

Programme Complement

03-06-2002

Interreg IIB North Sea Region

Community Initiative concerning trans-European co-operation
intended to encourage harmonious and balanced sustainable development
of the European territory



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List of Abbreviations

ALTER	Alternative Traffic in Towns
BSR	Baltic Sea Region
CIP	Community Initiative Programme
EAGGF	European Agricultural Guarantee and Guidance Fund
EC	European Community
EIB	European Investment Bank
EPOM	European Platform on Mobility Management
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ESDP	European Spatial Development Perspective
ESF	European Social Fund
EU	European Union
Eurostat	European Statistics Centre
FIFG	Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance
FL	Flemish Region
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IRMA	Interreg Rhine Meuse Activity (Interreg programme relating to flooding)
IT	Information Technologies
KRD	Norwegian Ministry of Local government and Regional policy
LP	Lead Partner
Natura 2000	European Ecological Network
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSR	North Sea Region
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistic (Nomenclature des unités territoriales statistiques)
NWE	North West Europe
OLAF	The European Anti-Fraud Office
OSPAR	Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic
PPG	Programme Preparation Group
R&D	Research & Development
RoRo	Roll-on Roll-off (Ferries)
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SSS	Short Sea Shipping
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities & Threats
TA	Technical Assistance
TEN	Trans-European Network

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Chapter 1 Introduction

Background

Article 18(3) of the General Regulation (No. 1260/1999) requires a Programme Complement to be drawn up for the Interreg IIIB North Sea Programme and adopted by the Managing Authority at the latest three months after the Commission decision approving the Community Initiative Programme (CIP). It is the responsibility of the Monitoring Committee, to approve the Programme Complement. The document will then be sent to the European Commission for information purposes.

The Programme Complement is a stand alone document that aims to provide more detailed information to assist in the achievement of the North Sea Programme strategy which is summarised on page 40 of the CIP as:

"Progress towards a spatially developed, integrated region which offers a good quality of life for all its citizens in a balanced and sustainable way".

The programme strategy is outlined in chapter 3 of the CIP and it links the analysis of the region and the SWOT analysis, which are presented in chapter 2, to the priorities and measures described in chapter 4. Chapter 4 provides information on the aims, objectives and quantified targets of the priorities. The fifth chapter gives a summary of the ex ante evaluation. Chapter 6 provides the general outline of the indicators of the North Sea Programme. Chapter 7 of the CIP contains the administrative and financial implementation arrangements. The financial tables of the programme can be found in chapter 8 of the CIP.

The Programme Complement

The Programme Complement is the document implementing the programme strategy and priorities. It contains detailed elements of the programme at measure level which have been agreed by the national and regional representatives of the participating countries on the Programme Preparation Group (PPG).

The Programme Complement document is particularly relevant for prospective project applicants and their transnational and local partnerships. It is intended to assist both newcomers to Interreg and those who have gained some experience during the Interreg IIC programme and should always be used in parallel with the CIP.

For the project applicant the most relevant information can be found in Part I and Part II of the Programme Complement. Chapter 2 describes the project selection criteria, chapter 3 provides background information on the indicators required and the last chapter of Part I outlines an indicative list of final beneficiaries. Part II provides detailed information on the Measures of the programme as well as general descriptions of the priorities and ex-ante evaluations of the Measures. Most of the information needed for project applicants concerning the Measures of the programme can be found in the part II of the Programme Complement.

Particularly relevant for the administrative bodies involved in the implementation of the programme is Part III, which gives an overview of the publicity and communications

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strategy in chapter 11, provides information on the computerised exchange of data between the programme bodies and the European Commission in chapter 12, outlines the system of reporting and evaluation on Measure level in chapter 13 and gives the financial split of the Programme budget on Measure level in the last chapter.

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PART I – THE PROJECT SELECTION PROCEDURE, INDICATORS AND FINAL BENEFICIARIES

Chapter 2 Project Selection Criteria

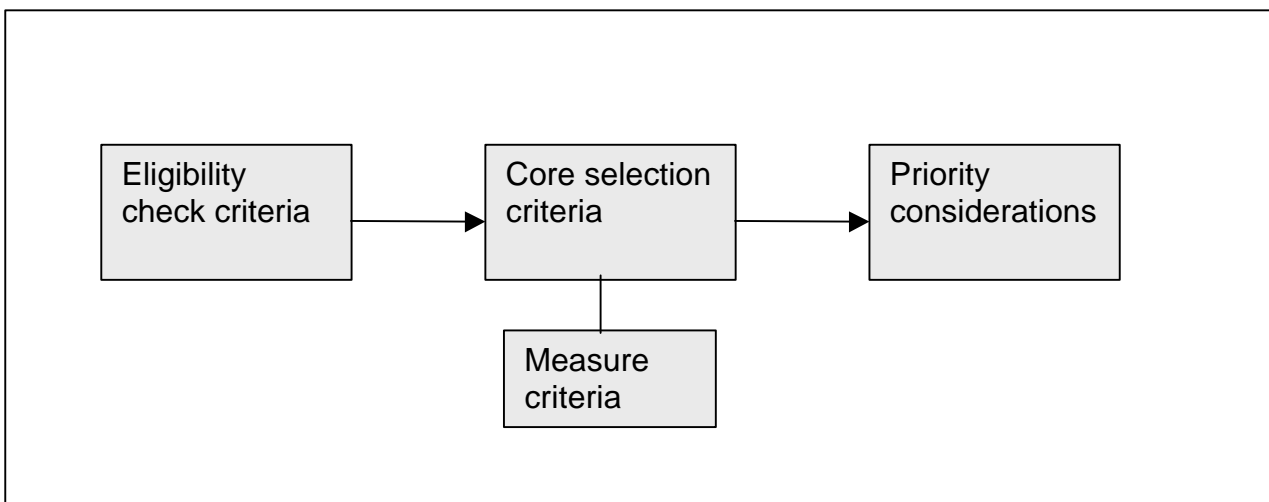
2.1 Introduction

Project applications submitted for funding under the Interreg IIIB North Sea Programme will be required to meet the minimum criteria for approval. These consist of the eligibility check and the core selection criteria including the relevant measure criteria. Priority considerations will also play a role in the assessment and selection of projects. Only projects that pass the eligibility check will be considered by the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will use the core selection criteria, the measure criteria and the priority considerations as guides in the selection of projects. Only projects that pass all core selection criteria, including at least one measure criterion, will be considered by the Steering Committee. When the Steering Committee has to choose between projects, it will use the priority considerations as a guide.

The Programme Secretariat will carry out the technical assessment of the projects, according to the approved procedure and criteria. The Steering Committee will then approve or reject projects.

It is important to emphasise that it will be possible to put forward project proposals until the last call for applications in 2006.

The following figure illustrates the 3 stages of the selection process. Projects must first meet the eligibility check criteria. Priority considerations are only relevant if the project fulfils the core selection criteria, including the relevant measure criteria.



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2.2 Eligibility check criteria

Before being admitted to the Steering Committee meeting for decision on approval or rejection, each project application must pass an eligibility check. The reason for this procedure is to make sure that any project put before the Steering Committee meets the basic requirements of Council Regulation 1260/1999 & Commission Regulation 1685/2000 and the requirements of the CIP. This eligibility check covers issues that can be checked without any room for interpretation on the matter.

1. The eligible area

As a general rule all activities, for which funding is sought, have to be carried out within the eligible area. This means that all partners receiving funding in a project under the North Sea Programme must be located within the eligible area. Partners outside the eligible area can take part in the project, but their activities will not generate ERDF or ERDF similar funding. The Lead Partner should be an organisation from the eligible area. (cf. Commission Regulation 1685/2000 on the eligibility of expenditure, rule 12).

2. Transnationality

A project must be clearly transnational in nature to be considered an Interreg IIIB project. This means that the project is selected jointly and implemented, either in two or more participating countries, or in a single participating country, where it can be shown that the operation has a significant impact on other participating countries. There should be additional benefit to the outcomes of the project from working together in a transnational context. In other words, the same outcomes cannot be achieved without transnational co-operation.

3. Evidence of match funding

All project partners must demonstrate their contribution in the form of a Letter of Commitment. In some cases, however, also a bank guarantee or the equivalent will be required. In the Letter of Commitment the organisation will declare that it will contribute to the activities and provide the match funding of the project in accordance with the project Application Form. This must be a signed and dated physical document on the letterhead of the organisation. The letters of commitment must be without any conditions (e.g. "subject to formal approval by political body"). In this Letter of Commitment the partner states:

- that the partner knows the application and accepts to be a partner
- that the partner will provide funding at least in the amount shown in the application (the figure must be stated explicitly, possibly with details of arrangement)
- that the partner will participate in and deliver to the project (specific reference should be made to project description and workplan or similar agreement between partners)

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4. Completed Application Form

On behalf of the partnership, the Lead Partner submits a signed, stamped, dated and fully completed Application Form in the English language. This must be a physical document, arriving at the Programme Secretariat before the deadline announced at the call for applications. In addition, a digitised copy of the application is required. Applications that arrive late can be considered for the next call for applications. When an Application Form has not been filled in completely, or incorrectly, the project can be asked for resubmission for the next call for applications.

5. Projects will complete all eligible activities before 30 June 2008

The Interreg IIIB North Sea Programme must be completed before the end of 2008. This will include the final reporting on the programme. In order to be able to assess all final reports, it is anticipated that all projects will have to complete their eligible activities before the end of June 2008. Only activities carried out after the application has been received by the Programme Secretariat will be eligible for ERDF funding. It will not be possible to put forward project applications after the last call for applications in 2006.

6. The Lead Partner is a public or a public-similar organisation

All project results under the North Sea Programme must be made available to the general public. This means that no Lead Partner or partner organisation can claim any physical or intellectual ownership to the results generated during the project. Consequently project partners are anticipated to be primarily public organisations. Private organisations are, however, not excluded from participating in projects, but they will participate as “non-profit seeking” public similar organisations.

For a public similar body, a bank guarantee is usually required in order to verify that the Lead Partner’s financial situation enables him/her to carry out the project as described in the application. The bank guarantee is meant as an insurance against financial collapse of the Lead Partner during the project period.

7. Compliance with the eligibility rules

All projects have to demonstrate compliance with the “Eligibility Rules” as stated in Commission Regulation 1685/2000.

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2.3 Core selection criteria

The Steering Committee only approves projects that clearly fulfil all core selection criteria, including at least one measure criterion. At the Steering Committee all project applications that meet the eligibility check will be tabled. The projects will be selected by regarding the core criteria, the measure criteria and the priority considerations. Before the Steering Committee meeting, the Joint Secretariat will assess the project applications considering the core criteria, the measure criteria and the priority considerations. Projects will be selected on the basis of the criteria and considerations set out in sections 2.3 – 2.5.

1. Projects will contribute to spatial development

Projects are required to demonstrate their contribution to the spatial development of the region. The spatial perspective for the North Sea Region, NorVision, formulates strategies and aims that will contribute to a strengthened role of the North Sea Region through a balanced spatial structure. The aims and strategies formulated in NorVision, the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) and the Trans European Networks (TEN) policy should be used, as a source of inspiration, to focus and formulate the spatial development aspects of Interreg IIIB projects.

2. Projects will contribute to the joint transnational strategy of the Interreg IIIB North Sea Programme

Chapter 3 of the CIP document presents the strategy of the North Sea Programme. The activities of the project proposal should fit within this strategy. The Application Form should demonstrate a clear link to this strategy. One of the possible ways to do this is demonstrating clear links to the priority targets and the envisaged measure outputs and activities as described in the CIP and the Programme Complement respectively. Reiterating the content of programme documents is, however, insufficient: such statements should be clearly linked to project activities.

3. Cross-sectoral co-ordination and co-operation

Interreg is about participation, co-operation and networking on transnational, but also on local, regional and national level. All projects will be required to have a cross-sectoral approach to the issues concerned. Cross-sectoral means that the important interests related to the project are taken into consideration by the project. For example environmental organisations, governments, the tourist sector, the agriculture sector and the transport sector could be involved in a rural development project. Involvement of the relevant actors is needed to make a real constructive contribution to spatial development.

4. Sustainable approach

Projects are required to contribute to sustainable development. Applicants are asked to demonstrate the co-ordination of economic, social and environmental aspects of the issue at hand.

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5. Projects will promote the transfer of knowledge

The experience and the results gained from working in a transnational project should not be limited to the partnership of the project. The transfer of knowledge within the partnership is an important aspect of any Interreg IIIB project, but, in addition, projects are asked to have a strategy on the dissemination of the project results. Interreg is financed by European public funds. This requires that the benefits, experiences and results from the projects must be made publicly available. It is essential to be aware of this aspect of the project before applying. The intellectual ownership of the project outcomes will not be limited to the partners of the project. There is an obligation to make the results of the projects available to the public.

6. Projects will demonstrate added value

Projects will have to make a difference. The projects will contribute to environmental quality, environmental management, job creation, skill development, social cohesion, a sustainable transport system or other aspects of sustainable spatial and socio-economic development. Projects also need to demonstrate that the project activities are additional, which is to say that they represent activities that would not go beyond what is carried out by the partners anyway..

7. Projects will demonstrate value for money

The project's budget should be proportionate to the results aimed for. In addition projects will have to demonstrate cost-effectiveness on unit level. This will be demonstrated in the detailed costed workplan in the application.

8. Projects will comply with national and EU law and policy

All organisations in the Member States have to comply with EU and national law and policy. The partners in the project are responsible for carrying out the activities in accordance with the applicable legislation. All projects need to be consistent with Community policies and operations regarding equal opportunities. Projects need to consider their impact on equal opportunities. The Lead Partner certifies compliance with national and EU regulations in signing the Application Form and, when the project is approved, the Grant Offer Letter. The representative(s) from the national authority of the country of the Lead Partner will be asked to confirm compliance of the project with national policy before the Steering Committee decides on the project. The Flemish Region authorities will be asked to perform this task for projects with a Lead Partner from the Flemish Region.

9. The application contains the relevant indicator information

As described in the section on indicators in the Community Initiative Programme (CIP), each application should contain the indicators that will be used to monitor the implementation of the projects. These indicators relate to information needed on programme level and to the aim and objectives of the project under consideration. In addition to the activity indicators that are required for every project, the project applicants need to provide relevant indicators related to the output, result and impact (or context) of their specific

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project. These indicators need to be monitored during the project execution and reported on in the intermediate reports. Examples of these can be found in the CIP and more general information on the use of indicators can be found in chapter 3 of this document.

10. Fit the relevant Measure of the Programme

The CIP contains 4 priorities under which project applicants can apply. Each priority is divided up in a number of measures. The budget of the programme has been allocated to these measures. The split is described in chapter 14 of the Programme Complement. In order to ensure that a project fits the measure under which it applies, applicants are advised to check Part II of the Programme Complement which contains priority descriptions, ex-ante evaluations of the measures, measure descriptions and measure objectives. Moreover a number of envisaged activities, outputs and impacts are listed there.

Project applicants are encouraged to select activities that contribute to the projected outputs and activities listed. This does not preclude innovative solutions as suggested under Priority Consideration no 3.

11. Viability of the partnership

An active and viable partnership is a pre-condition for the quick implementation of a project. This is necessary because of the decommitment rule and could be demonstrated by the spending plan, by the presence of an existing partnership or evidence that possible obstacles to quick implementation have been removed.

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2.4 Measure criteria

This chapter is a further specification of Core Criterion No 10 called 'Fit the relevant Measure of the Programme'. Projects applying under a certain measure in the programme should fulfil at least one measure criterion concerned. More details about the different measures are provided in the Chapters 6 – 9.

Priority 1

Transnational Spatial Development Strategies and Actions for Urban, Rural and Maritime Systems in the North Sea Region

This priority aims at general development aspects of the North Sea Region. It investigates what cross-sectoral approaches can be used to further the balanced development of the region. Through the pursuit of such a polycentric structure, all areas should be provided with the opportunity to increase their competitiveness as a basis for the overall reduction of socio-economic disparities.

Measure 1:1 Elaboration and implementation of transnational polycentric spatial development strategies and polycentrism.

This Measure is concerned with the demonstration of a cross-sectoral approach to achieve a balanced and therefore polycentric development pattern.

Projects submitted under this Measure will be expected to take the form of studies, analyses, the development of strategies and the implementation thereof which contribute in a significant way to:

- i. Identifying spatial development trends (policies, investment) supporting the balanced development of the transnational area.
- ii. Encouraging the application of the cross-sectoral area-based approach to transnational spatial development.

Measure 1:2 Development and implementation of urban complementarity, co-operation and networking

This Measure concentrates on urban complementarity issues.

Projects submitted under this Measure will be expected to make a contribution towards:

- i. Encouraging transnational co-operation of urban areas through city networks and clusters of expertise.
- ii. Improving the economic diversification of urban areas.
- iii. Improving the quality of life / social and economic conditions in urban areas.

Measure 1:3 Development and implementation of new urban-rural and inter-rural relationships, including maritime areas

The Measure concentrates on the development of rural areas, particularly with respect to their changing role and relationship with urban areas.

Projects submitted under this Measure will be expected to make a contribution towards:

- i. Establishing new functions for rural areas, and new urban-rural and inter-rural relationships.
- ii. Preserving an adequate level of basic services in rural areas.
- iii. Improving the quality of life / social and economic conditions in rural areas.

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Measure 1:4 Development and implementation of strategies using water as a spatial element in rural, urban and maritime design

The Measure concentrates on the use of water as an element in spatial design.

Projects submitted under this Measure will be expected to make a contribution towards:

- i. Integrating water issues in spatial planning and design strategies.
- ii. Increasing the attractiveness of water / waterfront areas as major elements of the physical environment.

Measure 1:5 Co-operation on research and development matters and access to innovation support

This Measure aims to stimulate research and development.

Projects submitted under this Measure will be expected to encourage transnational co-operation in the field of research and development in order to:

- i. Pool and jointly develop knowledge and learning across the North Sea region.
- ii. Improve facilities and opportunities for research and development.

Priority 2

Efficient and Sustainable Transport and Communications and improved Access to the Information Society

This Priority aims at improving transport and communications in the context of transnational spatial development.

Measure 2:1 Effective and sustainable transport in rural and urban areas, including maritime areas, and in new rural urban connections

This Measure aims at improving sustainable transport links and addressing qualitative and quantitative issues related to transport.

Projects submitted under this Measure will be expected to contribute in a significant way towards:

- i. Improving knowledge on effective and sustainable transport policies and systems.
- ii. Improving sustainable transport links and an improved modal shift.
- iii. Improving knowledge on the impact of information technology on transport.

Measure 2:2 Improve the integration of rural and maritime areas in national and international transport networks

This Measure aims at improving sustainable transport links focusing in particular on rural and maritime areas.

Projects submitted under this Measure will be expected to contribute in a significant way towards:

- i. Identifying gaps and potential improvements to transnational policies and investment plans.
- ii. Integrating remote and peripheral areas into sustainable international transport networks.

Measure 2:3 Development of spatial integrated strategies on transportation networks and the promotion of intermodal transport systems.

This Measure aims at improving transportation networks with an emphasis on intermodality.

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Projects submitted under this Measure will be expected to contribute in a significant way towards:

- i. Improving transportation networks.
- ii. Increasing use and effectiveness of intermodal transport systems.

Measure 2:4 Improve the access of SMEs and society in general to information and communication technologies.

This Measure aims to improve the access to ICT, especially where this would strengthen the balanced development of the North Sea Region.

Projects submitted under this Measure will be expected to contribute in a significant way towards:

- i. Increasing the opportunities for SMEs to use the possibilities of current and future ICT applications.
- ii. Improving the access to ICT, especially in regions and for groups lagging behind in this respect.

Measure 2:5 Improve the application of information and communication technologies with particular reference to public services.

This Measure aims at improving the possibilities to use ICT with an emphasis on public services.

Projects submitted under this Measure are expected to contribute in a significant way towards:

- i. Improving the quality of education and public services through ICT.
- ii. Transferring knowledge and experience related to the application of ICT.

Priority 3

Sustainable Management and Development of the Environment, Natural Resources and Cultural Heritage

This Priority aims at establishing new ways to manage use and develop the resources and cultural heritage of the region in an environmentally sustainable way.

Measure 3.1 Creative rehabilitation, protection and development of cultural and natural landscapes and townscapes

This Measure aims at maintaining and improving the development of landscapes and townscapes with particular attention to their cultural and natural value.

Projects submitted under this Measure are expected to contribute in a significant way towards:

- i. Protecting and developing valuable landscapes.
- ii. Developing and protecting the cultural and natural beauty of cities and towns in the North Sea Region.

Measure 3.2 Innovative promotion of natural assets and cultural heritage

This Measure aims at attracting interest in the valuable cultural and natural heritage of the North Sea Region.

Projects submitted under this Measure are expected to contribute in a significant way towards:

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- i. Improving the opportunities for environmentally friendly cultural tourism in the North Sea Region.
- ii. Raising awareness and interest for the natural assets in the North Sea Region.

Measure 3.3 Development and promotion of sustainable management of natural resources and renewable energies

This Measure aims to improve the management of natural resources and promote the role of renewable energy.

Projects submitted under this Measure are expected to contribute in a significant way towards:

- i. Protecting natural resources and improving the sustainable management of waste.
- ii. Promoting sustainable energy production.

Measure 3.4 Integrated and concerted management and planning of coastal zones and the North Sea itself

This Measure aims at improving the management and protection of the coastal zone and the North Sea.

Projects submitted under this Measure are expected to contribute in a significant way towards:

- i. Promoting Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM).
- ii. Improving the protection and management of the resources of the North Sea.

Priority 4

Water Management

This priority aims at the integration of water management strategies into the spatial planning framework.

Measure 4.1 Spatial planning strategies and action plans for water catchment areas

This Measure is concerned with the management of water quantity and the prevention of flooding through sustainable land use planning in particular.

Projects submitted under this Measure are expected to contribute in a significant way towards:

- i. Developing concrete action plans for water catchment areas.
- ii. Integrating the management of the quantity of water into spatial strategies.

Measure 4.2 Integrated fresh water resource management

This Measure is concerned with the integrated management of fresh water as a resource.

Projects submitted under this Measure are expected to contribute in a significant way towards:

- i. Improving of the quality of water.
- ii. Reducing the demand for fresh water.
- iii. Integrating water quality management into spatial strategies.

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Measure 4.3 Risk management strategies for coastal areas prone to disasters and natural threats and for the North Sea

This Measure is concerned with the risk management for coastal areas and the North Sea itself, in particular the prevention of and the dealing with disasters.

Projects submitted under this Measure are expected to contribute in a significant way towards:

- i. Improving risk management.
- ii. Reducing harmful effects of disasters.

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2.5 Priority considerations

The budget of the programme and the budget for the priorities are limited. When there are more project applications which pass the eligibility check and comply with all core criteria than the budget allows for, the Steering Committee will have to make a selection among the project proposals. In order to distinguish between the applications a number of priority considerations have been agreed. Project applications should comply with these priority considerations in order to ensure a favourable assessment.

1. Tangible and measurable results

Projects with a clearly visible output are prioritised. Studies are possible under this programme, but action plans and implementation activities are particularly encouraged.

2. Leverage of extra investment

Projects generating future private and public investment within a transnational perspective are prioritised.

3. Innovative solutions

Interreg aims to promote the implementation of innovative solutions. Projects that apply new methods, ideas or techniques are prioritised. It is anticipated that working cross-sectorally and transnationally will provide new insights and new approaches to existing challenges.

4. A broad scope of integrated activities

Projects tackling issues in an integrated way are prioritised. A broad scope of activities (e.g. feasibility studies, small infrastructure, public involvement, training schemes, etc) contributes to an integrated approach to the issues concerned.

5. Synergy with other funds

Projects will be prioritised when they demonstrate synergy with other funds including Objectives 1, 2 and 3, Urban, Leader, Equal, and all other Interreg Programmes. If a project is expected to run parallel with a closely related project in another programme area with expected mutual benefits, it is advised to attach a copy of that other application to the application for the Interreg IIIB North Sea Programme.

6. Transnational partnerships

Broad transnational partnerships with a broad impact on the transnational area are prioritised.

7. Build on experiences from earlier ERDF projects

Interreg IIC and other ERDF programmes have led to many new insights and networks regarding issues addressed in the Interreg IIIB North Sea Programme. Projects that build on these experiences and networks will be given priority consideration.

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8. Concrete implementation of ESDP/NorVision/TEN

Projects which make a clear contribution to the implementation of ESDP, NorVision and TEN (Trans European Networks) policy proposals will be prioritised. The ESDP and NorVision documents list a number of activities and policy options which contribute to the practical implementation of the strategy described in these documents.

9. Vertical co-ordination

Vertical co-ordination should ensure that different levels of government (national, regional and local) work together on the issue the project deals with.

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Chapter 3 Indicators

3.1 Introduction

The Interreg IIIB North Sea Programme is a Community Initiative Programme supported by European Structural Funds. In order to assess the effectiveness of programmes like this, it is necessary to monitor what the funds are used for and to what extent the programme has been effective. For that purpose a number of targets have been formulated in the programme (cf. chapter 4 of the CIP) and a system of indicators will be used to measure the effectiveness of the programme. Indicators play an important role on programme and project level.

Programme level

The indicators on programme level are mentioned in sections 13.1 and 13.2. They will be reported at several stages in the programme: for the purposes of mid term and ex post evaluation, for the annual reports of the programme and for the final report of the programme. Some indicators will also be reported on regularly to the European Commission. The indicators on programme level are aggregates from the project data. Just like project indicators help to determine the success of a project, programme indicators help to assess the success of the programme. Indicators help in making decisions on the future continuation or discontinuation of Community Initiatives like Interreg.

Project level

All applications in the North Sea Programme are required to contain project indicator information. An indicator is a one-character data element conveying information that interprets or supplements the data in the associated field. Examples for project indicators can be found in the CIP (chapter 6.1). The indicator system applied is based on the European Commission's Working Paper 7. Practical guidance is given in the Application Guide to the Application Form.

The aspects on which it will be relevant for a project to report will depend on the project's ambitions, the size of the project, the location of the activities, what sort of activities the project seeks to carry out, number of project partners, running time and so on. This requires a flexible approach to the indicator issue. It is therefore important that applicants understand the indicator system well. This chapter is intended to give project applicants more background information on the required indicators.

The next sections contain an explanation of the difference between aims and objectives on the one hand and activities, outputs, results and impacts on the other hand. A proper understanding of these terms is required when drawing up relevant and realistic indicators.

3.2 Aim and objectives

Projects are undertaken in order to achieve something useful. Such a general goal is called the aim of the project, for example a reduction in unemployment, improvement in

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the quality of the environment or improved protection from floods. The aim is defined at the beginning of the project as the higher level goals to which the project aims to contribute. The project does not usually solve the problem as such, but contributes to solving it: the project is a step in the right direction. It is often difficult to determine the extent to which a project will contribute to an aim in advance. The effect might take longer to achieve than the duration of the project.

Objectives, on the other hand, are the projected results or outputs of the project. The objectives are also defined before the start of the project. Objectives could, for example, be to give 50 people vocational training or to develop a coastal protection plan or establish an ISDN telephone line to a remote village. Objectives are defined in order to determine afterwards whether or not the project was successful (i. e. achieved the planned objectives). At the end of the project it will be possible to determine whether or not these objectives have been achieved.

3.3 Activities, outputs, results and impacts

The aim and objectives are described before the start of the project (ex ante). They relate to the planning of the project. Outputs, results and impacts on the other hand relate to the real achievements of the project. It is possible that the project will end up having different outputs and results than originally planned. This is not always a bad sign. Sometimes it is agreed during the project that specific project objectives should be adapted because of new developments. Project indicators measure the reality of the project (not the planning) and are therefore directly related to the activities, outputs, results and impacts.

In the application form project applicants must define the indicators they will use in the project based on its activities, outputs, results and impacts. It is important to define these indicators carefully in order to make sure that the same information is measured every time and that everyone has the same understanding of the indicators. There are four different types of indicator.

Activity indicators give information about what is going on in the project. Reporting on the number of people and the number of organisations involved in the project, publications produced and press coverage is required for every project. In addition each project will have to report on an activity indicator of its choice.

Output indicators report on what the project actually produces. This can be reports, websites, networks, small infrastructure, guidelines and so on. An indicator always reports the number of something. Even if there is only 1 output from the project, the number can still be reported. For example: number of research reports: 1.

Result indicators measure the immediate, direct, short-term effects of the project. The establishment of an Internet page on tourist attractions in an area (an output) can lead to an increased number of visitors (a result). This might then lead to an improved employment situation (an impact).

Impact indicators measure the long term effect of a project. The impact often relates to the aim established before the start of the project. Sometimes it is difficult to determine what effect the project has on an impact. In cases where it is not possible to find a relevant impact indicator, a context indicator must be used. This figure measures the situation the

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project seeks to influence (employment situation, GDP, CO2 levels etc.) without being able to measure exactly the project's contribution to that aim. If an environmental impact indicator can be established and would be relevant to the project, then it is obligatory to report on that indicator as the impact indicator of the project.

It is important to ensure that the indicators selected are relevant to the project and that they can actually be measured. Choosing the right indicators for the project is one of the core criteria, and it is therefore advisable to ensure that a good system of indicators has been built into the project. If 5 output indicators would be needed to give useful information about the success of the project, it is better to use all 5 than only the one required as a minimum.

Choosing the right indicators can help in finding the right focus of the project. The indicators also play a role in the decision making of the Steering Committee when it appraises which project applications will produce the most useful results for the North Sea Programme.

The table below illustrates the relationship between aim and objectives, and activities, outputs, results and impacts. It is based on the European Commission's Working Paper 7.

Intervention Logic	
Aim	Impacts (longer-term effects)
	↑
Specific Objectives	Results (direct and immediate effects)
	↑
Operational Objectives	Outputs (produced by the project)
	↑
	Activities (project operations)
	↑
	Inputs

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3.4 Baseline, target and realisation

When reporting on indicators, it is important to distinguish between baseline, target and realisation. The baseline figure is the figure at the beginning of the project. For project outputs the baseline figure is usually zero since the project will not have achieved any outputs before its start. For impact indicators, however, the baseline figure will often be a positive value. For instance the impact could be a reduction in unemployment in a given sector. The baseline figure in this case represents the unemployment figure at the start of the project.

The target for the indicator is the figure that will appear as a realisation figure if the project achieves its activities, outputs, results and impact as planned at the beginning of the project. If the hope is to reduce unemployment from 15,000 to 10,000 at the end of the project, then the result indicator target is 10,000 and the result indicator baseline is 15,000. In some cases the different phases will have different targets.

The realisation figure is the actual figure at the time of reporting. This figure is not only used to assess the indicators at the end of the project in the final report. It is also used to report on the realisation of the project at intermediate stages in intermediate reports. Reporting realisation indicators during the course of the project can help to determine whether the project is still on track to achieve its target(s).

3.5 Financial indicators

The indicators described above relate to the activities and the content of the projects. Financial information is also very relevant for Interreg projects. This financial information is in fact indicator information. The project finance is an input indicator, whereas the budget can be seen as the target indicator for money spent in the project. In the Interreg IIIB Programme all projects are required to produce spending targets. These will be closely monitored throughout the project period. If these spending targets are not met, the project may lose part of the money committed because of the decommitment rules in the present structural funds period. Financial reporting is treated separately from the other indicators in the Application Form and in the reporting requirements for approved projects.

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Chapter 4 Final Beneficiaries

All of the activities carried out in the Interreg IIIB North Sea Programme are aimed at improving the quality of life for all citizens in the region either directly or indirectly. Those who benefit from the programme are the citizens of present and future generations. The projects in the Interreg Programme are, however, carried out by organisations such as universities, research institutes, regional and local authorities and others. The results of a project must be made available to the general public, and the Lead Partner/project partners have no intellectual or physical ownership of these results.

The activities of a project will be carried out by a number of partners of whom one will act as Lead Partner and thus form the link between the project and the Programme Secretariat on behalf of the Managing Authority and Paying Authority. The Lead Partner will act as the final beneficiary on behalf of the project partners in accordance with Council Regulation 1260/1999 article 9 and 32. As final beneficiary, the Lead Partner will be responsible for all reporting to the Managing Authority/ Paying Authority/ the Programme Secretariat and all payments from the programme will be made to the Lead Partner.

As the Lead Partner is considered as the final beneficiary in accordance with Council Regulation 1260/1999 article 9, payments to the project must be based on expenditure actually paid out by the final beneficiary. In practical terms, however, the concept of the final beneficiary can be extended to cover the other project partners, provided the following conditions are met:

- A contract is drawn up between the Lead Partner and the project partners.
- The overall financial responsibility remains with the Lead Partner in its role as final beneficiary.
- The expenditure paid by the project partners must be supported by invoices or documented by accounting documents of similar value.
- A formal report must be presented to the Lead Partner on all expenditure paid by the project partners. The Lead Partner remains responsible for checking that the expenditure is eligible and has actually been paid and that the products or services have actually been delivered.
- The audit trail is maintained to partner level in accordance with Commission Regulation 438/2001 article 7.

The list below lists projective final and auxiliary beneficiaries to the measures of the Interreg IIIB North Sea Programme. Organisations from this group may well become partners in projects. The list is indicative and does not preclude any organisation that is not mentioned to participate in an Interreg IIIB project.

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Priority 1: Transnational Spatial Development Strategies and Actions for Urban, Rural and Maritime Systems in the North Sea Region			
<i>Measure</i>		<i>Final beneficiaries¹</i>	<i>Auxiliary beneficiaries</i>
1.1	Elaboration and implementation of transnational polycentric spatial development strategies and polycentrism	Regional and Local Authorities, Universities, Research Institutes, Spatial Planning Agencies, Colleges	
1.2	Development and implementation of urban complementarity, co-operation and networking	Local Authorities, Regional Authorities	Organisations in the Towns and Regions
1.3	Development and implementation of networking in urban-rural and inter-rural relationships including maritime areas	Local Authorities	Rural, Maritime and Urban Organisations
1.4	Development and implementation of strategies using water as a spatial element in rural, urban and maritime design	Local Authorities, Water Authorities	Water Companies
1.5	Co-operation on research and development matters and access to innovation support	Universities, Colleges, Research Institutes	Environment Agencies, Energy Providers, SMEs
Priority 2: Efficient and Sustainable Transport and Communications and Improved Access to the Information Society			
<i>Measure</i>		<i>Final beneficiaries</i>	<i>Auxiliary beneficiaries</i>
2.1	Effective and sustainable transport in rural and urban areas, including maritime areas, and in new rural-urban connections	Regional and Local Authorities	Transport Providers, IT Providers
2.2	Improve the integration of rural and maritime areas in national and international transport networks	Regional and Local Authorities	Local Industry
2.3	Development of spatial, integrated strategies on transportation networks and the promotion of intermodal transport systems	Regional and Local Authorities	Port Associations, Port Authorities
2.4	Improve the access of SMEs and society in general	Local Authorities, TECc/LSCs ²	Chambers of Commerce, SMEs

¹ The term "Final Beneficiaries" is covering potential project partners that can undertake the role as Lead Partner and final beneficiary.

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	to information and communication technologies		
2.5	Improve the application of information and communication technologies, with particular reference to public services	Local Authorities, TECs/LSCs	
Priority 3: Sustainable Management and Development of the Environment, Natural Resources and Cultural Heritage			
<i>Measure</i>		<i>Final beneficiaries</i>	<i>Auxiliary beneficiaries</i>
3.1	Creative rehabilitation, protection and development of cultural and natural landscapes and townscapes	Regional and Local Authorities	
3.2	Innovative promotion of natural assets and cultural heritage	Regional and Local Authorities	Museums, Cultural Institutions, Nature Protection Organisations
3.3	Development and promotion of sustainable management of natural resources and renewable energies	Regional and Local Authorities	Eco-centres, Environmental Agencies, Energy Companies
3.4	Integrated and concerted sustainable management and planning of coastal zones and the North Sea itself	Coastal Authorities	Bio-technical and Bio-medical Industries, Sub-sea Industry, Fish Farms, Environment Agencies
Priority 4: Water Management			
<i>Measure</i>		<i>Final beneficiaries</i>	<i>Auxiliary beneficiaries</i>
4.1	Spatial planning strategies and action plans for water catchment areas	Regional and Local Authorities, Water Authorities	Water Conservation Authorities
4.2	Integrated fresh water resource management	Regional and Local Authorities, Water Authorities	Water Companies
4.3	Risk management strategies for coastal areas prone to disasters and natural threats and for the North Sea	Universities, Research Institutes, Coastal Protection Authorities	

² LSC stands for Learning and Skills Council, TEC means Training and Enterprise Council

PART II – THE PRIORITIES AND MEASURES

Chapter 5 – Introduction to the Priorities and Measures

5.1 The context – the programme level

The mission of the North Sea Region Interreg IIIB Programme is to achieve the added value of co-operation in the unique international context defined geographically by the North Sea Region. To implement the programme's mission, priorities have been identified in the fields of spatial development, urban-rural relations, sustainable transport system development and improved management of common natural and cultural resources, including water management. It is intended that the programme will encourage the harmonious and balanced development of the European territory.

Further information on the transnational programme strategy can be found in the CIP (chapter 3). Both the priority descriptions and measure descriptions have been developed on the basis of this strategy and should therefore be studied in relation to it.

The central aims of the programme are:

1. Economic and social cohesion
2. Sustainable development for the region as a whole
3. Interregional and transnational co-operation

These central aims will be achieved by pursuing the following indicative programme targets:

- Improved compatibility of spatial planning, strategies and practical actions at transnational level through a targeted number of 125 projects
- Achieve practical action outputs through an integrated cross-sectoral spatial development approach
- Increased transnational co-operation through practical actions, networks and studies
- Strengthen the cohesion and identity of the North Sea Region through an increased number of links and common approaches
- Improved social and economic cohesion
- Improved integration of the North Sea Region in Europe through policies, improved transport and communication systems, trade links, tourism, training and higher education
- Improved sustainability of spatial development policies and actions at regional, national and transnational level through common approaches
- Achieve measurable improvements in the quality of the environment by a reduction in pollution level in water, air and soil
- Economic, social and environmental development of the region, with an emphasis on areas which are lagging behind
- Build upon the results achieved in Interreg IIC by extending existing networks and learning in a targeted number of 20 projects

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The targets listed above relate to programme level. The objectives and targets for the priorities can be found in chapter 4 of the CIP.

The priorities describe the ambitions of the programme at the level of the main interventions. Each priority is divided into a number of measures. The priorities and measures describe how the central aims of the programme are to be achieved.

5.2 Information on priorities and measures in part II

The second part of the Programme Complement provides information on the priorities and especially the measures of the programme. The chapters 6 to 9 give detailed descriptions of the measures and begin with brief descriptions of each of the first 4 priorities. These descriptions have been developed on the basis of the priority aims and objectives that are outlined in chapter 4 of the CIP. The ex-ante evaluation that follows each priority description provides an appraisal of the added value of intervention for the measures of the Interreg IIIB North Sea Programme. This information is taken from the final report of the ex ante evaluation for this programme written by Nordregio.

Projects have to fit under a measure of the programme in order to be selected. Most of the information about the measures, which will be relevant for project applicants has been concentrated in Part II. Applicants should also consult section 2.3 for information on the role of the measures in the selection procedure.

Objectives and targets

The measure objectives describe the ambition of the programme on measure level and can be found aggregated to priority level in chapter 4 of the CIP.

The main objectives on measure level are included in the respective paragraphs about the measures. Where possible, a target has been assigned – for example the number of areas or sites expected to benefit from a project. It has been estimated that 125 transnational projects can be expected. If this target is achieved, an estimate of up to 8 projects contributing to each measure can be given, assuming that the average project size will be 2 Mio Euro (ERDF/ERDF-similar + National funding). However, there are several projects under development, which are in excess of 5 Mio Euro. The indicative targets will be monitored throughout the execution of the programme. Together with the programme and measure-specific indicators in the sections 13.1 and 13.2 they will measure the success of the programme.

Activities, outputs and impacts

The examples of activities, outputs and impacts that are listed for each measure have been developed to indicate the practical options for implementing that measure. Although the examples that follow are subdivided in accordance with the measures, applicants are encouraged to put forward project proposals that integrate several issues and therefore have a wide scope. The measure activities listed in part II are actions that could be

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undertaken in the course of a project that qualifies under a certain measure. They are indicative. In most cases single project will carry out a number of the activities listed and a number of other activities. The inclusion of an activity from this list does not automatically make the project eligible. All projects will have to comply with all of the eligibility criteria, core selection criteria and the relevant measure criteria and will have to contribute to the targets of the priority under which they apply. There will also be activities that are not mentioned here, but will clearly contribute to the aims of the programme and become eligible activities.

The list of possible outputs should be seen as objectives for individual projects. They will have been realised by the end of the project. Impacts should be seen as the long-term effects of projects and they should be in line with the aims originally set up for the projects (see also table on p. 21). Projects should contribute to these long-term effects. The aims and objectives given for the different priorities in chapter 4 of the CIP can be used as impacts of projects under that priority. The examples of impacts mentioned in this and the following chapters could be outputs for some projects, depending on the aim and the objectives of the particular project. For example a reduction in pollution in an area could be either an impact or an output depending on the project activities.

The following types of activities are potentially relevant for all priorities and measures:

- Actions to improve access to knowledge
- The organisation and the development of networking
- The organisation of transnational partnerships
- The setting up of joint management structures
- Implementation of Interreg IIC projects
- Implementation of NorVision strategies, TEN policy and ESDP policy options
- The realisation of small infrastructure with transnational impact and effects
- Follow-up actions and studies related to NorVision
- Studies and research
- Development of strategies
- Pilot projects
- Exchange of experience and good practise

The following outputs are possible under all priorities and measures:

- Action plans
- Increase of awareness
- Small infrastructure with transnational impact
- Implementation of pilot projects
- Meetings and conferences
- Reports
- Policies
- Joint transnational networks, bodies and management teams

Chapter 6 Priority 1: Transnational Spatial Development Strategies and Actions for Urban, Rural and Maritime Systems in the North Sea Region

6.1 Priority description

The aim is to develop transnational spatial development strategies and actions for polycentric and sustainable development, urban co-operation and networking, and new urban-rural and inter rural relationships.

There is a need for regions outside the core area of the EU to co-operate at regional, national and transnational level to remain attractive places for settlement, business and job creation in order to support a polycentric, balanced and sustainable European territorial development. Cities providing access to the EU (gateway-cities) can play an important role in the revitalisation and development of rural, maritime and urban areas lagging behind. Strategies for sustainable development must increasingly be based on local strengths and identity, rather than on the need for easy access to the core of the EU. Regions should also co-operate in order to increase the possibilities for complementarity and to enhance competitiveness. The aim of the programme can only be achieved by the active participation of all the actors, including SMEs. This involves the integration of private and public sectors in making decisions about spatial development.

The following aspects are further outlined in section 4.1 of the CIP:

- Urban co-operation and networking
- New urban-rural and inter-rural relationships
- Water as a spatial element in urban, rural and maritime design

6.2 Ex-ante evaluation

In terms of added value, measures 1.1, 1.3 and 1.4 under this priority are likely to lead to transfer of good practices and learning, through networks and projects, based on specific similarities in a region with wide regional and spatial varieties. The North Sea region is characterised by variability in terms of regional structures and urban – rural systems. One might hope that by learning in an extended North Sea region context, questions relevant to groupings of regions with similar characteristics may provide not only new insights, but also new and improved practices.

The programme, however, also has a strong emphasis on action plans and implementation of measures. By changing practical solutions, and implementing them in the various areas pointed out by the programme, we might expect new solutions that would not emerge in the lock-in situation preventing learning in national networks.

Measure 1.1 and 1.2 may help to identify and initiate development strategies, which functionally interlink several countries and regions, through polycentrism (1.1) and urban networking (1.2). Measure 1.4 may lead new solutions on water related planning and

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maritime design, with a focus on co-operation on research and development which can be a prerequisite for enhancing co-operation on other fields.

6.3 The measures of Priority 1

Measure 1.1: Elaboration and implementation of transnational polycentric spatial development strategies and polycentrism

Measure description

A new policy is required to offer new perspectives for all areas in the North Sea region regardless of peripherality through a more polycentric and balanced development of the region.

The creation of several dynamic zones of global economic integration, well distributed throughout the region and comprising a network of international accessible metropolitan regions and their linked hinterlands, as well as regions of competence, can play a key role in improving the spatial balance in the region and as such contribute to a more balanced spatial development of Europe.

Remote situations of various kinds exist in the North Sea region which do not easily fit into the EU-wide concept. Some remote, sparsely populated regions seek to join development paths of more urbanised regions, while others prefer to maintain their identity with specific development patterns. In both cases, ways need to be identified to ensure that the populations of these areas participate in the general economic and social progress of their country. Development approaches must be differentiated according to specific regional potentials but must fit into the overall transnational framework.

Objectives

- Identifying spatial development trends (policies, investment) supporting the balanced development of the transnational area.
- Encouraging the application of the cross-sectoral area-based approach to transnational spatial development.
- Increasing the integration of transnational spatial development issues in regional and national policies and actions.

Examples of activities

- Development of cross-sectoral transnational networks related to spatial planning
- SWOT analyses leading to knowledge about structures and complementarity
- Studies on links to and within a region
- Studies on regional hubs and gateway cities in relation to each other
- Exchange of experience related to spatial planning
- Further development of spatial perspectives for the whole region or parts of the region

Examples of possible outputs

- Strategies
- Regions of competence

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- Networks
- Further developed long-term spatial development perspectives
- Implementation of NorVision strategies
- Better understanding about the integration of the issues of this programme
- Further development of spatial perspectives for the region or parts of the region

Examples of impacts

- Polycentric and balanced spatial development of the region
- Dynamic zones of global economic integration
- Development and expansion of gateway cities linked up with their hinterland
- Development and expansion of regional hubs
- Inter-regional or inter-city agreements on functional diversification
- Integrated development of urban, rural and maritime areas
- Improved physical environment and quality of life in the North Sea Region
- Improved integration of remote areas in European development

Measure 1.2: Development and implementation of urban complementarity, co-operation and networking

Measure description

Methods and procedures must be found to enable cities and regions to complement each other and co-operate in order to strengthen a balanced development structure. Like city-networks at regional level, the need for complementary co-operation also applies to city networks at interregional, transnational or even at EU level. Promoting complementarity between cities and regions means simultaneously building on the advantages and overcoming the disadvantages of economic competition between them.

The regions of the EU, especially those outside the global integration zone and metropolitan regions, can only be competitive if towns and cities have enough economic potential. (These include in particular so-called “gateway cities”, which provide access to the territory of the EU or are centres for exhibitions and culture, and smaller towns and cities which are active regional centres revitalising rural regions in decline. The “gateway cities” also include metropolitan regions located in the periphery, which may have specific advantages to build on). Many of the less dynamic towns and cities have relatively narrow economic bases dominated by a single economic sector and competitiveness of these towns and cities therefore depends on their ability to diversify their economic bases and improve the quality of life.

Objectives and Targets

- Encouraging transnational co-operation of urban areas through city networks and clusters of expertise.
Target: 20 urban areas will benefit from such co-operation.
- Improving the economic diversification of urban areas.
- Improving the quality of life / social and economic conditions in urban areas.

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Examples of activities

- Development of city networks in a region
- Development of transnational city networks with similar problems
- Stimulating economic diversification
- Establishing technology centres
- Founding economic forums
- Measures on town or city level to promote efficient and sustainable land use
- Measures to promote the compact city concept
- Coastal holiday resort related planning issues
- Co-operation between SMEs and business support centres
- Measures to protect the urban ecosystem, especially related to new development
- Promoting open spaces
- Habitat creation
- Promoting urban sustainable transport integrated into urban development, especially as related to the compact city concept
- Urban social and economic regeneration
- Exchanges of good practice for social and economic regeneration
- Integration of seaports in urban economic development
- The establishment of enterprise advisory centres
- The promotion of shared business services
- Improve vocational training facilities
- Rehabilitation of disused areas

Examples of outputs

- City clusters and networks
- Physical capital investments (see above for examples)
- Implementation of the compact city concept
- Improved education facilities
- Improved business support schemes
- New jobs and opportunities
- New businesses

Examples of impacts

- Better urban environmental quality (less noise, cleaner air, less waste, more green areas, better habitats)
- Better protection of open spaces in urban areas
- Balanced development structure
- Complementary development
- City clusters
- City networks
- Strengthened role of sea ports
- Economic diversification
- Improved economic prospects
- More harmonised and balanced spatial planning policies

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Measure 1.3: Development and implementation of new urban-rural and inter-rural relationships including maritime areas

Measure description

From a regional perspective, towns and their hinterlands should take an integrated approach to their problems since they have a mutual interest and responsibility for the further development of the region. This approach should build on local strengths and identity. Towns in rural regions also have an important role as engines for regional economic development, for offering certain standards in the supply of infrastructure and services and for the preservation of the settlement structure and the cultural landscape.

The same integrated approach should be adopted when creating new inter-rural relationships. Rural areas wishing to maintain their identity but attain balanced development need to address quality of life issues, maintain services and foster good conditions for business development in order to retain the rural population and to reduce out migration of the most economically active population strata.

Many maritime areas face similar problems and integrated approaches are needed in order to ensure their development potential is fully realised. In common with many rural areas they suffer particular socio-economic problems relating to a weak economic base, low levels of investment and reductions in traditional employment.

At a supra-regional level the perspective relates to an extensive division of functions between urban and metropolitan regions on the one hand and rural regions on the other, in which the partnership should aim at achieving a balance between interests.

At an inter-regional and transnational level the objective should be the evaluation and exchange of experience.

Objectives and Targets

- Establishing new functions for rural areas, and new urban-rural and inter-rural relationships.
Target: 50 regions will participate in projects to strengthen the relationship between rural areas and between urban and rural areas (p. 45 CIP).
- Preserving an adequate level of basic services in rural areas.
Target: 30 regions will benefit from projects related to this issue (p. 45 CIP).
- Improving the quality of life / social and economic conditions in rural areas.

Examples of activities

- Development and Implementation of new concepts for service centres
- Co-operation in order to co-ordinate basic services and facilities
- Strengthening the role of smaller towns in the development of regions
- The promotion of new services and facilities in small towns and villages
- Development of networks of towns and villages to realise their potential
- Promotion of off-season tourism in maritime regions
- Transport management for the tourist season in maritime regions
- Social and economic regeneration

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- Regeneration of small seaside settlements
- Development of shared business services
- Development of training facilities
- Improving services and attracting activities off-season
- Diversification of maritime and agricultural activities to provide alternative sources of income (craft, windmills, boat trips, ship maintenance)
- Activities to interest young people in rural and maritime skills
- Co-operation between SMEs and business support organisation
- Promoting sustainable agriculture and fisheries
- Co-operation between fishing dependent communities
- Development of strategies to ensure the viability and attractiveness of living and working in rural areas

Examples of outputs

- Knowledge on how to realise the full potential of rural and maritime areas
- Maintenance and better co-ordination of services and facilities
- Physical capital investments (see above for examples)
- Networks
- New jobs and opportunities
- New businesses
- Improved education opportunities
- More off season visitors to maritime regions

Examples of impacts

- Rural and maritime diversification
- Counteract the impact of economic decline in remote regions by addressing the quality of life, so that people will tend to remain in rural areas
- Sufficient services and facilities in rural and maritime areas
- Economic development of the rural and maritime areas
- High quality of life for people living in rural and maritime areas (opportunities in the fields of education, employment, recreation, culture)
- Strengthened co-operation between urban and rural areas and among rural areas including maritime areas
- More investment opportunities

Measure 1.4: Development and implementation of strategies using water as a spatial element in rural, urban and maritime design

Measure description

In past decades spatial development has to a large extent ignored the structural nature of the underlying water systems. Urban expansion and the construction of new infrastructure made existing water infrastructure obsolete, wetlands have been destroyed and agricultural practice has dominated water management. However, water is now once again valued as a structural element in sustainable spatial development. It is accepted that a high quality physical environment is a prerequisite for enhancing competitiveness in urban

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and rural areas, including maritime areas. Water is a major factor in the development and maintenance of such high quality physical environments. The creation of new wetlands and the restoration of existing wetlands may contribute to that end in rural areas, as could the adaptation of agriculture in areas with abundant water. In urban areas, new water structures can be developed to contribute to creating desirable locations for housing. Water in the physical environment also provides opportunities for the development of tourism. It also has added value in terms of aesthetic quality improvement, more efficient use of available space and functional improvement. Water as a structural element therefore needs to be included in transnational spatial development strategies for sustainable development.

Objectives and Targets

- Integrating water issues in spatial planning and design strategies.
- Increasing the attractiveness of water / waterfront areas as major elements of the physical environment.
Target: The environment in 60 regions within the North Sea region will benefit from Interreg IIIB projects (p. 45 CIP).

Examples of activities

- Development of wetlands
- Restoration and regeneration of waterways
- Regeneration of harbours
- Development and application of spatial planning strategies for water and to integrate water in planning
- Combining functions of water (e.g. habitat creation, recreation, transport)
- Improvement of water infrastructure in urban, rural and maritime areas with a view to recreation and water connections
- Measures to prevent the discharge of water from urban to rural areas
- The integration of water planning in the development of tourism

Examples of outputs

- Wetlands
- Restored waterways and harbours
- Attractive habitats, water and recreation facilities
- Sustainable development strategies
- Strategies to better integrate water into spatial development

Examples of impacts

- Attractive holiday resorts on the water
- Better ecosystem (plants, animals and their natural habitat)
- Attractive living conditions
- More tourists to areas in need of development
- Continued distinct characteristics of maritime and rural areas
- Water systems better integrated in spatial development

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Measure 1.5: Co-operation on research and development matters and access to innovation support

Measure description

Research and Development will play a very important role in meeting the objectives of the Community Initiative Programme. It can provide new insights and technology and also find ways of providing equal access to existing technologies. Research and development carried out under the programme could be either issue specific or related to a combination of issues.

As society continues to move into the information age, new forms of production and changes in lifestyles will create various demands on people and businesses. It is therefore important to provide sufficient access to innovation support and R&D. This requires the formation of partnerships between universities, research institutes, other higher and adult education establishments, sectoral and/or professional organisations and SMEs across the North Sea region in order to ensure that conditions for sustainable growth and development across the region are improved.

Objectives and Targets

- Pooling and jointly develop knowledge and learning across the North Sea region.
Target: The educational and capacity building opportunities will improve in 30 areas as a result of the Interreg IIIB North Sea Programme (p. 45 CIP).
- Improving facilities and opportunities for research and development.

Examples of activities

- Research
- Transfer of technology
- Establishment of facilities
- Establishment of R&D centres
- Co-operation of scientific institutes and universities
- Co-operation between universities, research institutes and SMEs
- Co-operation between SMEs and business support organisations
- Developing more environmental friendly production methods

Examples of outputs

- Technology transfer facilities
- Insight
- Forums
- R&D infrastructure
- Sustainable energy infrastructure
- Investment
- New networks for research co-operation

Examples of impacts

- New companies
- More innovative companies
- New products

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- Networks and clusters
- New job opportunities
- More efficient energy use
- Better environmental quality
- More R&D opportunities
- Higher educated and better skilled population

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Chapter 7 Priority 2: Efficient and Sustainable Transport and Communications and Improved Access to the Information Society

7.1 Priority description

The aim is to develop efficient and sustainable transport and communications systems that will improve the integration of rural and urban areas, including maritime areas, in transport, information and communication networks.

The North Sea region contains rural and remote areas, most of which have poor access to national and international transport networks. This priority aims to improve transport links between rural areas and international sea, inland water and rail transport systems, all of which are basic components in sustainable transport development. The role of regional airports and regional air transport systems is also a vital component.

From a regional perspective urban and rural areas, including maritime areas, must adopt an integrated approach since they have a mutual interest and responsibility for the further development of the region. Transport systems and infrastructure play crucial roles in the process of improving rural-urban connections. The challenge is to improve these connections by encouraging the use of public transport and other means of sustainable transport. Similarly, urban areas need improved sustainable transport systems to ease congestion, address the problem of pollution and reduce car dependency.

Increasing and improving access to information communication technology has the potential to provide new opportunities for business development and distance education in rural areas. It can create changes in the nature of employment and in the location of the workplace. This can reduce traffic volumes and the need to travel. It can also be used to address urban-rural imbalances by improving services and facilitating the use of more sustainable means of transport.

The following aspects are further outlined in section 4.2 of the CIP:

- Interoperability and intermodality
- Sustainable transport
- Growth of information and communication technologies

7.2 Ex-ante evaluation

Measure 2.1 under this priority is likely to lead to *network based learning*, through transfer of ideas and models of effective and sustainable transportation in rural areas, urban areas and in rural – urban connections, as well as action plans and concrete projects, developing new communication systems, and improving existing systems.

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The expected activities include for instance exchange of knowledge on achievements in transport solutions, improving co-ordinations and links between transport nodes. These interventions are further developed in the programme complement.

The North Sea region is characterised by a *large variability* in terms of access to new IT technologies. By working in this field in the NSR context, one might hope that regions that are lagging behind may learn from advanced. Improved access to IT technology for SMEs (2.4) and public sector (2.5) are possible outcomes, based on transfer of experiences between different parts of the NSR, providing networks between advanced regions as well as areas that are lagging behind.

Projects may also enhance spatial integration, at local levels (2.1) as well as on inter – regional and global basis (rural – global in 2.2, global transportation systems in 2.3). Through promotion of inter – modality, this is done in a way which may increase sustainability (2.3).

The transportation projects under the IIC programme were the last to be initiated. In the development of the IIIB programme, this bias has to a certain extent been corrected, in particular, through the measure including SMBs.

The inclusion of public – private partnership relations in this priority needs further attention in the implementation of the IIIB programme.

7.3 The measures of Priority 2

Measure 2.1: Effective and sustainable transport in rural and urban areas, including maritime areas, and in new rural-urban connections

Measure description

The balanced and sustainable development of the regions will require transport systems and infrastructure that are founded in policies which integrate urban and rural areas in a sustainable way. In cities and larger urban areas transport is a major contributor to environmental and health problems, and causes severe congestion and the ensuing economic losses. The consequent need for sustainable transport policies and sustainable modes of transport is therefore a recognised political aim in the North Sea Region, but more still needs to be done in order to achieve sustainable transport. Much could be learned through maximising the information and experience gained in pursuing successful policies and implementing successful examples of sustainable transport, as well as through creative new measures.

Tourism, which is an important economic driver for many areas in the region, also has major implications for traffic. Sustainable transport policies should therefore seek to cater for the demands of tourism.

Innovation and development of information technology is having an impact throughout the North Sea region in both cities and rural and urban areas. The development of ICT is affecting our home lives, and the way we conduct business both in both the private and

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public sector. It has a proven effect on transport. The potential for reducing traffic volumes is well known, but there may also be a reverse effect with some increases in volumes of both passenger and goods transport. For example, Internet trading and business may result in an increased need for urban journeys. The effects of ICT on journeys undertaken in both urban and rural contexts therefore needs to be studied further, alongside the beneficial applications of ICT for improving transport services to rural areas and helping to develop sustainable policies.

Objectives and Targets

- Improving knowledge on effective and sustainable transport policies and systems.
- Improving sustainable transport links and an improved modal shift.
Target: Improved effectiveness of transport will take place in 50 areas as a result of this programme (p. 51 CIP).
- Improving knowledge on the impact of information technology on transport.

Examples of activities

- Exchange of knowledge on achievements in sustainable transport solutions in rural and urban areas
- Development of alternative forms of (public) transport
- Promoting emission-free transport modes
- Improving co-ordination between public transport services (trains, buses, taxis, ferries, handicapped services, school buses) and their funding and planning systems
- Improving information and logistics for both public and private transport
- Promoting car-sharing and carpool schemes
- Integrate ticket and reservation schemes
- Promoting measures to develop sustainable and effective goods transport (including better logistics and promoting consumption close to the location of production)
- Measures to prevent congestion and parking problems
- Measures to improve the links between seaports and their hinterland
- Integration of sustainable transport modes in city development
- Studies of the effects of information technology development on transport
- Improvement of rural-urban connections
- Spatial planning and development activities to encourage the use of bicycles in urban and rural areas
- Development of regional maritime networks, supporting quality shipping

Examples of outputs

- Networks and arrangements
- Better transport links to tourist centres
- Better transport links in urban and rural areas
- Shift to the use of more sustainable transport modes
- Decreased car dependency
- More effective logistics
- Integrated transport and land-use planning

Examples of impacts

- Sustainable and effective local and regional transport systems

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- Better rural-urban connections
- Less car traffic
- Better modal shift
- New organisations and structures
- New jobs
- More sustainable modes of goods transport
- Strengthened role of sea ports in the transport system

Measure 2.2: Improve the integration of rural and maritime areas in national and international transport networks

Measure description

The North Sea region contains large rural areas, some of which are remote and peripheral with poor access to national and international transport networks. The primary aim of this measure is to remedy this situation by facilitating transport links between rural areas and their links to international sea, rail and air terminals. The development of regional airports and inland waterways is relevant in this context.

Tourism and leisure, which are often issues focused on in cities, are also very important to the development of large rural areas. The transport component of rural tourism would provide a legitimate means of integrating rural areas into international transport networks. The challenge would be to achieve this by developing sustainable transport as an integral part of rural tourism.

Objectives and Targets

- Identifying gaps and potential improvements to transnational policies and investment plans.
- Integrating remote and peripheral areas into sustainable international transport networks.
Target: Improvement of the accessibility of 50 peripheral and rural areas (p. 51 CIP).

Examples of activities

- Development of inland waterways
- Measures to improve (public) transport links to maritime and rural areas
- Measures to improve (public) transport links within maritime and rural areas
- Promoting the integration of rural areas in international transport networks
- Development of regional transport nodes
- Improving freight transport links
- Actions to improve logistics for private, public, business and tourist travel
- Measures to better match supply and demand in goods transport
- Improving supply and delivery chain management
- Improve the conditions for recreational navigation
- Measures to link rural tourist resorts to international tourism by rail and sea

Examples of outputs

- Better logistics

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- Better connections to rural and maritime areas
- Improved regional transport systems

Examples of impacts

- Better links of rural and maritime areas to the main national and international transport networks and terminals
- Strengthened role of sea ports
- Improved opportunities for business development, employment and settlement in rural areas
- Better integration between sustainable transport needs and the development of infrastructure for better access to peripheral areas

Measure 2.3: Development of spatial, integrated strategies on transportation networks and the promotion of intermodal transport systems

Measure description

One of the particular strengths of the North Sea region is the large proportion of international goods transport carried by sea. There is scope for exploring and implementing aspects of co-ordination, co-operation and strategic planning. There are already favourable infrastructure conditions for further growth in waterborne transport, notably short sea shipping, in the form of effective coastal and sea transport corridors, and extensive and diverse systems of ports and inland waterways. Rail infrastructure in most of the North Sea Region has also benefited from heavy investment in the last decade.

However, in some regions poor organisation and outdated technical systems cause delays and hamper the effective handling of goods. Measures are therefore required to improve and harmonise goods handling systems in ports and railway stations. There is also a need to develop various measures and systems for effective intermodal rail-sea, road-sea and road-rail links. It will also be important to strengthen and develop the links between regional ports and railway stations and international transport networks. The development of these kinds of facilities and links is not only important in the context of developing sustainable transport, but also as instruments in the development of a more balanced region.

The planning of pipeline distribution systems for the oil and gas industry is important as these will continue to be an important energy source.

Lastly, operators of all modes of transport, but particularly those on the sea and in maritime areas, work under conditions of some risk. The current absence of risk management strategies not only adds to the level of risk, but also means that when a disaster does occur the consequences can be difficult to deal with. Facilities for assessing the diverse risks related to transport activities in the North Sea region, are therefore required. The introduction of ICT in the field of risk management can give rise to innovative solutions based on the integrated co-operation of the regions.

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Objectives

- Improving transportation networks.
- Increasing use and effectiveness of intermodal transport systems.

Examples of activities

- Development of transnational railway, inland waterway and short sea shipping corridors
- Development of intermodality systems
- Development of access to corridors (secondary infrastructure system)
- Development of transport risk management strategies
- Development of pipeline distribution systems
- Integration of transport and land use planning
- Improving local logistics to strengthen local markets
- Development of city distribution systems
- Skill development in transnational transport management
- Development of ICT applications in transport management

Examples of outputs

- Strategies
- Infrastructure
- Intermodality hubs
- New or improved shipping routes
- Transport needs integrated in land use plans
- Transnational networks

Examples of impacts

- Increased use of intermodal transport systems
- Cost efficient and modern transportation networks connecting the North Sea region with neighbouring areas
- Better transport corridors and connections to them
- More sustainable transport methods
- Preventing excess transport
- Harmonised handling systems in sea ports
- Safer transport systems
- More effective goods transport
- Less organisational and physical barriers
- Better logistics

Measure 2.4: Improve the access of SMEs and society in general to information and communication technologies

Measure description

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) are fundamental to both the North Sea region and Europe's competitive position and job creation. The challenges facing SMEs include increased competition resulting from globalisation and the completion of the European internal market. The Internet, e-commerce, tele-working and the growing

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demands of larger companies and the “just-in-time” supply chains in which SMEs often work as sub-contractors are key elements. To meet these challenges and remain competitive, SMEs need to be constantly innovative and develop new technologies or gain access to and deploy results of innovation and technological development. It is important to support non-ICT companies in the uptake of ICT and e-business development. This includes local capacity building.

The stimulation of innovation and deployment of new technologies require a twofold approach. The SMEs need to include this in their operational business networks and they need to become an active part of a regional innovation infrastructure. Interaction with a regional innovation infrastructure is a key element in increasing the speed of the diffusion and use of information and communication technology. The quality and capacity of the innovation systems, that is the production structure and supporting organisations, will have a decisive influence on how we are able to cope with these challenges. In this perspective the importance of infrastructure is crucial in creating a regional and inter-regional framework to support innovation and the uptake of new information technologies and in preventing isolated areas from lagging behind. This infrastructure includes the development of small-scale local ICT networks, linked to the larger infrastructure. These networks could also demonstrate the success of ICT supported business models, encourage greater take-up by businesses and demonstrate the importance of these regions to telecommunications companies.

IT literacy is generally well developed in some parts of the North Sea region but take-up of IT is uneven. Information and communication technologies underpin administrations and institutions. This could, however, lead to increased polarisation between ICT users and non-users and therefore to a society with unequal access to ICT, the Internet and e-commerce. Therefore access to information should be promoted as a distance learning tool to increase training and education.

Objectives and Targets

- Increasing the opportunities for SMEs to use the possibilities of current and future ICT applications.
Target: 10 SMEs will directly benefit from new opportunities to use ICT.
- Improving the access to ICT, especially in regions and for groups lagging behind in this respect.

Examples of activities

- Public campaigns (awareness, information about access possibilities)
- Education for ICT use
- Establishing enterprise advisory services for ICT
- Promoting innovation in SMEs especially connected to the new ICT technologies
- Founding shared business services for ICT
- Creating small scale ICT infrastructure
- Establishing local ICT networks (for instance local connections to the chamber of commerce, or common databases) for schools, businesses, governmental institutions and households
- Promoting and improving the interaction between SMEs and the regional and inter-regional innovation structures

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- Further development of e-business solutions and support for SMEs for implementing them
- Developing new technological solutions for easier access to ICT networks in remote regions
- Applying ICT for the development of tourism
- Connecting SMEs to large scale ICT networks
- Development of new models for ICT networks
- Applying ICT in the fishing-industry, the maritime biology, transport management, social economics and life long learning
- Establishing local ICT networks with international connections

Examples of outputs

- New or improved ICT education facilities
- New technologies
- ICT-Networks
- Campaigns
- Improved integration of regional development and ICT

Examples of impacts

- Better access to ICT for SMEs and society in general
- Increased diffusion of new developments and innovation
- More knowledge about the possibilities of applying ICT
- More opportunities for economic development, particularly in remote regions
- Improved interaction
- Innovative milieus
- New jobs and opportunities
- More profitable firms
- New businesses
- Improved opportunities for distance education

Measure 2.5: Improve the application of information and communication technologies, with particular reference to public services

Measure description

The spread and use of ICTs has a crucial role to play, notably, in improving levels of educational achievement and in providing more flexible ways of participating in lifelong education. These technologies also play a major part in creating new and better jobs by promoting competitiveness and growth, in adapting education and training to the changing requirements of the workplace, and in strengthening social cohesion. For many activities whether in private households, in education or in businesses and industries, "location" is becoming less important due to the advances in ICT.

A key element is the stimulation of creativity in the educational system to develop new forms of content combining highly visual and interactive media. This requires innovative solutions for design, delivery, access and navigation, in a multilingual and multicultural context. At the same time, both the public and the business community demand user-

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friendly interfaces between people and digital services, specially adapted for the non-expert whether at home, in traditional educational institutions or for on-the-job training.

The application of ICTs should also be promoted to improve public services in order to strengthen democracy and improve public participation in planning. Improved public services should be strongly directed towards the end-user: private citizens and business firms. Furthermore, the extended application of ICT should include the transfer of know-how and technologies between local administrations and the development of applications of public interest, which can be based on Geographical Information Systems (GIS).

Objectives

- Improving the quality of education and public services through ICT.
- Transferring knowledge and experience related to the application of ICT.

Examples of activities

- Developing new complete education programmes demonstrating the new forms of content combining highly visual and interactive media which require innovative ways of design, delivery, access and navigation, in a multilingual and multicultural context
- Exchange of knowledge on applying ICT for business services
- Developing strategies for the application of ICT for public services, education, business development, health services and spatial planning
- Improvement of the access to life long education through ICT
- Developing internet platforms
- Strengthening the networks created by Interreg projects through ICT
- Improving access to government through ICT
- Developing new educational programmes within a transnational context

Examples of outputs

- Internet forums
- New software
- New education methods based on ICT interactive media
- New ICT-based life-long learning programmes
- Operational best practise services and applications for ICT based on-the-job training in SMEs
- New networks
- More effective use of Internet
- Chatrooms, videoconferences
- Schemes to improve public services

Examples of impacts

- Better involvement of people in political and spatial decision making
- Transformation of the organisation of bureaucracies and administrations
- More creative education methods
- Better interaction between public services and the private sector
- More involvement of the public in planning procedures
- Better integration and interaction within the public sector
- Cultural exchange, better access to specific networks

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- Better job opportunities
- Improved application of ICT possibilities

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Chapter 8 Priority 3: Sustainable Management and Development of the Environment, Natural Resources and Cultural Heritage

8.1 Priority description

The aim is to establish new ways to manage, use and develop the resources and cultural heritage of the region in an environmentally sustainable way.

The following aspects are further outlined in section 4.3 of the CIP:

- Cultural and natural landscapes
- Cultural and natural heritage
- Renewable energy and waste management
- Management of the North Sea as a resource

8.2 Ex-ante evaluation

The countries in the North Sea region share a common history, and have deeply rooted lines of contact. Important aspects of the cultural heritage may therefore be seen as being a common property of the North Sea region. The NSR also shares a common nature, influenced by the same basic parameters and threats, and building upon common or similar types of resources.

Given this point of departure, there is reason to believe that both in terms of

- Learning, transfer of good practice, as well as
- Implementation of policy measures promoting good management,

the North Sea region programme will result in interventions which are innovative and different, and hence give an added value, compared to existing national and regional policies in this area.

Projects and groups of projects, which will contribute to developing measures to:

- Protect and promote sustainable use of natural resources and sustainable energies.
- Promote good management of cultural heritage and natural landscapes.
- Ensure integrated management of the coastal zone.
- Improve use and management of natural marine resources.

The focus is on:

- Landscapes
- Heritage
- Energy and waste
- The sea as a common resource

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The projects and networks envisaged under this priority may benefit groupings of neighbouring regions or regions throughout the North Sea region with common characteristics.

Some interventions may be expected to have a global impact, benefiting culture, nature and economy in the entire North Sea region. These global impacts are hard to specify.

8.3 The measures of Priority 3

Measure 3.1: Creative rehabilitation, protection and development of cultural and natural landscapes and townscapes

Measure description

The creative development and restoration of landscapes is very important for the future of the region but measures concerned with landscapes are frequently uncoordinated. In many cases remaining unspoilt natural areas have assumed the functions of those areas already lost and their capability in managing these functions is decreasing. Furthermore, in some parts of the North Sea region the growing demand for residential land combined with increasing mobility, is being met at the expense of nature areas and resources. Policies adapted to particular circumstances are required and these should be based on an integrated approach to new developments and should contribute to the protection and restoration of cultural, natural and historical landscapes and townscapes. In this context consideration also needs to be given to finding new uses for the historical environment including buildings.

Furthermore, the preservation and creative development of natural, cultural and restored landscapes with special historical, aesthetic and ecological importance should be promoted. This can be achieved by developing integrated strategies regarding the maintenance and creative redesign of sites worthy of protection.

There is also a need to find regional and local solutions for implementing ecological networks such as Natura 2000. These solutions have to be harmonised with regional development strategies at an early stage. Concerted protection measures for areas belonging to the network should be drawn up in line with spatial development perspectives and should link protected areas across regional and national borders.

Objectives and Targets

- Protecting and developing valuable landscapes.
Target: 10 sites will directly benefit from the establishment and improvement of protected natural, cultural and historical landscapes and sites (p. 58 CIP).
- Developing and protecting the cultural and natural beauty of cities and towns in the North Sea region.

Examples of activities

- Development of integrated strategies and actions for sites (heritage, landscapes)
- Enhancing the values of cultural landscapes

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- Development of regional solutions for ecological networks
- Development of regeneration plans for derelict and wasteland sites
- Assessment of the need for regeneration of valuable landscapes
- Assessing the risks related to the management of cultural and natural landscapes and townscapes
- Combination of modern functions in restoration
- Developing a database on ecological networks
- Developing and promoting the diversification of land use related to agriculture
- Promoting sustainable agriculture and fisheries
- Integration of economical and ecological functions in the protection of landscapes

Examples of outputs

- Integrated strategies for the protection of valuable landscapes and townscapes
- Regional solutions for implementing ecological networks
- Landscape plans and policies
- Best practise from extensive agriculture and new roles for the farmer for preserving valuable landscapes in peripheral areas
- Concepts of sustainable and bio-diverse agriculture
- Rehabilitated wasteland and derelict sites, and tools for rehabilitating them
- Knowledge about restoration needs
- Database on ecological networks

Examples of impacts

- Protection and restoration of cultural and natural landscapes and townscapes
- Sustainable agriculture
- High quality ecological networks, contributing to Natura 2000
- Better management of wastelands and derelict sites
- Individually adapted and creative landscape policies for different areas within the North Sea Region

Measure 3.2: Innovative promotion of natural assets and cultural heritage

Measure description

There is a need to promote the natural assets and cultural heritage of the North Sea region as these can contribute to economic and social regeneration initiatives. Access to cultural heritage, including maritime heritage, and natural assets should be improved in order to safeguard their development in the region. Networks and partnerships should develop innovative measures to promote urban and rural cultural heritage and natural assets and modern culture.

Many rural regions are seeking to diversify their economic bases by developing alternative activities such as forestry and rural tourism. Diversification tends to be most successful in those rural areas with good environmental conditions and attractive landscapes, which are also well located in relation to centres of population. Since tourism is generally regarded as a major potential for generating income in rural areas, and especially in coastal areas,

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attention should be given to promoting environmentally friendly tourism, to ensure its economic base and its sustainability.

Objectives and Targets

- Improving the opportunities for environmentally friendly cultural tourism in the North Sea region.
Target: Employment in cultural tourism in the North Sea region will increase in 20 regions (p. 58 CIP).
- Raising awareness and interest for the natural assets in the North Sea region.

Examples of activities

- Preservation and development of cultural landscapes and urban sites as prerequisites for a sustainable regional development in a spatial planning perspective
- Development and promotion of environmental tourism, particularly in remote or sparsely populated areas
- Development and promotion of sustainable tourism
- Increasing awareness about the importance of cultural and natural heritage
- Development and promotion of the use of cultural and natural heritage to strengthen the economic possibilities of rural and maritime areas
- Development of strategies for transnational North Sea tourist products
- Applying ICT in the promotion of tourism based on natural assets and cultural heritage
- Developing and promoting cultural heritage sites as venues for public events
- Developing and promoting traditional land use methods
- Integrating natural assets and sustainable tourism through e.g. hunting, fishing and boating
- Integrating craft centres in other economic activities
- Developing and promoting maritime heritage
- Developing and promoting new economically viable sustainable agricultural activities
- Projects linking cultural and natural to social regeneration initiatives
- Enhancing the accessibility of tourist attractions by developing public transport or private group transportation solutions
- Skill development in the management of cultural and natural heritage

Examples of outputs

- More knowledge on best practise for traditional land use and sustainable tourism
- Network activities and tools to use ICT to enhance tourism based on the natural and cultural heritage
- New or transnational tourist products, e.g. to promote the North Sea region as an eco-tourist destination
- Realising the potential of natural and cultural assets for regional economic development
- Information communication technology tools
- Common database of knowledge linking natural and cultural heritage sites throughout the North Sea region
- Co-operation to organise activities in order to extend the tourist season
- Better accessibility to tourist attractions

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- Increased awareness of the use of cultural and natural heritage to strengthen the economic possibilities of rural and maritime areas

Examples of impacts

- Protection and sustainable management of the natural and cultural assets of the North Sea region
- Increased and more sustainable tourism in the North Sea region
- New jobs in rural and maritime areas
- Reduction of outward migration in peripheral areas
- Maintenance of public and private services in peripheral areas
- Positioning of areas in the North Sea region as eco-tourist destination

Measure 3.3: Development and promotion of sustainable management of natural resources and renewable energies

Measure description

It is widely accepted that renewable energies have the potential to meet an increasing proportion of energy needs over the coming decades. At the moment those technologies that will be a factor in increasing the use of renewable energy are still in relatively early stages of development.

The region possesses major energy production resources, both renewable and non-renewable. Mineral, oil and gas fields and corresponding pipeline and terminal infrastructure (mainly offshore) have been developed, particularly in the UK, Norwegian and Dutch areas of the North Sea region. However, the full potential of renewable energy is still far from being realised, although alternative forms of energy production exist in many parts of the region. Existing forms should be harnessed and exploited, while new forms should be developed, in order to contribute to the diversity and security of energy supplies and the prudent use of natural resources.

In our consumer society a lot of industrial and domestic waste is produced which creates problems for the environment. Strategies and action plans are needed to minimise the volume of waste and to manage it in a more sustainable way. As well as recycling measures, several renewable energy technologies can utilise waste from a variety of sources and this can produce reductions in the environmental impacts from waste and/or additional energy output from treated waste.

Furthermore, sustainable industries should be promoted as they will be key assets to the North Sea region and could be essential industries in the more remote parts of the region.

Objectives and Targets

- Protecting natural resources and improving the sustainable management of waste.
- Promoting sustainable energy production.
Target: 20 regions will co-operate in this field (p. 58 CIP).

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Examples of activities

- Development, promotion, and application of new technologies and solutions for the management of natural resources and sustainable energy production and use
- Research and promotion on renewable fuels and renewable energy
- Measures to protect the environment
- Projects that promote waste minimisation and increase energy efficiency, including the improvement of product design
- Developing better waste management
- Measures to integrate energy production and waste management
- Measures to harmonise the protection of landscapes and the application of renewable energies such as wind, water and solar energy
- Investigating the incorporation of alternative and sustainable energy production in regional and local spatial planning measures
- Promoting new sustainable industries and food production methods and skills
- Improve the sustainable application of natural resources, such as natural gas, in transport and industry
- Improve opportunities for living marine resources, traditional fisheries and fish farming

Examples of outputs

- New technology
- New and more efficient energy infrastructure
- Strategies for sustainable energy production from waste management processes
- Integration of energy and waste in land use plans
- Models and schemes for regional spatial planning that harmonise the location of wind mill fields with the values of natural and cultural landscapes
- Strategies for waste minimising and management
- Best practise for sustainable industries and food production methods
- Transnational co-operation and co-ordination structures for the management for marine resources in the North Sea

Examples of impacts

- Diverse, secure and sustainable energy supplies
- Higher energy efficiency
- Better integration of sustainable energy production into landscapes
- Decreased waste production
- Sustainable waste management
- More sustainable industries
- A more sustainable use of the region's natural resources

Measure 3.4: Integrated and concerted sustainable management and planning of coastal zones and the North Sea itself

Measure description

Coastal areas and their natural resources have a strategic role to play in meeting the needs and aspirations of current and future European populations, and spatial

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development strategies can play a crucial role in this respect. The coastal zones have great potential in modern society. The productivity of coastal lagoons, tidal inlets, salt marshes and estuaries has an important role to play in food production and safeguarding nature and bio-diversity. However, human activities put pressure on coastal zones and thereby increase the risk of destroying habitats and the resource base of these coastal areas, and with them, the zones' ability to perform many of their essential functions. The effects of erosion in association with climate change also have a deleterious effect on coastal sites –it is therefore necessary to adopt measures for mitigating such effects. An integrated approach on e.g. waste management in coastal zones and the North Sea itself will actively contribute to the restoration of and balancing of the essential functions of these areas.

The North Sea contains valuable ecosystems that need to be protected. In the past there have been periods of over exploitation and great natural fluctuations of the natural marine resources. In recent years fish farming has expanded to become an important activity in certain coastal areas and studies predict a major growth in economic activities connected to fish farming. Balanced growth in the marine industries in the region's coastal areas may be ensured by developing a common understanding of the potential output of natural marine resources (both coastal and off shore) in the North Sea. Improvements are needed in the management of the marine resources and efforts are required to promote new local industries based on the North Sea's resources, especially in the bio-technology, bio-medical, sub-sea and renewable energy industries. The development of sustainable coastal fishery and the implementation of international fishery legislation can contribute to a balanced management of natural resources in the North Sea.

There is also a very important undersea and inter-tidal cultural heritage including submerged landscapes and the sites of old buildings, wrecks and other artefacts which represent a non-renewable cultural resource that will need to be taken into account when drawing up sustainable plans for the development of marine industries.

Objectives

- Promoting Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM).
- Improving the protection and management of the resources of the North Sea.

Examples of activities

- Integrating new economic activities in coastal zone management
- Reuse and waste management related to pipelines and oil and gas installations
- Increase awareness about the strategic economic and social importance of sustainable management of the coastal zones
- Exchange of best practise of local initiatives in sustainable coastal management
- Development of potentials for sustainable tourism, leisure and recreation in coastal areas
- Development of strategies and actions to avoid uncontrolled developments – from tourism or other sectors - that can harm the natural capacity or quality of life in coastal zones
- Development of methods of agricultural production in coastal plains using coastal water resources

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- Development of water management instruments such as water-saving agricultural methods and irrigation technology in coastal areas of the region
- Regeneration of brownfield sites

Examples of outputs

- Spatial planning principals to enhance environmentally sustainable, economically efficient and socially equitable development in the coastal zones
- Studies on the impact of increasing population in coastal areas
- Action plans regarding the prudent management of the coastal zone and the North Sea itself
- Models for a bottom-up approach and participation as important components of successful coastal zone management
- Strategies to integrate coastal zone management principles into other sectoral policies
- Models for strategic environmental or territorial assessment of infrastructure or other major development projects in the coastal zones of the North Sea region
- Methods to prevent pollution and to breakdown pollutants

Examples of impacts

- Improved and better integrated management of coastal zones and the North Sea and natural marine resources
- A less polluted North Sea region
- Environmentally sustainable, economically efficient and socially equitable development in the coastal zones
- Protection of the maritime heritage in the coastal areas

Chapter 9 Priority 4: Water Management

9.1 Priority description

The aim of Priority 4 is to further develop and implement strategies and action plans for water management and integrate them into spatial planning in the North Sea region.

The following aspects are further outlined in section 4.4 of the CIP:

- Flooding and drought
- Water quality
- Water management strategies

9.2 Ex-ante evaluation

Under this priority, measures 4.1 and 4.2 will develop planning strategies and action plans for river catchment areas and fresh water management highly relevant to groupings of countries and regions within the North Sea region area, and with a potential significance also for the entire NSR, where one might hope for transfer of knowledge between advanced and less advanced regions within the North Sea region.

Measures will be based on specialised networks put in place for this task.

Measure 4.3 suggests research supporting management of disasters may also have a global interest.

9.3 The measures of Priority 4

Measure 4.1: Spatial planning strategies and action plans for water catchment areas

Measure description

River catchment areas are particularly prone to extremes of surplus water and water shortage with quite dramatic impacts on the surrounding population and ecology. High water discharges must be reduced. When the discharge is high, the water needs to be retained in the catchment area to mitigate the effects. Retaining water is also necessary to address periods. Measures can be taken to stabilise the situation. If a significant volume of water can be retained before it reaches the main river, the peak flood level is lowered and the risk of flooding reduced. Retaining groundwater can lower high water peaks in river systems and can also provide a source of good quality drinking water.

In the riverbed itself, activities are needed to reverse some of the changes that have been made over the last century, which have resulted in a reduction of the water storage and water discharge functions of the rivers. These changes have considerably increased the frequency and magnitude of high water levels and flooding. High water is caused by a

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variety of factors, most of which are man-made rather than natural in origin e.g. straightening of rivers, settlement on natural flood plains and land uses that accelerate water run off in the catchment area of the river, In many cases high-water problems are generated by poor spatial use of the high-water bed. The construction of housing, embankments for roads or railroads and other obstacles prevent the free flow of water. New construction can increase the problem by causing further damage downstream. In the lowest parts of the area, the creation of water sensitive constructions should be considered in light of the increased risk of water damage. In order to create space for parallel channels and broadening the river bed, it may be necessary to consider relocating dykes.

Activities such as the restoration and the creation of retention areas, the promotion of indirect discharge of rainwater from residential and urban industrial areas, and the creation of space for water in the riverbeds should be considered.

Objectives and Targets

- Developing concrete action plans for water catchment areas.
Target: In 20 regions less people at risk of flooding (p. 63 CIP).
- Integrating the management of the quantity of water into spatial strategies.

Examples of activities

- Develop integrated transnational strategies for water catchment areas
- Relocation of dykes
- Promotion of Measures to retain rain water in the ground
- Restoration of river beds
- Restoration and creation of retention areas
- Unsealing: removal of concrete and other human obstacles to absorption and evaporation of water
- Studies on regional and local needs and possibilities for water catchment areas
- Harmonise agricultural needs with the creation and management of water catchment areas
- Development of silt-treatment strategies and activities in rivers and water catchment areas

Examples of outputs

- Water catchment areas
- Restored natural landscapes
- Co-ordinated action plans
- Relocated dykes
- Land use planning better tuned to water issues
- Retention areas
- Restored river beds
- Concepts for local and regional water catchment areas
- Widened river beds
- More river vegetation
- Joint management structures for water quantity and water quality
- Water plans

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Examples of impacts

- Reduction of high water discharges
- Additional water supply to tackle temporary water shortages
- Safer living conditions
- Reduced risk of economic loss related to flooding
- More room for nature development
- Improved ecosystem
- More attractive landscapes
- More high quality drinking water available
- Better retention of rainwater in the soil
- Reduced need for sewage systems
- Improved circular water flow locally
- Better evaporation and intrusion of fresh water
- Less erosion
- More bio-diversity in rivers

Measure 4.2: Integrated fresh water resource management

Measure description

There are a number of issues facing the water systems. Traditional (ground) water systems have changed over the last century. The demand for water has increased over the past decades, although there is a tendency to consolidation on a high level. Industrial and agricultural activity and the use of water for recreation put further strains on the water system. Consequently some regions suffer from drought that leads to the loss of ecological quality and a decrease in water supply. On the other hand, many areas are prone to flooding resulting from a less than effective discharge of the water system and the changing water patterns. In periods of heavy precipitation excess water can cause considerable damage.

In many areas the ground potentially has a vast retention capacity. Measures need to be implemented to improve retention (and as a complement water discharge) in the region itself, in order to ease the strain on the water system. More rainwater should be diverted to the ground water system. Sustainable urban drainage systems, water modelling studies and other innovative approaches could provide answers and lead to efficient measures to tackle these problems.

Pollution from sources like agriculture, traffic, sewage overflows and untreated household wastewater remains a serious issue affecting both the water systems and soil quality. Creative pilot projects and studies need to be introduced to address this situation. A balance must be found between the various functions of water as a resource, for activities such as drinking water production or agricultural management and the ecological value of water systems and in particular nature areas.

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Integrated fresh water management that involves all relevant stakeholders is needed to create a balance between human and ecological needs in order to safeguard a sustainable water system.

Objectives and Targets

- Improving of the quality of water.
Target: 20 areas dealing with this issue (p. 63 CIP).
- Reducing the demand for fresh water.
- Integrating water quality management into spatial strategies.

Examples of activities

- Research on water purification methods
- Research on prevention measures related to discharge
- Actions to reduce harmful emissions to water
- Research and measures to reduce the use of harmful chemicals and fertilisers
- Use of GIS systems to manage fertilisation
- Regenerating industrial sites
- Measures to separate rainwater from waste water in sewage
- Reusing rainwater for household and industrial activities
- Promote the use of natural purification methods
- Measures and technologies to reduce fresh water demand
- Development of strategies to adapt land use planning to take water management needs into account
- Development and application of economic water management instruments

Examples of outputs

- Sewage and water supply systems linked to the local situation and specific (sectoral) needs
- Landscape and land use plans adapted to the needs of water management
- Reduced risks related to water pollution
- Cleaner water supply
- Methods for a more efficient use of fertilisers
- New technology
- New water management strategies integrated in spatial development

Examples of impacts

- Sustainable water systems with a good balance between water supply and demand
- Improved fresh water quality
- Sufficient clean fresh water supply
- Improved quality of riverbeds
- Improved soil quality
- Reduced water demand
- Reduced use of harmful discharges to the water system

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Measure 4.3: Risk management strategies for coastal areas prone to disasters and natural threats and for the North Sea

Measure description

The “greenhouse effect” and its resulting climate change represent a major challenge for the environmental future in Europe and in particular for the North Sea Region. Changes in the climate system are expected to cause changes in precipitation patterns and an overall increase in temperature may well result in a rising sea levels. Human activity is making the natural environment very vulnerable to natural hazards, especially in relation to changes in the climate and landscape. These changes will lead to an increasingly urgent need to realise new or improved protection against flooding and may well result in increased salt intrusion in the groundwater systems. More frequent water surpluses will occur on a regional scale while on a local scale desiccation may occur. These phenomena will dramatically influence land use patterns. Research could provide new insights into the effects of sea level rise on future spatial planning, thus contributing to more efficient risk management strategies for coastal zones.

Settlements and other land uses that are sensitive to flooding represent a substantial and increasing risk of damage to and loss of land in flood-prone areas. Technical flood control measures cannot fully safeguard coastal zones. Integrated risk management strategies are required to implement additional innovative measures and small-scale infrastructure that will combat the effects of climate change and reduce the effects of natural disasters.

There is also a need for risk management strategies for the prevention of accidents at sea. Maritime safety is an important transnational issue. Accidents at sea can result in ecological disasters which could potentially affect entire sectors of the economy such as fishing and tourism.

Objectives and Targets

- Improving risk management.
Target: Establishment of new coastal defence infrastructure and the improvement of existing coastal defence. It is anticipated that 10 sites in the North Sea Region will benefit from projects related to new or improved coastal defence infrastructure (p. 63 CIP).
- Reducing harmful effects of disasters.

Examples of activities

- Technical flood control measures
- Integrated risk management strategies
- Studies on the protection of land from the threats from the sea
- Measures to decrease the vulnerability of houses and infrastructure to disasters
- Strategies and measures to combat coastal erosion
- Research on methods to find and combat oil spills
- Studies for new methods to integrate coastal defence and the needs of nature protection
- Measures to monitor high risk sea transport
- Measures to improve the safety of sea shipping

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- Creating sea water overflow areas close to vulnerable intensely used land areas
- Measures to improve ground water levels in coastal areas and other Measures to prevent salt intrusion
- Demonstration projects on the integration of coastal zone management principles into sectoral policies with an impact on the North Sea
- Preparing rescue plans (including education)
- The promotion of strategies to take possible future risks into account when planning a new built area

Examples of outputs

- Improved natural coastal defence systems
- Rescue plans and schemes
- New technical solutions
- Disaster control and warning mechanisms
- Land areas better protected from threats related to the sea
- Schemes to reduce the risks related to off shore activities

Examples of impacts

- Reduction of harmful effects of natural disasters
- Houses and infrastructure better adapted to sea related risks
- General awareness on how to act should a disaster occur
- Applied new technical solutions related to risk management
- Safer sea transport and other off shore activities
- Reduced human loss
- Safeguarded coastal land

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Chapter 10 Priority 5: Technical Assistance

Aim

The Programme Secretariat will on behalf of the Managing and Paying authority and the Member States and Norway carry out the Management and Administration of the programme. The Monitoring Committee will supervise the programme.

Objectives

- 1.0** Efficient and accountable management of the Programme on behalf of the Managing authority and the Monitoring and Steering Committees.
- 2.0** Ensure that information about and publicity for the programme are widespread. This will be achieved through close co-operation between the technical secretariat and the contact points in each country.
- 3.0** Guidance to potential project applicants and information to the final beneficiaries (lead applicants) of projects post approval
- 4.0** Collection and management of necessary data to monitor the achievements of the programme
- 5.0** Ongoing improvements to the programme implementation throughout the programme period
- 6.0** Implementation of the decisions of the Monitoring and Steering Committees

Rationale

The funds for Technical Assistance will be spent in order to ensure the efficient and accountable management of the Programme. Functions will be carried out by the Programme Secretariat and these functions are described in detail in the chapter 7 of the CIP. The Programme Secretariat will ensure the provision of general publicity and information on the programme for the partners, the final beneficiaries and the general public. Overall monitoring of content and financial indicators will be carried out in order to optimise the quality of the programme implementation. This will include the installation of computerised systems for the purposes of management, monitoring and evaluation.

The Programme Secretariat will service the committees, carry out pre-assessment on project applications before Steering Committee decision, and assist final beneficiaries.

In accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) no 1685/2000 rule 11, the TA budget is divided into two measures, one for administration of the programme and one for IT and evaluation.

10.1 Programme administration

Measure 5.1 deals with the management, administration and development of the Programme.

Objectives

The Measure objectives are to support effective implementation of the Programme and project facilitation and preparation.

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Examples of activities

- Day to day management of the Programme on behalf of the Managing Authority and the Monitoring and Steering Committees
- Support for preparation of project applications, advice on eligibility and pre-assessment of applications
- Arrangement of meetings in the Programme Monitoring Committee and Steering Committees
- Purchasing additional expertise where this is essential for effective Programme implementation

10.2 IT and evaluation

Measure description

Measure 5.2 deals with Programme information, publicity, communication, research and evaluation.

Objectives

- Ensuring that information on the Programme is sufficiently widespread in order to secure the delivery of the Programme
- Ensuring that the Programme benefits from effective publicity, information, monitoring and evaluation.
- Collecting and presentation of management information data necessary for measuring the achievements of the Programme
- Providing background material on the ongoing improvements to the programme implementation throughout the programme period

Examples of activities

- Publicity and information initiatives to increase access of social and economic partners and the wider community to the Programme
- Seminars and workshops including pre-approval support for potential project applicants and post-approval for Lead Partners
- Evaluation reports, including studies to evaluate, in particular, the economic and social impact of the programme
- Development and application of Information Technology to support Programme delivery in terms of management, monitoring and evaluation

PART III – ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

Chapter 11 Publicity Plan

11.1 Publicity and communications strategy

The publicity strategy provides an overview of the activities that will be carried out to promote the Interreg IIIB North Sea Programme. The purpose is to improve general awareness of the programme and to provide specific information to organisations and people who participate or who are considering participation in the programme.

Activities relating to promotion of the North Sea Programme as well as the Interreg initiative form an important part of the administration of the programme. This is reflected in the TA budget, in which activities relating to publicity are funded under Measure 5.1 as well as 5.2. The table below shows the publicity budget divided between the two measures and as a total (in Euros).

Publicity	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Measure 5.1	171.885	171.885	171.885	171.885	171.885	171.885	1.031.310
Measure 5.2	199.105	199.105	199.105	199.105	199.105	199.105	1.194.630
Total	370.990	370.990	370.990	370.990	370.990	370.990	2.225.940

The strategy envisages a full participation in the programme, with all levels being involved and forming broad local, regional, national and international partnerships. It particularly encourages the participation of the private sector and of non-governmental organisations. The publicity strategy promotes high quality projects with measurable output and impact indicators. The Programme Secretariat will provide advice and guidance to all potential applicants and Lead Partners of projects. All partners should have equal access to information.

It is essential that the eligible regions and the Programme Secretariat work closely together in the promotion of the programme to avoid misunderstandings and misinformation.

The activities anticipated as part of the publicity budget are one annual Directoria, publicity tours in each of the participating countries, a number of thematic seminars promoting the programme for targeted groups of project people, presentations at targeted events in the eligible area and post approval support for Lead Partners primarily relating to various technical problems.

In addition to this it is the intention to initiate a number of more traditional promotional activities such as the publication of promotional material, TV events etc.

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Publicity and information activities:

i. The Interreg North Sea Programme Secretariat

The Programme Secretariat provides information and support to all participants in the North Sea Programme. The Programme Secretariat can be contacted by telephone, e-mail, post, fax and the Internet homepage. Meetings provide additional opportunities to communicate with the Programme Secretariat.

The Programme Support Unit is responsible for the implementation of the publicity plan with additional advice and assistance from the programme manager and members of the project development and finance teams. The programme support unit produces printed material and disseminates it widely. The printed material includes brochures, application packs, annual project ideas books and conference packs. The unit organises information events, thematic seminars and the annual Directoria. It is also responsible for arranging and following up press activity connected to main events and for updating the programme homepage.

ii. The three key documents

Project applicants should take note of three key documents, in which they will find essential information for drafting a project application: the North Sea Programme Community Initiative Programme (CIP), the Programme Complement and NorVision.

• North Sea Programme Community Initiative Programme (CIP)

The CIP for the Interreg IIIB North Sea Region forms the basis for transnational spatial development co-operation in the North Sea Region for the period from 2000 to 2006. It features an analysis of the North Sea Region, outlines the joint transnational strategy, introduces the Priorities and Measures and provides information on the administration and financial implementation of the programme.

• North Sea Programme Complement

The Programme Complement complements the CIP, giving additional information on procedures and eligibility of projects. It outlines assessment and decision procedures, defines core criteria and priority considerations for projects. In addition it provides a list of tentative fields of intervention, outputs and impacts for projects that aim to apply under a certain Measure. It also provides information about the financial plan, publicity strategy and exchange of data with the European Commission.

• NorVision

NorVision is an advisory document that gives a spatial perspective for the North Sea Region. Under Interreg IIIB, NorVision will provide a source of inspiration for projects, and aid the harmonisation of spatial planning in the North Sea Region. The ESDP can also be used as a source of inspiration to describe and focus the contribution of a project to the aims of the programme

iii. Directoria and launch of the North Sea Interreg IIIB Programme

North Sea Interreg IIIB was launched at the Directoria in June 2001 in Ålborg, Denmark. The Directoria will be held annually in parallel to the Annual General Assembly of the North Sea Commission. The combination of these events ensures good attendance. The annual Directoria is the North Sea Programme's project fair,

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aiming at facilitating project partner search. Prior to each Directoria, a Project Ideas book will be published. The Directoria meetings also provide an opportunity to hold seminars on specific themes.

iv. **Internet homepage**

The homepage of the Interreg IIIB North Sea Programme is located on the North Sea Programme's own domain: <http://www.interregnorthsea.org>. It features general information on the programme, information regarding how to apply with a project, partner search facilities, North Sea Programme events for projects, approved Interreg IIIB projects, contact addresses and links to other useful websites, such as the those of the other Interreg IIIB programmes. The central documents for the North Sea Region Programme, including the three key documents and the application pack, will be available on the homepage for download.

v. **North Sea Programme publications**

The Programme Secretariat prepares a number of publications that aim to provide general information about the programme, to guide applicants through the application procedures and to give information about the progress of the programme.

• **Application pack**

The Programme Secretariat produces an information and application pack that will be sent to regional authorities in the eligible regions and to individual organisations expressing interest in participation. The pack comprises an Application Form, an Application Guide, a copy of the CIP, a copy of the Programme Complement, a copy of the NorVision document, Fact Sheets, a CD Rom containing all these documents and a cover letter.

• **Fact sheets**

Offering concise information on procedures and answering frequently asked questions.

• **Project Ideas book**

Presenting the current project ideas and acting as base to find possible project partners. After the initial Partner Search Booklet, there will be updates prior to each Directoria. Additionally, the North Sea Programme homepage will offer up to date information on project ideas.

• **Newsletters**

Aim to inform and provide updates on projects and progress of the programme. Newsletters will be sent out by e-mail and on paper. They will also be available on the North Sea Programme homepage.

• **Flyers**

Flyers will give basic and concise information as an introduction to the North Sea Programme. Published in the six official languages of the programme area, the flyers aim at the general public and encourage wider participation in the programme.

• **Brochures**

• **Conference packs**

A folder containing all the relevant documents and brochures.

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- vi. Road show**

In the first year, after the CIP has been approved, the Programme Secretariat in co-operation with the Contact Points in each country will hold events in the seven partner countries, which function as an information forum to promote the programme's activities and encourage wider participation.
- vii. Regular public calls for project applications**

Public calls for project applications will be publicised by the Programme Secretariat and the national contact points. These public calls will be scheduled ahead of Steering Committee meetings on a regular basis. This will smooth the application procedure and make it more transparent.
- viii. Lead Partner seminars**

These seminars are organised for Lead Partners of approved projects, giving specific information and advice. The Programme Secretariat will organise one Lead Partner Seminar per year.
- ix. Press coverage**

The Programme Secretariat in co-operation with the Contact Points in each country will prepare press releases and articles to promote the programme itself as well as its progress at key stages. Special attention should be given to professional magazines to make the programme wider known among the eligible circles.
- x. Projects to promote activities**

The projects are expected to organise their own publicity activities and to provide information on these activities to the North Sea Programme Secretariat. The Programme Secretariat will give guidance relating to the use of the EU flag.
- xi. Co-operation with other Interreg IIIB Programmes**

To enhance the accessibility of the general public to Interreg programmes, the co-operation of the programmes in the field of publicity should be strengthened by measures like publishing common information leaflets for Interreg IIIB programmes or improving the Internet presentations to improve opportunities to find the websites.

The Programme Secretariat gives regular reports on the progress of the publicity strategy at every meeting of the Monitoring Committee. The publicity strategy will be fine-tuned related to its needs with the development of the programme.

11.2 Evaluation criteria

In order to evaluate the Publicity and Communications Strategy a number of evaluation criteria has been developed. They are as follows:

- i. Number of promotion seminars arranged by the Programme Secretariat
- ii. Total number of participants at the promotion seminars arranged by the Programme Secretariat

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- iii. Number of promotion seminars that (a) member/s of staff of the Programme Secretariat has/ have participated in, apart from those seminars arranged by the Programme Secretariat
- iv. Total number of participants at the promotion seminars that (a) member/s of staff of the Programme Secretariat has/ have participated in, apart from those seminars arranged by the Programme Secretariat
- v. Number of copies sent out of different publications. The titles of the publications to be specified.
 - a. Number of copies sent out of publication no 1 '...'
 - b. Number of copies sent out of publication no 2 '...'
 - c. Number of copies sent out of publication no 3 '...'
 - Etc.
- vi. Number of people who have visited the North Sea Programme Official Homepage
- vii. Number of Newsletters produced
- viii. Number of people who receive the Newsletter
- ix. Number of pre-assessments made
- x. Number of projects that pass the eligibility check
- xi. Number of projects approved by the Steering Committee
- xii. Total number of applications

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Chapter 12 Computerised Exchange of Data

According to Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999 Article 18(3)(e), a description of the computerised exchange of data between the Commission and the Member States has to be provided for each intervention.

The Programme Secretariat has been delegated by the Paying Authority on behalf of the Member States and Norway to carry out the data exchange of the computerised data to enable the management, monitoring and evaluation procedures agreed upon between the Commission and the Member States and Norway.

The Commission has created a database, the Structural Funds Common database (SFC), which is the database collection of the financial plans, expense declarations, annual reports and expense forecasts as described in the Vademecum to the Structural Funds Rules for 2000-2006. The interactive application used to access the SFC database is called the SFC application. It is a Web-like application allowing inputs and consultation by staff inside the Commission and by authorised persons in the Secretariat.

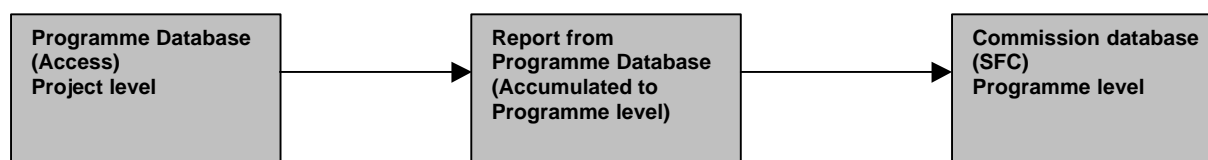
The information on project level will be kept in an Access database (North Sea Programme database) built for the purpose of the Interreg IIIB North Sea Region Programme. The Programme Secretariat is responsible for building the Programme database in order to fulfil the requirements set up in Commission Regulation (EC) No 438/2001. The Programme database will furthermore be used to inform the Monitoring and Steering Committees and as a link to information about projects being displayed on the Programme's homepage.

Based on the data in the Programme database the information needed on the Programme level will be typed into the SFC application. The use of the SFC application for the Interreg IIIB North Sea Region Programme covers the following items: Financial tables of the CIP, Financial tables of the Programme Complement, Payment requests, Forecast for payments and Annual reports.

The data link from the Joint Technical Secretariat to the Commission has been built as a safe connection through the TESTA II Network. The user needs to provide a username/password to be granted access to the TESTA Network. TESTA II is a network built to link the national networks of public administrations in the Member States to the European Commission. The purpose is to secure the exchange of data.

In order to enable the responsible authorities in the participating countries to follow the development of the funding of the Interreg IIIB North Sea Region Programme, further work is needed. The development of the data link will make it possible for the Member States and Norway to obtain a "read-only" access to the SFC application.

Flowchart of the IT-structure for the data link:



Chapter 13 Evaluation

The evaluation of the North Sea Programme will be carried out through the regular monitoring of indicators. Chapter 3 provides a general introduction on indicators. Project indicators are set out in the CIP (section 6.1). This chapter deals with programme indicators and measure-specific indicators. It also includes the more technical codification of the measures for the reporting to the Commission.

13.1 Programme indicators

Indicators are needed to describe the progress of the programme in the annual reports and the mid-term and final evaluation of the programme. During evaluations the indicators will show whether the objectives and targets of the programme have been met.

General indicators not related to an individual Measure include:

- Number of projects approved, running and finished in total
- Number of projects approved, running and finished for each Measure and Priority
- Money committed to projects
- Money paid out to projects
- Money committed to projects for each Measure and Priority
- Money paid out to projects for each Measure and Priority
- Number of organisations, regions involved in approved projects
- Number of organisations, regions from each country involved in approved projects
- Number of organisations, regions involved in finished projects
- Number of organisations, regions from each country involved in finished projects

Context Indicators for IIIB Programmes

The following context indicators will be used at programme level, to monitor developments in the Programme area during the programme period:

- Number of inhabitants concerned (in thousands)
- Area in km²
- Number of TEN routes crossing the area (by mode of transport)
- Number of transport bottlenecks
- Number or % of highly polluted areas (soil pollution and air pollution)
- Use of water resources for agriculture, households and industry
- Protected areas in % and km²
- Percentage of population living in large cities out of the total population
- Percentage of eligible areas with less than 15 inhabitants/ km² (at NUTS IV)

Other Programme Indicators

The following additional indicators will be monitored at programme level to follow the progress of the Interreg IIIB North Sea Region Programme:

1. Number of administrative entities, which have been 'networked' for planning and carrying out of projects of this programme of which are
 - (Member) States
 - regions
 - districts

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- municipalities
- 2. Degree of co-operation
 - number of common projects (planning and carrying out)
 - number of co-ordinated projects that are useful for the programme area
 - number of projects that are useful from a transnational point of view and that have been elaborated and realised without co-ordination in advance
- 3. Number of studies concerning
 - territorial development/spatial planning
 - specific common problems
- 4. Number of studies carried out and subsequently used for implementing concrete actions
- 5. Number of co-operation projects concerning natural resources (except infrastructure)
- 6. Number of co-operation projects concerning Information Society issues
- 7. Number of co-operation projects concerning links between
 - maritime regions
 - mountain regions
 - insular regions
- 8. Number of co-operation projects with third countries
- 9. Number of co-operation projects concerning research, development and innovation
- 10. Number of joint projects concerning the management of risks and catastrophes
- 11. Number of co-operation projects concerning the management of cultural patrimony
- 12. Number of co-operation projects concerning coastal waters
- 13. Environment
 - Number of projects that have the environment as its main focus
 - Number of projects that are environment-friendly
 - Number of projects that are neutral in terms of the environment
 - Number of joint projects/networks regarding:
 - protected areas
 - water pollution abatement
 - air pollution abatement
- 14. Spatial development
 - number of studies/documents of common planning
 - number of networks
- 15. Transport
 - amount of investment (small scale infrastructure)
 - amount of investment for the connection to secondary networks
 - number of studies carried out
 - number of intermodal projects
- 16. Number of co-operation products in the field of tourism
- 17. Location of activities
 - Number of projects that have most of their activities and most of their impact in urban areas
 - Number of projects that have most of their activities and most of their impact in rural areas
 - Number of projects that are not geographically delimited
- 18. Equal opportunities
 - Number of projects that have equal opportunities as its main focus
 - Number of projects that are positive in terms of equal opportunities
 - Number of projects that are neutral in terms of equal opportunities

13.2 Examples of measure-specific indicators

In order to monitor the successful implementation of each individual measure, it is necessary to collect consistent and specific information about all projects under each measure. However, a flexible approach towards indicators is needed as relevant aspects to report on depend on the issues individual projects under the different measures are dealing with. Therefore, only the following examples of indicators can be provided. The majority is output indicators indicating what has been produced by projects under the measure.

Measure 1.1 Elaboration and implementation of transnational polycentric spatial development strategies and polycentrism.

Output indicator: Number of spatial strategies implemented.

Measure 1.2 Development and implementation of urban complementarity, co-operation and networking

Output indicator: Number of urban clusters and networks created.

Measure 1.3 Development and implementation of new urban-rural and inter-rural relationships, including maritime areas

Output indicator: Number of rural services improved.

Impact indicator: Outward migration from rural areas.

Measure 1.4 Development and implementation of strategies using water as a spatial element in rural, urban and maritime design

Output indicator: Number of waterways and harbours restored.

Measure 1.5 Co-operation on research and development matters and access to innovation support

Output indicator: Number of research facilities improved.

Measure 2.1 Effective and sustainable transport in rural and urban areas, including maritime areas, and in new rural urban connections

Output indicator: Number of sustainable transport links improved.

Impact indicator: Share of people using sustainable modes of transport.

Measure 2.2 Improve the integration of rural and maritime areas in national and international transport networks

Output indicator: Number of links to rural / maritime areas improved.

Measure 2.3 Development of spatial integrated strategies on transportation networks and the promotion of intermodal transport systems.

Output indicator: Number of intermodality hubs improved / created.

Measure 2.4 Improve the access of SMEs and society in general to information and communication technologies.

Output indicator: Number of SMEs connected to ICT technology.

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Measure 2.5 Improve the application of information and communication technologies with particular reference to public services.

Output indicator: Number of public services involving ICT:

Impact indicator: Number of public services improved.

Measure 3.1 Creative rehabilitation, protection and development of cultural and natural landscapes and townscapes

Output indicator: Number of wasteland sites restored.

Result indicator: Number of landscapes enhanced.

Measure 3.2 Innovative promotion of natural assets and cultural heritage

Output indicator: Number of new eco-tourism products.

Measure 3.3 Development and promotion of sustainable management of natural resources and renewable energies

Output indicator: Number of strategies for sustainable management of resources developed.

Impact indicator: Share of sustainable energy production.

Measure 3.4 Integrated and concerted management and planning of coastal zones and the North Sea itself

Output indicator: Number of ICZM strategies developed.

Measure 4.1 Spatial planning strategies and action plans for water catchment areas

Output indicator: Number of action plans for water catchments developed.

Result indicator: Speed of water flow of rivers.

Measure 4.2 Integrated fresh water resource management

Output indicators: Number of measures to improve the drinking water quality implemented.

Measure 4.3 Risk management strategies for coastal areas prone to disasters and natural threats and for the North Sea

Output indicator: Number of coastal defence measures implemented.

Impact indicator: Number of people at risk from storm water.

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13.3 Codification of measures

In accordance with Commission regulation no 438/2001 each measure of the programme should be codified using the standard classification for categories of assistance. The split between measures will be monitored throughout the execution of the programme by checking the accumulated approved projects against this split. Moreover the amount of ERDF committed per field of intervention will be aggregated and monitored. This will contribute to the evaluation of the success of the Programme.

Anticipated Split Between Measures			
Member States			
Total ERDF	Field of intervention		Percentage
	No	Name	
		Priority 1	
Measure 1.1	35	Spatial planning and rehabilitation	100%
Measure 1.2	35	Spatial planning and rehabilitation	100%
Measure 1.3	13	Promoting the adaptation and the development of rural areas	100%
Measure 1.4	35	Spatial planning and rehabilitation	100%
Measure 1.5	18	Research, technological development and innovation (TRDI)	100%
		Priority 2	
Measure 2.1	31	Transport infrastructure	100%
Measure 2.2	31	Transport infrastructure	100%
Measure 2.3	31	Transport infrastructure	100%
Measure 2.4	32	Telecommunications infrastructure and information society	100%
Measure 2.5	32	Telecommunications infrastructure and information society	100%
		Priority 3	
Measure 3.1	35	Spatial planning and rehabilitation	100%
Measure 3.2	1310	Encouragement for tourist activities	25%
	354	Maintenance and restoration of the cultural heritage	25%
	353	Protection, improvement and regeneration of the natural environment	50%
Measure 3.3	332	Rehabilitation of urban areas	50%
	353	Protection, improvement and regeneration of the natural environment	50%
Measure 3.4	35	Spatial planning and rehabilitation	100%
		Priority 4	
Measure 4.1	35	Spatial planning and rehabilitation	100%
Measure 4.2	344	Drinking water (collection, storage, treatment and distribution)	50%
	35	Spatial planning and rehabilitation	50%
Measure 4.3	35	Spatial planning and rehabilitation	100%
		Priority 5	
Measure 5.1	41	Technical assistance and innovative actions	100%
Measure 5.2	41	Technical assistance and innovative actions	100%

Programme Complement

Chapter 14 Financial Plan

In Chapter 14 the Financial Split for the Measures within each Priority is listed. The financial split over the Priorities has been listed in the CIP. The Monitoring Committee is entitled to change its decision regarding the Financial Split across the Measures at a later stage in the Programme. All measures under the programme operates with a maximum rate of assistance of 50%. The rate of assistance is based on total eligible expenditure.

According to the European Commission the funding of the North Sea Programme and any other programmes is to be seen as “one common pot”. This means that when a National Authority decides to make a contribution to the programme of a certain amount of Euro, this money enters a common envelope. Thus, once it has been decided to put money into the programme, it ceases to exist as national money.

Table 2 provides the total expenditure for the Member States for the entire programme period split between measures. The tables 2.1 – 2.6 show the expenditure per year from 2001 to 2006. The tables 3 and 3.1 – 3.6 provide the same information for Norway.

Programme Complement

Table 2

Split Between Measures

Member States

Total ERDF	Total Eligible cost	Public expenditure							
		Total Public Elig. Cost	Community participation		National public participation				
			Total	ERDF	Total	Central	Regional	Local	Other
1=2	2=3+8	3	4	5=9+12	9	10	11	12	
1 Priority	58 367 694	58 367 694	29 183 847	29 183 847	29 183 847	7 295 963	7 295 963	7 295 962	7 295 959
Measure 1.1	11 673 534	11 673 534	5 836 767	5 836 767	5 836 767	1 459 189	1 459 191	1 459 193	1 459 194
Total ERDF	11 673 534	11 673 534	5 836 767	5 836 767	5 836 767	1 459 189	1 459 191	1 459 193	1 459 194
Measure 1.2	11 673 538	11 673 538	5 836 769	5 836 769	5 836 769	1 459 192	1 459 192	1 459 193	1 459 192
Total ERDF	11 673 538	11 673 538	5 836 769	5 836 769	5 836 769	1 459 192	1 459 192	1 459 193	1 459 192
Measure 1.3	11 673 534	11 673 534	5 836 767	5 836 767	5 836 767	1 459 193	1 459 192	1 459 191	1 459 191
Total ERDF	11 673 534	11 673 534	5 836 767	5 836 767	5 836 767	1 459 193	1 459 192	1 459 191	1 459 191
Measure 1.4	11 673 542	11 673 542	5 836 771	5 836 771	5 836 771	1 459 194	1 459 194	1 459 192	1 459 191
Total ERDF	11 673 542	11 673 542	5 836 771	5 836 771	5 836 771	1 459 194	1 459 194	1 459 192	1 459 191
Measure 1.5	11 673 546	11 673 546	5 836 773	5 836 773	5 836 773	1 459 195	1 459 194	1 459 193	1 459 191
Total ERDF	11 673 546	11 673 546	5 836 773	5 836 773	5 836 773	1 459 195	1 459 194	1 459 193	1 459 191
2 Priority	54 001 152	54 001 152	27 000 576	27 000 576	27 000 576	6 750 146	6 750 146	6 750 143	6 750 141
Measure 2.1	10 800 226	10 800 226	5 400 113	5 400 113	5 400 113	1 350 022	1 350 030	1 350 031	1 350 030
Total ERDF	10 800 226	10 800 226	5 400 113	5 400 113	5 400 113	1 350 022	1 350 030	1 350 031	1 350 030
Measure 2.2	10 800 228	10 800 228	5 400 114	5 400 114	5 400 114	1 350 031	1 350 028	1 350 028	1 350 027
Total ERDF	10 800 228	10 800 228	5 400 114	5 400 114	5 400 114	1 350 031	1 350 028	1 350 028	1 350 027
Measure 2.3	10 800 230	10 800 230	5 400 115	5 400 115	5 400 115	1 350 031	1 350 028	1 350 028	1 350 028
Total ERDF	10 800 230	10 800 230	5 400 115	5 400 115	5 400 115	1 350 031	1 350 028	1 350 028	1 350 028
Measure 2.4	10 800 232	10 800 232	5 400 116	5 400 116	5 400 116	1 350 031	1 350 029	1 350 028	1 350 028
Total ERDF	10 800 232	10 800 232	5 400 116	5 400 116	5 400 116	1 350 031	1 350 029	1 350 028	1 350 028
Measure 2.5	10 800 236	10 800 236	5 400 118	5 400 118	5 400 118	1 350 031	1 350 031	1 350 028	1 350 028
Total ERDF	10 800 236	10 800 236	5 400 118	5 400 118	5 400 118	1 350 031	1 350 031	1 350 028	1 350 028
3 Priority	58 947 966	58 947 966	29 473 983	29 473 983	29 473 983	7 368 498	7 368 497	7 368 495	7 368 493
Measure 3.1	14 736 986	14 736 986	7 368 493	7 368 493	7 368 493	1 842 120	1 842 123	1 842 125	1 842 125
Total ERDF	14 736 986	14 736 986	7 368 493	7 368 493	7 368 493	1 842 120	1 842 123	1 842 125	1 842 125
Measure 3.2	14 736 990	14 736 990	7 368 495	7 368 495	7 368 495	1 842 126	1 842 124	1 842 123	1 842 122
Total ERDF	14 736 990	14 736 990	7 368 495	7 368 495	7 368 495	1 842 126	1 842 124	1 842 123	1 842 122
Measure 3.3	14 736 994	14 736 994	7 368 497	7 368 497	7 368 497	1 842 126	1 842 125	1 842 123	1 842 123
Total ERDF	14 736 994	14 736 994	7 368 497	7 368 497	7 368 497	1 842 126	1 842 125	1 842 123	1 842 123
Measure 3.4	14 736 996	14 736 996	7 368 498	7 368 498	7 368 498	1 842 126	1 842 125	1 842 124	1 842 123
Total ERDF	14 736 996	14 736 996	7 368 498	7 368 498	7 368 498	1 842 126	1 842 125	1 842 124	1 842 123
4 Priority	74 204 630	74 204 630	37 102 315	37 102 315	37 102 315	9 275 581	9 275 579	9 275 578	9 275 577
Measure 4.1	24 734 870	24 734 870	12 367 435	12 367 435	12 367 435	3 091 857	3 091 857	3 091 858	3 091 863
Total ERDF	24 734 870	24 734 870	12 367 435	12 367 435	12 367 435	3 091 857	3 091 857	3 091 858	3 091 863
Measure 4.2	24 734 880	24 734 880	12 367 440	12 367 440	12 367 440	3 091 862	3 091 861	3 091 860	3 091 857
Total ERDF	24 734 880	24 734 880	12 367 440	12 367 440	12 367 440	3 091 862	3 091 861	3 091 860	3 091 857
Measure 4.3	24 734 880	24 734 880	12 367 440	12 367 440	12 367 440	3 091 862	3 091 861	3 091 860	3 091 857
Total ERDF	24 734 880	24 734 880	12 367 440	12 367 440	12 367 440	3 091 862	3 091 861	3 091 860	3 091 857
5 Priority	12 922 182	12 922 182	6 461 091	6 461 091	6 461 091	6 461 091	0	0	0
Measure 5.1	9 762 578	9 762 578	4 881 289	4 881 289	4 881 289	4 881 289	0	0	0
Total ERDF	9 762 578	9 762 578	4 881 289	4 881 289	4 881 289	4 881 289	0	0	0
Measure 5.2	3 159 604	3 159 604	1 579 802	1 579 802	1 579 802	1 579 802	0	0	0
Total ERDF	3 159 604	3 159 604	1 579 802	1 579 802	1 579 802	1 579 802	0	0	0
Programme in total	258 443 624	258 443 624	129 221 812	129 221 812	129 221 812	37 151 279	30 690 185	30 690 178	30 690 170

Programme Complement

Table 2.1.
Member States

2001	Total Eligible cost	Public expenditure								
		Total Public Elig. Cost	Community participation		National public participation					
			Total	ERDF	Total	Central	Regional	Local	Other	
										1=2
1. Priority	8.763.558	8.763.558	4.381.779	4.381.779	4.381.779	1.095.445	1.095.445	1.095.445	1.095.444	
Measure 1.1	1.752.710	1.752.710	876.355	876.355	876.355	219.089	219.089	219.089	219.088	
Total ERDF	1.752.710	1.752.710	876.355	876.355	876.355	219.089	219.089	219.089	219.088	
Measure 1.2	1.752.712	1.752.712	876.356	876.356	876.356	219.089	219.089	219.089	219.089	
Total ERDF	1.752.712	1.752.712	876.356	876.356	876.356	219.089	219.089	219.089	219.089	
Measure 1.3	1.752.712	1.752.712	876.356	876.356	876.356	219.089	219.089	219.089	219.089	
Total ERDF	1.752.712	1.752.712	876.356	876.356	876.356	219.089	219.089	219.089	219.089	
Measure 1.4	1.752.712	1.752.712	876.356	876.356	876.356	219.089	219.089	219.089	219.089	
Total ERDF	1.752.712	1.752.712	876.356	876.356	876.356	219.089	219.089	219.089	219.089	
Measure 1.5	1.752.712	1.752.712	876.356	876.356	876.356	219.089	219.089	219.089	219.089	
Total ERDF	1.752.712	1.752.712	876.356	876.356	876.356	219.089	219.089	219.089	219.089	
2. Priority	8.126.480	8.126.480	4.063.240	4.063.240	4.063.240	1.015.810	1.015.810	1.015.810	1.015.810	
Measure 2.1	1.625.296	1.625.296	812.648	812.648	812.648	203.162	203.162	203.162	203.162	
Total ERDF	1.625.296	1.625.296	812.648	812.648	812.648	203.162	203.162	203.162	203.162	
Measure 2.2	1.625.296	1.625.296	812.648	812.648	812.648	203.162	203.162	203.162	203.162	
Total ERDF	1.625.296	1.625.296	812.648	812.648	812.648	203.162	203.162	203.162	203.162	
Measure 2.3	1.625.296	1.625.296	812.648	812.648	812.648	203.162	203.162	203.162	203.162	
Total ERDF	1.625.296	1.625.296	812.648	812.648	812.648	203.162	203.162	203.162	203.162	
Measure 2.4	1.625.296	1.625.296	812.648	812.648	812.648	203.162	203.162	203.162	203.162	
Total ERDF	1.625.296	1.625.296	812.648	812.648	812.648	203.162	203.162	203.162	203.162	
Measure 2.5	1.625.296	1.625.296	812.648	812.648	812.648	203.162	203.162	203.162	203.162	
Total ERDF	1.625.296	1.625.296	812.648	812.648	812.648	203.162	203.162	203.162	203.162	
3. Priority	8.866.738	8.866.738	4.433.369	4.433.369	4.433.369	1.108.343	1.108.342	1.108.342	1.108.342	
Measure 3.1	2.216.684	2.216.684	1.108.342	1.108.342	1.108.342	277.085	277.084	277.086	277.087	
Total ERDF	2.216.684	2.216.684	1.108.342	1.108.342	1.108.342	277.085	277.084	277.086	277.087	
Measure 3.2	2.216.684	2.216.684	1.108.342	1.108.342	1.108.342	277.086	277.086	277.085	277.085	
Total ERDF	2.216.684	2.216.684	1.108.342	1.108.342	1.108.342	277.086	277.086	277.085	277.085	
Measure 3.3	2.216.684	2.216.684	1.108.342	1.108.342	1.108.342	277.086	277.086	277.085	277.085	
Total ERDF	2.216.684	2.216.684	1.108.342	1.108.342	1.108.342	277.086	277.086	277.085	277.085	
Measure 3.4	2.216.686	2.216.686	1.108.343	1.108.343	1.108.343	277.086	277.086	277.086	277.085	
Total ERDF	2.216.686	2.216.686	1.108.343	1.108.343	1.108.343	277.086	277.086	277.086	277.085	
4. Priority	11.133.154	11.133.154	5.566.577	5.566.577	5.566.577	1.391.645	1.391.644	1.391.644	1.391.644	
Measure 4.1	3.711.050	3.711.050	1.855.525	1.855.525	1.855.525	463.881	463.880	463.882	463.882	
Total ERDF	3.711.050	3.711.050	1.855.525	1.855.525	1.855.525	463.881	463.880	463.882	463.882	
Measure 4.2	3.711.052	3.711.052	1.855.526	1.855.526	1.855.526	463.882	463.882	463.881	463.881	
Total ERDF	3.711.052	3.711.052	1.855.526	1.855.526	1.855.526	463.882	463.882	463.881	463.881	
Measure 4.3	3.711.052	3.711.052	1.855.526	1.855.526	1.855.526	463.882	463.882	463.881	463.881	
Total ERDF	3.711.052	3.711.052	1.855.526	1.855.526	1.855.526	463.882	463.882	463.881	463.881	
5. Priority	1.941.576	1.941.576	970.788	970.788	970.788	970.788	0	0	0	
Measure 5.1	1.466.840	1.466.840	733.420	733.420	733.420	733.420	0	0	0	
Total ERDF	1.466.840	1.466.840	733.420	733.420	733.420	733.420	0	0	0	
Measure 5.2	474.736	474.736	237.368	237.368	237.368	237.368	0	0	0	
Total ERDF	474.736	474.736	237.368	237.368	237.368	237.368	0	0	0	

Programme Complement

Table 2.2.
Member States

2002	Total Eligible cost	Public expenditure								
		Total Public Elig. Cost	Community participation		National public participation					
			Total	ERDF	Total	Central	Regional	Local	Other	
										3
1=2	2=3+8									
1. Priority	9.916.824	9.916.824	4.958.412	4.958.412	4.958.412	1.239.603	1.239.603	1.239.603	1.239.603	
Measure 1.1	1.983.364	1.983.364	991.682	991.682	991.682	247.921	247.921	247.920	247.920	
Total ERDF	1.983.364	1.983.364	991.682	991.682	991.682	247.921	247.921	247.920	247.920	
Measure 1.2	1.983.364	1.983.364	991.682	991.682	991.682	247.920	247.920	247.921	247.921	
Total ERDF	1.983.364	1.983.364	991.682	991.682	991.682	247.920	247.920	247.921	247.921	
Measure 1.3	1.983.364	1.983.364	991.682	991.682	991.682	247.921	247.920	247.920	247.921	
Total ERDF	1.983.364	1.983.364	991.682	991.682	991.682	247.921	247.920	247.920	247.921	
Measure 1.4	1.983.366	1.983.366	991.683	991.683	991.683	247.920	247.921	247.921	247.921	
Total ERDF	1.983.366	1.983.366	991.683	991.683	991.683	247.920	247.921	247.921	247.921	
Measure 1.5	1.983.366	1.983.366	991.683	991.683	991.683	247.921	247.921	247.921	247.920	
Total ERDF	1.983.366	1.983.366	991.683	991.683	991.683	247.921	247.921	247.921	247.920	
2. Priority	9.188.372	9.188.372	4.594.186	4.594.186	4.594.186	1.148.547	1.148.547	1.148.546	1.148.546	
Measure 2.1	1.837.674	1.837.674	918.837	918.837	918.837	229.707	229.710	229.710	229.710	
Total ERDF	1.837.674	1.837.674	918.837	918.837	918.837	229.707	229.710	229.710	229.710	
Measure 2.2	1.837.674	1.837.674	918.837	918.837	918.837	229.710	229.709	229.709	229.709	
Total ERDF	1.837.674	1.837.674	918.837	918.837	918.837	229.710	229.709	229.709	229.709	
Measure 2.3	1.837.674	1.837.674	918.837	918.837	918.837	229.710	229.709	229.709	229.709	
Total ERDF	1.837.674	1.837.674	918.837	918.837	918.837	229.710	229.709	229.709	229.709	
Measure 2.4	1.837.674	1.837.674	918.837	918.837	918.837	229.710	229.709	229.709	229.709	
Total ERDF	1.837.674	1.837.674	918.837	918.837	918.837	229.710	229.709	229.709	229.709	
Measure 2.5	1.837.676	1.837.676	918.838	918.838	918.838	229.710	229.710	229.709	229.709	
Total ERDF	1.837.676	1.837.676	918.838	918.838	918.838	229.710	229.710	229.709	229.709	
3. Priority	10.027.612	10.027.612	5.013.806	5.013.806	5.013.806	1.253.452	1.253.452	1.253.451	1.253.451	
Measure 3.1	2.506.902	2.506.902	1.253.451	1.253.451	1.253.451	313.363	313.363	313.362	313.363	
Total ERDF	2.506.902	2.506.902	1.253.451	1.253.451	1.253.451	313.363	313.363	313.362	313.363	
Measure 3.2	2.506.902	2.506.902	1.253.451	1.253.451	1.253.451	313.363	313.363	313.363	313.362	
Total ERDF	2.506.902	2.506.902	1.253.451	1.253.451	1.253.451	313.363	313.363	313.363	313.362	
Measure 3.3	2.506.904	2.506.904	1.253.452	1.253.452	1.253.452	313.363	313.363	313.363	313.363	
Total ERDF	2.506.904	2.506.904	1.253.452	1.253.452	1.253.452	313.363	313.363	313.363	313.363	
Measure 3.4	2.506.904	2.506.904	1.253.452	1.253.452	1.253.452	313.363	313.363	313.363	313.363	
Total ERDF	2.506.904	2.506.904	1.253.452	1.253.452	1.253.452	313.363	313.363	313.363	313.363	
4. Priority	12.603.352	12.603.352	6.301.676	6.301.676	6.301.676	1.575.419	1.575.419	1.575.419	1.575.419	
Measure 4.1	4.201.116	4.201.116	2.100.558	2.100.558	2.100.558	525.139	525.139	525.139	525.141	
Total ERDF	4.201.116	4.201.116	2.100.558	2.100.558	2.100.558	525.139	525.139	525.139	525.141	
Measure 4.2	4.201.118	4.201.118	2.100.559	2.100.559	2.100.559	525.140	525.140	525.140	525.139	
Total ERDF	4.201.118	4.201.118	2.100.559	2.100.559	2.100.559	525.140	525.140	525.140	525.139	
Measure 4.3	4.201.118	4.201.118	2.100.559	2.100.559	2.100.559	525.140	525.140	525.140	525.139	
Total ERDF	4.201.118	4.201.118	2.100.559	2.100.559	2.100.559	525.140	525.140	525.140	525.139	
5. Priority	2.196.640	2.196.640	1.098.320	1.098.320	1.098.320	1.098.320	0	0	0	
Measure 5.1	1.659.540	1.659.540	829.770	829.770	829.770	829.770	0	0	0	
Total ERDF	1.659.540	1.659.540	829.770	829.770	829.770	829.770	0	0	0	
Measure 5.2	537.100	537.100	268.550	268.550	268.550	268.550	0	0	0	
Total ERDF	537.100	537.100	268.550	268.550	268.550	268.550	0	0	0	

Programme Complement

Table 2.3.
Member States

2003	Total Eligible cost	Public expenditure									
		Total Public Elig. Cost	Community participation		National public participation						
			Total	ERDF	Total	Central	Regional	Local	Other		
1=2	2=3+8	3	4	5=9+12	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Priority	9.877.414	9.877.414	4.938.707	4.938.707	4.938.707	1.234.677	1.234.677	1.234.677	1.234.677	1.234.677	1.234.676
Measure 1.1	1.975.482	1.975.482	987.741	987.741	987.741	246.935	246.935	246.935	246.935	246.936	246.935
Total ERDF	1.975.482	1.975.482	987.741	987.741	987.741	246.935	246.935	246.935	246.935	246.936	246.935
Measure 1.2	1.975.484	1.975.484	987.742	987.742	987.742	246.935	246.935	246.935	246.935	246.936	246.936
Total ERDF	1.975.484	1.975.484	987.742	987.742	987.742	246.935	246.935	246.935	246.935	246.936	246.936
Measure 1.3	1.975.480	1.975.480	987.740	987.740	987.740	246.935	246.935	246.935	246.935	246.935	246.935
Total ERDF	1.975.480	1.975.480	987.740	987.740	987.740	246.935	246.935	246.935	246.935	246.935	246.935
Measure 1.4	1.975.484	1.975.484	987.742	987.742	987.742	246.936	246.936	246.936	246.936	246.935	246.935
Total ERDF	1.975.484	1.975.484	987.742	987.742	987.742	246.936	246.936	246.936	246.936	246.935	246.935
Measure 1.5	1.975.484	1.975.484	987.742	987.742	987.742	246.936	246.936	246.936	246.936	246.935	246.935
Total ERDF	1.975.484	1.975.484	987.742	987.742	987.742	246.936	246.936	246.936	246.936	246.935	246.935
2. Priority	9.135.758	9.135.758	4.567.879	4.567.879	4.567.879	1.141.970	1.141.970	1.141.970	1.141.970	1.141.970	1.141.969
Measure 2.1	1.827.150	1.827.150	913.575	913.575	913.575	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.393
Total ERDF	1.827.150	1.827.150	913.575	913.575	913.575	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.393
Measure 2.2	1.827.152	1.827.152	913.576	913.576	913.576	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394
Total ERDF	1.827.152	1.827.152	913.576	913.576	913.576	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394
Measure 2.3	1.827.152	1.827.152	913.576	913.576	913.576	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394
Total ERDF	1.827.152	1.827.152	913.576	913.576	913.576	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394
Measure 2.4	1.827.152	1.827.152	913.576	913.576	913.576	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394
Total ERDF	1.827.152	1.827.152	913.576	913.576	913.576	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394
Measure 2.5	1.827.152	1.827.152	913.576	913.576	913.576	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394
Total ERDF	1.827.152	1.827.152	913.576	913.576	913.576	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394	228.394
3. Priority	9.972.000	9.972.000	4.986.000	4.986.000	4.986.000	1.246.500	1.246.500	1.246.500	1.246.500	1.246.500	1.246.500
Measure 3.1	2.493.000	2.493.000	1.246.500	1.246.500	1.246.500	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625
Total ERDF	2.493.000	2.493.000	1.246.500	1.246.500	1.246.500	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625
Measure 3.2	2.493.000	2.493.000	1.246.500	1.246.500	1.246.500	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625
Total ERDF	2.493.000	2.493.000	1.246.500	1.246.500	1.246.500	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625
Measure 3.3	2.493.000	2.493.000	1.246.500	1.246.500	1.246.500	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625
Total ERDF	2.493.000	2.493.000	1.246.500	1.246.500	1.246.500	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625
Measure 3.4	2.493.000	2.493.000	1.246.500	1.246.500	1.246.500	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625
Total ERDF	2.493.000	2.493.000	1.246.500	1.246.500	1.246.500	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625	311.625
4. Priority	12.569.944	12.569.944	6.284.972	6.284.972	6.284.972	1.571.243	1.571.243	1.571.243	1.571.243	1.571.243	1.571.243
Measure 4.1	4.189.980	4.189.980	2.094.990	2.094.990	2.094.990	523.747	523.747	523.747	523.747	523.747	523.749
Total ERDF	4.189.980	4.189.980	2.094.990	2.094.990	2.094.990	523.747	523.747	523.747	523.747	523.747	523.749
Measure 4.2	4.189.982	4.189.982	2.094.991	2.094.991	2.094.991	523.748	523.748	523.748	523.748	523.748	523.747
Total ERDF	4.189.982	4.189.982	2.094.991	2.094.991	2.094.991	523.748	523.748	523.748	523.748	523.748	523.747
Measure 4.3	4.189.982	4.189.982	2.094.991	2.094.991	2.094.991	523.748	523.748	523.748	523.748	523.748	523.747
Total ERDF	4.189.982	4.189.982	2.094.991	2.094.991	2.094.991	523.748	523.748	523.748	523.748	523.748	523.747
5. Priority	2.187.112	2.187.112	1.093.556	1.093.556	1.093.556	1.093.556	0	0	0	0	0
Measure 5.1	1.652.340	1.652.340	826.170	826.170	826.170	826.170	0	0	0	0	0
Total ERDF	1.652.340	1.652.340	826.170	826.170	826.170	826.170	0	0	0	0	0
Measure 5.2	534.772	534.772	267.386	267.386	267.386	267.386	0	0	0	0	0
Total ERDF	534.772	534.772	267.386	267.386	267.386	267.386	0	0	0	0	0

Programme Complement

Table 2.4.
Member States

2004	Total Eligible cost	Public expenditure								
		Total Public Elig. Cost	Community participation		National public participation					
			Total	ERDF	Total	Central	Regional	Local	Other	
1=2	2=3+8	3	4	5=9+12	9	10	11	12		
1. Priority	9.923.352	9.923.352	4.961.676	4.961.676	4.961.676	1.240.419	1.240.419	1.240.419	1.240.419	
Measure 1.1	1.984.670	1.984.670	992.335	992.335	992.335	248.083	248.083	248.083	248.086	
Total ERDF	1.984.670	1.984.670	992.335	992.335	992.335	248.083	248.083	248.083	248.086	
Measure 1.2	1.984.670	1.984.670	992.335	992.335	992.335	248.084	248.084	248.084	248.083	
Total ERDF	1.984.670	1.984.670	992.335	992.335	992.335	248.084	248.084	248.084	248.083	
Measure 1.3	1.984.670	1.984.670	992.335	992.335	992.335	248.084	248.084	248.084	248.083	
Total ERDF	1.984.670	1.984.670	992.335	992.335	992.335	248.084	248.084	248.084	248.083	
Measure 1.4	1.984.670	1.984.670	992.335	992.335	992.335	248.084	248.084	248.084	248.083	
Total ERDF	1.984.670	1.984.670	992.335	992.335	992.335	248.084	248.084	248.084	248.083	
Measure 1.5	1.984.672	1.984.672	992.336	992.336	992.336	248.084	248.084	248.084	248.084	
Total ERDF	1.984.672	1.984.672	992.336	992.336	992.336	248.084	248.084	248.084	248.084	
2. Priority	9.166.236	9.166.236	4.583.118	4.583.118	4.583.118	1.145.780	1.145.780	1.145.779	1.145.779	
Measure 2.1	1.833.246	1.833.246	916.623	916.623	916.623	229.156	229.156	229.155	229.156	
Total ERDF	1.833.246	1.833.246	916.623	916.623	916.623	229.156	229.156	229.155	229.156	
Measure 2.2	1.833.246	1.833.246	916.623	916.623	916.623	229.156	229.156	229.156	229.155	
Total ERDF	1.833.246	1.833.246	916.623	916.623	916.623	229.156	229.156	229.156	229.155	
Measure 2.3	1.833.248	1.833.248	916.624	916.624	916.624	229.156	229.156	229.156	229.156	
Total ERDF	1.833.248	1.833.248	916.624	916.624	916.624	229.156	229.156	229.156	229.156	
Measure 2.4	1.833.248	1.833.248	916.624	916.624	916.624	229.156	229.156	229.156	229.156	
Total ERDF	1.833.248	1.833.248	916.624	916.624	916.624	229.156	229.156	229.156	229.156	
Measure 2.5	1.833.248	1.833.248	916.624	916.624	916.624	229.156	229.156	229.156	229.156	
Total ERDF	1.833.248	1.833.248	916.624	916.624	916.624	229.156	229.156	229.156	229.156	
3. Priority	10.009.100	10.009.100	5.004.550	5.004.550	5.004.550	1.251.138	1.251.138	1.251.137	1.251.137	
Measure 3.1	2.502.274	2.502.274	1.251.137	1.251.137	1.251.137	312.783	312.784	312.785	312.785	
Total ERDF	2.502.274	2.502.274	1.251.137	1.251.137	1.251.137	312.783	312.784	312.785	312.785	
Measure 3.2	2.502.274	2.502.274	1.251.137	1.251.137	1.251.137	312.785	312.784	312.784	312.784	
Total ERDF	2.502.274	2.502.274	1.251.137	1.251.137	1.251.137	312.785	312.784	312.784	312.784	
Measure 3.3	2.502.276	2.502.276	1.251.138	1.251.138	1.251.138	312.785	312.785	312.784	312.784	
Total ERDF	2.502.276	2.502.276	1.251.138	1.251.138	1.251.138	312.785	312.785	312.784	312.784	
Measure 3.4	2.502.276	2.502.276	1.251.138	1.251.138	1.251.138	312.785	312.785	312.784	312.784	
Total ERDF	2.502.276	2.502.276	1.251.138	1.251.138	1.251.138	312.785	312.785	312.784	312.784	
4. Priority	12.618.018	12.618.018	6.309.009	6.309.009	6.309.009	1.577.253	1.577.252	1.577.252	1.577.252	
Measure 4.1	4.206.006	4.206.006	2.103.003	2.103.003	2.103.003	525.751	525.750	525.750	525.752	
Total ERDF	4.206.006	4.206.006	2.103.003	2.103.003	2.103.003	525.751	525.750	525.750	525.752	
Measure 4.2	4.206.006	4.206.006	2.103.003	2.103.003	2.103.003	525.751	525.751	525.751	525.750	
Total ERDF	4.206.006	4.206.006	2.103.003	2.103.003	2.103.003	525.751	525.751	525.751	525.750	
Measure 4.3	4.206.006	4.206.006	2.103.003	2.103.003	2.103.003	525.751	525.751	525.751	525.750	
Total ERDF	4.206.006	4.206.006	2.103.003	2.103.003	2.103.003	525.751	525.751	525.751	525.750	
5. Priority	2.195.616	2.195.616	1.097.808	1.097.808	1.097.808	1.097.808	0	0	0	
Measure 5.1	1.658.766	1.658.766	829.383	829.383	829.383	829.383	0	0	0	
Total ERDF	1.658.766	1.658.766	829.383	829.383	829.383	829.383	0	0	0	
Measure 5.2	536.850	536.850	268.425	268.425	268.425	268.425	0	0	0	
Total ERDF	536.850	536.850	268.425	268.425	268.425	268.425	0	0	0	

Programme Complement

Table 2.5.
Member States

2005	Total Eligible cost	Public expenditure								
		Total Public Elig. Cost	Community participation		National public participation					
			Total	ERDF	Total	Central	Regional	Local	Other	
1=2	2=3+8	3	4	5=9+12	9	10	11	12		
1. Priority	9.937.324	9.937.324	4.968.662	4.968.662	4.968.662	1.242.166	1.242.166	1.242.165	1.242.165	
Measure 1.1	1.987.464	1.987.464	993.732	993.732	993.732	248.432	248.434	248.433	248.433	
Total ERDF	1.987.464	1.987.464	993.732	993.732	993.732	248.432	248.434	248.433	248.433	
Measure 1.2	1.987.464	1.987.464	993.732	993.732	993.732	248.433	248.433	248.433	248.433	
Total ERDF	1.987.464	1.987.464	993.732	993.732	993.732	248.433	248.433	248.433	248.433	
Measure 1.3	1.987.464	1.987.464	993.732	993.732	993.732	248.433	248.433	248.433	248.433	
Total ERDF	1.987.464	1.987.464	993.732	993.732	993.732	248.433	248.433	248.433	248.433	
Measure 1.4	1.987.466	1.987.466	993.733	993.733	993.733	248.434	248.433	248.433	248.433	
Total ERDF	1.987.466	1.987.466	993.733	993.733	993.733	248.434	248.433	248.433	248.433	
Measure 1.5	1.987.466	1.987.466	993.733	993.733	993.733	248.434	248.433	248.433	248.433	
Total ERDF	1.987.466	1.987.466	993.733	993.733	993.733	248.434	248.433	248.433	248.433	
2. Priority	9.176.612	9.176.612	4.588.306	4.588.306	4.588.306	1.147.077	1.147.077	1.147.076	1.147.076	
Measure 2.1	1.835.322	1.835.322	917.661	917.661	917.661	229.413	229.416	229.416	229.416	
Total ERDF	1.835.322	1.835.322	917.661	917.661	917.661	229.413	229.416	229.416	229.416	
Measure 2.2	1.835.322	1.835.322	917.661	917.661	917.661	229.416	229.415	229.415	229.415	
Total ERDF	1.835.322	1.835.322	917.661	917.661	917.661	229.416	229.415	229.415	229.415	
Measure 2.3	1.835.322	1.835.322	917.661	917.661	917.661	229.416	229.415	229.415	229.415	
Total ERDF	1.835.322	1.835.322	917.661	917.661	917.661	229.416	229.415	229.415	229.415	
Measure 2.4	1.835.322	1.835.322	917.661	917.661	917.661	229.416	229.415	229.415	229.415	
Total ERDF	1.835.322	1.835.322	917.661	917.661	917.661	229.416	229.415	229.415	229.415	
Measure 2.5	1.835.324	1.835.324	917.662	917.662	917.662	229.416	229.416	229.415	229.415	
Total ERDF	1.835.324	1.835.324	917.662	917.662	917.662	229.416	229.416	229.415	229.415	
3. Priority	10.020.190	10.020.190	5.010.095	5.010.095	5.010.095	1.252.524	1.252.524	1.252.524	1.252.523	
Measure 3.1	2.505.046	2.505.046	1.252.523	1.252.523	1.252.523	313.131	313.131	313.131	313.130	
Total ERDF	2.505.046	2.505.046	1.252.523	1.252.523	1.252.523	313.131	313.131	313.131	313.130	
Measure 3.2	2.505.048	2.505.048	1.252.524	1.252.524	1.252.524	313.131	313.131	313.131	313.131	
Total ERDF	2.505.048	2.505.048	1.252.524	1.252.524	1.252.524	313.131	313.131	313.131	313.131	
Measure 3.3	2.505.048	2.505.048	1.252.524	1.252.524	1.252.524	313.131	313.131	313.131	313.131	
Total ERDF	2.505.048	2.505.048	1.252.524	1.252.524	1.252.524	313.131	313.131	313.131	313.131	
Measure 3.4	2.505.048	2.505.048	1.252.524	1.252.524	1.252.524	313.131	313.131	313.131	313.131	
Total ERDF	2.505.048	2.505.048	1.252.524	1.252.524	1.252.524	313.131	313.131	313.131	313.131	
4. Priority	12.633.622	12.633.622	6.316.811	6.316.811	6.316.811	1.579.203	1.579.203	1.579.203	1.579.202	
Measure 4.1	4.211.206	4.211.206	2.105.603	2.105.603	2.105.603	526.401	526.401	526.401	526.400	
Total ERDF	4.211.206	4.211.206	2.105.603	2.105.603	2.105.603	526.401	526.401	526.401	526.400	
Measure 4.2	4.211.208	4.211.208	2.105.604	2.105.604	2.105.604	526.401	526.401	526.401	526.401	
Total ERDF	4.211.208	4.211.208	2.105.604	2.105.604	2.105.604	526.401	526.401	526.401	526.401	
Measure 4.3	4.211.208	4.211.208	2.105.604	2.105.604	2.105.604	526.401	526.401	526.401	526.401	
Total ERDF	4.211.208	4.211.208	2.105.604	2.105.604	2.105.604	526.401	526.401	526.401	526.401	
5. Priority	2.198.302	2.198.302	1.099.151	1.099.151	1.099.151	1.099.151	0	0	0	
Measure 5.1	1.660.796	1.660.796	830.398	830.398	830.398	830.398	0	0	0	
Total ERDF	1.660.796	1.660.796	830.398	830.398	830.398	830.398	0	0	0	
Measure 5.2	537.506	537.506	268.753	268.753	268.753	268.753	0	0	0	
Total ERDF	537.506	537.506	268.753	268.753	268.753	268.753	0	0	0	

Programme Complement

Table 2.6.
Member States

2006	Total Eligible cost 1=2	Public expenditure								
		Total Public Elig. Cost 2=3+8	Community participation		National public participation					
			Total 3	ERDF 4	Total 5=8+12	Central 9	Regional 10	Local 11	Other 12	
1. Priority	9.949.222	9.949.222	4.974.611	4.974.611	4.974.611	1.243.653	1.243.653	1.243.653	1.243.652	
Measure 1.1	1.989.844	1.989.844	994.922	994.922	994.922	248.729	248.729	248.732	248.732	
Total ERDF	1.989.844	1.989.844	994.922	994.922	994.922	248.729	248.729	248.732	248.732	
Measure 1.2	1.989.844	1.989.844	994.922	994.922	994.922	248.731	248.731	248.730	248.730	
Total ERDF	1.989.844	1.989.844	994.922	994.922	994.922	248.731	248.731	248.730	248.730	
Measure 1.3	1.989.844	1.989.844	994.922	994.922	994.922	248.731	248.731	248.730	248.730	
Total ERDF	1.989.844	1.989.844	994.922	994.922	994.922	248.731	248.731	248.730	248.730	
Measure 1.4	1.989.844	1.989.844	994.922	994.922	994.922	248.731	248.731	248.730	248.730	
Total ERDF	1.989.844	1.989.844	994.922	994.922	994.922	248.731	248.731	248.730	248.730	
Measure 1.5	1.989.846	1.989.846	994.923	994.923	994.923	248.731	248.731	248.731	248.730	
Total ERDF	1.989.846	1.989.846	994.923	994.923	994.923	248.731	248.731	248.731	248.730	
2. Priority	9.207.694	9.207.694	4.603.847	4.603.847	4.603.847	1.150.962	1.150.962	1.150.962	1.150.961	
Measure 2.1	1.841.538	1.841.538	920.769	920.769	920.769	230.190	230.192	230.194	230.193	
Total ERDF	1.841.538	1.841.538	920.769	920.769	920.769	230.190	230.192	230.194	230.193	
Measure 2.2	1.841.538	1.841.538	920.769	920.769	920.769	230.193	230.192	230.192	230.192	
Total ERDF	1.841.538	1.841.538	920.769	920.769	920.769	230.193	230.192	230.192	230.192	
Measure 2.3	1.841.538	1.841.538	920.769	920.769	920.769	230.193	230.192	230.192	230.192	
Total ERDF	1.841.538	1.841.538	920.769	920.769	920.769	230.193	230.192	230.192	230.192	
Measure 2.4	1.841.540	1.841.540	920.770	920.770	920.770	230.193	230.193	230.192	230.192	
Total ERDF	1.841.540	1.841.540	920.770	920.770	920.770	230.193	230.193	230.192	230.192	
Measure 2.5	1.841.540	1.841.540	920.770	920.770	920.770	230.193	230.193	230.192	230.192	
Total ERDF	1.841.540	1.841.540	920.770	920.770	920.770	230.193	230.193	230.192	230.192	
3. Priority	10.052.326	10.052.326	5.026.163	5.026.163	5.026.163	1.256.541	1.256.541	1.256.541	1.256.540	
Measure 3.1	2.513.080	2.513.080	1.256.540	1.256.540	1.256.540	314.133	314.136	314.136	314.135	
Total ERDF	2.513.080	2.513.080	1.256.540	1.256.540	1.256.540	314.133	314.136	314.136	314.135	
Measure 3.2	2.513.082	2.513.082	1.256.541	1.256.541	1.256.541	314.136	314.135	314.135	314.135	
Total ERDF	2.513.082	2.513.082	1.256.541	1.256.541	1.256.541	314.136	314.135	314.135	314.135	
Measure 3.3	2.513.082	2.513.082	1.256.541	1.256.541	1.256.541	314.136	314.135	314.135	314.135	
Total ERDF	2.513.082	2.513.082	1.256.541	1.256.541	1.256.541	314.136	314.135	314.135	314.135	
Measure 3.4	2.513.082	2.513.082	1.256.541	1.256.541	1.256.541	314.136	314.135	314.135	314.135	
Total ERDF	2.513.082	2.513.082	1.256.541	1.256.541	1.256.541	314.136	314.135	314.135	314.135	
4. Priority	12.646.540	12.646.540	6.323.270	6.323.270	6.323.270	1.580.818	1.580.818	1.580.817	1.580.817	
Measure 4.1	4.215.512	4.215.512	2.107.756	2.107.756	2.107.756	526.938	526.940	526.939	526.939	
Total ERDF	4.215.512	4.215.512	2.107.756	2.107.756	2.107.756	526.938	526.940	526.939	526.939	
Measure 4.2	4.215.514	4.215.514	2.107.757	2.107.757	2.107.757	526.940	526.939	526.939	526.939	
Total ERDF	4.215.514	4.215.514	2.107.757	2.107.757	2.107.757	526.940	526.939	526.939	526.939	
Measure 4.3	4.215.514	4.215.514	2.107.757	2.107.757	2.107.757	526.940	526.939	526.939	526.939	
Total ERDF	4.215.514	4.215.514	2.107.757	2.107.757	2.107.757	526.940	526.939	526.939	526.939	
5. Priority	2.202.936	2.202.936	1.101.468	1.101.468	1.101.468	1.101.468	0	0	0	
Measure 5.1	1.664.296	1.664.296	832.148	832.148	832.148	832.148	0	0	0	
Total ERDF	1.664.296	1.664.296	832.148	832.148	832.148	832.148	0	0	0	
Measure 5.2	538.640	538.640	269.320	269.320	269.320	269.320	0	0	0	
Total ERDF	538.640	538.640	269.320	269.320	269.320	269.320	0	0	0	

Programme Complement

Table 3

Split Between Measures

Norway

Total ERDF-equivalent	Total Eligible cost	Total Public Elig. Cost	Public expenditure								
			State participation		National public participation						
			Total	ERDF-equivalent	Total	Central	Regional	Local	Other		
1=2	2=3+8	3	4=8+9a12	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Priority	5 000 000	5 000 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	625 000	625 000	625 000	625 000		
Measure 1.1	1 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	125 000	125 000	125 000	125 000		
Total ERDF	1 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	125 000	125 000	125 000	125 000		
Measure 1.2	1 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	125 000	125 000	125 000	125 000		
Total ERDF	1 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	125 000	125 000	125 000	125 000		
Measure 1.3	1 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	125 000	125 000	125 000	125 000		
Total ERDF	1 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	125 000	125 000	125 000	125 000		
Measure 1.4	1 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	125 000	125 000	125 000	125 000		
Total ERDF	1 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	125 000	125 000	125 000	125 000		
Measure 1.5	1 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	125 000	125 000	125 000	125 000		
Total ERDF	1 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	125 000	125 000	125 000	125 000		
2. Priority	7 000 000	7 000 000	3 500 000	3 500 000	3 500 000	875 000	875 000	875 000	875 000		
Measure 2.1	1 400 000	1 400 000	700 000	700 000	700 000	175 000	175 000	175 000	175 000		
Total ERDF	1 400 000	1 400 000	700 000	700 000	700 000	175 000	175 000	175 000	175 000		
Measure 2.2	1 400 000	1 400 000	700 000	700 000	700 000	175 000	175 000	175 000	175 000		
Total ERDF	1 400 000	1 400 000	700 000	700 000	700 000	175 000	175 000	175 000	175 000		
Measure 2.3	1 400 000	1 400 000	700 000	700 000	700 000	175 000	175 000	175 000	175 000		
Total ERDF	1 400 000	1 400 000	700 000	700 000	700 000	175 000	175 000	175 000	175 000		
Measure 2.4	1 400 000	1 400 000	700 000	700 000	700 000	175 000	175 000	175 000	175 000		
Total ERDF	1 400 000	1 400 000	700 000	700 000	700 000	175 000	175 000	175 000	175 000		
Measure 2.5	1 400 000	1 400 000	700 000	700 000	700 000	175 000	175 000	175 000	175 000		
Total ERDF	1 400 000	1 400 000	700 000	700 000	700 000	175 000	175 000	175 000	175 000		
3. Priority	6 000 000	6 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	750 000	750 000	750 000	750 000		
Measure 3.1	1 499 996	1 499 996	749 998	749 998	749 998	187 500	187 500	187 500	187 500		
Total ERDF	1 499 996	1 499 996	749 998	749 998	749 998	187 500	187 500	187 500	187 500		
Measure 3.2	1 499 996	1 499 996	749 998	749 998	749 998	187 500	187 500	187 500	187 500		
Total ERDF	1 499 996	1 499 996	749 998	749 998	749 998	187 500	187 500	187 500	187 500		
Measure 3.3	1 500 004	1 500 004	750 002	750 002	750 002	187 501	187 501	187 501	187 501		
Total ERDF	1 500 004	1 500 004	750 002	750 002	750 002	187 501	187 501	187 501	187 501		
Measure 3.4	1 500 004	1 500 004	750 002	750 002	750 002	187 501	187 501	187 501	187 501		
Total ERDF	1 500 004	1 500 004	750 002	750 002	750 002	187 501	187 501	187 501	187 501		
4. Priority	1 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	125 000	125 000	125 000	125 000		
Measure 4.1	333 330	333 330	166 665	166 665	166 665	41 666	41 666	41 666	41 666		
Total ERDF	333 330	333 330	166 665	166 665	166 665	41 666	41 666	41 666	41 666		
Measure 4.2	333 332	333 332	166 666	166 666	166 666	41 667	41 667	41 667	41 667		
Total ERDF	333 332	333 332	166 666	166 666	166 666	41 667	41 667	41 667	41 667		
Measure 4.3	333 338	333 338	166 669	166 669	166 669	41 667	41 667	41 667	41 667		
Total ERDF	333 338	333 338	166 669	166 669	166 669	41 667	41 667	41 667	41 667		
5. Priority	1 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	0	0	0		
Measure 5.1	755 490	755 490	377 745	377 745	377 745	377 745	0	0	0		
Total ERDF	755 490	755 490	377 745	377 745	377 745	377 745	0	0	0		
Measure 5.2	244 510	244 510	122 255	122 255	122 255	122 255	0	0	0		
Total ERDF	244 510	244 510	122 255	122 255	122 255	122 255	0	0	0		

Programme Complement

**Table 3.1.
Norway**

2001	Total Eligible cost	Total Public Elig. Cost	Public expenditure							
			State participation		National public participation					
			Total	ERDF-equivalent	Total	Central	Regional	Local	Other	
1=2	2=3+8	3	4	8=9+12	9	10	11	12		
1. Priority	750.000	750.000	375.000	375.000	375.000	93.750	93.750	93.750	93.750	
Measure 1.1	150.000	150.000	75.000	75.000	75.000	18.750	18.750	18.750	18.750	
Total ERDF	150.000	150.000	75.000	75.000	75.000	18.750	18.750	18.750	18.750	
Measure 1.2	150.000	150.000	75.000	75.000	75.000	18.750	18.750	18.750	18.750	
Total ERDF	150.000	150.000	75.000	75.000	75.000	18.750	18.750	18.750	18.750	
Measure 1.3	150.000	150.000	75.000	75.000	75.000	18.750	18.750	18.750	18.750	
Total ERDF	150.000	150.000	75.000	75.000	75.000	18.750	18.750	18.750	18.750	
Measure 1.4	150.000	150.000	75.000	75.000	75.000	18.750	18.750	18.750	18.750	
Total ERDF	150.000	150.000	75.000	75.000	75.000	18.750	18.750	18.750	18.750	
Measure 1.5	150.000	150.000	75.000	75.000	75.000	18.750	18.750	18.750	18.750	
Total ERDF	150.000	150.000	75.000	75.000	75.000	18.750	18.750	18.750	18.750	
2. Priority	1.050.000	1.050.000	525.000	525.000	525.000	131.250	131.250	131.250	131.250	
Measure 2.1	210.000	210.000	105.000	105.000	105.000	26.250	26.250	26.250	26.250	
Total ERDF	210.000	210.000	105.000	105.000	105.000	26.250	26.250	26.250	26.250	
Measure 2.2	210.000	210.000	105.000	105.000	105.000	26.250	26.250	26.250	26.250	
Total ERDF	210.000	210.000	105.000	105.000	105.000	26.250	26.250	26.250	26.250	
Measure 2.3	210.000	210.000	105.000	105.000	105.000	26.250	26.250	26.250	26.250	
Total ERDF	210.000	210.000	105.000	105.000	105.000	26.250	26.250	26.250	26.250	
Measure 2.4	210.000	210.000	105.000	105.000	105.000	26.250	26.250	26.250	26.250	
Total ERDF	210.000	210.000	105.000	105.000	105.000	26.250	26.250	26.250	26.250	
Measure 2.5	210.000	210.000	105.000	105.000	105.000	26.250	26.250	26.250	26.250	
Total ERDF	210.000	210.000	105.000	105.000	105.000	26.250	26.250	26.250	26.250	
3. Priority	900.000	900.000	450.000	450.000	450.000	112.500	112.500	112.500	112.500	
Measure 3.1	225.000	225.000	112.500	112.500	112.500	28.125	28.125	28.125	28.125	
Total ERDF	225.000	225.000	112.500	112.500	112.500	28.125	28.125	28.125	28.125	
Measure 3.2	225.000	225.000	112.500	112.500	112.500	28.125	28.125	28.125	28.125	
Total ERDF	225.000	225.000	112.500	112.500	112.500	28.125	28.125	28.125	28.125	
Measure 3.3	225.000	225.000	112.500	112.500	112.500	28.125	28.125	28.125	28.125	
Total ERDF	225.000	225.000	112.500	112.500	112.500	28.125	28.125	28.125	28.125	
Measure 3.4	225.000	225.000	112.500	112.500	112.500	28.125	28.125	28.125	28.125	
Total ERDF	225.000	225.000	112.500	112.500	112.500	28.125	28.125	28.125	28.125	
4. Priority	150.000	150.000	75.000	75.000	75.000	18.750	18.750	18.750	18.750	
Measure 4.1	50.000	50.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	6.250	6.250	6.250	6.250	
Total ERDF	50.000	50.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	6.250	6.250	6.250	6.250	
Measure 4.2	50.000	50.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	6.250	6.250	6.250	6.250	
Total ERDF	50.000	50.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	6.250	6.250	6.250	6.250	
Measure 4.3	50.000	50.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	6.250	6.250	6.250	6.250	
Total ERDF	50.000	50.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	6.250	6.250	6.250	6.250	
5. Priority	149.622	149.622	74.811	74.811	74.811	74.811	0	0	0	
Measure 5.1	113.038	113.038	56.519	56.519	56.519	56.519	0	0	0	
Total ERDF	113.038	113.038	56.519	56.519	56.519	56.519	0	0	0	
Measure 5.2	36.584	36.584	18.292	18.292	18.292	18.292	0	0	0	
Total ERDF	36.584	36.584	18.292	18.292	18.292	18.292	0	0	0	

Programme Complement

**Table 3.2.
Norway**

2002	Total Eligible cost	Total Public Elig. Cost	Public expenditure							
			State participation		National public participation					
			Total	ERDF-equivalent	Total	Central	Regional	Local	Other	
1=2	2=3+8	3	4	8=9+12	9	10	11	12		
1. Priority	846.250	846.250	423.125	423.125	423.125	105.781	105.781	105.781	105.781	
Measure 1.1	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
Total ERDF	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
Measure 1.2	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
Total ERDF	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
Measure 1.3	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
Total ERDF	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
Measure 1.4	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
Total ERDF	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
Measure 1.5	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
Total ERDF	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
2. Priority	1.184.750	1.184.750	592.375	592.375	592.375	148.094	148.094	148.094	148.094	
Measure 2.1	236.950	236.950	118.475	118.475	118.475	29.619	29.619	29.619	29.619	
Total ERDF	236.950	236.950	118.475	118.475	118.475	29.619	29.619	29.619	29.619	
Measure 2.2	236.950	236.950	118.475	118.475	118.475	29.619	29.619	29.619	29.619	
Total ERDF	236.950	236.950	118.475	118.475	118.475	29.619	29.619	29.619	29.619	
Measure 2.3	236.950	236.950	118.475	118.475	118.475	29.619	29.619	29.619	29.619	
Total ERDF	236.950	236.950	118.475	118.475	118.475	29.619	29.619	29.619	29.619	
Measure 2.4	236.950	236.950	118.475	118.475	118.475	29.619	29.619	29.619	29.619	
Total ERDF	236.950	236.950	118.475	118.475	118.475	29.619	29.619	29.619	29.619	
Measure 2.5	236.950	236.950	118.475	118.475	118.475	29.619	29.619	29.619	29.619	
Total ERDF	236.950	236.950	118.475	118.475	118.475	29.619	29.619	29.619	29.619	
3. Priority	1.015.500	1.015.500	507.750	507.750	507.750	126.938	126.938	126.938	126.938	
Measure 3.1	253.874	253.874	126.937	126.937	126.937	31.734	31.734	31.734	31.734	
Total ERDF	253.874	253.874	126.937	126.937	126.937	31.734	31.734	31.734	31.734	
Measure 3.2	253.874	253.874	126.937	126.937	126.937	31.734	31.734	31.734	31.734	
Total ERDF	253.874	253.874	126.937	126.937	126.937	31.734	31.734	31.734	31.734	
Measure 3.3	253.876	253.876	126.938	126.938	126.938	31.735	31.735	31.735	31.735	
Total ERDF	253.876	253.876	126.938	126.938	126.938	31.735	31.735	31.735	31.735	
Measure 3.4	253.876	253.876	126.938	126.938	126.938	31.735	31.735	31.735	31.735	
Total ERDF	253.876	253.876	126.938	126.938	126.938	31.735	31.735	31.735	31.735	
4. Priority	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
Measure 4.1	56.416	56.416	28.208	28.208	28.208	7.052	7.052	7.052	7.052	
Total ERDF	56.416	56.416	28.208	28.208	28.208	7.052	7.052	7.052	7.052	
Measure 4.2	56.416	56.416	28.208	28.208	28.208	7.052	7.052	7.052	7.052	
Total ERDF	56.416	56.416	28.208	28.208	28.208	7.052	7.052	7.052	7.052	
Measure 4.3	56.418	56.418	28.209	28.209	28.209	7.052	7.052	7.052	7.052	
Total ERDF	56.418	56.418	28.209	28.209	28.209	7.052	7.052	7.052	7.052	
5. Priority	169.474	169.474	84.737	84.737	84.737	84.737	0	0	0	
Measure 5.1	128.036	128.036	64.018	64.018	64.018	64.018	0	0	0	
Total ERDF	128.036	128.036	64.018	64.018	64.018	64.018	0	0	0	
Measure 5.2	41.438	41.438	20.719	20.719	20.719	20.719	0	0	0	
Total ERDF	41.438	41.438	20.719	20.719	20.719	20.719	0	0	0	

Programme Complement

Table 3.3.
Norway

2003	Total Eligible cost	Total Public Elig. Cost	Public expenditure							
			State participation		National public participation					
			Total	ERDF-equivalent	Total	Central	Regional	Local	Other	
1=2	2=3+8	3	4	5=6+7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. Priority	846.250	846.250	423.125	423.125	423.125	105.781	105.781	105.781	105.781	
Measure 1.1	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
Total ERDF	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
Measure 1.2	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
Total ERDF	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
Measure 1.3	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
Total ERDF	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
Measure 1.4	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
Total ERDF	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
Measure 1.5	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
Total ERDF	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
2. Priority	1.184.750	1.184.750	592.375	592.375	592.375	148.094	148.094	148.094	148.094	
Measure 2.1	236.950	236.950	118.475	118.475	118.475	29.619	29.619	29.619	29.619	
Total ERDF	236.950	236.950	118.475	118.475	118.475	29.619	29.619	29.619	29.619	
Measure 2.2	236.950	236.950	118.475	118.475	118.475	29.619	29.619	29.619	29.619	
Total ERDF	236.950	236.950	118.475	118.475	118.475	29.619	29.619	29.619	29.619	
Measure 2.3	236.950	236.950	118.475	118.475	118.475	29.619	29.619	29.619	29.619	
Total ERDF	236.950	236.950	118.475	118.475	118.475	29.619	29.619	29.619	29.619	
Measure 2.4	236.950	236.950	118.475	118.475	118.475	29.619	29.619	29.619	29.619	
Total ERDF	236.950	236.950	118.475	118.475	118.475	29.619	29.619	29.619	29.619	
Measure 2.5	236.950	236.950	118.475	118.475	118.475	29.619	29.619	29.619	29.619	
Total ERDF	236.950	236.950	118.475	118.475	118.475	29.619	29.619	29.619	29.619	
3. Priority	1.015.500	1.015.500	507.750	507.750	507.750	126.938	126.938	126.938	126.938	
Measure 3.1	253.874	253.874	126.937	126.937	126.937	31.734	31.734	31.734	31.734	
Total ERDF	253.874	253.874	126.937	126.937	126.937	31.734	31.734	31.734	31.734	
Measure 3.2	253.874	253.874	126.937	126.937	126.937	31.734	31.734	31.734	31.734	
Total ERDF	253.874	253.874	126.937	126.937	126.937	31.734	31.734	31.734	31.734	
Measure 3.3	253.876	253.876	126.938	126.938	126.938	31.735	31.735	31.735	31.735	
Total ERDF	253.876	253.876	126.938	126.938	126.938	31.735	31.735	31.735	31.735	
Measure 3.4	253.876	253.876	126.938	126.938	126.938	31.735	31.735	31.735	31.735	
Total ERDF	253.876	253.876	126.938	126.938	126.938	31.735	31.735	31.735	31.735	
4. Priority	169.250	169.250	84.625	84.625	84.625	21.156	21.156	21.156	21.156	
Measure 4.1	56.416	56.416	28.208	28.208	28.208	7.052	7.052	7.052	7.052	
Total ERDF	56.416	56.416	28.208	28.208	28.208	7.052	7.052	7.052	7.052	
Measure 4.2	56.416	56.416	28.208	28.208	28.208	7.052	7.052	7.052	7.052	
Total ERDF	56.416	56.416	28.208	28.208	28.208	7.052	7.052	7.052	7.052	
Measure 4.3	56.418	56.418	28.209	28.209	28.209	7.052	7.052	7.052	7.052	
Total ERDF	56.418	56.418	28.209	28.209	28.209	7.052	7.052	7.052	7.052	
5. Priority	169.402	169.402	84.701	84.701	84.701	84.701	0	0	0	
Measure 5.1	127.982	127.982	63.991	63.991	63.991	63.991	0	0	0	
Total ERDF	127.982	127.982	63.991	63.991	63.991	63.991	0	0	0	
Measure 5.2	41.420	41.420	20.710	20.710	20.710	20.710	0	0	0	
Total ERDF	41.420	41.420	20.710	20.710	20.710	20.710	0	0	0	

Programme Complement

Table 3.4.
Norway

2004	Total Eligible cost	Total Public Elig. Cost	Public expenditure							
			State participation		National public participation					
			Total	ERDF-equivalent	Total	Central	Regional	Local	Other	
1=2	2=3+8	3	4	5=6+7+8	9	10	11	12		
1. Priority	851.250	851.250	425.625	425.625	425.625	106.406	106.406	106.406	106.406	
Measure 1.1	170.250	170.250	85.125	85.125	85.125	21.281	21.281	21.281	21.281	
Total ERDF	170.250	170.250	85.125	85.125	85.125	21.281	21.281	21.281	21.281	
Measure 1.2	170.250	170.250	85.125	85.125	85.125	21.281	21.281	21.281	21.281	
Total ERDF	170.250	170.250	85.125	85.125	85.125	21.281	21.281	21.281	21.281	
Measure 1.3	170.250	170.250	85.125	85.125	85.125	21.281	21.281	21.281	21.281	
Total ERDF	170.250	170.250	85.125	85.125	85.125	21.281	21.281	21.281	21.281	
Measure 1.4	170.250	170.250	85.125	85.125	85.125	21.281	21.281	21.281	21.281	
Total ERDF	170.250	170.250	85.125	85.125	85.125	21.281	21.281	21.281	21.281	
Measure 1.5	170.250	170.250	85.125	85.125	85.125	21.281	21.281	21.281	21.281	
Total ERDF	170.250	170.250	85.125	85.125	85.125	21.281	21.281	21.281	21.281	
2. Priority	1.191.750	1.191.750	595.875	595.875	595.875	148.969	148.969	148.969	148.969	
Measure 2.1	238.350	238.350	119.175	119.175	119.175	29.794	29.794	29.794	29.794	
Total ERDF	238.350	238.350	119.175	119.175	119.175	29.794	29.794	29.794	29.794	
Measure 2.2	238.350	238.350	119.175	119.175	119.175	29.794	29.794	29.794	29.794	
Total ERDF	238.350	238.350	119.175	119.175	119.175	29.794	29.794	29.794	29.794	
Measure 2.3	238.350	238.350	119.175	119.175	119.175	29.794	29.794	29.794	29.794	
Total ERDF	238.350	238.350	119.175	119.175	119.175	29.794	29.794	29.794	29.794	
Measure 2.4	238.350	238.350	119.175	119.175	119.175	29.794	29.794	29.794	29.794	
Total ERDF	238.350	238.350	119.175	119.175	119.175	29.794	29.794	29.794	29.794	
Measure 2.5	238.350	238.350	119.175	119.175	119.175	29.794	29.794	29.794	29.794	
Total ERDF	238.350	238.350	119.175	119.175	119.175	29.794	29.794	29.794	29.794	
3. Priority	1.021.500	1.021.500	510.750	510.750	510.750	127.688	127.688	127.688	127.688	
Measure 3.1	255.374	255.374	127.687	127.687	127.687	31.922	31.922	31.922	31.922	
Total ERDF	255.374	255.374	127.687	127.687	127.687	31.922	31.922	31.922	31.922	
Measure 3.2	255.374	255.374	127.687	127.687	127.687	31.922	31.922	31.922	31.922	
Total ERDF	255.374	255.374	127.687	127.687	127.687	31.922	31.922	31.922	31.922	
Measure 3.3	255.376	255.376	127.688	127.688	127.688	31.922	31.922	31.922	31.922	
Total ERDF	255.376	255.376	127.688	127.688	127.688	31.922	31.922	31.922	31.922	
Measure 3.4	255.376	255.376	127.688	127.688	127.688	31.922	31.922	31.922	31.922	
Total ERDF	255.376	255.376	127.688	127.688	127.688	31.922	31.922	31.922	31.922	
4. Priority	170.250	170.250	85.125	85.125	85.125	21.281	21.281	21.281	21.281	
Measure 4.1	56.750	56.750	28.375	28.375	28.375	7.094	7.094	7.094	7.094	
Total ERDF	56.750	56.750	28.375	28.375	28.375	7.094	7.094	7.094	7.094	
Measure 4.2	56.750	56.750	28.375	28.375	28.375	7.094	7.094	7.094	7.094	
Total ERDF	56.750	56.750	28.375	28.375	28.375	7.094	7.094	7.094	7.094	
Measure 4.3	56.750	56.750	28.375	28.375	28.375	7.094	7.094	7.094	7.094	
Total ERDF	56.750	56.750	28.375	28.375	28.375	7.094	7.094	7.094	7.094	
5. Priority	170.394	170.394	85.197	85.197	85.197	85.197	0	0	0	
Measure 5.1	128.730	128.730	64.365	64.365	64.365	64.365	0	0	0	
Total ERDF	128.730	128.730	64.365	64.365	64.365	64.365	0	0	0	
Measure 5.2	41.664	41.664	20.832	20.832	20.832	20.832	0	0	0	
Total ERDF	41.664	41.664	20.832	20.832	20.832	20.832	0	0	0	

Programme Complement

**Table 3.5.
Norway**

2005	Total Eligible cost	Total Public Elig. Cost	Public expenditure							
			State participation		National public participation					
			Total	ERDF-equivalent	Total	Central	Regional	Local	Other	
1=2	2=3+8	3	4	5=9+12	9	10	11	12		
1. Priority	856.250	856.250	428.125	428.125	428.125	107.031	107.031	107.031	107.031	
Measure 1.1	171.250	171.250	85.625	85.625	85.625	21.406	21.406	21.406	21.406	
Total ERDF	171.250	171.250	85.625	85.625	85.625	21.406	21.406	21.406	21.406	
Measure 1.2	171.250	171.250	85.625	85.625	85.625	21.406	21.406	21.406	21.406	
Total ERDF	171.250	171.250	85.625	85.625	85.625	21.406	21.406	21.406	21.406	
Measure 1.3	171.250	171.250	85.625	85.625	85.625	21.406	21.406	21.406	21.406	
Total ERDF	171.250	171.250	85.625	85.625	85.625	21.406	21.406	21.406	21.406	
Measure 1.4	171.250	171.250	85.625	85.625	85.625	21.406	21.406	21.406	21.406	
Total ERDF	171.250	171.250	85.625	85.625	85.625	21.406	21.406	21.406	21.406	
Measure 1.5	171.250	171.250	85.625	85.625	85.625	21.406	21.406	21.406	21.406	
Total ERDF	171.250	171.250	85.625	85.625	85.625	21.406	21.406	21.406	21.406	
2. Priority	1.198.750	1.198.750	599.375	599.375	599.375	149.844	149.844	149.844	149.844	
Measure 2.1	239.750	239.750	119.875	119.875	119.875	29.969	29.969	29.969	29.969	
Total ERDF	239.750	239.750	119.875	119.875	119.875	29.969	29.969	29.969	29.969	
Measure 2.2	239.750	239.750	119.875	119.875	119.875	29.969	29.969	29.969	29.969	
Total ERDF	239.750	239.750	119.875	119.875	119.875	29.969	29.969	29.969	29.969	
Measure 2.3	239.750	239.750	119.875	119.875	119.875	29.969	29.969	29.969	29.969	
Total ERDF	239.750	239.750	119.875	119.875	119.875	29.969	29.969	29.969	29.969	
Measure 2.4	239.750	239.750	119.875	119.875	119.875	29.969	29.969	29.969	29.969	
Total ERDF	239.750	239.750	119.875	119.875	119.875	29.969	29.969	29.969	29.969	
Measure 2.5	239.750	239.750	119.875	119.875	119.875	29.969	29.969	29.969	29.969	
Total ERDF	239.750	239.750	119.875	119.875	119.875	29.969	29.969	29.969	29.969	
3. Priority	1.027.500	1.027.500	513.750	513.750	513.750	128.438	128.438	128.438	128.438	
Measure 3.1	256.874	256.874	128.437	128.437	128.437	32.109	32.109	32.109	32.109	
Total ERDF	256.874	256.874	128.437	128.437	128.437	32.109	32.109	32.109	32.109	
Measure 3.2	256.874	256.874	128.437	128.437	128.437	32.109	32.109	32.109	32.109	
Total ERDF	256.874	256.874	128.437	128.437	128.437	32.109	32.109	32.109	32.109	
Measure 3.3	256.876	256.876	128.438	128.438	128.438	32.110	32.110	32.110	32.110	
Total ERDF	256.876	256.876	128.438	128.438	128.438	32.110	32.110	32.110	32.110	
Measure 3.4	256.876	256.876	128.438	128.438	128.438	32.110	32.110	32.110	32.110	
Total ERDF	256.876	256.876	128.438	128.438	128.438	32.110	32.110	32.110	32.110	
4. Priority	171.250	171.250	85.625	85.625	85.625	21.406	21.406	21.406	21.406	
Measure 4.1	57.082	57.082	28.541	28.541	28.541	7.135	7.135	7.135	7.135	
Total ERDF	57.082	57.082	28.541	28.541	28.541	7.135	7.135	7.135	7.135	
Measure 4.2	57.084	57.084	28.542	28.542	28.542	7.136	7.136	7.136	7.136	
Total ERDF	57.084	57.084	28.542	28.542	28.542	7.136	7.136	7.136	7.136	
Measure 4.3	57.084	57.084	28.542	28.542	28.542	7.136	7.136	7.136	7.136	
Total ERDF	57.084	57.084	28.542	28.542	28.542	7.136	7.136	7.136	7.136	
5. Priority	170.800	170.800	85.400	85.400	85.400	85.400	0	0	0	
Measure 5.1	129.038	129.038	64.519	64.519	64.519	64.519	0	0	0	
Total ERDF	129.038	129.038	64.519	64.519	64.519	64.519	0	0	0	
Measure 5.2	41.762	41.762	20.881	20.881	20.881	20.881	0	0	0	
Total ERDF	41.762	41.762	20.881	20.881	20.881	20.881	0	0	0	

Programme Complement

Table 3.6.
Norway

2006	Total Eligible cost	Public expenditure							
		Total Public Elig. Cost	State participation		National public participation				
			Total	ERDF-equivalent	Total	Central	Regional	Local	Other
1=2	2=3+8	3	4	8=9+12	9	10	11	12	
1. Priority	850.000	850.000	425.000	425.000	425.000	106.250	106.250	106.250	106.250
Measure 1.1	170.000	170.000	85.000	85.000	85.000	21.250	21.250	21.250	21.250
Total ERDF	170.000	170.000	85.000	85.000	85.000	21.250	21.250	21.250	21.250
Measure 1.2	170.000	170.000	85.000	85.000	85.000	21.250	21.250	21.250	21.250
Total ERDF	170.000	170.000	85.000	85.000	85.000	21.250	21.250	21.250	21.250
Measure 1.3	170.000	170.000	85.000	85.000	85.000	21.250	21.250	21.250	21.250
Total ERDF	170.000	170.000	85.000	85.000	85.000	21.250	21.250	21.250	21.250
Measure 1.4	170.000	170.000	85.000	85.000	85.000	21.250	21.250	21.250	21.250
Total ERDF	170.000	170.000	85.000	85.000	85.000	21.250	21.250	21.250	21.250
Measure 1.5	170.000	170.000	85.000	85.000	85.000	21.250	21.250	21.250	21.250
Total ERDF	170.000	170.000	85.000	85.000	85.000	21.250	21.250	21.250	21.250
2. Priority	1.190.000	1.190.000	595.000	595.000	595.000	148.750	148.750	148.750	148.750
Measure 2.1	238.000	238.000	119.000	119.000	119.000	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750
Total ERDF	238.000	238.000	119.000	119.000	119.000	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750
Measure 2.2	238.000	238.000	119.000	119.000	119.000	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750
Total ERDF	238.000	238.000	119.000	119.000	119.000	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750
Measure 2.3	238.000	238.000	119.000	119.000	119.000	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750
Total ERDF	238.000	238.000	119.000	119.000	119.000	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750
Measure 2.4	238.000	238.000	119.000	119.000	119.000	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750
Total ERDF	238.000	238.000	119.000	119.000	119.000	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750
Measure 2.5	238.000	238.000	119.000	119.000	119.000	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750
Total ERDF	238.000	238.000	119.000	119.000	119.000	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750
3. Priority	1.020.000	1.020.000	510.000	510.000	510.000	127.500	127.500	127.500	127.500
Measure 3.1	255.000	255.000	127.500	127.500	127.500	31.875	31.875	31.875	31.875
Total ERDF	255.000	255.000	127.500	127.500	127.500	31.875	31.875	31.875	31.875
Measure 3.2	255.000	255.000	127.500	127.500	127.500	31.875	31.875	31.875	31.875
Total ERDF	255.000	255.000	127.500	127.500	127.500	31.875	31.875	31.875	31.875
Measure 3.3	255.000	255.000	127.500	127.500	127.500	31.875	31.875	31.875	31.875
Total ERDF	255.000	255.000	127.500	127.500	127.500	31.875	31.875	31.875	31.875
Measure 3.4	255.000	255.000	127.500	127.500	127.500	31.875	31.875	31.875	31.875
Total ERDF	255.000	255.000	127.500	127.500	127.500	31.875	31.875	31.875	31.875
4. Priority	170.000	170.000	85.000	85.000	85.000	21.250	21.250	21.250	21.250
Measure 4.1	56.666	56.666	28.333	28.333	28.333	7.083	7.083	7.083	7.083
Total ERDF	56.666	56.666	28.333	28.333	28.333	7.083	7.083	7.083	7.083
Measure 4.2	56.666	56.666	28.333	28.333	28.333	7.083	7.083	7.083	7.083
Total ERDF	56.666	56.666	28.333	28.333	28.333	7.083	7.083	7.083	7.083
Measure 4.3	56.668	56.668	28.334	28.334	28.334	7.084	7.084	7.084	7.084
Total ERDF	56.668	56.668	28.334	28.334	28.334	7.084	7.084	7.084	7.084
5. Priority	170.308	170.308	85.154	85.154	85.154	85.154	0	0	0
Measure 5.1	128.666	128.666	64.333	64.333	64.333	64.333	0	0	0
Total ERDF	128.666	128.666	64.333	64.333	64.333	64.333	0	0	0
Measure 5.2	41.642	41.642	20.821	20.821	20.821	20.821	0	0	0
Total ERDF	41.642	41.642	20.821	20.821	20.821	20.821	0	0	0