligibility as defined in the ENI regulation and take account of the need to maintain continuity from previous programming periods, to facilitate programme management. A list of the proposed programmes is at 6.2.

5.3.1 Programmes established on a common land border

Regions along shared land borders may be involved in programmes involving two or more countries sharing a common border. Programmes will be established covering a coherent set

of countries and/or geographic area, facilitating efficient management and responding to requests from the partners.

All programmes will necessarily have a strong local focus, with a local partnership involving the key actors from the local and regional level, including civil society, from both sides of the border. The local partners will be the key actors in the programme, and will be jointly responsible for establishing the priorities of the programme.

Regions eligible to participate in the programmes will be those regions directly sharing the border on both sides; on the EU side this level is NUTS III, while on the external side, in the absence of these denominations the territorial unit best corresponding will be eligible. Most programmes are a continuation of previous co-operation under the 2007-2013 ENPI programme, though some trilateral programmes have been split into bilateral ones at the request of the governments of the countries concerned.

5.3.2 Programmes covering a short sea crossing

Sea crossings of significant importance (normally separated by a maximum of 150 km), may be involved in programmes involving two or more countries sharing a common border. Other details are the same as for land border programmes.

5.3.3 Sea-Basin programmes

Regions along one of the four shared sea basins on the EU's external borders (Baltic Sea, Black Sea, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic) will have the opportunity to be involved in a sea basin CBC programme.

Unlike the land-border and sea-crossing programmes, territorial eligibility for the sea-basin programmes will be based on the NUTS II level (regions, rather than departments), or on comparable regional and sub-national equivalents outside the EU, where the NUTS classification is not applicable. It is possible to include adjoining regions when this is duly justified in reference to ENP policy priorities and supported by the programme partners themselves. Under these sea-basin programmes, it will be possible to support activities involving a single partner on either side (EU-internal and –external) of the sea-basins, as well as activities involving more than one partner on either side of the sea-basin. The partners implementing projects under the Sea Basin programmes will primarily represent the regional and sub-national administrative levels, as well as civil society organisations based within the eligible programme area.

As the sea and its adjacent coastal territories are interconnected systems, programmes should consider support for activities of a cross-sectoral nature and targeting the sea as a shared space and resource

5.4 Special Provisions on geographical eligibility

In addition to the definitions in 5.3 above, in some cases, the ENI criteria on geographical eligibility require further clarification. The cases involve; 1) adjoining territorial units;

2) major social, economic or cultural centres; 3) short sea crossings; 4) adjoining regions in non-participating countries; 5) indicative allocations for sea basins; and 6) the territorial units eligible under more than one ENI CBC programmes.

To supplement the ENI text, the following provisions on the geographical eligibility of CBC programmes will therefore apply.

1. Adjoining Territorial Units

Article 8.2 of the ENI Regulation states:

In order to ensure the continuation of existing cooperation schemes and in other justified cases, and with a view to contribute to the programme's objectives, territorial units adjoining to those referred to in paragraph 1 may be allowed to participate in Cross-Border Cooperation. The conditions under which adjoining regions may participate in cooperation will be laid down in the Joint Operational Programmes.

Participation of adjoining regions in a programme may be considered where it can be demonstrated that (i) it would bring substantial added value for the core eligible area and (ii) it is essential for achieving CBC impact in the core eligible area. The closer the adjoining regions are to the border, the easier it will be to demonstrate the added value of their participation.

The population of adjoining regions will not be counted in calculating the indicative financial allocation of the programmes concerned.

Adjoining regions will not be listed in the Programming Document. Duly justified cases will be set out in Joint Operational Programmes.

2. Major Economic, Social or Cultural Centres

Article 8.3 of the ENI Regulation states:

In duly justified cases, major social, economic or cultural centres in the Member States or in other Cross-Border Cooperation participating countries that are not adjoining to eligible territorial units may be included on condition that such participation contributes to the objectives laid down in the programming document. The conditions under which such centres may participate in cooperation will be laid down in the Joint Operational Programmes.

Participation of major social, economic or cultural centres in a programme may be considered where it can be demonstrated in the Joint Operational Programme that the involvement of such centres in the programme (i) would bring substantial added value for the core eligible border area, (ii) would strongly contribute to the achievement of the CBC

impact in the core eligible border area, and (iii) is essential to achieving the programme's objectives in a sustainable way.

Consideration should be given to involving such centres only to address certain programme priorities or measures and to limit their eligibility to certain categories of project partners (e.g. eligibility of public entities and research centres and not of civil society organisations established in the selected centre). In cases where the eligibility of such centres is intended to address all programme priorities, a justification shall be provided for each of the priorities.

The population of such centres will not be counted in calculating the indicative financial allocation for the programmes concerned.

3. Special provision for Short Sea Crossings

Article 8.4 of the ENI Regulation states:

When programmes are established pursuant to paragraph 1(b), the European Commission may, in agreement with the participants, propose that the geographical eligibility be extended to the whole NUTS level 2 territorial unit in whose area the NUTS level 3 territorial unit is located

Such an extension may be considered where it can be demonstrated that the eligibility of the whole NUTS II territorial unit (i) would bring substantial added value for the NUTS III area and (ii) is key for achieving CBC impact in the border area defined at NUTS III level. The justification shall take into account the thematic priorities selected by the programmes concerned.

Such an extension of the geographical eligibility agreed between the European Commission and the programme's participating countries will be established in the Joint Operational Programme concerned.

The population which will be counted for the calculation of the indicative financial allocation of sea crossing programmes will in all cases be the population of territorial units at NUTS III level.

Regions in Member States taken into account for the allocation to cross-border cooperation are those indicated in the Commission Implementing Decision⁵

4. Participation of Adjoining Regions in countries not participating in the programme

⁵ Commission Implementing Decision setting up the list of regions and areas eligible for funding from the European Regional Development Fund under the cross-border and transnational components of the European territorial cooperation goal for the period 2014 to 2020 – Ref XXX (to be adopted on 16/6)

Article 10.5 of the ENI Regulation states:

Regions in countries other than Member States or other Cross-Border Cooperation participating countries, which are adjoining to eligible regions as defined in Article 8(1) (a) and (b) or face a common sea basin where a joint operational programme is being established may be covered by a joint operational programme and benefit from Union support under the conditions set out in the programming document referred to in Article 9.

The conditions are as follows: the involvement of partners from these regions (i) shall be specified and justified at project level if foreseen in the Joint operational Programme and calls for proposals, (ii) shall be essential to achieve the specific project objectives in the core eligible area of the programme and (iii) shall be key to ensuring the sustainability of the actions in the core eligible area of the programme.

The provisions included in the CBC Implementing Rules in relation to the eligibility of actions and beneficiaries outside the programme area will apply to this particular case.

5 Indicative allocations to Sea Basin programmes

Article 9.1c of the ENI Regulation states that the Programming Document shall define the:

Indicative breakdown of resources between land and maritime border programmes referred to in Article 8 (1) (a) and (b) and sea basin programmes referred to in Article 8(1)(c)

An increase in the proportion of the budget for sea basin programmes compared to the 2007-2013 ENPI Indicative Programme is justified given (i) the additional amount allocated to the Mediterranean Sea Basin programme at the mid-term review and (ii) the needs and absorptive capacity of the Black Sea programme.

6. Situation of Territorial Units eligible under more than one ENI CBC programme

Article 9.4 of the ENI Regulation states:

The indicative allocations of funds to the joint operational programmes shall be based on objective criteria, in particular the population of the eligible territorial units as defined in Article 8 (1) (a), (b) and (c). When determining the indicative allocations, adjustments may be made to reflect the need for a balance between the contributions from the European Regional Development Fund and the contributions provided under the budget of this Instrument as well as other factors affecting the intensity of cooperation, such as the specific characteristics of border areas and their capacity to manage and absorb Union support.

In line with the ETC Regulation, the population of Territorial Units eligible under more than one ENI CBC programme will be counted only once in calculating the indicative allocations for all the programmes concerned. The indicative ENI allocations for such programmes will be proportional to the ERDF allocations Member States make in each case and the national

allocation for the Territorial Units concerned will be divided broadly pro rata between the relevant programmes.

5.5 Other parameters

A number of other important practical parameters not set out in the ENI Regulation or the present Programming Document are set out in the Implementing Rules. This will for example include issues relevant to the organisation of programme implementation, the establishment and operation of the Joint Managing Authorities called for in the ENI Regulation, procedures for programme preparation, implementation and monitoring, the type and scale of eligible actions to be financed under the programmes, the definition of eligible project proponents, and other practical details.

5.6 Complementarity with other cooperation programmes, national support and related policy areas

The ENI-CBC programmes will be complementary to the activities carried forward under the respective national and multi-country cooperation programmes financed under ENI. Coherence between CBC and these other programmes, and coherence with the underlying policy objectives of the ENP (or relevant agreements and frameworks involving Russia), including relevant macro-regional strategies, will be ensured both in the process of adoption of the individual programmes, and in the ongoing monitoring. Certain other EU instruments or thematic programmes operating in the 2014–20 period may also complement those covered by the ENI-CBC programmes. Here also, coherence should be ensured in the process of adoption and implementation of the CBC programmes, and in the selection of measures to be financed under thematic programmes.

Given CBC's local character, it is especially important to ensure that the actions financed by the CBC programmes are coherent with existing regional and local development plans in the concerned policy area and that the related CBC grants complement the resources allocated by the concerned regional and local public authorities. Efforts should be made to ensure the benefits of regional and local development supported by CBC can be sustained after CBC funding is complete. This issue should be reflected in the criteria for calls for proposals.

Cross-border cooperation within the EU will continue in the framework of the Cohesion Policy, under the European territorial cooperation goal of the European Regional Development Fund. Where relevant (e.g. in the Baltic Sea, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea and the Arctic), complementarity between such programmes and the ENI CBC programmes will be ensured by close co-ordination of the programmes. Coordination should be also ensured with the national and regional programmes under the Investment for Growth and Jobs objective. The exchange of information between all the potential funding sources (EU/non-EU; public/private) in a geographical area is encouraged.

5.7 Consultation with stakeholders

In the development of the ENI-CBC strategy, and related core documents, the key stakeholders of the programmes have been consulted through meetings and conferences, as

well as through bilateral contacts. In particular, and in order to gather the key stakeholders' views both within the EU and from the partner countries, discussions were held during the annual Interact Conferences in Jordan in October 2012, Athens in November 2013 and a workshop in Antwerp in April 2013. With individual partner countries (as well as with Member States) individual discussions have also taken place on particular programmes.

In addition, a substantial dialogue with both Member States and the European Parliament has taken place in the process of adopting the ENI Regulation, which includes a considerable amount of detail on CBC. Related discussions on funding aspects and allocation mechanisms also took place in the process of adoption of the European Structural and Investment Funds regulation.

6 Programming for 2014-2020

6.1 General

Programming builds on the key elements established in the basic reference documents, including the ENI Regulation itself, and the associated draft Implementing Rules, as well as the strategic policy indications set above.

The elements of programming are:

- to establish the geographic definition of the ENI-CBC programmes, including the eligible regions;
- to establish the indicative total ENI funding for 2014-20, the indicative financial allocations for each of the programmes for the period 2014-2017, and illustrative financial allocations for the period 2018-2020;
- describe the review mechanisms which will be applied during the course of programme implementation;
- to indicate the objectives, expected results and indicators which should be taken into account in the detailed programming exercise to be carried out by local programme partners;
- to identify possible risks which may have to be taken into account in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the CBC programmes;
- to set out the main features of the detailed programming process.

6.2 ENI-CBC programmes

The geographical coverage of the programmes to be established under ENI-CBC, whether as land border and sea-crossing programmes or as sea-basin programmes, is defined here reflecting the basic criteria established in the ENI Regulation, and taking account of relevant lessons from past experience, notably ENPI CBC from 2007-2013.

For the period 2014-20, a total of 12 land-border and 1 sea-crossing programme will be financed, as well as 4 sea-basin programmes. These 17 programmes are listed in the table below.

Table: List of ENI-CBC Programmes 2014-2020

Land border programmes
Kolarctic/Russia
Karelia/Russia
SE Finland/Russia
Estonia/Russia
Latvia/Russia
Lithuania/Russia
Poland/Russia
Latvia/Lithuania/Belarus
Poland/Belarus/Ukraine
Hungary/Slovakia/Romania/Ukraine
Romania/Moldova
Romania/Ukraine
Sea-crossing programme
Italy/Tunisia
Sea-basin programmes
Baltic Sea Region ⁶
Black Sea
Mediterranean
Mid-Atlantic

Compared to the ENPI CBC programme 2007-13, most land and sea border programmes are continuing, although at the request of the governments concerned, three trilateral land border programmes have been split into six bilateral programmes. In addition, a new Mid-Atlantic sea basin programme concerning Spain, Portugal and Morocco will be established.

6.3 Objectives

The strategic objectives are set out in 1.2 of the strategy above. The summary list of thematic objectives, from which programme partners must select a maximum of four, is as follows. A more detailed list showing indicative priorities for each thematic priority is at Annex 1

1. Business and SME development
2. Support to education, research, technological development and innovation
3. Promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage
4. Promotion of social inclusion and fight against poverty
5. Support to local and regional good governance
6. Environmental protection, and climate change mitigation and adaptation

⁶ ENI contribution to wider regional programme. Within the European Commission, funds will be managed by the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy in accordance with Art. 26 of Regulation (EU) no 1299/2013 and art. 9(1)(g) of Regulation (EU) no 232/014

7. Improvement of accessibility to the regions, development of sustainable and climate-proof transport and communication networks and systems
8. Common challenges in the field of safety and security
9. Promotion of and cooperation on sustainable energy and energy security
10. Promotion of border management border security and mobility
11. Other areas not listed above likely to have a substantial cross-border impact (case by case justification required)

The promotion of local cross-border people to people actions is not regarded as a strategic or thematic objective, but rather a modality which may be applied, where relevant, in pursuing the above thematic objectives.

Within this framework, it will be the task of the local programme partners, working together across the borders, to analyse the needs in the programme area, to identify the specific thematic objectives and priorities which are most relevant to their own local circumstances, and to propose these for Commission agreement in the context of the adoption of the individual ENI-CBC Programmes. Such choices will reflect the different circumstances and needs in terms of cooperation and investments of each individual programme, as well as the different contexts of cooperation in the land-border and sea-crossing programmes and in the sea-basin programmes

6.4 Expected results

The most crucial general area for expected results is in terms of cross-border impact. A clear CBC impact added value needs to be demonstrated in this regard and projects will not be funded under CBC if this is not the case. This is built into the 3 strategic objectives of CBC, but also needs to be fully reflected in the results defined against the selected thematic objectives for each programme.

Given the decentralised nature of the programming and implementation process for ENI-CBC, it will be the responsibility of the programme partners to specify in detail the expected results of the specific programme which they will propose. The following examples are therefore intended to be illustrative.

The expected results should be defined and measured in the following areas (not exhaustive):

- the efficient and timely implementation of joint CBC programmes;
- addressing effectively the general objectives set out here, meeting the specific priorities of local partners in each border region and allowing for increased ownership by the local stakeholders;
- providing means for improved co-ordination between local, regional and national level development plans;
- providing for the implementation of relevant and effective CBC projects of benefit to both sides of the EU's external borders;

- contributing in the medium and long-term to enhanced prosperity, stability and security along the external borders of the Union through strengthened co-operation and contacts across borders.

In relation to the 3 strategic objectives, as an illustration, it is expected that the programmes, in the border areas, could provide for:

- strengthened sustainable economic and social development;
- increased focus on good administrative practices and governance;
- identification of and sustainable remedy to environmental and climate change challenges;
- joint measures in the areas of emergency prevention and fight against crime as well as social and health issues;
- improved mobility, border passage and border operability;

For the land-border and sea-crossing programmes, it is expected that the programmes may inter alia create:

- long-term co-operation ties between the partners through joint addressing of issues relating to the key overarching objectives;
- effective and balanced joint project actions on both sides of the borders;
- improved potential to address local priority issues;
- increased ownership and commitment among partners from both sides of the borders in the implementation of cross-border activities;
- reduced isolation of border regions with improved socio-economic development of the border area.

For the sea-basin programmes the above are also valid. In addition, it is expected that the programmes may inter alia create

- improved contacts between the regional and subnational partners in the programme area;
- increased regional involvement and ownership in the addressing of regional and sub-national priorities of common concern;
- establishment or strengthening of sustainable networks and co-operation platforms, capable of providing a real contribution to the issues they address.

6.5 Indicators

In the same way as the expected outcomes, the indicators will be defined by each individual programme, based on its selected strategy. For this the Joint Operational Programmes shall include a description of objectively verifiable indicators in relation to:

- a) the outputs from the types of projects to be supported under each selected thematic objective; and
- b) the expected results for each programme priority.

Both output and outcome indicators should be derived from the programme logic, where output indicators reflect the direct actions of a project, outcome indicators in turn are

quantitative (or qualitative) expressions of the achievement of the defined priorities and wider contribution to a thematic objective and, in the extension, the programme.

Output indicators

In response to strengthened EU accountability requirements and in order to allow the aggregation of output indicators across the programmes for monitoring and evaluation, it is necessary to set a common framework for reporting programme progress towards the defined goals. This framework of common indicators will pave the way for improved communication of achievements both at programme and instrument levels.

Aggregating indicators through the entire chain from project through programme priority, thematic objective, CBC as a whole, and finally to the level of the ENI requires some common indicators with the same definitions are used throughout the instrument. For this to be possible, a common list of output indicators utilised by each programme is essential.

Technical prerequisites for assembling indicators across ENI CBC programmes at the level of thematic objectives imply that a list of common output indicators:

- must include only absolute numbers and not ratios, percentages, categorical or other data that do not allow straightforward numerical addition;
- has a scale of measurement not connected with a specific currency unit. Fluctuating exchange rates, differences in purchasing power, and inflation or deflation, imply that comparison of monetary units across a programme is technically unfeasible;
- has the ability to accommodate widely differing actions addressed by the programme priorities;
- includes indicators with conceptual comparability with at least moderately similar definitions across the entire operational area of the instrument; and
- stronger accountability and better communication require the indicators to be suitable for public communication

A list of common output indicators for the use of the programmes, taking account of standard EU indicators for external assistance, will be communicated to the programmes at a later stage. All programmes must adopt at least some of the common indicators, i.e. the ones which best fit their programmes. Actions not measurable by output indicators in the common list will require programme specific output indicators to be developed.

Outcome indicators

Programmes shall also monitor their progress by means of outcome indicators. Outcome indicators shall quantitatively or qualitatively measure the wider societal impact of a particular goal that spans beyond the direct beneficiaries of the programme and cover a wider group of society. The aggregation of these indicators to the instrument level is not feasible because the result indicators will be to a large extent conditioned by the individual programme strategies. Further guidance on the development of the programme-specific outcome indicators will be provided to the programmes.

6.6 Risks

The main political risk is that the role of the Russian Federation in the crisis in Ukraine would lead the EU to adopt sanctions, which would affect programmes, including cooperation with it.

From past experience with CBC, four main types of risk arise:

- the partners' capacity and preparedness to enter into a programme partnership (political commitment);
- the partners' willingness and capacity to manage the programme, and notably to establish a system of joint management responsibility and to combat fraud effectively;
- the beneficiaries' knowledge and capacity to develop and implement project proposals;
- the national level's support to the establishment and management of the programme by local partners.

Some mitigation of the generic risks are already addressed in the global design of CBC, including reducing the number of trilateral land border programmes, adjusting implementation modalities and extending the existing central capacity building support.

But generally, the risk level is specific to each of the individual CBC programmes. It is therefore up to programme partners to identify the main risks and mitigation strategies in each programme, ensure these are built into the programme documentation and monitor them on a regular basis.

6.7 Key actors and programme development

As described in the ENI Regulation and in the eventual Implementing Rules the individual programmes are developed by programme partners from the eligible areas, through a bottom-up process. The programme partners define the precise beneficiaries of the actions under the programme, within the definition of eligible local and regional key actors, and in order to guarantee as broad participation as needed in the programme.

Eligibility is based on the ENI regulation, but priority should be given to local and regional authorities, civil society, chambers of commerce, and the academic and educational community; as well as other eligible actors based within the geographical eligibility of the programme and important for the realisation of the objectives of the individual programme. Involvement of national authorities will be necessary in all programme development stages and, when this is necessary, in project implementation.

The programme partners prepare an agreed joint operational programme and submit this proposal to the Commission. After assessing its consistency with the Regulation and Implementing Rules the Commission adopts the individual joint operational programme and provides copies to the Member States and European Parliament.

The programme partners through the Managing Authority are responsible for the implementation of the joint operational programme, and the establishment of control, audit and monitoring systems, as described in the Implementing Rules

6.8 Indicative financial allocations

The funding for the ENI-CBC programmes comes from two sources: from the financial allocations for the ENI itself, which are limited to a maximum of 5% of the ENI financial envelope as set out in the ENI Regulation, and from the European Regional Development Fund, set out in *Regulation (EU) no 1299/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on specific provisions for the support from the European Regional Development Fund to the European territorial cooperation goal*.

These two sources of funding are presented together under one budget line of the EU annual budgets (with two sub-lines corresponding to the ENI and ERDF contributions). Both sources of funding will contribute to each of the CBC programmes described here, and both sources of funding may be used on either side of the EU external border, for actions of common benefit. The total CBC budget per programme including both sources of funding without any distinction will be set out in detail in the Joint Operational Programmes.

The indicative ENI financial allocations to the individual CBC programmes which are set out here have been determined taking into account the criteria set out in Article 9 of the ENI regulation and bearing in mind indicative ERDF allocations per Member State which will be set out in the modified *Implementing Decision setting out the list of all cooperation programmes and indicating the global amount of the total ERDF support for each programme*. Additional criteria in 5.4 above are also taken into account as relevant.

Unlike other ENI programming documents, the CBC document covers financial allocations for 7 years. This is due to the following specific characteristics of CBC:

- Article 9 of the ENI Regulation stipulates that CBC will be programmed for 7 years.
- the ERDF regulation also foresees a 7 years programming period allowing ERDF funding to match the whole ENI envelope
- certain CBC programmes require a long lead time for implementation
- having 4 year programming only would require re-negotiating all the financing agreements with every country as well as preparing a second set of Joint Operational Programmes, which requires a lengthy negotiation between partner countries and Member States

Nevertheless, there will be a mid-term review before the end of the first 4 years, so the allocations for the final 3 years may still be adjusted as required.

The total ENI funding available for ENI-CBC programmes for the period 2014-20 is in the range EUR 489,000,000 - EUR 598,000,000. Indicative funding for the period 2014-17 is

EUR 306,211,021 for ENI and EUR 262,255,314 for ERDF. Illustrative ENI and ERDF funding figures for 2018-20 are also provided and will be subject to the mid-term review of this strategy. For 2018-20, additional ERDF allocations for some programmes are also available subject to the availability of ENI matching funds after the Mid-Term review of ENI CBC in 2017.

The indicative ENI and ERDF allocations for individual programmes for the period 2014-2017 together with illustrative allocations for the period 2018-2020 plus additional ERDF allocations 2018-2020, if additional ENI is available after the MTR, are shown in the table at Annex 2. The expected yearly profile of programme allocations will be indicated in each joint operational programme.

In addition to the funding for the programmes, an allocation will be made for programme support. This will include; a) actions aimed at facilitating the exchange of experience and best practices among the programme partners, to build up the capacity of partner countries in particular with a view to helping enhance the preparation, implementation and management of current and future CBC programmes; and b) a small facility to create an IT system for exchange of information between the Commission and the CBC programmes. Continuous update of information in this system will be required for the ENI CBC programmes.

The programmes will be subject to a mid-term review, in 2017 at the latest. The results of this review may lead to adjustments of this programming document for the period 2018-2020. The mid-term review will take into account any changes in the co-operation priorities, socio-economic developments, the results observed from implementation of the measures concerned and from the monitoring and evaluation process, and any need to adjust the amounts of financing available and thus reallocate the available resources across the different programmes. A review can take place at an earlier stage, if this is necessary to address specific issues affecting the implementation of a programme.

Annexes

A.1 List of specific thematic/sectoral priorities for programmes to select from

A.2 List of ENI-CBC programmes with indicative financial allocations

A.3 List of ENI-CBC programmes and their geographic eligibility

ANNEX 1

List of Thematic Objectives

Each CBC programme will focus on a maximum of 4 thematic objectives from the list below.

The list of priorities mentioned under each thematic objective is indicative and not comprehensive. But it is considered that focusing on a limited number of such priorities is likely to increase programme impact.

1. *Business and SME development (Strategic objective: A)*

- Fostering cooperation between public and private sector;
- Strengthening economic clusters;
- Enhancement of competitiveness;
- Promotion of and support to entrepreneurship;
- Support to the development and modernisation of businesses in specific sectors (e.g. tourism, agriculture, fisheries);.

2. *Support to education, research, technological development and innovation (Strategic objective: A)*

- Fostering cooperation between businesses and training institutions for innovation and R&D, joint educational planning;
- Promotion of skills development and lifelong learning;
- Supporting local cooperation in education;
- Promotion of and support to research and innovation;

3. *Promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage (Strategic objective: A)*

- Promoting local culture and history
- Supporting traditional skills for local economic development;

4. *Promotion of social inclusion and fight against poverty (Strategic objectives: A, B, C)*

- Support to the development of social services
- Enhancing the access to social services
- Promoting gender equality and equal opportunities;
- Support to the integration of immigrants and vulnerable groups;
- Promoting employment and supporting labour mobility;
- Stimulate employment for youth;

5. *Support to local & regional good governance*
(Strategic objectives: A, B, C)

- Increasing capacity of local & regional authorities and communities and partnerships with the private sector and academia;
- Coordination of planning activities;
- Support to regional integration;
- Promoting legal and administrative cooperation;

6. *Environmental protection, climate change mitigation and adaptation* ***(Strategic objective: B)***

- Joint actions for environmental protection and efficient management of maritime space and resources, ;
- Preservation and sustainable use of natural resources including biodiversity;
- Support to sustainable waste and waste water management

- Joint action and cooperation in addressing climate change challenges, including modelling of impacts of the changing climate and development of the corresponding (joint) measures;
- Promotion of a low carbon and climate resilient development;

- Support to energy and resource efficiency (including use of renewable energy) [complementing point 9];
- ;

7. *Improvement of accessibility to the regions, development of sustainable and climate-proof transport and communication networks and systems* ⁷ ***(Strategic objective: C)***

- Improving the mobility of persons and goods;
- Developing transport services and infrastructures;
- Developing ICT infrastructure, data sharing and interoperability

8. *Common challenges in the field of safety and security*
(Strategic objective: B)

- Support to the development of health;
- Enhancing the access to health;
- Prevention and fight against organised crime;
- Law enforcement , Police and Customs cooperation (exchange of intelligence and information etc.)
- Support to joint activities for the prevention of natural and man-made disasters as well as joint action during emergency situations.

⁷ Thematic objective n° 7 excludes all the issues covered by thematic objective n°10 and vice versa

9. Promotion of and cooperation on sustainable energy and energy security
(Strategic objective: B)

- Sustainable energy generation
- Energy transmission and distribution systems, cooperation on energy security
- [Renewable energy and energy efficiency already covered in 6 above]

10. Promotion of border management and border security, mobility and migration management
(Strategic objective: C)

- Support to border efficiency and security;
- Improvement of the border-crossing infrastructure and equipment at the border crossing points;
- Improvement of border management operations, customs and visas procedures;
- etc.

11. Other areas not listed above likely to have a substantial cross-border impact (case by case justification required) ⁸
(Strategic objective: A, B, C)

NOTE: The promotion of local cross-border people to people actions is not regarded as a strategic or thematic objective, but rather a modality which may be applied, where relevant, in pursuing the above thematic objectives.

⁸ Thematic objective n°11 applies only to programmes where a participating country transfers its co-financing to the Managing Authority. If selected, this objective will be counted as part of the programme's four thematic objectives.

ANNEX 2

The following tables are attached:

Table 1: Programme allocations broken down by ENI and ERDF funding

Table 2: Summary of total programme allocations showing total EU funding

TABLE 1 (Figures in EUR)	2014-2017			2018-2020			2014-2020			2018-2020
Land border programmes	ENI	ERDF	TOTAL	ENI	ERDF	TOTAL	ENI	ERDF	TOTAL	Additional ERDF⁹
Kolarctic/Russia	7,062,311	9,389,508	16,451,819	5,296,734	2,969,537	8,266,271	12,359,045	12,359,045	24,718,090	10,355,241
Karelia/Russia	6,143,158	7,795,064	13,938,222	4,607,369	2,955,463	7,562,832	10,750,527	10,750,527	21,501,054	8,106,616
SE Finland/Russia	10,327,652	11,338,273	21,665,925	7,745,739	6,735,118	14,480,857	18,073,391	18,073,391	36,146,782	9,355,180
Estonia/Russia	4,802,150	4,228,822	9,030,972	3,601,612	4,174,940	7,776,552	8,403,762	8,403,762	16,807,524	1,826,238
Latvia/Russia	4,535,722	6,655,330	11,191,052	3,401,792	1,282,184	4,683,976	7,937,514	7,937,514	15,875,028	8,162,486
Lithuania/Russia	1,358,231	9,507,615	10,865,846	8,149,384	0	8,149,384	9,507,615	9,507,615	19,015,230	13,492,385
Poland/Russia	13,881,175	19,800,785	33,681,960	10,410,882	4,491,272	14,902,154	24,292,057	24,292,057	48,584,114	23,608,291
Latvia/Lithuania/Belarus	21,142,857	15,294,858	36,437,715	15,857,143	21,705,142	37,562,285	37,000,000	37,000,000	74,000,000	
Poland/Belarus Ukraine	50,228,373	36,335,480	86,563,853	37,671,279	51,564,172	89,235,451	87,899,652	87,899,652	175,799,304	
Hungary/Slovakia/Romania/Ukraine	21,129,142	15,284,938	36,414,080	15,846,858	21,691,062	37,537,920	36,976,000	36,976,000	73,952,000	
Romania/Ukraine	17,142,857	12,401,237	29,544,094	12,857,143	17,598,763	30,455,906	30,000,000	30,000,000	60,000,000	
Romania/Moldova	23,142,857	16,741,669	39,884,526	17,357,143	23,758,331	41,115,474	40,500,000	40,500,000	81,000,000	
Sea crossing programme										
Italy/Tunisia	9,529,949	6,894,017	16,423,966	7,147,461	9,783,393	16,930,854	16,677,410	16,677,410	33,354,820	
Sea basin programmes										
Baltic Sea Region	5,028,571	N/A	5,028,571	3,771,429	N/A	3,771,429	8,800,000	N/A	8,800,000	
Black Sea	13,882,355	6,094,992	19,977,347	10,411,766	8,649,484	19,061,250	24,294,121	14,744,476	39,038,597	
Mediterranean	59,730,803	43,209,591	102,940,394	44,798,103	61,319,315	106,117,418	104,528,906	104,528,906	209,057,812	
Mid-Atlantic	28,571,429	41,283,135	69,854,564	21,428,571	8,716,865	30,145,436	50,000,000	50,000,000	100,000,000	49,868,589
Programme Support	8,571,429	N/A	8,571,429	6,428,571	N/A	6,428,571	15,000,000	N/A	15,000,000	
TOTAL	306,211,021	262,255,314	568,466,335	236,788,979	247,395,041	484,184,020	543,000,000	509,650,355	1,052,650,355	124,775,026

⁹ Additional ERDF allocations 2018-2020 which are available subject to the mid-term review of CBC and availability of matching ENI funds.

TABLE 2

ENI Cross-Border Cooperation - Indicative total allocations (ENI and ERDF) per programme

Land border programmes (Figures in EUR)	TOTAL 2014-2017	TOTAL 2018-2020	TOTAL 2014-2020	2018-2020 Additional ERDF¹⁰
Kolarctic/Russia	16,451,819	8,266,271	24,718,090	10,355,241
Karelia/Russia	13,938,222	7,562,832	21,501,054	8,106,616
SE Finland/Russia	21,665,925	14,480,857	36,146,782	9,355,180
Estonia/Russia	9,030,972	7,776,552	16,807,524	1,826,238
Latvia/Russia	11,191,052	4,683,976	15,875,028	8,162,486
Lithuania/Russia	10,865,846	8,149,384	19,015,230	13,492,385
Poland/Russia	33,681,960	14,902,154	48,584,114	23,608,291
Latvia/Lithuania/Belarus	36,437,715	37,562,285	74,000,000	
Poland/Belarus Ukraine	86,563,853	89,235,451	175,799,304	
Hungary/Slovakia/Romania/Ukraine	36,414,080	37,537,920	73,952,000	
Romania/Ukraine	29,544,094	30,455,906	60,000,000	
Romania/Moldova	39,884,526	41,115,474	81,000,000	
Sea crossings programme				
Italy/Tunisia	16,423,966	16,930,854	33,354,820	
Sea basin programmes				

¹⁰ Additional ERDF allocations 2018-2020 which are available subject to the mid-term review of CBC and availability of matching ENI funds.

Baltic Sea Region	5,028,571	3,771,429	8,800,000	
Black Sea	19,977,347	19,061,250	39,038,597	
Mediterranean	102,940,394	106,117,418	209,057,812	
Mid-Atlantic	69,854,564	30,145,436	100,000,000	49,868,589
Programme Support	8,571,429	6,428,571	15,000,000	
TOTAL	568,466,335	484,184,020	1,052,650,355	124,775,026

ANNEX 3

Land Borders and Sea Crossing Programmes	
Programme	Eligible Territorial Units (NUTS 3 or equivalent)
Kolarctic /Nord	Finland: Lappi Sweden: Norrbotten Norway: Finnmark, Troms, Nordland Russia: Murmansk Oblast, Archangelsk Oblast, Nenets Okrug
Karelia/Russia	Finland: Kainuu, Pohjois-Pohjanmaa (Northern Ostrobothnia), Pohjois-Karjala (North Karelia) Russia: Republic of Karelia
SE Finland/Russia	Finland: Etelä-Karjala (South Karelia), Kymenlaakso, Etelä Savo (South Savo) Russia: Leningrad Oblast, St Petersburg
Estonia /Russia	Estonia: Kirde-Eesti, Lõuna-Eesti, Kesk-Eesti Russia: Leningrad and Pskov Oblasts, St Petersburg
Latvia/Russia	Latvia: Latgale, Vidzeme Regions Russia: Pskov Oblast
Latvia/Lithuania/ Belarus	Latvia: Latgale Region Lithuania: Utenos, Vilniaus and Alytaus Apskritis Belarus: Hrodna and Vitebsk Oblasts
Lithuania/ Russia	Lithuania: Marijampolės, Tauragės and Klaipėdos Apskritis Russia: Kaliningrad Oblast
Poland/Russia	Poland: Trójmiejski, Gdański, Elbląski, Olsztyński, Ełcki, Suwalski, Starogardzki Russia: Kaliningrad Oblast

Poland/Belarus/Ukraine	<p>Poland: Suwalski, Białostocki, Ostrołęcko-Siedlecki, Białski, łomżyński, Chełmsko-Zamojski, Przemyski, Krośnieński.</p> <p>Belarus: Hrodna and Brest oblasts</p> <p>Ukraine: Volynska, Lvivska and Zakarpatska Oblasts</p>
Hungary/Slovakia/Romania/Ukraine	<p>Hungary: Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg</p> <p>Slovakia: Prešovský kraj, Košický kraj</p> <p>Romania: Maramures, Satu Mare</p> <p>Ukraine: Zakarpatska, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblasts</p>
Romania/Ukraine	<p>Romania: Satu Mare, Maramureș, Botosani, Suceava, Tulcea</p> <p>Ukraine: Ivano-Frankivsk, Zakarpatska, Chernivtsi, Odessa Oblasts</p>
Romania/Moldova	<p>Romania: Botosani, Iasi, Vaslui, Galati</p> <p>Moldova: the whole country</p>
Italy/Tunisia	<p>Italy: Trapani, Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Ragusa, Siracusa</p> <p>Tunisia: Sfax, Mahdia, Monastir, Sousse, Nabeul, Bizerte, Tunis, Ariana, Ben Arous</p>

Sea-Basin programmes	
Programme	Eligible Territorial Units
Baltic Sea Programme	<p>Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland: the whole of the country</p> <p>Germany: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Schleswig-Holstein, Brandenburg, Lüneburg, Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen</p> <p>Russia: Murmansk oblast, Republic of Karelia, City of St Petersburg, Leningrad, Pskov, Kaliningrad, Vologda, Novgorod Oblasts, Archangelsk Oblast, Nenets Okrug, Republic of Komi,</p> <p>Belarus: the whole of the country</p> <p>Norway: the whole of the country</p>
Black Sea Programme	<p>Romania: Sud-Est</p> <p>Bulgaria: Severoiztochen, Yugoiztochen</p> <p>Greece: Kentriki Makedonia, Anatoliki Makedonia Thraki</p> <p>Turkey: TR10 (İstanbul), TR21 (Tekirdağ, Edirne, Kırklareli), TR42 (Kocaeli, Sakarya, Düzce, Bolu, Yalova), TR81 (Zonguldak, Karabük, Bartın), TR82 (Kastamonu, Çankırı, Sinop), TR83 (Samsun, Tokat, Çorum, Amasya) and TR90 (Trabzon, Ordu, Giresun, Rize, Artvin, Gümüşhane)</p> <p>Russia: Rostov Oblast, Krasnodar Krai, Adygea republic</p> <p>Ukraine¹¹: Odessa, Mykolaiv, Kherson, Sevastopol, Zaporosh'ye and Donetsk Oblasts, Crimea Republic, Sevastopol</p> <p>Moldova, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan: the whole country</p>

¹¹ The general EU restrictions on cooperation in regions that are illegally occupied by Russia are also applicable to CBC. Therefore, the regions of Sevastopol and the Crimea Republic are not currently eligible.

<p>Mediterranean Programme</p>	<p>Spain: Andalucia, Catalonia, Comunidad Valenciana, Murcia, Islas Baleares, Ceuta, Melilla</p> <p>United Kingdom: Gibraltar</p> <p>Portugal: Algarve</p> <p>France: Corse, Languedoc-Roussillon, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur</p> <p>Italy: Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Lazio, Liguria, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia, Toscana</p> <p>Malta: the whole country</p> <p>Greece: Anatoliki Makedonia - Thraki, Kentriki Makedonia, Thessalia, Ipeiros, Ionia Nisia, Dytiki Ellada, Sterea Ellada, Peloponnisos, Attiki, Voreio Aigaio, Notio Aigaio, Kriti</p> <p>Cyprus: the whole country</p> <p>Turkey: TR21 (Tekirdağ, Edirne, Kırklareli), TR22 (Balıkesir, Çanakkale), TR31 (İzmir), TR32 (Aydın, Denizli Muğla), TR61 (Antalya, Isparta, Burdur), TR62 (Adana, Mersin), TR63 (Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye)</p> <p>Morocco: Oriental, Taza-Al Hoceima-Taounate, Tanger-Tetouan</p> <p>Algeria: Tlemcen, Ain Temouchent, Oran, Mostaganem, Chlef, Tipaza, Alger, Boumerdes, Tizi Ouzou, Bejaia, Jijel, Skika, Annaba, El Tarf</p> <p>Tunisia: Madanin, Qabis, Safaqis, Al Mahdiah, Al Munastir, Susah, Nabeul, Bin Arous, Tunis, Al Arianah, Banzart, Bajah, Juridubah</p> <p>Libya: Nuquat Al Kharms, Al Zawia, Al Aziziyah, Tarabulus, Tarunah, Al Khons, Zeleitin, Misurata, Sawfajin, Surt, Ajdabiya, Banghazi, Al Fatah, Al Jabal Al Akhdar, Damah, Tubruq</p> <p>Egypt: Marsa Matruh, Al Iskandanyah, Al Buhayrah, Kafr ash Shaykh, Ad Daqahliyah, Dumyat, Ash Sharquiyah, Al Isma'iliyah, Bur Sa'id</p> <p>Jordan: Irbid, Al-Balga, Madaba, Al-Karak, Al- Trafila, Al-Aqaba</p> <p>Palestine, Israel and Lebanon: the whole of the country</p> <p>Syria¹²: Al Ladhiqiyah, Tartus</p>
<p>Mid Atlantic Programme</p>	<p>Spain: Andalucia, Islas Canarias</p> <p>United Kingdom: Gibraltar</p> <p>Portugal: Algarve, Alentejo, Madeira</p> <p>Morocco: (including territories under Moroccan jurisdiction or administration)¹³ Tanger-Tetouan, Gharb-Chrarda-Beni Hssen, Raba-Sale-Zammour-Zaer, Casablanca, Chaouia-Ouardigha, Doukkala-Abda, Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz, Souss-Massa Draa, Guelmim, Laayoune-Boujdour-Sakia-El Hamra</p>

¹² The current suspension of cooperation with Syria also applies to CBC.

¹³ On the basis of consultation with its Legal Service, the Commission deems that the regions in question might benefit from the co-operation provided that it is made clear in writing that this does not imply recognition by the EU of the Moroccan claims over the territory of Western Sahara and that projects shall benefit the local population of the region concerned. Moreover, these qualifications should be accepted by the Moroccan side.