



## Enhancing the bilateral S&T Partnership with Ukraine

<b>Deliverable Title</b>	<b>D 2.6 Discussion Paper on the prospects of S&amp;T in the future EU – Ukrainian ENPI Action Plans including concrete proposals for specific EU-Ukraine related projects and recommendations for a possible association of Ukraine to FP7</b>
Deliverable Lead:	NIP
Related Work-package:	Work Package 2: Instruments for enhanced future cooperation in S&T Task 4.5 Preparatory measures to set up Ukrainian
Related Task:	Mirror technology platforms to the EU Technology Platforms
Author(s):	Vadym Yashenkov, Olena Koval (NIP)
Dissemination level:	public
Due submission date:	31/08/2010
Actual submission:	06/12/2011
Project Number	222712
Instrument:	Support Action
Start date of Project:	01/09/2008
Duration:	36 months

*Project funded by the European Commission under the International Cooperation activity of the Capacities Programme of the 7<sup>th</sup> European Framework Programme for RTD (FP7).*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Part 1: General issues</b>	6
1. Introduction	6
2. ENP and Eastern Partnership	7
<b>Part 2: ENPI for Ukraine</b>	11
1. The legal basis and instruments of cooperation	11
1.1. Legal basis	11
1.2. ENPI: 2007-2013 Country Strategy Paper for Ukraine	12
1.3. ENPI: 2011-2013 National Indicative Programme for Ukraine	13
2. The EU technical assistance for Ukraine	15
TAIEX and TWINNING	15
Neighbourhood Investment Facility	23
3. ENPI cross-border cooperation	30
Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2007-2013	30
Joint Operational Programme Romania-Ukraine-Republic of Moldova 2007-2013	32
Joint Operational Programme Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine 2007-2013	33
Black Sea Cross-Border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013	34
Central Europe Programme	35
Conclusions	38
4. Key Issues of the Associated Membership of Ukraine in the Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development	39
5. Initiatives	49
<b>Bibliography</b>	51

## Abbreviations

AAP	Annual Action Programmes
CA	Central Asia
CADSES	Central, Adriatic, Danubian and South-Eastern European Space
CBC	Cross-Border Cooperation
CEP	Climate and Energy Package
CIB	Comprehensive Institution-Building programme
CIP	Competitiveness and Innovation Programme
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CIUDAD	Cooperation in Urban Development and Dialogue
COST	European Cooperation in Science and Technology
CREST	Scientific and Technical Research Committee
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DCFTA	deep and comprehensive free trade agreement
DG JRC	Directorate-General for Joint Research Centre
DG RTD	Directorate-General for Research and Technology Development
EaP	The Eastern Partnership policy
EAST	ENPI Regional East Programme
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
EE	energy efficient
EFTA/EEA	European Free Trade Association/European Economic Area
EIB	European Investment Bank
ENBF	European Neighbourhood Fund
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
ERA	European Research Area
ERAC	European Research Area Committee (formerly CREST)
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
EU	European Union
EUREKA	European Programme of Cooperation in Science & Technology in the Sphere of High Technologies and Innovation
FLEG	Forest Law Enforcement and Governance
FP	Framework Programme/Focal Point
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

GDP	gross domestic product
IBPP	Institution Building Partnership Programme
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IFI	International Financial Institution
INOGATE	International Energy Cooperation Programme between the EU, Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia
INTAS	International Association for the Promotion of Cooperation with Scientists from the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
IUCN	Union for the Conservation of Nature
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JOP	Joint Operational Programme
MDCSU	Main Department of Civil Service of Ukraine
MEDA	Mesures D'Accompagnement (French for accompanying measures)
MS	Member States
NAER	National Agency of Ukraine on Ensuring of Efficient Use of Energy Resources Management
NCP	National Contact Point
NCU	National Coordination Unit
NGO	non-governmental organisation
NIF	Neighbourhood Investment Fund
NIP	National Indicative Programme
NP	Neighbourhood Programmes
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PAO	Twinning Programme Administration Office
PCA	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement
PPRD East	Eastern Partnership flagship initiative for the Prevention, Preparedness & Response to natural and man-made Disasters
RES	renewable energy sources
RTD	Research and Technology Development
R&D	Research and Development
SCLR	State Committee of Ukraine for Land Resources
SEMISE	Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy
SIGMA	Support for Improvement in Governance and Management
SKPI	Support to Kyoto Protocol Implementation
SME	Small and Medium-size Enterprise
SWAP	sector-wide approach

BILAT-UKR - 222712

S&T	Science and Technology
TACIS	Technical Assistance for the Commonwealth of Independent States
TAIEX	Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Instrument
TEMPUS	Trans-European Mobility Scheme for University Studies
TPCG	Twinning Programme Coordination Group
TRACECA	Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WTO	World Trade Organisation
WWF	World Wildlife Fund for Nature

## Part 1: General issues

### 1. Introduction

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) is one of the European Union's newest external relations policies, aiming to bring Europe and its neighbours closer, to their mutual benefit and interest. It was first outlined in a Commission Communication in March 2003<sup>1</sup>, followed by a more developed European Neighbourhood Policy Strategy Paper published in May 2004<sup>2</sup> in order to avoid creating new borders in Europe after enlargement of the EU with 10 new member countries. In October 2003, the European Council in Brussels endorsed this initiative and encouraged the Commission to take it forward. The Commission then started explanatory discussions with two of the three East European states that have Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) in force, namely Ukraine and Moldova.

The European Neighbourhood Policy applies to the EU's immediate neighbours by land or sea – Israel, Jordan, Moldova, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Tunisia, Ukraine (partner countries with Agreements in force in 2004, so ENP Action Plans negotiated in 2004, adopted in early 2005), Armenia, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Georgia, Lebanon (new ENP partners or those whose Agreements entered into force later, so ENP Action Plans negotiated during 2005-06), Algeria (latest Agreement to enter into force), Belarus, Libya, Syria (no Agreements in force – preconditions for ENP benefits).<sup>3</sup>

The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) is the Financial Instrument under which EC assistance to Eastern Europe, Southern Caucasus and South Mediterranean countries is provided since 1st January 2007, when reforming the external aid of the EU, the geographical and thematic EU assistance programmes – i.e. the Technical Aid to the Commonwealth of Independent States instrument (TACIS) for the Eastern Neighbours and Russia, and Mésures d'accompagnement financières et techniques (MEDA) for the Southern Mediterranean Neighbours - were replaced with a single instrument: ENPI. The main goal of ENPI is to assist the partner countries in their reforms and needs (implement EC assistance).<sup>4</sup> The scope of the ENPI-Regulation is specified in Article 2 of the EC Regulation. It aims at promoting good governance and social development in the European Neighbourhood countries: closer political links, partial economic integration, support to meet EU standards and assistance with economic and social reforms.<sup>5</sup>

As indicated in the EU-Ukraine Action Plan, new cooperation tools like Twinning or TAIEX<sup>6</sup> will play an essential role in achievement of the Action Plan priorities. These instruments, together with other types of assistance (infrastructure and equipment funding, pool funding and budgetary support - including in the context of sector-wide approaches (SWAPs)) will be available and used whenever appropriate.

The total funding for the ENP countries within ENPI for the period from 2007 through 2013 estimates 11.2 bln euro. Ukraine's budget within this period is 470,05 mln euro, i.e. Ukraine receives the biggest financial support.<sup>7</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Wider Europe-Neighborhood: A new Framework for relations with our eastern and southern Neighbours: [http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/com03\\_104\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/com03_104_en.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> European Neighbourhood Policy Strategy paper: [http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/strategy/strategy\\_paper\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/strategy/strategy_paper_en.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> This ENP framework is proposed to the 16 of EU's closest neighbours – Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia and Ukraine.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.enpi-programming.eu/wcm/en/what-is-enpi-programming/enp-enpi-differences.html>

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.enpi-info.eu/main.php?id=344&id\\_type=2](http://www.enpi-info.eu/main.php?id=344&id_type=2)

<sup>6</sup> To find more information on TAIEX please visit [http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/taix/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/taix/index_en.htm)

<sup>7</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/country/0703\\_enpi\\_figures\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/country/0703_enpi_figures_en.pdf)

## 2. ENP and Eastern Partnership

The EU considers the ENP as a way to build “upon a mutual commitment to common values - democracy and human rights, rule of law, good governance, market economy principles and sustainable development”.<sup>8</sup> The level of the relationship depends on the extent to which these values are effectively shared.

The central element of the European Neighbourhood Policy is the bilateral ENP Action Plans agreed between the EU and each partner. These set out an agenda of political and economic reforms with short and medium-term priorities. The Action Plans are to build on existing cooperative frameworks, such as the bilateral partnership and cooperation agreements (PCAs). The PCAs have continued to form the legal basis for relations; the ENP action plans have set out the framework for their realisation. The ENP Action Plans have the same chapters in all, but the content is specific to each country. These chapters are as follows:

- Political dialogue and reform (political dialog on reform measures including respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the rule of law, democracy, as well as talks on political and regional cooperation including conflict resolution, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the fight against terrorism)
- Economic and social cooperation and development (to discuss economic and social reform and development, including the promotion of a good business and investment climate in the EU-Neighbourhood area)
- Trade related issues, market and regulatory reform
- Co-operation on Justice, Freedom and Security
- Sectors: Transport, energy, information society, environment, research and development
- Human dimension: People-to-people contacts, civil society, education, public health<sup>9</sup>

Implementation of the ENP Action Plans<sup>10</sup> is finished already by some countries, at least formally.

For the countries that were parts of the former Soviet Union, the S&T cooperation with the EU means an opportunity for improving the situation in this field, stopping the brain drain of young scientists, and strengthening the role of science in the process of general development.

In 2009, by the Joint Declaration of the Prague Eastern Partnership Summit<sup>11</sup> (Prague, 7 May 2009), *The Eastern Partnership* (EaP) policy was launched, as a common endeavour of the Member States of the European Union and their Eastern European Partners (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine), founded on mutual interests and commitments as well as on shared ownership and responsibility. The main goal of the Eastern Partnership is to create the necessary conditions to accelerate political association and further economic integration between the European Union and interested partner countries. In the Joint Declaration states that the significant strengthening of EU policy with regard to the partner countries is brought about through the development of a specific Eastern dimension of the European Neighbourhood Policy.

Work to achieve these goals should go ahead on a bilateral and a multilateral track:

- The bilateral track is designed to create a closer relationship between the EU and each of the partner countries to foster their stability and prosperity in our mutual interest. It includes the upgrading of contractual relations towards association agreements; the prospect of negotiations to put in place deep and comprehensive free trade areas with each country and greater support to

---

<sup>8</sup> [http://www.enpi-info.eu/main.php?id=344&id\\_type=2](http://www.enpi-info.eu/main.php?id=344&id_type=2)

<sup>9</sup> Including EU-Neighbours' cooperation in science and technology, culture and education, civil society cooperation, public health, and cross-border and regional cooperation.

<sup>10</sup> Agreed in 2005 with Israel, Jordan, Moldova, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Tunisia and Ukraine, in 2006 with Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, and in 2007 with Egypt and Lebanon

<sup>11</sup> [http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/er/107589.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/er/107589.pdf)

meet the related requirements, leading to the establishment of a network of Free Trade Agreements that can grow into a Neighbourhood Economic Community in the longer term; progressive visa liberalisation in a secure environment; deeper cooperation to enhance the energy security of the partners and the EU; and support for economic and social policies designed to reduce disparities within each partner country and across borders. A new Comprehensive Institution-Building (CIB) programme will be needed to improve the capacity of each partner to undertake the necessary reforms<sup>12</sup>.

• The multilateral track provides a new framework where common challenges can be addressed. Platforms are the main tool of the Eastern Partnership multilateral track. They reflect 4 main areas of cooperation between the Eastern Partner countries and the EU, namely:

- Democracy, good governance and stability (platform 1);
- Economic integration and convergence with EU policies (platform 2);
- Energy security (platform 3) and
- Contacts between people (platform 4).

Within the platform 4, as possible areas of cooperation, education, including language learning, youth and research are mentioned. The development of the Information Society and the role of media in facilitating contacts between people is also supported.

Meetings are held at least twice a year at the level of senior officials engaged in the reform work in the relevant policy areas. The platforms report to the annual meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the EaP. The work of the platforms may occasionally be promoted through sector-specific Ministerial meetings. Each platform can establish panels in order to support its work in specific areas.

The multilateral track of the Eastern Partnership also advances through a number of flagship initiatives. These initiatives give additional momentum, concrete substance and more visibility to the Partnership. They should seek to mobilise multi-donor support, funding from different international financial institutions and investment from the private sector.

The initiatives are:

- Integrated Border Management Programme<sup>13</sup>
- Small and Medium-size Enterprise (SME) Flagship Initiative<sup>14</sup>
- Regional energy markets and energy efficiency<sup>15</sup>
- Diversification of energy supply: the Southern Energy Corridor Prevention of, preparedness for, and response to natural and man-made disasters<sup>16</sup>
- Flagship initiative to promote good environmental governance<sup>17</sup>

As for 2010<sup>18</sup> support from the Eastern Partnership was planned to be provided to increase networking with National Contact Points (NCP) from the Member States and FP7 Associated countries.

---

12 Eastern Partnership COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN, PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL {SEC(2008) 2974}, Brussels, 3.12.2008 COM(2008) 823 final

<sup>13</sup> [http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/initiatives/docs/fs\\_integrated\\_border\\_management\\_canciani\\_en.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/initiatives/docs/fs_integrated_border_management_canciani_en.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> [http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/initiatives/docs/fs\\_sme\\_marinelli\\_en.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/initiatives/docs/fs_sme_marinelli_en.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> [http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/initiatives/docs/fs\\_regional\\_energy\\_canciani\\_.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/initiatives/docs/fs_regional_energy_canciani_.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> [http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/initiatives/docs/fs\\_civil\\_protection\\_canciani\\_en.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/initiatives/docs/fs_civil_protection_canciani_en.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> [http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/initiatives/docs/fs\\_environmental\\_gov\\_canciani\\_en.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/initiatives/docs/fs_environmental_gov_canciani_en.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> [Protocol to the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part, on a Framework Agreement between the European Union and Ukraine on the general principles for the participation of Ukraine in Union programmes](http://ec.europa.eu/world/agreements/searchByCountryAndContinent.do?countryId=3856&countryName=Ukraine): <http://ec.europa.eu/world/agreements/searchByCountryAndContinent.do?countryId=3856&countryName=Ukraine>

All officially nominated national FP7 coordinators from the Eastern Partners have been invited to attend the annual meeting of national NCP coordinators. The legal and financial FP7 contacts from the Eastern Partners were invited to attend the training session for legal and financial NCPs to ensure increased participation of research entities in all Eastern Partner Countries in the 7th Framework Programme, including the ERA-WIDE calls.

The relations between EU and partners within ENP are based on following common values and interests:

- good governance, prosperity, stability and security;
- democracy, human rights, rule of law;
- market economy and sustainable development;
- sectoral reforms;

joint response to common challenges (e.g. prosperity gaps, migration, crime, environment, health, terrorism). The ENP supports political and economic reforms as a means of promoting peace, stability and economic prosperity in the whole region. It is designed to provide greater emphasis to bilateral relations between the EU and each ENP country.

The ENP can be understood as having three main goals. First, the ENP seeks to surround the enlarged EU with a ‘ring of friends’ who share the EU’s values and pursue security and other foreign policies that are broadly consistent with the EU’s. Secondly, the ENP will offer these countries significant improvements in access to the single market and expanded EU technical assistance allocated to them. In contrast to the Stabilisation and association Partnerships – which are seen as preparing countries for eventual EU membership – the ENP is to be an alternative to EU membership.

## Part 2: ENPI for Ukraine

### 1. The legal basis and instruments of cooperation

#### 1.1. Legal basis

Current **legal basis** of the EU-Ukraine relations is laid down by the **Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA)** from the 14<sup>th</sup> of June 1994 (came into force on the 1<sup>st</sup> of March 1998), which initiated the cooperation on political, economic and trade, and humanitarian issues. The conclusion of the PCA allowed establish a regular bilateral dialogue between Ukraine and the EU on political and sectoral levels, to introduce trade regulations based on the principles of GATT/WTO, to determine the priorities of Ukrainian legislation adaptation to European standards (*acquis communautaire*) in main sectors of the Ukrainian economy. Seven priorities are listed in the PCA, such as: energy, trade and investments, justice and internal affairs, adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to that of the EU, environment protection, transport, cross-border cooperation, cooperation in science, technology and space.

Based on PCA, **the political dialogue between Ukraine and the EU** is developing into annual meetings (Summit Ukraine/EU), with the participation of the President of Ukraine, the President of the European Council and the President of the European Commission; meetings of the Cooperation Council with the participation of Prime Minister of Ukraine, High Representative of the EU for Foreign and Security Policy and minister of foreign affairs of the country holding the rotating presidency of the EU; Committee and sectoral subcommittees responsible for cooperation between Ukraine and the EU; Parliamentary Cooperation Committee; political dialogue meetings of foreign affairs ministers; sector dialogues meetings; regular meetings on the working group level. Every year exchange of visits on the highest and high levels takes place.

In order to foster the bilateral relations and to take into account new conditions of cooperation, particularly in the context of the 2004 enlargement, the European Union and Ukraine worked out and approved at the Cooperation Council meeting on 21 February 2005 the **Ukraine-EU Action Plan**. It is a bilateral political document, **which gave an opportunity to extend the cooperation between Ukraine and the European Union, without any amendments to the existing legal basis**. The Action Plan listed precise commitments of Ukraine as to the strengthening of democratic institutions, fighting corruption, structural economic reforms and the development of cooperation with the EU in sector fields. **Among the most important achievements** as to the development of relations for the time of duration of the Action Plan: concession to Ukraine of a status of the country with market economy in the framework of anti-dumping legislation of the EU, the concession to Ukraine of a right to align itself with the EU declarations, the conclusion of agreements on visa facilitation and on readmission, the extension to Ukraine of the financing provided by the European Investment Bank, deepening of sectoral cooperation, the start of negotiations aiming at the signing of a new agreement to replace the PCA.

Taking into account that the 10-year term of PCA was expiring in March 2008, Ukraine and the EU launched on the 5<sup>th</sup> of March 2007 **the negotiation process on a new agreement between Ukraine and the EU**. Before the new agreement is signed, the PCA is automatically prolonged under the mutual agreement of both sides. Upon the entry of Ukraine to the World Trade Organization, on 18 February 2008 Ukraine and the EU launched negotiations on creating a free trade area, opening ways towards the liberalization of movement of goods, services, capital and non-tariff instruments of economic regulatory policy. On the 9<sup>th</sup> of September 2008, during Paris Summit, the Ukraine and the EU reached a common position that the future agreement between the sides will be in the format of an **Association Agreement**, which will be built on the principles of political association and economic integration. By August 2010, 15 rounds of negotiations took place. The results of the negotiation process are fixed in the Joint annual

reports on progress in negotiations, which are approved by the sides during the Ukraine-EU Summits.

The Association Agenda was approved on the 16<sup>th</sup> of July 2009 and came into force in November 2009. The document aims at providing conditions necessary for the implementation of the future Association Agreement. In order to ensure the coordination of the implementation of the Association Agenda, the sides formed a Joint Committee of senior officials. The first report of the Committee on progress of document implementation was approved during the meeting of the EU-Ukraine Cooperation Council on the 14<sup>th</sup> of June 2010.

## **1.2. ENPI: 2007-2013 Country Strategy Paper for Ukraine<sup>19</sup>**

The Country Strategy Paper (CSP) for Ukraine covers the period 2007-2013. Assistance to Ukraine over that period will principally be provided under the new European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) which is being established to promote the development of an area of prosperity and good neighbourliness between the European Union and the partner countries covered by the ENP. With the beginning of the **Eastern Partnership** in 2009, the EU technical assistance for Ukraine and other partner countries is set to grow. Apart from the ENPI funds for the Eastern partners (250 mln euro for 2010-2013), additional 350 mln euro will be earmarked for these countries between 2013 and 2020.

The Country Strategy Paper for Ukraine has been developed in close consultation with the Ukrainian authorities and reflects national priorities. The priority areas are as follows:

- i) democratic development and good governance;
- ii) regulatory reform and administrative capacity building;
- iii) infrastructure development, in particular in the transport, energy and environment sectors, in close collaboration with the EIB, EBRD and other IFIs.<sup>20</sup>

The EC assistance priorities for 2007-2013 related to science and technology are outlined in the section *People-to-people contacts*. It states that support for scientific and technological cooperation will also be important with a view to contributing to sustainable and equitable economic development of Ukraine including through fuller participation in research-related activities such as the 7th Framework Programme, joint research projects, the Marie Curie international mobility scheme for scientists and practical training at the seven institutes of DG Joint Research Centre (DG JRC).

From 2007 on, EC assistance is provided through a set of new instruments. While the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), including not only its national but also its transnational/regional, cross-border and thematic components, will be the principal new tool for providing assistance to Ukraine, certain measures may also be supported under the future Stability Instrument.

## **1.3. ENPI: 2011-2013 National Indicative Programme for Ukraine**

The National Indicative Programmes (NIPs) have a medium-term planning horizon of about three to four years. They are the key documents, setting the planning and identification of the EU's financial cooperation with every individual partner country.

In particular, this NIP reads the following:

“As regards technical and financial cooperation, nearly 400 programmes and projects, currently being implemented under the last TACIS allocations and the ENPI, continue to contribute to progress in the main strategic areas of the PCA and EU-Ukraine Action Plan. In 2007 with the introduction of the ENPI the EU moved to a sector approach, mainly through budget support (around 70% of total national allocation), in a number of sectors (energy, removal of barriers to trade, environment and transport) linked to key reform conditionalities. Remaining funds are

---

<sup>19</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/country/enpi\\_csp\\_ukraine\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/country/enpi_csp_ukraine_en.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> [http://www.enpi-programming.eu/wcm/dmdocuments/Ukraine\\_Strategy\\_Paper.pdf](http://www.enpi-programming.eu/wcm/dmdocuments/Ukraine_Strategy_Paper.pdf)

mainly allocated to capacity and institution development through twinning and technical assistance, in line with the EU Backbone Strategy. Support to EU approximation and public administration reforms is reinforced through the ENPI Interregional programme's funding of TAIEX and SIGMA. The ENPI East Regional programme aimed at regional cooperation will increasingly support multilateral efforts linked to the implementation of the Eastern Partnership. Significant funds are also provided through the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Co-operation and other thematic budget lines, such as the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, Investing in People and Migration and Asylum. In addition, Tempus and Erasmus Mundus continue as key instruments in support of higher education reform and international academic and student mobility in Ukraine. In an effort to combat HIV/AIDS, the EU significantly contributes through the Global Fund (Round 6). Finally as a response to the economic and financial crisis, the Commission is considering a package of macro-financial assistance to Ukraine.<sup>21</sup>

Taking into account the above, the new Indicative Programme for 2011-2013 consists of the following:

**Priority Area 1: Good Governance and the Rule of Law**

Sub-priority 1: Justice, Freedom and Security

Sub-priority 2: Integrated Border Management

Sub-priority 3: Public Administration Reform and Public Financial Management

Sub-priority 4: Disarmament

**Priority Area 2: Facilitation of the entry into force of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement (including a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area)**

Sub-priority 1: Facilitation of the entry into force of the Association Agreement

Sub-priority 2: Facilitation of the establishment of a DCFTA

**Priority Area 3: Sustainable Development**

Sub-priority 1: Energy, Environment and Climate Change, Transport

Sub-priority 2: Regional and Rural development<sup>22</sup>

Under this NIP 2011-2013 Ukraine will benefit from 470.05 million euros from ENPI.<sup>23</sup>

## 2. The EU technical assistance for Ukraine

Assistance provided under the national ENPI envelope for Ukraine has been focused on the following three priority areas which have been selected on the basis of joint EU-Ukraine policy objectives and the EC's comparative advantage as a donor based on lessons learnt from previous assistance and complementarity with other donors. The priority area which is closely related to S&T is *Priority Area 3: Support for Infrastructure Development*. It includes the following sub-priorities:

- Sub-priority 1: (non-nuclear) Energy
- Sub-priority 2: Transport
- Sub-priority 3: Environment
- Sub-priority 4: Border management and migration including re-admission related issues

The regional ENPI component will contribute to the achievement of the objectives outlined in this strategy by addressing a limited number of priorities relevant to Ukraine but with a genuine regional dimension both in terms of joint implementation and impact.

At sectoral level, this relates in particular to **transport** (development of trans-national transport links in line with the recommendations of the High Level Group and of the Transport Ministerial

---

<sup>21</sup> [http://www.enpi-programming.eu/wcm/dmdocuments/NIP\\_2011-2013/2011\\_enpi\\_nip\\_ukraine\\_en.pdf](http://www.enpi-programming.eu/wcm/dmdocuments/NIP_2011-2013/2011_enpi_nip_ukraine_en.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> [http://www.enpi-programming.eu/wcm/dmdocuments/NIP\\_2011-2013/2011\\_enpi\\_nip\\_ukraine\\_en.pdf](http://www.enpi-programming.eu/wcm/dmdocuments/NIP_2011-2013/2011_enpi_nip_ukraine_en.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> [http://www.enpi-programming.eu/wcm/dmdocuments/NIP\\_2011-2013/2011\\_enpi\\_nip\\_ukraine\\_en.pdf](http://www.enpi-programming.eu/wcm/dmdocuments/NIP_2011-2013/2011_enpi_nip_ukraine_en.pdf)

Conference in Baku on 14 November 2004 and its follow-up working groups), **energy** (covering, in the context of the follow-up to the Energy Ministerial Conference in Baku on 13 November 2004, all regional elements in this domain, in particular in relation to harmonising energy markets, the transit of oil and gas, electricity, energy efficiency and renewables and facilitating investment in energy projects of common interest) and **environment** (targeting *inter alia* the regional dimension of the EU Water Initiative and regional aspects of protection and sustainable management of forests, regional cooperation concerning regional seas, and compliance with multi-lateral agreements).<sup>24</sup>

### **TAIEX and TWINNING**

Apart from ENPI, starting from 2007 Ukraine got an access to new forms of European technical assistance. In particular, additional aid for reform implementation in the field of legislation approximation and institutional capacity building is given in a form of expert consultations in the framework of Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (**TAIEX**), normally used to support the pre-accession talks of the candidate-countries. Moreover, technical and expert assistance might be given by member states in the framework of “**twinning**” projects. On 22 November 2010 a PCA Protocol concerning **access of Ukraine to the EU programmes** was signed, opening for Ukraine a way to participate in European Union’s programmes. The protocol contains a framework agreement on the general principles for Ukraine's participation in the programmes of the Union. The framework agreement provides for Ukraine to be authorised to take part in all of the current and future programmes of the EU which are open to its participation and to contribute financially to the general budget of the EU corresponding to the specific programmes it is taking part in. The representatives of Ukraine will be entitled to participate, as observers and for all points which concern Ukraine, in the management committees responsible for monitoring the programmes to which the country makes a financial contribution. The plans and initiatives put forward by the representatives of Ukraine will, “as far as possible”, be subject to the same conditions, rules and procedures as those applied to the Member States for the programmes. The specific terms and conditions applicable to Ukraine's involvement in each programme, particularly the financial contribution to be paid and the reporting and assessment procedures, will be determined as part of the agreement between the Commission, acting on behalf of the Union, and the Ukrainian competent authorities (protocol agreement). If Ukraine requests external assistance from the Union to take part in a given programme of the Union, the conditions attached to Ukraine's use of the external assistance of the Union will be decided upon within a funding convention. In line with the financial regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities, each protocol agreement will stipulate that controls, financial audits or other checks, including administrative investigations, will be carried out by or on the authority of the European Commission, the European Anti-Fraud Office and the Court of Auditors.

Ukraine may receive support to co-finance participation in Community programmes insofar as these will be open to the country.<sup>25</sup> As appropriate and upon request of Ukrainian authorities, support shall be provided for co-financing the costs of Ukraine’s participation in select Community programmes.<sup>26</sup>

Ukraine was the first country in Eastern Europe to benefit from the twinning instrument. The twinning instrument is becoming increasingly important in supporting Ukraine’s reforms and approximation to EU norms and standards. Twinning projects act as a catalyst in setting the

<sup>24</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/country/enpi\\_csp\\_ukraine\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/country/enpi_csp_ukraine_en.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> This support must not exceed 10% of the programme budget, should be digressive, phased out overtime and, as a general rule, cannot cover more than 50% of the costs of the participation.

<sup>26</sup> This support must not exceed 10% of the programme budget, should be digressive, phased out overtime and, as a general rule, cannot cover more than 50% of the costs of the participation.

country's public administration reform in motion, bringing together specialists from EU Member States and Ukraine's administrations. Future twinning projects will be brought more into line with sector strategies and the priorities of NIP and Association Agenda.

Interest rate subsidies<sup>27</sup> and other ways of blending grants and loans can leverage investments by international financing institutions in the fields of environment, energy and transport. Whenever interest rate subsidies are considered, their relevance shall be assessed on a case-by-case basis and care should be taken to avoid significant market distortion. As regards environment, relevant sectors include water management, waste management and industrial pollution. For energy, possible areas include renewable energy resources and energy efficiency. Energy infrastructure/network investments should in principle be commercial operations given their financial return. In exceptional circumstances, though, where specific EU interests are involved (notably, energy security of supply) and it appears difficult to get a project started, targeted interest rate subsidies or other ways of combining grants and loans might also be considered for particular investment projects. Regarding transport, interest rate subsidies or other blending schemes would focus on catalysing funds for critical infrastructures of strategic importance, such as cross-border measures on the priority axes or the missing links necessary for their completion. Successful Twinning projects are rooted in systematic project design and planning, and on coordinated and efficient project preparation and implementation. A well-organised, implemented project is not possible without suitable standards, rules and procedures. October 2005 became a significant milestone in the development of the Twinning instrument in Ukraine. A breakthrough in the formation of the legal base for implementation of Twinning operations was achieved.

Two Presidential Decrees, No 1413 of 04.10.05 'On Introducing Changes to the Statute of the Main Department of the Civil Service of Ukraine' and No 1424 of 06.10.05 'On Issues for the Implementation of Twinning Programme in Ukraine' have identified the Comprehensive Institution-Building (CIB) programme as the governmental body responsible for the coordination of all Twinning related activities in Ukraine. The subsequent Letter of the Minister of Economy of Ukraine, National Coordinator for EU Technical Assistance No 46-51/76 of 05.10.05, by which changes to Tacis 2002, 2003 and 2004 Programme implementation terms were introduced, has allowed using these facilities for the preparation and implementation of Twinning projects. Finally, the Twinning Programme Administration Office (PAO) for Ukraine has been established and the PAO Director has been appointed by the Order of the MDCSU No 246 of 15.10.05 'Major Issues of the Administration Office of the Twinning Programme'. For more than ten years, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 558 of 22 May 1996 'On Adoption of the Instruction on Procedures for Protection of State Secrets and Other Confidential Information Which is Property of State, During Meetings with Foreign Delegations, Groups and Individuals and Conducting Work with Them' had been an unbreakable barrier to direct and effective cooperation between Ukrainian civil servants and foreign advisors. The Resolution, by limiting access of foreign citizens to governmental premises and information, by imposing on hosting institutions cumbersome reporting requirements, did hinder initiatives of the both sides. It was regarded as making practically impossible effective implementation of Twinning projects by being a major obstacle to normal working conditions of the future Resident Twinning Advisers and short-term foreign experts. Overcoming of such a barrier has become an outmost priority for the Main Department of the Civil Service and the Twinning Programme Administration Office. As a result of concentrated efforts, in July 2006, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the Resolution No 1000 that has abolished Resolution No 558. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 154, dated July 7, 2007, 'The Procedures for Organising the Preparation and Implementation of Twinning Projects in Ukraine' initiated by MDCSU, was issued. The Procedure was amended and restated by the Cabinet of

---

<sup>27</sup> Interest rate subsidies (or Exceptional Circumstances financial assistance) is available to eligible producers and small business in declared Exceptional Circumstances areas. (<http://www.raa.nsw.gov.au/assistance/ec>)

Ministers of Ukraine Resolution No 868, dated October 1, 2008. Resolution No 868 regulates the process of identifying Twinning projects. It sets out a clear deadline for when a public authority should submit a project proposal to receive EU technical assistance within the framework of the Twinning tool – 1 March of each year. The resolution also named the Main Department of the Civil Service of Ukraine (MDCSU) as the responsible government body for: informing public institutions about opportunities to receive EU technical assistance within the framework of the Twinning tool (till 1 February); collecting project proposals, analysis, evaluation and summarising them; preparation of a list of project proposals and submission for review and approval to the Ukrainian Part of the EU-Ukraine Cooperation Committee (till 1 April) and the Twinning Programme Coordination Group (TPCG). The MDCSU has the Center for Adaptation of the Civil Service to the Standards of the European Union (Center) attached to it, which acts as the Twinning Programme Administration Office (PAO). The Order No 191 of the Main Department of the Civil Service of Ukraine, dated July 11, 2008, 'On Approving the Procedure for Monitoring the Preparation of Twinning Projects in Ukraine' was approved and registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on September 29, 2008 under No 907/15598. This Procedure has been drawn up to implement the provisions stated in the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 528, dated June 4, 2008, 'Issues for the Center for Support of Civil Service Institutional Development' which provides for monitoring the process of preparing Twinning projects subject to the provisions of the Procedure for Organising Work on Preparing and Implementing Twinning Projects in Ukraine (Procedure), approved by Resolution No 154 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, dated February 7, 2007. According to the Procedure, monitoring preparation of Twinning projects shall be conducted by the Center for Adaptation of the Civil Service to the Standards of the European Union by assessing the readiness of central executive authorities – beneficiaries of Twinning projects – to implement their Twinning projects, with the written consent of the respective central executive authority for such an assessment.

The ITO in cooperation with the PAO prepared the 'Practical Guidelines on Twinning Operations in Ukraine' ([http://twinning.com.ua/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=doc\\_download&gid=786&Itemid=](http://twinning.com.ua/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=786&Itemid=)) to provide user-friendly advice for the preparation and implementation of Twinning projects in Ukraine. It is based on the European Commission's Common Twinning Manual but does not substitute it. The Practical Guidelines is recommended for use together with the respective 'Methodological Recommendations on Using the Twinning Instrument in Ukraine' ([http://twinning.com.ua/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=doc\\_download&gid=812&Itemid=](http://twinning.com.ua/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=812&Itemid=)) issued in the MCSDU Order No 175, dated July 1, 2008. Ukrainian institutions involved in Twinning operations are advised to study the documents to receive ample, detailed explanations about the procedures and procedural steps to be followed in Twinning.

In order to provide the staff of the PAO with practical guidance on day-to-day activities in the management of the Twinning Programme and TAIEX in Ukraine and to serve as a crucial part of institutional memory for PAO and other stakeholders, the 'Internal Manual of Procedures for the Operations of the PAO' was issued. The 'Handbook on Internal Monitoring of Twinning Operations in Ukraine' contains basic monitoring principles, the related knowledge regarding Project Cycle Management and the use of the Logical Framework Approach and provides detailed advice on how these principles should be applied in the framework of Twinning operations and Twinning projects in Ukraine.

Twinning projects in Ukraine are prepared and implemented by two partner sides: Ukrainian Beneficiary Administrations – public bodies which are central Ukrainian executive authorities, and MS partners - Ministries and Mandated Bodies. At the beginning of the Twinning project preparation, Ukrainian Beneficiary Administrations take obligations for the preparation and implementation of the projects. After the Phase of Selection/Evaluation of MS partner(s) the Ukrainian Beneficiaries start to work on the Twinning Contract together with their selected counterparts - MS administrations or mandated bodies. Twinning Focal Points (FPs) at Ukrainian

Administrations serve as communication points at Ukrainian governmental institutions in the process of preparation of Twinning projects and are responsible for coordinating preparation and technical implementation of the programme at the respective ministries and other governmental institutions. FPs support *Project Leaders, Resident Twinning Advisers* and *their counterparts at the Beneficiary Administration* in the process of implementation of Twinning projects. Working Groups of experts at each Beneficiary Administration is dealing with the preparation of specific Twinning projects. From the EU, appointed public officials in the EU countries which are National Contact Points (NCPs) of EU Member States, act as institutional contact points for all Twinning activities concerning Ukraine. Coordination and management of the Twinning programme in Ukraine is performed by the main Twinning stakeholders. From the EU it is the European Commission through its Delegation to Ukraine that manages the EU's external assistance in accordance with the Council's financial regulations. In line with the centralised management approach, the Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine performs the functions of Contracting Authority for Twinning projects, including in particular contracting and financial control functions.

From the Ukrainian side, the following stakeholders have their specific functions in the coordination and management of the Twinning programme:

The National Coordinator for EU Assistance (Minister of Economy of Ukraine) organizes and coordinates activities regarding EU external assistance by participating in programming, providing project registration in accordance with Ukrainian legislation, proper resource allocation and project implementation to meet the objectives set by the EU-Ukraine Partnership and Cooperation Agreement and EU-Ukraine Action Plan. The activities of the National Coordinator are supported by the National Coordination Unit (NCU) functioning within the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine.

- Twinning Programme Coordination Group (TPCG) coordinates planning and implementation of the Twinning Programme with the general process of EU external assistance in Ukraine. This is a forum where different leading stakeholders of Twinning can harmonise their views regarding medium term development of Twinning in Ukraine; its priorities and connections with the EC and governmental priorities; coordination of the Programme; practical issues of preparation and implementation of projects, and, last but not least, selection of appropriately prepared Twinning Requests for the Indicative Annual Plan and the Twinning Pipeline.

The Main Department of the Civil Service of Ukraine (MDCSU), on the Ukrainian side, coordinates and directs the process of preparation and implementation of the Twinning Programme in Ukraine and provides clarifications regarding the application of the 'The Working Procedure of the Preparation and Implementation of the Twinning Projects in Ukraine' approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 154 of 07.02. 07 as well as other documentation dealing with Twinning.

- The Twinning Programme Administration Office (PAO) in the framework of the Center for Adaptation of the Civil Service to the Standards of the EU under the Main Department of the Civil Service of Ukraine (MDCSU) was established for the organization of preparation and implementation of Twinning in Ukraine. The PAO collaborates with the network of Twinning Focal Points, coordinates and facilitates the practical implementation of Twinning projects, organizes training for current and the potential Beneficiary Administrations, monitors the results of project implementation, develops drafts of legal documents and strategic policy papers. To ensure effective implementation of the Twinning operations in Ukraine, PAO specialists, together with experts of the Beneficiary Administrations, identify project ideas and set-up initial Twinning projects for consideration of the TPCG, develop TORs for framework contract experts, assist in elaboration of Twinning Fiches and the selection and evaluation process, contribute to the Twinning Contract drafting process and monitor implementation of Twinning projects.

Since its implementation in 2007, 44 projects have been completed or are currently being implemented and/or under ENPI Twinning. The majority of the Twinning projects support in the

field of norms and standards, State Aid Policy, Financing, Energy Regulation, Transport or Aviation<sup>28</sup>. Only one project with relevance to S&T is under progress:

Project: **Support to the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine for the implementation of the Law on Ecological Audit**<sup>29</sup>

Beneficiary: Ministry of Environment of Ukraine (MoE)

Cooperating MS: Environment Agency Austria and Austrian Standards Institute, Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic

Timeframe: Sept 2010-Feb 2012

Budget: 1.05 mln euro

The project aim is to improve the legal and methodological basis for ecological audit in Ukraine and to improve the system for certification and accreditation of auditors.

A formal Council Decision (206/62/EC) of February 2006 created the legal basis for the extension of the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (TAIEX) Programme operation to those countries covered by the European Neighborhood Policy, as well as Russia. It gave to Ukraine the opportunity to progressively start to access to this short-term technical assistance since summer 2006.

TAIEX was officially launched in Ukraine by workshop on November, 22, 2006 which was organized by the Twinning Programme Administration Office jointly with the EC Directorate General for Enlargement and Delegation of the European Commission in Ukraine for the Ukrainian central bodies of executive power. The Resolution № 316 “On approval of the Procedure for preparation and application of plan of involvement of European Commission’s external assistance in the framework of TAIEX” was approved by the Cabinet of Ministries of Ukraine on April 9, 2008 with the purpose of approving of the implementation procedure of TAIEX in Ukraine.

During September 2006 – February 2009 of TAIEX implementation in Ukraine the European Commission provided assistance to over 1624 representatives of the Ukrainian administrations through 98 TAIEX projects (in Ukraine and abroad) in following areas:

- freedom security and justice (20 events)
- internal market (31 events)
- transport, environment and energy (28 events)
- agriculture and food safety (19 events)

Instead of the short terms of instrument TAIEX implementation in Ukraine (in September 2008 the second year of the mentioned instrument introduction was completed), European Commission acknowledged in second time successful leadership of Ukraine among countries, on which spreads the European Policy of Neighborhood, namely regarding the participation of the representatives of the Ukrainian beneficiaries in TAIEX events (237 representatives during 2006, in 2007 – 866 Ukrainian representatives, in 2008 – 362 representatives).

TAIEX instrument is one of the most useful tools for Ukrainian public authorities in the process of European integration of Ukraine especially in the process of approximation and implementation of *acquis communautaire*. *Ukraine is among leaders for TAIEX application in Eastern Partnership countries but at the same time there is a great gap between application of TAIEX by EU potential/candidate countries and Ukraine in terms of quantity indicators.*

As regards TAIEX, Ukraine benefits and participates in a broad range of fields covering norms and standards, transport, aviation, investment and so forth. As regards S&T, seven expert missions or workshop have been conducted:

- July 2007: **Workshop on the promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources** and **Workshop on energy efficiency for buildings**

---

<sup>28</sup> [http://twinning.com.ua/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=493&Itemid=153](http://twinning.com.ua/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=493&Itemid=153)

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.center.gov.ua/eng/twinning-pages/twinning-in-ukraine.html>

Aim: Help in achieving the priorities mentioned in the ENPI Action Plan as regards energy

Beneficiary: National Agency for Energy and Resources

- January 2009: **Expert mission on key features of implementation of national forest inventory**

Aim: The aim of this expert mission is to foster methodological assistance in preparation of national forest inventory and determination of some aspects of its introduction

Beneficiary: State Forestry Committee

- May 2009: **Legal and Institutional Framework for the participation of Ukrainian Research Institutions in the EU's seventh framework programme: ICT- related research**

Aim: The aim of the assistance is to provide a general overview of the Seventh Framework Programme: what are its priority activities, its structure and the specific programmes it entails. To discuss what is the legal and the institutional framework for participation in the FP7 and to provide recommendations and guidance on the preparation and the submission of applications for the funding of projects.

Beneficiary: State Committee for Information of Ukraine

- February 2010: **Workshop on Floods prevention in mountain forests**

Aim: The aim of assistance is transfer of knowledge in the area of forests management

Beneficiary: The State Forestry Committee of Ukraine

- September 2010: **Expert mission on energy efficient technologies, including the technologies of mine methane extraction**

Aim: The aim of this assistance is the exchange of experience regarding technologies and equipment using alternative and renewable energy sources, EU countries experience in mine methane extraction and using

Beneficiary: The National Agency of Ukraine on Ensuring of Efficient Use of Energy Resources Management (NAER)

- February 2011: **Workshop on radioactive waste management**

Aim: Exchange of experience with countries concerning state management in the sphere of radioactive waste management

Beneficiary: Ministry of Ukraine of Emergencies and Affairs of Population Protection

- September 2011: **Expert mission on European practice as regards crop rotation for soils rational usage and preservation**

Aim: Improving and ensuring soil's rational use and preservation via efficient application of crop rotation procedure

Beneficiary: The State Committee of Ukraine for Land Resources (SCLR)

### **Neighborhood Investment Facility (NIF)**

Brand-new assistance instruments are the **Neighborhood Investment Facility (NIF)**, with the budget estimated to be about 700 mln euro for 2007-2013, and the **Governance Facility** with an annual budget of 50 mln euro. The NIF funds are assigned as loans and follow the loans granted by the international financial institutions to the member states in order to support economic reforms and infrastructure projects. The Governance Facility funds are given to partner countries in order to support the reforms of public governance.

Ukraine participates in a NIF-Bilateral project titled "Technical Assistance Support for Ukrainian Municipalities Sector":

Total cost: 135 mln euro; NIF grant: 5 mln euro

Lead: EBRD; other IFI: EIB

Status: disbursing

Duration: 2008-2013

The project supports several investments of the EBRD in Ukrainian municipalities in the field of S&T: water and wastewater, district heating and urban transport sub-sectors.

And in a NIF- regional project "Energy Efficiency Programme in the Corporate Sector":

Countries: Eastern Neighbourhood

Lead: ERBD

Budget: 302 mln euro; NIF grant: 2 mln euro

This Technical Assistance aims at improving energy efficiency and energy savings in the corporate sector in a number of countries of the Eastern Neighbourhood.<sup>30</sup>

Ukraine was/is eligible for the following ENPI programmes<sup>31</sup>:

- **CIUDAD – Sustainable urban development:** Aims to promote mutual understanding, dialogue and cooperation between local actors in the EU and in the Partner Countries of the Eastern and Southern Neighbourhood (ENPI region) through the provision of capacity building for the modernisation and strengthening of local and regional government. It also seeks to create new partnerships and strengthen existing ones, among local and regional authorities in the ENPI region (South-South, East-East and South-East partnerships), leading to long-term benefits extending beyond the life of the programme.

Ukraine participates in three CIUDAD projects:

### 1. SPIN-Energy efficiency & urban development planning

Participating countries: Russia, Ukraine + Croatia, Serbia (Lead Partner), Italy, Turkey

Timeframe: 30 months

Total budget: 752,581 euro

This project aims at facilitating the integration of renewable energy sources (RES) and energy efficient (EE) technologies and materials into the renovation of historical buildings in order to reduce both energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

### 2. MODEL: Management of Domains related to Energy in Local authorities

Participating countries: Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine

Theme: Environmental Sustainability (Sector: Energy Efficiency)

Lead Partner: Municipality of Lviv (Ukraine)

In 2008 the EU adopted its Climate and Energy Package (CEP) aimed at cutting CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and increasing energy efficiency and use of energy from renewable sources, all by 20% over 1990 levels (20-20-20). In the ENPI Eastern countries, artificially low energy prices have resulted in a poor culture of energy efficiency. The EU is now looking to extend to ENPI countries the Covenant of Mayors, a voluntary initiative of local authorities committed to helping achieve the 20-20-20 targets. The focus is on building greater energy management capacities and levels of awareness both within local authorities, and in the wider communities. Pilot projects are to be developed that enhance the energy efficiency of public buildings at reasonable cost and so demonstrate the savings potential.

### 3. Energy Efficient Municipalities: Increasing energy efficiency of Chisinau and Sevastopol municipalities based on existing positive experience

Participating countries: Moldova (Lead Partner), Ukraine + Union of Municipalities of the Marmara Region (Turkey), ICLEI European Secretariat GmbH (Germany)

Theme: Environmental Sustainability (Sector: Energy Efficiency)

Timeframe: 28 months

Budget: 673,000 euro (538,000 euro is the EU contribution)

The projects targets at developing municipal energy efficiency (EE) strategies, developing a system for monitoring energy use, and preparing feasibility studies. The project will also organize competitions and trade fairs and prepare information materials to encourage energy efficiency and promote best practices and EE technologies.

---

<sup>30</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/regional-cooperation/irc/nif\\_regional\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/regional-cooperation/irc/nif_regional_en.htm)

<sup>31</sup> [http://www.enpi-info.eu/list\\_projects\\_east.php?country=62](http://www.enpi-info.eu/list_projects_east.php?country=62)

- **Erasmus Mundus/Tempus**

Ukraine continued to benefit substantially from its active participation in TEMPUS. Five new projects were selected under the third Tempus IV Call for Proposals, including support for the development of doctoral studies.

Since 2004, 190 Master students were awarded a Erasmus Mundus master scholarship. A total of 28 Ukrainian students benefited from Erasmus Mundus Masters Course scholarships during the 2010-11 academic year. Student and academic mobility to the EU continued to develop through the award of 99 individual mobility grants under Erasmus Mundus Action 2, for the 2010-11 academic year. Ten scholarship in European Integration Studies in European Universities and 9 Scholarship to the College of Europe were awarded. The financial contribution under the Erasmus Mundus Action II/External Cooperation Window between 2007 and 2009 to Ukraine was 5.3 mln euro.

Three new Ukrainian projects were selected under the Jean Monnet Programme in 2010, including, for the first time, two Jean Monnet Chairs in Kyiv (Kyiv-Mohyla Academy) and Donetsk (State University) — on EU relations and economic issues, respectively.

- **Co-investment funding in the field of water and sanitation:**

**Support to investments in the field of water supply and sanitation**

Participating countries: Armenia, Georgia, Ukraine

Timeframe: 2006-2010

Budget: 10 mln euro (3 mln euro in Ukraine - 7 mln euro in Armenia and Georgia)

The project supports the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in the Partner Countries: improved water governance and management, capacity-building and awareness.

The project particularly finances investments that enhance the quantity and quality of water and waste water service delivery. In Armenia, the target is the *Lake Sevan Basin Environmental project*, co-funded with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). It specifically helps funding of three wastewater treatment plants and rehabilitating the wastewater networks in five towns located near Lake Sevan in order to reduce the amount of untreated water flowing into the Lake Sevan basin.

- **Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG):** Supports governments of participating countries, civil society and the private sector in the development of sound and sustainable forest management practices, including the prevention of illegal forestry activities.

**Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG)**

Participating countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine

Timeframe: 2008-2011

Budget: 7 mln euro; 6 mln euro EC contribution and 1 mln euro co-finances from the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF), the World Bank and the Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

As for managing and implementing FLEG, the World Bank will take the lead role, with representatives from the EC and the beneficiary states, particularly Russia, involved. The ENA-FLEG International Steering Committee is co-chaired by Russia and the World Bank.

- **INOGATE:** An international energy co-operation programme between the European Union, the littoral states of the Black and Caspian Seas and their neighbouring countries. The co-operation framework covers the areas of oil and gas, electricity, renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Ukraine participates in the following INOGATE projects:

**1. Support to Kyoto Protocol Implementation, SKPI**

Participating countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, and the CA countries Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Team Leader: Russia

Timeframe: 2008-2011

Budget: 5 mln euro

The project supports the fight against climate change through the extension of the flexible mechanisms of the UNFCCC/Kyoto Protocol as well as the development of appropriate mitigation and adaptation strategies. The major objectives are:

- to reinforce awareness and institutional capacity in relation to climate change (Kyoto Protocol mechanisms)
- to strengthen the responsiveness of the economic stakeholders (particularly industry and energy utilities) to climate change related issues
- to support the use of the funding mechanisms available under the Kyoto Protocol, focusing particularly on energy efficiency
- to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies are formulated and implemented whenever requested by the beneficiary countries.

## **2. Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy (SEMISE)**

Participating countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Timeframe: 2009-2012

Budget: 5.670 mln euro

The project supports the development of sustainable energy policies and a regional energy infrastructure: supporting energy investments, establishing collaborative links with energy companies, lending institutions and representatives of the business sector, identifying project opportunities and making project preparation services available to financing institutions such as the EIB, EBRD and selected local FIs.

## **3. Energy saving in the building sector in Eastern Europe and Central Asia**

Participating countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan,

Timeframe: 2010-2014

Budget: 5 mln euro

The project promotes the use of renewable energies in the building sector: awareness raising of renewable energy opportunities and transfer of best practice, capacity development in building technologies and design.

## **4. Energy efficiency investments in Ukraine & Moldova**

Participating countries: Moldova, Ukraine

Timeframe: 2006 - 2011

Budget: 9.5 mln euro

Within the framework of the EBRD's Sustainable Energy Initiative, the project makes available financial resources for technical assistance and incentive payments in support of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. It provides technical, financial, legal and environmental expertise to potential beneficiaries. At the same time it encourages spillover effects in the banking, industry and household sectors.

Below is the list of programmes for which Ukraine is eligible, however no projects with Ukraine participation has been found so far.

- **Civil Protection (PPRD East):** Reinforces the capacity of participating countries for disaster prevention, preparedness and response, and facilitates cooperation with the EU and among the countries themselves.

- **East- Invest - Support to SME sector:** Supports the economic development and facilitates regional trade through contributing to the improvement of the business environment, with an emphasis on SMEs and networking.
- **Eastern Partnership Culture Programme:** Strengthens regional cultural links and dialogue within the Eastern Partnership region, and between the EU and ENP Eastern countries' cultural networks and actors.
- **Regional Information & Communication Programme:** Aims at boosting public awareness and understanding of the EU and its relations in the ENPI area, through support to journalists and media outlets for material production, as well as training.
- **Support to Kyoto Protocol Implementation - SKPI:** Supports the fight against climate change through the extension of the flexible mechanisms of the UNFCCC/Kyoto Protocol as well as the development of appropriate mitigation and adaptation strategies.
- **Sustainable integrated land use of Eurasian steppes:** Promotes and facilitates the restoration, conservation and sustainable management of the Eurasian steppes ecosystem.
- **TRACECA - Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia:** An international transport cooperation programme between the EU and its Partner countries in Eastern Europe, South Caucasus and Central Asia. It has a permanent Secretariat in Baku, Azerbaijan. The cooperation framework covers the areas of maritime transport, aviation, road and rail, transport security, and transport infrastructure.

### 3. ENPI cross-border cooperation (ENPI CBC)

Cross-border cooperation (CBC) is focused on economic and social development of border areas, efficient border management and people-to-people contacts, which were fostered through the CBC Small Project Facility and its successor Neighbourhood Programmes (NPs).<sup>32</sup>

As outlined in Commission Communications and the ENPI CBC Strategy 2007-2013, four overarching objectives will be addressed through these programmes:

- i) promoting economic and social development in the border areas,
- ii) working together to address common challenges in fields such as the environment, public health and the prevention of and fight against organised crime,
- iii) ensuring efficient and secure borders and
- iv) promoting local “people-to-people” type action.

Ukraine is involved in four ENPI CBC programmes: three landborder programmes (1: Poland, Ukraine, Belarus, 2: Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, Ukraine and 3: Romania, Ukraine, Moldova) and the multilateral Black Sea programme.<sup>33</sup>

Ukraine has the Law of Ukraine *On Cross-Border Cooperation*<sup>34</sup> which defines legal, economic and organisational provisions of this cooperation based on which *the State Programme for Development of Cross-Border Cooperation* was approved.

#### **Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2007-2013**

The Cross-border Cooperation Programme Poland - Belarus - Ukraine 2007-2013 was approved by the European Commission on 06 November 2008.

The core objective of the programme is support for cross-border development processes. The programme objectives will be realised through non-commercial projects implemented within the following priorities and measures:

*Priority 1.*

Increasing competitiveness of the border area

*Priority 2.*

Improving the quality of life

*Priority 3.*

Networking and people-to-people cooperation

The total programme budget is 186,2 mln euro.

Programme implementation period is from 06 November 2008 till 31 December 2013. The basic eligibility criteria are:

- the project has to include cross - EU border partnership, i.e. it should be submitted jointly by the beneficiaries of Poland and Belarus or Ukraine
- the project has to be implemented in the programme area and investment activities (infrastructure) may be implemented only in the cooperation areas
- the total value of activities financed in the adjacent cooperation areas may not be higher than 20% of the total programme budget
- the integrated projects will be prioritised and encouraged
- the environmental sustainability (projects with serious negative impact on environment cannot receive funding within the programme and positive environmental impact will be taken into account in the evaluation process).

An important element of the Programme is a partner search tool<sup>35</sup>.

---

<sup>32</sup> [http://www.enpi-programming.eu/wcm/dmdocuments/Ukraine\\_Strategy\\_Paper.pdf](http://www.enpi-programming.eu/wcm/dmdocuments/Ukraine_Strategy_Paper.pdf)

<sup>33</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/country/enpi\\_csp\\_ukraine\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/country/enpi_csp_ukraine_en.pdf)

<sup>34</sup> <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/cgi-bin/laws/main.cgi?nreg=1861-15>

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.pl-by-ua.eu/en,partners>

As regards the results of the 1<sup>st</sup> Call, on 23 - 24 November 2010 a meeting of the Joint Monitoring Committee of the Cross-border Cooperation Programme Poland - Belarus - Ukraine 2007-2013 was held. During this meeting the Committee made a decision to grant 21 projects with total financing of 16.9 mln euro from the Programme budget. Ukraine participates in the following nine projects with the budget 4,119,732 euro:

- Renewable sources of energy - method of improving the quality of natural environment within the area of the Lubaczow district and Jaworów region;
- Developing a Cross-Border System for Natural Hazards Management at the Polish-Ukrainian Border;
- “Geo-Carpathians – Creating a Polish-Ukrainian Tourist Route”;
- SOS Safe Coexistence of People and Homeless Animals in Polish-Ukrainian Border Territories: Lviv, Lublin, Lutsk, Ivano-Frankivsk;
- Improve the cross border cooperation between Poland and Ukraine by means of specialized trainings for the workers of the rescue – extinguish services in The Lublin Voivodeship and The Lviv District;
- Clean Water at the Bug Estuary - A Cross-Border Water Supply System for Hrubieszow and Volodymyr Volyns'kyi - Stage I;
- Underground city: development and popularization of cross-border tourism by the creation of cross-border tourist route in the underground routes of Lviv, Rzeszow, Lublin;
- Partner project of development of common tourism based on new youth sport and leisure centres
- Together Safer

The main focus of the projects is the development of tourism.

An important achievement of the Programme implementation is development of interregional cooperation strategy which was a result of joint effort of five regions of Ukraine and Poland. The document is a detailed planning which defines the cooperation priorities.<sup>36</sup>

According to the Ukrainian experts,<sup>37</sup> this Programme may provide for Ukraine economic and political benefits, as it is supported by more cooperation instruments, including Twinning and TAIEX<sup>38</sup>.

### **Joint Operational Programme Romania-Ukraine-Republic of Moldova 2007-2013**

*The aim of the Programme*, which was adopted on 29 July 2008, is to improve the economic, social and environmental situation in the Programme area, in the context of safe and secure borders, through increased contact of partners on both sides of the borders.

The core objectives of the ENPI CBC will be pursued by three priorities:

#### *Priority 1*

*Towards a more competitive border economy*, concentrating on improving the economic performance of the border area through the diversification and modernisation, in a sustainable manner, of the border economy

#### *Priority 2*

*Environmental challenges and emergency preparedness* supporting long term solutions to the environmental problems faced by the border areas, particularly those associated with environmental emergencies where a co-ordinated approach is essential

---

<sup>36</sup> <http://ua-reporter.com/novosti/33035>

<sup>37</sup> Засадко, Валентина. Активізація в Україні транскордонного співробітництва в контексті європейської політики сусідства - Valentyna Zasadko. Enhancement of transborder cooperation in Ukraine with ENP (2008) [http://www.icps.com.ua/files/articles/50/7/Zapyska\\_Zasadko.pdf](http://www.icps.com.ua/files/articles/50/7/Zapyska_Zasadko.pdf)

<sup>38</sup> “Twinning” provides for joint use of the projects (up to 2 years long and budget of 2 mln euro) by the Ukrainian and EU public authorities with similar functions. TAIEX provides short-term and not permanent support for the Ukrainian civil servants to participate in educational and information events in Ukraine and abroad

*Priority 3*

*People to people co-operation* promoting greater interaction between people and communities living in the border areas

The programme will be co-financed by ENPI funds. The EU overall financial contribution to the Programme will be 126.718.067 mln euro.

The *Technical Assistance* component of the Programme aims to achieving an effective and efficient implementation of the Programme by enhanced preparatory, monitoring administrative and technical support.

For each priority, the main typologies of potential beneficiaries are specified, according to the variety and complexity of the activities to be carried out, and the list includes, inter alia, public bodies and local, regional and central administrations, universities, NGOs, chambers of commerce.

According to the Programme, the following core areas are eligible:

- Romania, the counties of Suceava, Botosani, Iasi, Vaslui, Galati, and Tulcea.
- Ukraine, the oblasts of Odessa and Chernivtsi
- Republic of Moldova, the whole country.

As for 01 September 2011, seventeen projects with Ukrainian participation were selected.<sup>39</sup>

**Joint Operational Programme Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine 2007-2013**

The overall aim of the Programme is to promote activities with the support of the European Union which will lead to a more intense and deeper social and economic cooperation between regions of Ukraine and regions of Member States sharing common border. With the assistance of European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) funds we attempt to enhance the joint development of the Programme area by stimulating cross-border partnerships.

The Programme entered into force on 23 September 2008, after the approval of the European Commission. The programme allocates 68,638,283 euro of ENPI funding for seven years.

The Programme offers a wide range of opportunities to the potential beneficiaries through the four priorities – 1) Economic and social development, 2) Enhance environmental qualities, 3) Increase border efficiency and 4) Support people - to - people cooperation.

34 out of the awarded 47 projects have been contracted by the end of 2010 under the first Call for Proposals of the HU-SK-RO-UA ENPI CBC Programme (HUSKROUA/0901)<sup>40</sup>. The total budget of the supported projects is about 8.5 mln euro. The total list of the awarded projects under the first Call will be published when all contracts are signed.

The thematic distribution of the submitted projects is as follows:

- Harmonised development of tourism – 19%
- Create better conditions for SMEs and business development – 11%
- Environmental protection, sustainable use and management of natural resources – 21%
- Emergency preparedness – 5%
- Institutional cooperation – 26%
- Small scale people-to-people cooperation – 18%.<sup>41</sup>

There are two issues worth mentioning as regards implementation of the Programme. The Joint Monitoring Committee in agreement with the Commission decided to support large-scale projects which important in many cases, and launching of the partner search tool which includes conduct of the partner-search fora.

---

<sup>39</sup> [http://www.ro-ua-md.net/images/stories/Proiecte\\_contractate\\_P3/Award\\_notice\\_preliminary.pdf](http://www.ro-ua-md.net/images/stories/Proiecte_contractate_P3/Award_notice_preliminary.pdf)

<sup>40</sup> <http://www.huskroua-cbc.net/en/awarded-projects>

<sup>41</sup> <http://www.huskroua-cbc.net/en/awarded-projects>

### **Black Sea Cross-Border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013**

The Commission approved the joint operational programme "Black Sea 2007-2013" for the ENPI Cross-Border Cooperation 2007-2013 on 27 November 2008. The maximum contribution of the Community for the period 2007-2013 is set at 17, 305, 944 euro.

The eligible area of the Programme covers:

Romania: South-East Region

Bulgaria: Severoiztochen, Yugoiztochen

Greece: Kentriki Makedonia, Anatoliki Makedonia Thraki

Russia: Rostov Oblast, Krasnodar Krai, Adygea Republic

Turkey: Istanbul, Tekirdağ, Kocaeli, Zonguldak, Kastamonu, Samsun, şı Trabzon

Ukraine: oblasts of Odessa, Mykolaiv, Kherson, Zaporoshye, Donetsk and the Crimea and the city of Sevastopol

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova: all regions

The Black Sea Joint Operational Programme (JOP) covers three priorities and a technical assistance component. Each of the three priorities is further broken down in a number of Measures, as presented in the following table:

#### *Priority 1:*

*Supporting cross border partnerships for economic and social development based on common resources*

Measure 1.1: Strengthening accessibility and connectivity for new intra- regional information, communication, transport and trade links

Measure 1.2: Creation of tourism networks in order to promote joint tourism development initiatives and traditional products

Measure 1.3: Creation of administrative capacity for the design and implementation of local development policies

#### *Priority 2:*

*Sharing resources and competencies for environmental protection and conservation*

Measure 2.1: Strengthening the joint knowledge and information base needed to address common challenges in the environmental protection of river and maritime systems

Measure 2.2: Promoting research, innovation and awareness in the field of conservation and environmental protection for protected natural areas

Measure 2.3: Promotion of cooperation initiatives aimed at innovation in technologies and management of solid waste and wastewater management systems

#### *Priority 3:*

*Supporting cultural and educational networks for the establishment of a common cultural environment in the Basin*

Measure 3.1: Promoting cultural networking and educational exchange in the Black Sea Basin communities.

*Technical Assistance* will focus on two measures:

- Programme management and implementation
- Information, promotion and project generation activities

### **Central Europe Programme**

On 03 December 2007, the European Commission approved a European territorial cooperation programme covering the period 2007-2013. The European territorial cooperation programme has several regional sub-programmes, one of which is the "Central Europe" programme and is aimed at transnational cooperation between eight Member States. The Member States involved are the Czech Republic, Germany (territories in the East and South), Italy (territories in the North-East), Hungary, Austria, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia. The Ukraine (western part) will also take part in the programme, providing its own resources as well as a contribution from the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Initiative.

The total budget for the Programme is just over 298 mln euro, with Community assistance under the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF amounting to some 246 mln euro. This represents approximately 2.8% of the total EU investment earmarked for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective under the Cohesion Policy 2007-2013.

The adopted Programme is new within the framework of transnational cooperation, however most of the partners have already cooperated through the INTERREG IIIB programme "CADSES", which has been split into two separate programmes for 2007-2013: "Central Europe" and "South-East Europe".

The overall goal of the Programme is to strengthen territorial cohesion, promote internal integration and enhance the competitiveness of Central Europe. This broad overall aim has the following two strategic objectives:

- Improving the competitiveness of Central Europe by strengthening innovation and accessibility structures;
- Improving territorial development in a balanced and sustainable way by enhancing the quality of the environment and developing attractive cities and regions.

The overall aim and the two strategic objectives have been translated into five thematic priorities, which each target different sectors of socio-economic players active in the area. These priorities are:

*Priority 1: Facilitating innovation across Central Europe [approximately 20% of total funding]*

The main objective of this priority is to create, across the entire Programme area, a favourable framework for innovation and entrepreneurship. The area's potential in this field is significant, however variations inside the Central Europe area are extremely wide. The partners aim to support projects that foster cooperation at all points along the innovation chain.

*Priority 2: Improving accessibility of and within Central Europe [approximately 26% of total funding]*

Central Europe is characterised by varied levels of accessibility, ranging from very accessible regions to less accessible large rural and peripheral areas. This priority will provide support for key players in transport to work together to define priorities that need to be addressed in an effort to increase interconnectivity and interoperability in Central Europe. As the Programme does not have sufficient funds to invest in large infrastructure projects, the partners will be encouraged to prepare concrete investment plans which should be submitted to other national or European financing sources. The priority will also aim at sustainability, and as such, carbon-neutral solutions will be encouraged.

*Priority 3: Using our environment responsibly [approximately 26% of total funding]*

The region covered by the Programme is characterised by high-risk areas in terms of natural disasters such as floods or human-caused accidents. There is also a very rich natural and cultural heritage which needs to be jointly protected and managed. This priority will provide funding for projects in the field of risk management and prevention, management of resources, energy efficiency, etc.

*Priority 4: Enhancing competitiveness and attractiveness of cities and regions [approximately 22% of total funding]*

Quality of life in Central Europe can be improved through strengthening the capacity of regions and cities in terms of spatial planning and town planning. As a result, exchanges of best practices and common solutions will be promoted in order to improve spatial planning at local and regional levels. Another important aspect of this priority is to look at capitalising on the wealth of existing cultural resources.

*Priority 5: Technical assistance [approximately 6% of total funding]*

Technical assistance is provided for implementing the Programme. Financial support is also available and covers administration, monitoring, evaluation and control.

**Breakdown of finances by priority (in euro)**

<b>Priorities</b>	<b>EU Contribution</b>	<b>National Public Contribution</b>	<b>Total Public Contribution</b>
Facilitating innovation across Central Europe	49 202 215	10 077 562	59 279 777
Improving accessibility of and within Central Europe	63 962 879	13 100 831	77 063 710
Using our environment responsibly	63 962 879	13 100 831	77 063 710
Enhancing competitiveness and attractiveness of cities and regions	54 122 437	11 085 318	65 207 755
Technical assistance	14 760 664	4 920 221	19 680 885
<b>Total</b>	<b>246 011 074</b>	<b>52 284 763</b>	<b>298 295 83</b>

Ukrainian participation (number of approved projects) in the two calls is very low despite of special character of its participation. Ukrainian teams participate in the projects within priorities 1 and 2.

## Conclusions

Cross-border cooperation is effected by two major factors:

- 1) discrepancies in legislation between Ukraine and the EU
- 2) interest of local authorities in those programmes and their awareness how active participation in implementation of the ENPI programmes is related to financial support of the EU and influence the reputation of Ukraine.

The Ukrainian regions participating in the CBC Programmes point out that participation in the projects and the Programmes activities provides the possibility to establish contacts with interested institutions outside Ukraine as well as improve investment attractiveness of the regions and raise investments themselves.<sup>42</sup>

At the same time, the Ukrainian community/stakeholders is/are low informed on available instruments. Also, they do not have sufficient expertise in project writing which is the main reason of low success rates. Among the existing obstacles they say about low management of the CBC Programmes.<sup>43</sup>

Many either active or potential participants are concerned about Intellectual Property Rights issues.

The national financial regulations in Ukraine, in particular in budgetary planning, are not in accord with the similar EU regulations that complicate international S&T cooperation because the budget for international cooperation has to be fixed on the single project level very well in advance before the projects can actually start.

According to the Ukrainian experts, some programmes for international S&T cooperation between Ukraine and the EU are often not compatible in terms of objectives and expectations.

The experts point out that improvement of cross-border cooperation and effective use of its different forms is very important for Ukraine in view of its European aspirations and geopolitical situation of its regions. The main forms of effective cross-border cooperation may be euroregions (The idea is, sometimes, criticized, but it is important to take into account the Polish experience), interregional agglomerations, cross-border clusters and strategies, state and regional agreements, programmes and projects. Not very effective cross-border cooperation needs system decisions to create attractive conditions for it.<sup>44</sup>

---

<sup>42</sup> [http://oda.odessa.gov.ua/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=140&Itemid=66&lang=ru](http://oda.odessa.gov.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=140&Itemid=66&lang=ru)

<sup>43</sup> [http://oda.odessa.gov.ua/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=140&Itemid=66&lang=ru](http://oda.odessa.gov.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=140&Itemid=66&lang=ru)

<sup>44</sup> Біль, Михайло. Транскордонне співробітництво регіонів України в галузі туризму: сучасний стан та основні напрямки розвитку – Mykhailo Bil. Transborder cooperation of the regions of Ukraine in the field of tourism: status and main directions for development (2008) [http://www.nbu.gov.ua/e-journals/DeVr/2008\\_2/fail/Bil.pdf](http://www.nbu.gov.ua/e-journals/DeVr/2008_2/fail/Bil.pdf)

#### **4. Key Issues of the Associated Membership of Ukraine in the Framework Program for Research and Technological Development**

The process of the European integration and its extension to the East and to the Baltic countries are followed by forming a common educational and research area. Ukraine and the European Union have been preparing for transition to a new quality level of their relationships. The negotiations are currently underway regarding a new improved and detailed agreement that will replace the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement found to be outdated both in form and in content and will at the same time ensure political association and economic integration of the country with the European Union. The Agreement will provide for more intensive cooperation on political and foreign-policy aspects, in the field of justice and interior affairs, and will contain a list of actions for establishing a free trade area.

This in its turn creates new options for the research and technological cooperation of Ukraine with other states, promotes domestic research and innovative activities. Existing already since 1984, framework programs are deemed one of such partnership tools and represent a major instrument that the European Union uses to finance and support international research projects, to contribute to researchers' academic mobility, and to attract resources for conducting researches in various scientific fields, etc.

- Ukraine's key strategic option and foreign-trade policy priority is its accession to the European Union and, with the view to achieve this goal stepwise, receiving a status of the associated membership in the EU Framework Program (hereinafter referred to as 'FP'), which is a powerful implementation tool of the EU Lisbon Strategy acquiring particular political and strategic significance and becoming a positive momentum of economic growth. The Lisbon strategy and its successor strategy "Europe 2020" rest on the knowledge triangle, which combines fundamental and applied research, innovation-based development and education for economic growth, promotion of employment assistance, and improvement of the living standards (reduction of poverty, improvement of health and environment). Today the Seventh Framework Program upholds the principles of the new policy of the European Union in terms of support and improvement of innovative activities of research centers, universities, various enterprises, and extension of the intra-European scientific cooperation. Significance of research activities in the university environment is a major component of the knowledge triangle along with education and innovations. At present a general trend is observed to create research and development centers based on the existing infrastructure of the European higher educational institutions. Some of these develop into research universities.
- Wide and full-value participation of Ukraine in the projects of the Seventh Framework Program could have become an important EU-integration component for our state, which would assist in involving Ukraine to the state-of-the-art technologies, in realizing its potential, and in becoming an additional source of funding for Ukrainian research and development organizations and agencies that take part in the joint projects. The European Commission demonstrates its willingness to high-quality extension of cooperation with our state in the research-and-development and technological spheres with the purpose of its integration into the common research and development area of the European Union. The European Commission offers Ukraine an opportunity to move in the immediate horizon to a partnership level in the field of science and technologies and to sign a Memorandum of Association of our state to the Seventh Framework Programme, which would allow to significantly increase involvement of Ukrainian research and development organizations and agencies in the European research activities and would create a platform for structural reforms in Ukraine's research and innovative sphere. At the same time, the associate membership status would enable Ukraine to become *a full member*

of the European research area, to enjoy rights, fulfill commitments, and comply with terms and conditions similarly to the member states of the European Union.

- The Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP7)(2007-2013) is a powerful implementation tool for the research and development policy of the European Union and has the biggest size of financing in the entire history of the European Union. The total budget of the program for the period between 2007 and 2013 reaches **50.521 bln euro and the amount 2.7 bln euros** was assigned for nuclear research programs to be implemented under the EURATOM programmes for the next 5-year period (2007-2011).

FP7 is a natural legal successor of the previous framework program, i.e., FP6. This is a result of multi-year consultations with the research community both in the government and the private sectors, with economy leaders and with persons who approve political decisions in Europe. Unlike its predecessors, FP7 is larger and more comprehensive in terms of scope. It is also more flexible and provides for streamlined procedures.

The Cooperation Programme, which is the core of FP7, makes up two thirds of the total budget. It promotes cooperative research throughout Europe and in other partner countries through projects of multinational consortiums of industrial and research communities. Research is conducted in the following ten subject areas:

- Health
- Nutrition, Agriculture and Fishery, Biotechnologies
- Information and telecommunication Technologies
- Nano Sciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and Technologies of New Production
- Energy
- Environment (including climatic changes)
- Transport (including aeronautics)
- Social and Economic Sciences; Humanities
- Space
- Security

Establishing cooperation through participation in the Framework Programs of the European Union will contribute to more active involvement of Ukraine to the **state-of-the-art technologies and realization of the potential** of domestic industrial, primarily highly technological industries, more specifically, in computer and aerospace industries, in the field of development and implementation of new materials, in medical industry based on research and development findings available in Ukraine with a focus on connecting the domestic production to the industrial and element base of the European Union; development of laser equipment; genetic and cell engineering; development of energy-saving technologies, transition to the use of new recoverable energy sources, development of new communication means, which is a prerequisite of social and economic unification with the EU countries; adaptation of the national technological development programs with the EU programs; extension and comprehensive improvement of communications and telecommunications systems; at large all this will facilitate unification of standards and will expedite to the maximum possible extent the transition to the European technological standards; large-scale harmonization of the Ukrainian legal and regulatory system with the respective European codes and standards, which is one of the prerequisites for creating a free trade area and further successful implementation of the integration process. Without any delay Ukraine should facilitate the so-called 'Pro-European revision' of those laws and regulations that slow down the integration process, complicate solving of technical tasks regarding promotion of the economic cooperation with the European Union. Implementation of efforts aimed at the harmonization of the environmental legislation and development of new communications and telecommunications facilities are deemed tasks of primary concern, since they are pre-requisites of the social and economic unification with the EU countries.

- The priority areas of the research and innovative development of Ukraine, the same as the trends of the international cooperative research and development of Ukraine (pursuant to the

Agreement on cooperation in science and technology between the European Community and Ukraine)<sup>45</sup> fully match the own tasks of the European Union in the field of research, technological, and economic development.

Below listed are the trends of Ukraine's

Scientific development:

- Fundamental science, above all research-and-development accomplishments of world-renowned domestic research teams;
- Applied research and technologies, wherein Ukraine has significant research, technological, and production potential and which are capable to provide access of the domestic products to the world market;
- Higher education, training of researchers and educational researchers on the priority aspects of research and technological development;
- Improvement of scientific principles for the development of socially oriented market economy;
- Science-based provision of actions aimed at solving problems related to public health and environmental safety;
- Information and logistical support of research and development activities;

Technological development:

- Research and creating of favorable conditions for highly productive man's labor and up-to-date social welfare;
- Development of public health maintenance and protection facilities, provision of the needs of the public in medical equipment, medicines, preventive and medical treatment products;
- Development of resource- and energy-saving technologies;
- Development of modern technologies and equipment for power industry, processing industries, primarily for agro-industrial sector, light and food industries;

Industrial development:

- Development of science-based industrial processes, contributing to setting up and operation of innovative facilities (technological parks, incubators, etc.);
- Establishing competitive processing enterprises;
- Technological and technical renovation of the key branches of the national economy;
- Introduction of highly profitable innovative and investment projects, which implementation may ensure the soonest possible return on investments and initiate positive changes in the production pattern and development trends.

• Ukraine's accession to the World Trade Organization (on 16 May 2008, Ukraine became the 152<sup>nd</sup> member state of the World Trade Organization) has become an important practical step towards development of the national economy, strengthening of its competitiveness, and is one

---

<sup>45</sup> **Article 4.** Areas of cooperative activities

(a) Cooperation may be pursued in research, technological development and demonstration activities, including basic research, in the following:

- environment and climate research, including earth observation,
- biomedical and health research,
- agriculture, forestry and fisheries research,
- industrial and production technologies,
- materials research and metrology,
- non-nuclear energy,
- transportation,
- information society technologies,
- social sciences research,
- science and technology policy,
- training and exchange of scientists.

(b) Other areas may be added to this list upon review and recommendation by the Joint Community-Ukraine Committee mentioned in Article 6 of this Agreement.

of the top priorities of Ukraine's foreign economic policy in terms of its integration into the world economy. Accession to the Seventh Framework Program is one of such tools, which may become a further logical step of Ukraine, a critical stage in developing partnership relations of Ukraine with the European Union; in ensuring favorable conditions for Ukraine's economic growth; in increasing the market economy maturity level and in achieving a status adequate to the countries having developed market systems; in creating conditions for smooth integration of Ukraine into the world-wide economic relations.

- Nearly all countries, on their way to the full membership in the European Union, at first passed the stage of the associated member in the Framework Program. The initiation of the Seventh Framework Program triggered significant progress in negotiations with the future associated member states. Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) concerning the FP7's associated membership were signed with the following countries: Albania (17.12.07), Croatia (13.06.07), Israel (2007), Macedonia (13.06.07), Serbia (13.06.07), Turkey (01.06.07), and Montenegro (25.01.08), Bosnia-Herzegovina and Faroe Island (2010) , <sup>46</sup>Realizing the importance of acquiring the status of full membership in the European Research Area, Russia , Ukraine and Moldova launched consultations on the issues of associated membership prospects. Moldova will be associated to FP7 from 1 January 2012.
- Accession to the Framework Program means that the associate country and its research targets will benefit from enjoying rights, fulfilling obligations and complying with conditions that are uniform across all member states of the European Union:
  - Taking part in all actions and subject-related priorities, Ukraine, as an associated country, will gain the possibility of not only being involved in projects having the minimum number of partners, but also of being a coordinating party to projects;
  - As an associated state it will be granted full access to the FP7 'Ideas' Program dedicated to the development of fundamental studies;
  - Financing of research institutions of associated states from the funds of the European Commission on terms and conditions equal with the similar institutions of the EU member states;
  - Areas of research (which reflect and fit the EU economic growth trends) with respect to the competitive bidding of projects under framework programs are being selected based on research proposals received by the European Commission from external experts, through consultations held within the entire life span of the program with experts, who are representatives of the member states of the European Commission and of the associated states. Once Ukraine acquires the associated status, it will participate in the program committees of the EU Framework Program (on the level of experts), in the Joint Research Center (JRC),s in advisory or other expert teams, thereby obtaining the possibility not only to establish and support a working contactsI in the European Commission, but also gaining the access to the information relative to scientific research areas, trends, and strategies. Integration of the Ukrainian research community to all actions of the Framework Program and to the European Research Area will contribute to a higher-level specialization in accordance with the scientific and technical sector of the European Union, as well as facilitate innovative re-structuring of the Ukrainian research system with due account of the European peculiarities that are predominantly of civil nature, since they are based on the principles of equitable cooperation, are oriented on competitiveness and sustainable development, and take into account global challenges, such as climatic changes and public health.
- Possibility to assign domestic experts in the Directorate-General for Research and in other Directorates, which will enable effective and practical integration into the EC bodies. In broad political terms, sustainable scientific and technical integration will contribute to the consolidation of relationships between researchers and research institutions, thereby facilitating

---

<sup>46</sup> Norway, Switzerland, Liechtenstein have a Association Membership status and enjoy the EU member countries rights

transition to more balanced political relations and sustainable partner relations with the EU countries.

- Ukraine's association to FP7 will provide an additional impetus to the EC's increasing of the project participants' number and research financing size, as it will also facilitate the development of Ukraine's economy at large and of its innovative component. Taking into consideration that from year to year the European Commission has been demonstrating more active interest in the development of the international research collaborative activities; strengthening of Ukrainian researchers' experience with respect to their participation in multinational research consortiums, e.g., based on the findings of the Sixth Framework Program, Ukraine is ranking among the top ten countries, who are not EU member states, as to the indicators on its participation in FP6; significant research and technological potential of Ukraine; and interest to research cooperation revealed by the European countries, we may pin hopes on further successful research collaborative activities.

- Access to intellectual property, dissemination, and protection of research findings are important aspects of association. The associated status shall contribute to the development of the research and technological cooperation. Thus, in particular, Ukrainian researchers will be provided possibilities to participate in the cooperative activities under the FP7 'Security' Priority Program, where intellectual property issues acquire special meaning.

In general, access to and protection of the intellectual property, which is a result of the accomplished research, is a key issue, which, if not appropriately addressed (legally prescribed), may cause complications to the international research cooperation and hence may impede its development. In accordance with the rules for participation in the Framework Program, all project participants have equal rights and obligations in terms of intellectual property, access, dissemination, and protection regardless the category of the country they belong to (EU member state, associated state or third country).

According to the underlying principle of intellectual property under FP projects, any intellectual property item created within the project's life cycle shall belong to the partner who conducted the respective research, while other partners may request access thereto (on market terms and conditions or without the copyright royalties, as the case may be). According to the FP rules, project participants regardless the category of the country they represent, shall sign an agreement for the consortium's internal organization under the FP project, more specifically, concerning the mechanism for the distribution of intellectual property items on a reciprocal basis. Regulation of intellectual property issues is incorporated into other agreements signed between Ukraine and the European Union.

In the new detailed Partnership and Cooperation Agreement to be signed between the Government of Ukraine and the European Union, which is deemed more ambitious than the preceding one, Ukraine raises the issue of adaptation of the intellectual property laws to the EU legislation.

- The country has also launched transition to a new quality level of relations with the European Union by undertaking large-scale commitments under the new strengthened agreement and in the spirit of the latest initiatives of Poland, Sweden, and France regarding the extended cooperation with the countries of Eastern Europe. This will require financial, human, and other resources, and also searching for appropriate instruments.

Association to the Seventh Framework Program is one of such instruments.

- It is likely that the associated membership may **stimulate** Ukraine to strengthen and **develop its research and technological infrastructure** in order to obtain an opportunity to enjoy in full all privileges of the full integration to FP7, more specifically, more active use of researchers' academic mobility. On the other hand, it would provide incentives for Ukraine to make additional efforts and revise its research and development policy, research programs and investments into research (today these make up nearly 1.2% of the Gross Domestic Product).

The EFTA/EEA (European Free Trade Association/European Economic Area) countries are the best illustration of the above stated. Their full participation in a great number of EU projects can

be explained by the overall high level of cooperation with the European Union and by the availability of common strategic interests. These countries are granted basically the same rights that the countries, who are EU member states, enjoy. The priority Seventh Framework Program (FP7) receives 75% of the total amount of the contributions (€1.5 bln. for the period from 2007 to 2013) made by the EFTA/EEA countries to the budgets of the EU programs. The next in order of priority are such programs as 'Life-Long Training' and 'Competitiveness and Innovations' (CIP), which will be assigned respectively 11,5% and 5,6% of the earmarked funds. When accessing the EU programs, the EFTA countries, who were first invited among the Third Countries to participate in the EU programs, pursued the paramount goal of tighter and deeper integration with the European Union..

- The key commitments include payment of the financial contribution to the budget of the Framework Program, demonstrating respect to the rules set out in the framework program, including anti-counterfeiting efforts and intellectual property protection rules.
- The amount of the financial contribution<sup>47</sup> of Ukraine to the Framework Program, which is to be determined based on the results of the negotiations, will depend upon the correlation between Ukraine's GDP and the EU27's GDP. The amount of the contribution is fairly rough and will be determined with due account of various economic (GDP, growth rates, etc.) and political aspects, including also, among others, time constraints for the signing of the Agreement on the associated membership to the Framework Program. Ukraine may expect the discount from 80% to 50%, which the European Commission grants both to the countries of 'extension' and to the future countries of 'extension'. The possibility and the size of this discount will be determined during the negotiations, once the formal request for receiving the associated membership is filed and subject to all economic and political aspects (GDP, growth rates, and decisions of the European Parliament and of the EU member states). Ukraine may receive support to co-finance from the budget of the ENPI for co-financing the costs of Ukraine's participation in the FP. This support must not exceed 10% of the programme budget, and, as a general rule, cannot cover more than 50% of the costs of the participation.

No doubt that the associated membership of Ukraine in the Framework Program will additionally stimulate the European Commission to increase the number of projects' participants and financing size of research, as it will also facilitate the development of Ukraine's economy at large and of its innovative component. (below is the data on the comparative analysis as regards the indicators of the countries' participation in 2010 (FP7)).

<sup>47</sup>Example: Preliminary calculation of possible financial contribution of Ukraine to the FP7 for 2010

With respect to the enlargement countries (this formula could be applied probably for Ukraine) the financial contribution to the EU budget will be calculated on the basis of the GDP formula but with a substantial reduction aimed to encourage their association to FP7 and avoid a heavy burden of financial contribution. It will be granted rebate of 80% with 65% to the end in 2013.

GDP of UA:  $(GDP_{27} + GDP_{UA}) = X \times 52$  billions €

GDP of UA for 2010: 91,26 billions €

GDP27 for 2010: 12 405 billions €

Budget of the FP7 for 2010: 7,6 billions €

91,26 billions € : (12 405 billions € + 91,26 billions €) = 0,007 (coefficient of proportionality)

0,007 X 7,6 billions € = 53,2 millions €

But with using the "enlargement" country formula thereby reducing the Ukrainian (calculated by general rules) financial contribution from 53,2 millions € to ≈10, 64 millions € for 2010. With further rebate during the next years accordingly:

Year:	2010	2011	2012	2013
Rebate:	80%	75%	70%	65%

Moreover, based on the experience gained by other associated countries, it is possible to anticipate that the 'adaptation' period of several years will be necessary before Ukraine will be able to enjoy its association in full both in terms of the participation level and the level of integration into the European Research Area and also in terms of the economic return on investments.

If compared to the accomplishments of the Sixth Framework Program, during which entire life span as many as 93 Ukrainian research teams received around 6 mln euro, based on the findings of the experts' report concerning the participation in the first tenders for FP7 both in terms of the filed proposals and the received funds, Ukraine received more than 10 mln euro, which is an evidence of Ukraine's incremental potential and participation experience

- The Association Agreement as compared to the present-day Agreement on cooperation in science and technology with the European Union (which was signed on July 04, 2002, and revised and amended as of November 8, 2004, for the period of 5 years, and which validity period terminates on November 8, 2009) may be deemed a considerable incentive for the cooperation in science and technology that will facilitate the development of comprehensive relations between Ukraine and the European Union.

Political and strategic significance of the associated membership in the EU Framework Programme is beyond any reasonable doubt. Together with the participation in the Bologna Process Ukraine's association in the FP is deemed a critical stage towards our country's integration. Viewing upon Ukraine's membership in the European Union as the ultimate goal of the Government, the association of Ukraine in the EU Framework Programme will ensure positive momentum towards achieving this goal.

## 5. Initiatives

A major element in the full realisation of S&T cooperation between the European Union and Ukraine is implemented through the Framework Programme and numerous bi-/multilateral cooperation programmes and activities of the EU Member States with Ukraine. Concerning an increase of direct science and research cooperation activities it is necessary to further foster Ukrainian participation within the framework of those programmes. Indeed, several steps towards this goal have been already initiated, like restructuring of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, establishment of the State Agency of Ukraine on Science, Innovation and Information and further development of the NCP network in Ukraine, like nominating the thematic NCPs.

There are also important co-funded activities carried out by the Agency with the Commission within BS-ERA.NET.- Pilot Joint Call. It is important to discuss the possibility to stronger include a similar approach into the ENPI programmes.

Another possibility to strengthen S&T cooperation between Ukraine and the EU within ENPI would be an extended use of already existing instruments. If politically supported from both sides, different cooperation instruments could be applied to other spheres of cooperation that are linked to S&T (e.g. innovation, technology transfer etc). That would provide an appropriate framework for S&T policy cooperation and allow identify driving motivations to overcome possible barriers.

Ukraine is eligible for twinning measures in the European Neighbourhood Policy: this instrument could be used for capacity building in science administration. The Ukrainian side has every chance for a better use of this possibility.

S&T infrastructure is an important policy issue when the dialogue between the EU and Ukraine should be intensified, in order to explore options for optimum access to each others S&T infrastructures and develop a joint agenda setting for upgrading existing and establishing new S&T infrastructures of different scale.

The pro-active promotion of Ukrainian research infrastructure can contribute to increase the visibility of the Ukrainian research potential.

The analysis of recent Ukraine-EU research activities leads to the conclusion that in some matters both sides should be more flexible. This applies, for instance, to the range of projects/activities proposed. It seems that the current agenda of cooperation is sometimes too narrow. A stronger involvement as well as work programmes that more specifically address the needs of the Ukrainian side could help to increase the political commitment.<sup>48</sup>

In comparison to other policy fields such as economy, energy, transport etc., the field of S&T is for the time being, rather considered as a “soft” issue although in the case of Ukraine the S&T cooperation part of ENPI can be considered as the most active one. S&T cooperation should be transformed into a “hard” policy issue. For that, awareness raising among stakeholders responsible for the implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy in Ukraine as well as in the EU is needed.

Better implementation of cross-border cooperation within ENPI needs better motivation of the local authorities and their staffing with personnel, in particular having experience in project management and Twinning activities.

To promote ENPI programmes mass media and the Internet resources should be used on a quality higher level.

Effective implementation of the ENPI in Ukraine depends a lot on the legislation, in particular in terms of financing within ENPI. There is a Law of Ukraine “On Cross-Border Cooperation”, but

<sup>48</sup>[http://www.icps.com.ua/files/articles/50/7/Zapyska\\_Zasadko.pdf](http://www.icps.com.ua/files/articles/50/7/Zapyska_Zasadko.pdf)

it is not flexible enough to take into account the change of mechanisms of cross-border cooperation support, in particular as regards introduction of new instruments. According to the Ukrainian expert Valentyna Zasadko, the Ukrainian legislation can ensure effective implementation of ENPI, but it needs some adaptation to the legislation of the EU to avoid any barrier in this field.

Finally, the political dialogue with Ukraine should be strengthened in order to create a genuine and effective partnership. It is obvious that strong political commitment is a very important prerequisite for successful implementation of the ENPI in Ukraine. As a major issue for the political dialogue could be Ukraine's association to FP. A large number of EU-Ukraine meetings in accordance with the political dialogue could be used in a more optimized way.

## Bibliography

- Commission of the European Communities: Black Sea Synergy - A New Regional Cooperation Initiative (2007) – [http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/com07\\_160\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/com07_160_en.pdf)
- Commission of the European Communities: European Neighbourhood Policy Strategy Paper (2004) – [http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/strategy/strategy\\_paper\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/strategy/strategy_paper_en.pdf)
- Commission of the European Communities: European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument: Ukraine: Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013 (2006) - [http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/country/enpi\\_csp\\_ukraine\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/country/enpi_csp_ukraine_en.pdf)
- Commission of the European Communities: Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy in 2009: Progress Report Ukraine (2010) - [http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/progress2010/sec10\\_524\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/progress2010/sec10_524_en.pdf)
- Commission of the European Communities: Wider Europe-Neighborhood: A new Framework for relations with our eastern and southern Neighbours (2003) - [http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/com03\\_104\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/com03_104_en.pdf)
- Commission of the European Communities: Implementation of the Eastern Partnership: Report to the Meeting of Foreign Affairs Ministers, December 13, 2010 [http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/docs/eap\\_meeting\\_foreign\\_affairs\\_131210\\_en.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/docs/eap_meeting_foreign_affairs_131210_en.pdf)
- Degelsegger, Alexander; Gajdusek, Felix; Schuch, Klaus, ZSI. The EU's Development Cooperation Mechanisms and S&T Capacity-Building. A Preliminary Typology and Exemplary Evidence (2011)
- Joint Declaration of the Prague Eastern Partnership Summit (2009) - [http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/er/107589.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/er/107589.pdf)
- Біль, Михайло. Транскордонне співробітництво регіонів України в галузі туризму: сучасний стан та основні напрямки розвитку – Mykhailo Bil. Transborder cooperation of the regions of Ukraine in the field of tourism: status and main directions for development (2008) - [http://www.nbu.gov.ua/e-journals/DeVr/2008\\_2/fail/Bil.pdf](http://www.nbu.gov.ua/e-journals/DeVr/2008_2/fail/Bil.pdf)
- Засадко, Валентина. Активізація в Україні транскордонного співробітництва в контексті європейської політики сусідства - Valentyna Zasadko. Enhancement of transborder cooperation in Ukraine with ENP (2008) - [http://www.icps.com.ua/files/articles/50/7/Zapyska\\_Zasadko.pdf](http://www.icps.com.ua/files/articles/50/7/Zapyska_Zasadko.pdf)
- Закарпатці взяли участь у презентації польсько-української стратегії транскордонного співробітництва, UA-Reporter.com – Transcarpathians took part in the presentation of the Polish-Ukrainian strategy of transborder cooperation, UA-Reporter.com (2008) - <http://ua-reporter.com/novosti/33035>
- Чергове засідання тимчасової робочої групи «Міжрегіональне та транскордонне співробітництво» - Regular meeting of the provisional working group “Interregional and transborder cooperation”(2010) - [http://oda.odessa.gov.ua/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=140&Itemid=66&lang=ru](http://oda.odessa.gov.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=140&Itemid=66&lang=ru)