

Transnational co-operation in Central and South- Eastern Europe

Challenges and achievements



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CADSES Co-operation Area



Starting points



- Dynamic and informal cooperation in the early 90s
- INTERREG II C: cooperation is more formalised but mushrooms
- INTERREG/PHARE: first test to harmonise funding

INTERREG II C CADSES 1997 - 1999

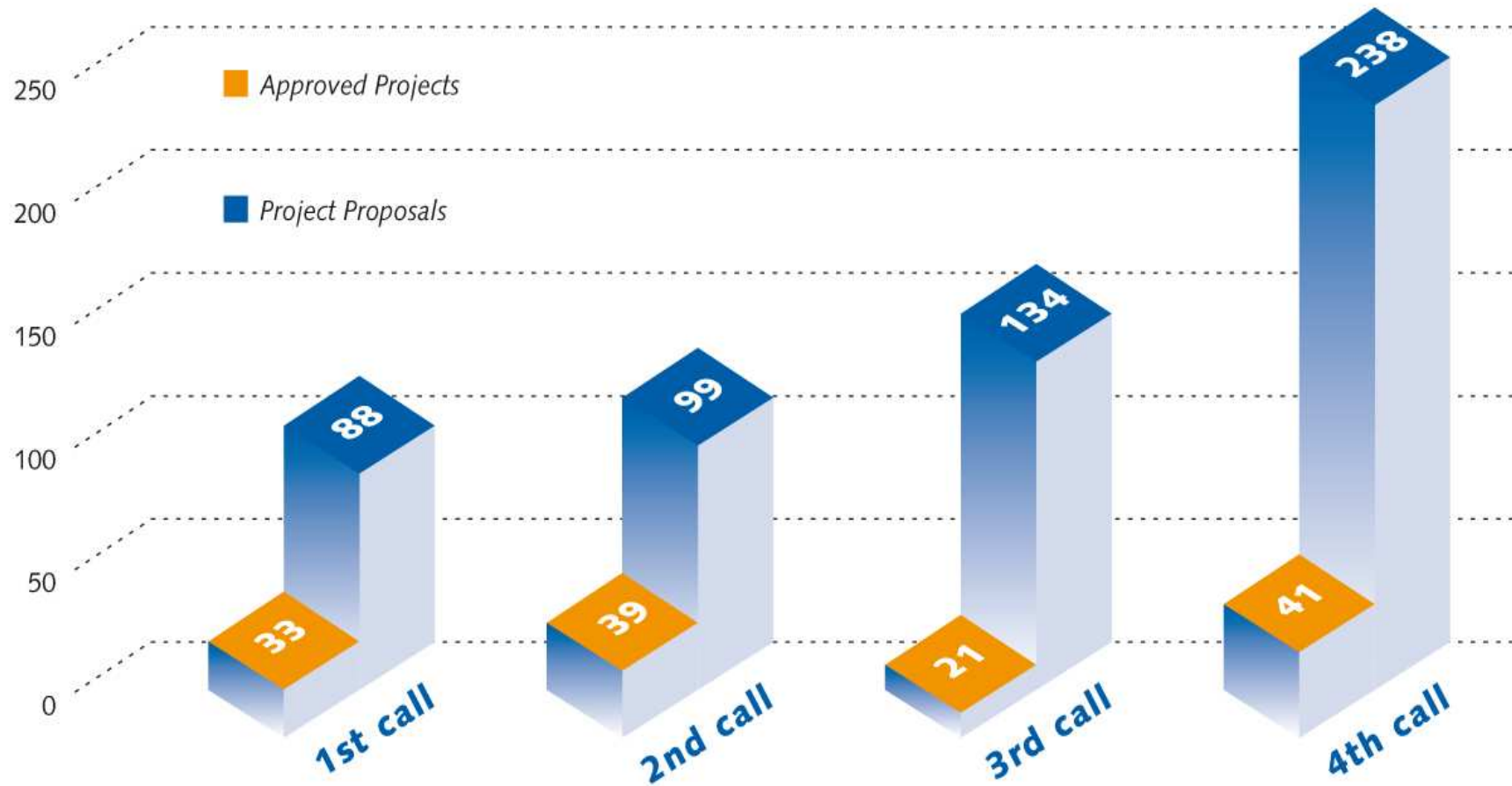


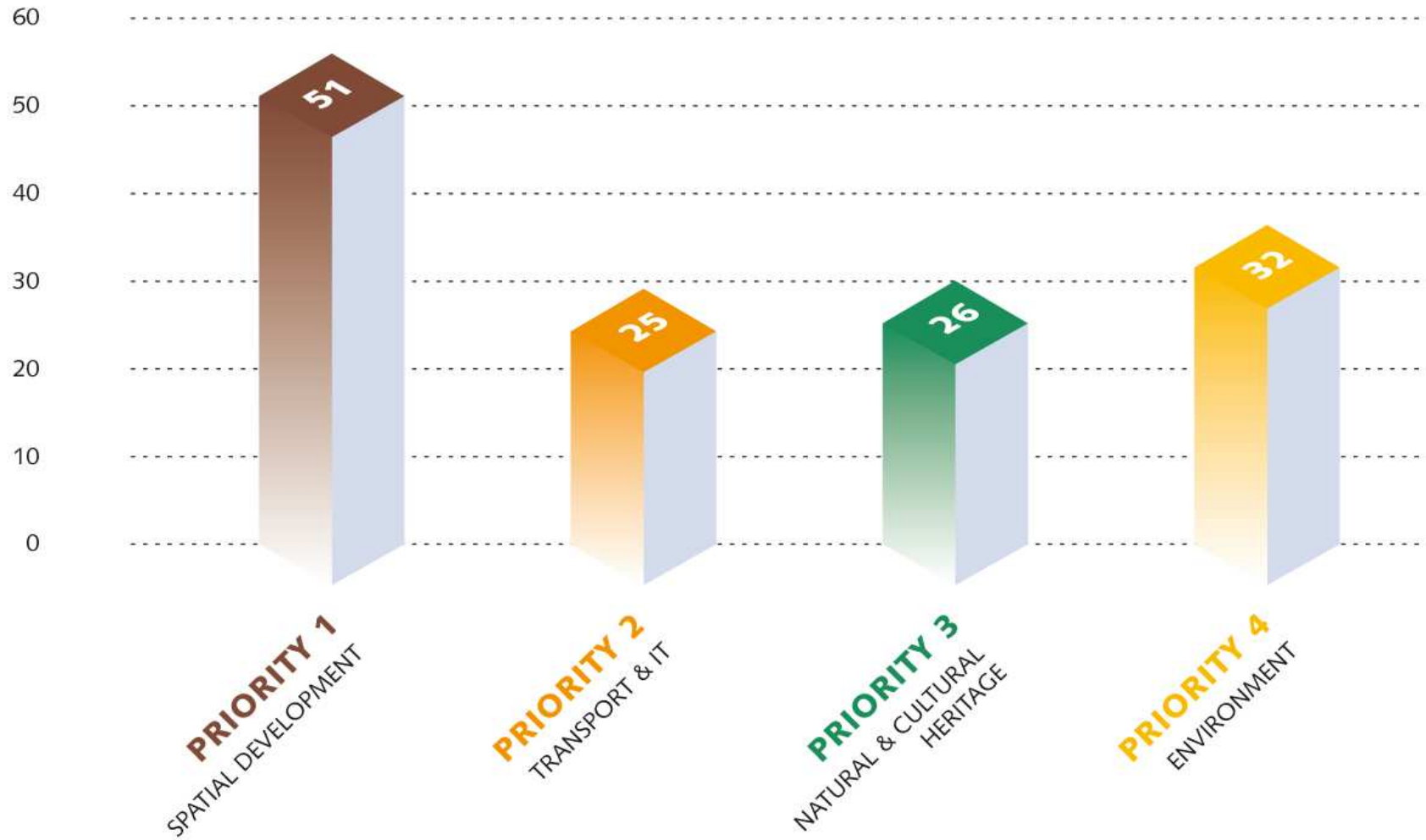
- 18 countries; 4 MS, 14 NMS
- Accession countries increase involvement
- Strong involvement of NMS on project level

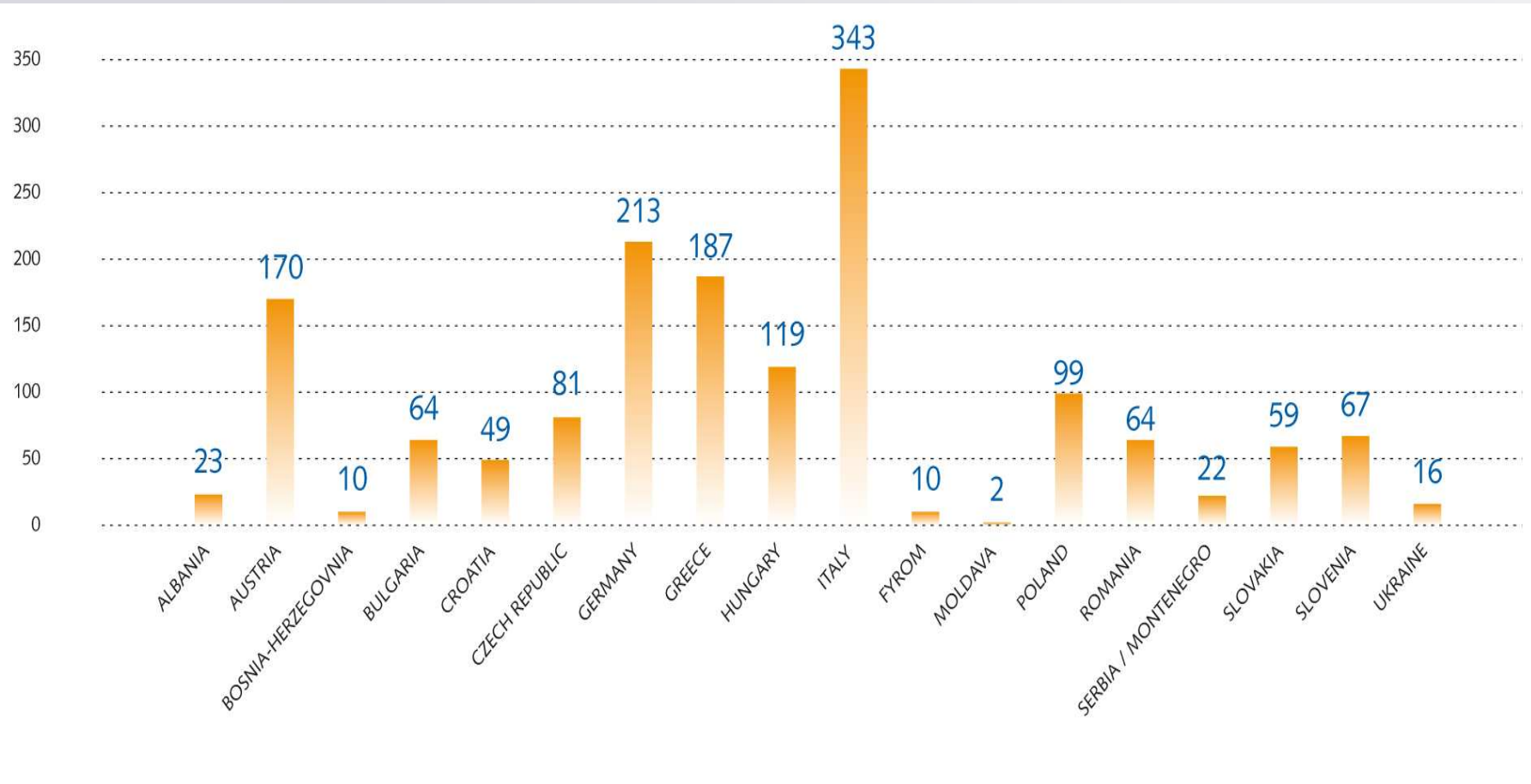
INTERREG III B CADSES 2000 - 2006



- 18 countries; 9 MS, 9 NMS
- Non Member States increase involvement on project and programme level
- 1st neighbourhood call in fall 2005







**Transnational
co-operation is complex**

**but its basic structure
is simple**

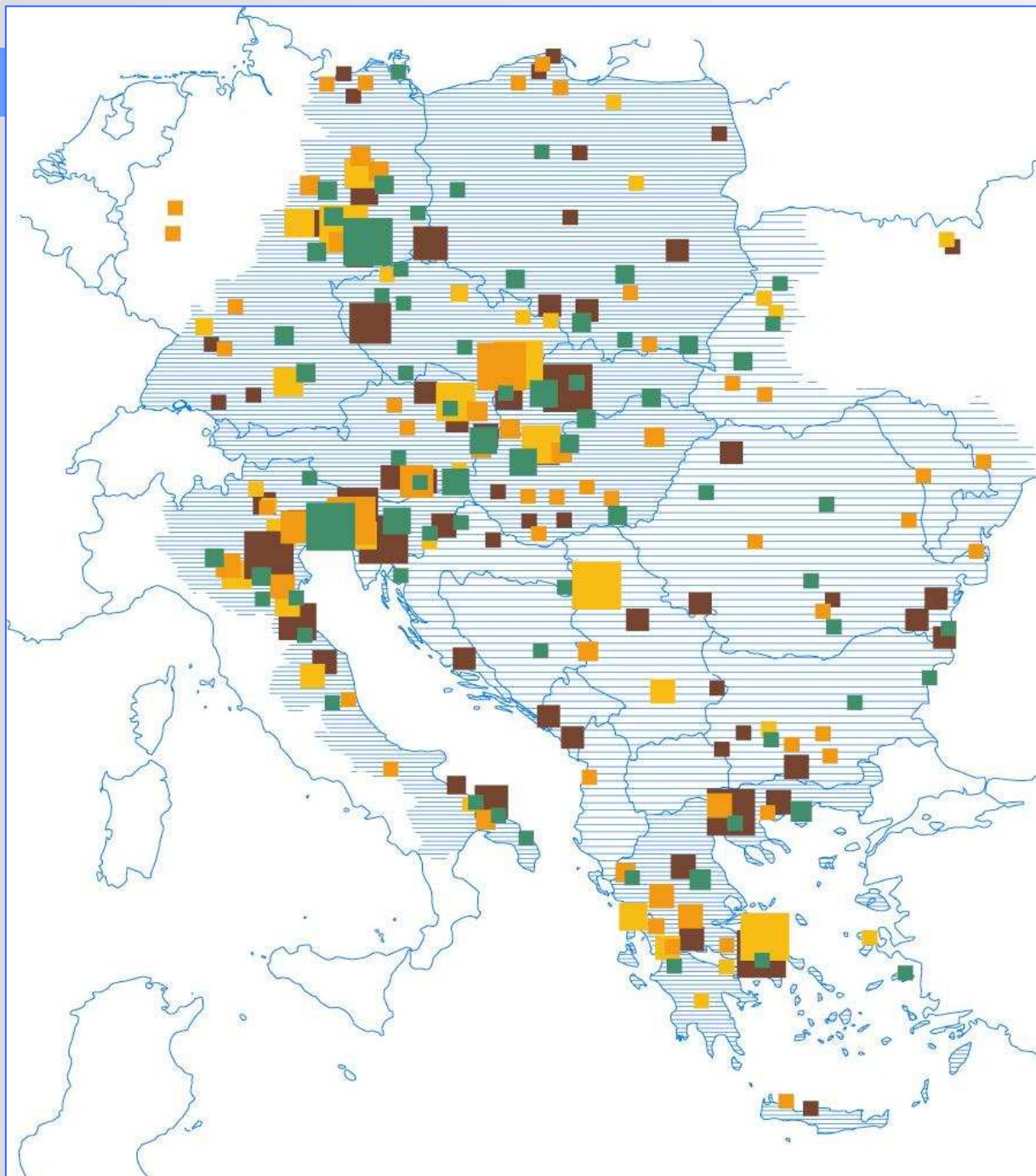


1. **Member States** and **EU COM**
fix rules, take decisions and share overall responsibility
2. **MA**
the authority to manage the programme
3. **PA**
the authority for payments
4. **LP**
Lead Partners to manage projects
5. **JTS**
Joint Secretariat to support all above mentioned bodies



INTERREG III B CADSES

Neighbourhood Programme



European Territorial Co-operation needs commons



- commitment
- common objectives
- common instruments