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Basic information	
<p>COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation</p> <p>2018/0199(COD)</p> <p>Specific provisions for European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg) supported by European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and external financing instruments 2021?2027</p> <p>Subject</p> <p>3.20.15.06 Maritime or inland transport agreements and cooperation 4.70.05 Regional cooperation, cross-border cooperation 4.70.06 Outlying and outermost regions, overseas countries and territories 4.70.07 European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) 6.30.02 Financial and technical cooperation and assistance 6.40.04.02 Relations with Russian Federation 6.40.15 European neighbourhood policy 8.20.04 Pre-accession and partnership</p> <p>Legislative priorities Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027</p>	<p>Awaiting Council's 1st reading position</p>

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<p> Regional Development</p>	<p> ARIMONT Pascal</p> <p>Shadow rapporteur</p> <p> MARQUES Pedro</p> <p> BIJOUX Stéphane</p> <p> CONTE Rosanna</p> <p> ROPÉ Bronis</p> <p> KRUK Elżbieta</p> <p> KIZILYÜREK Niyazi</p>	<p>20/06/2018</p>
	<p>Former committee responsible</p> <p> Regional Development (Associated committee)</p>	<p> ARIMONT Pascal</p>	<p>20/06/2018</p>
	<p>Former committee for opinion</p> <p> Foreign Affairs (Associated committee)</p>	<p> CASTALDO Fabio Massimo</p>	<p>10/07/2018</p>
	<p> Development</p>		<p>10/08/2018</p>

Council of the European Union European Commission European Economic and Social Committee European Committee of the Regions	(Associated committee)	 THEOCHAROUS Eleni
	BUDG Budgets	The committee decided not to give an opinion.
	CONT Budgetary Control	10/07/2018
		 KOHN Arndt
	EMPL Employment and Social Affairs	The committee decided not to give an opinion.
	ENVI Environment, Public Health and Food Safety	The committee decided not to give an opinion.
	ITRE Industry, Research and Energy	The committee decided not to give an opinion.
	TRAN Transport and Tourism	The committee decided not to give an opinion.
	PECH Fisheries	The committee decided not to give an opinion.
	CULT Culture and Education	03/07/2018
	 MIZZI Marlene	
	Commission DG	Commissioner
	Regional and Urban Policy	CREU Corina

Key events			
29/05/2018	Legislative proposal published	COM(2018)0374	Summary
11/06/2018	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		
05/07/2018	Referral to associated committees announced in Parliament		
03/12/2018	Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading		
18/12/2018	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	A8-0470/2018	Summary
15/01/2019	Debate in Parliament		
16/01/2019	Results of vote in Parliament		
16/01/2019	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading	T8-0021/2019	Summary
16/01/2019	Matter referred back to the committee responsible		
26/03/2019	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading	T8-0238/2019	Summary
02/10/2019	Committee decision to open interinstitutional negotiations after 1st reading in Parliament		

09/10/2019	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations announced in plenary (Rule 72)		
18/12/2020	Approval in committee of the text agreed at early 2nd reading interinstitutional negotiations	PE663.009 PE689.787	

Technical information

Procedure reference	2018/0199(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 349-p1sub1-as1; Rules of Procedure EP 59-p4; Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 212; Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 178-p1; Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 209-p1
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 159
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee European Committee of the Regions
Stage reached in procedure	Awaiting Council's 1st reading position
Committee dossier	REGI/8/13448

Documentation gateway

Legislative proposal		COM(2018)0374	29/05/2018	EC	Summary
Document attached to the procedure		SWD(2018)0282	29/05/2018	EC	
Document attached to the procedure		SWD(2018)0283	29/05/2018	EC	
Committee draft report		PE626.663	26/07/2018	EP	
Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report		CES2789/2018	19/09/2018	ESC	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE628.537	03/10/2018	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE628.538	03/10/2018	EP	
Committee opinion	CULT	PE625.467	16/10/2018	EP	
Committee opinion	CONT	PE627.880	21/11/2018	EP	
Committee opinion	DEVE	PE628.552	22/11/2018	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE631.896	05/12/2018	EP	
Committee of the Regions: opinion		CDR3595/2018	05/12/2018	CofR	
Committee opinion	AFET	PE627.593	06/12/2018	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A8-0470/2018	18/12/2018	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, partial vote at 1st reading/single reading		T8-0021/2019	16/01/2019	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T8-0238/2019	26/03/2019	EP	Summary

Commission response to text adopted in plenary		SP(2019)437	30/07/2019	EC
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Additional information	
Research document	Briefing

Specific provisions for European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg) supported by European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and external financing instruments 2021-2027

PURPOSE: to lay down the specific provisions for the European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg) supported by the European Regional Development Fund and external financing instruments for the period 2021-2027.

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: in order to simplify the legislative structure and ensure clarity of the applicable provisions in the field of cohesion, the common provisions regulation ([CPR](#)) lays down common rules and specific rules for the Funds. So goes for the Regulation covering both the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund intervening under Investment for jobs and growth and, for the ERDF, under the European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg).

As part of a major simplification effort, the Commission now proposes to adopt specific provisions in relation to the European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg) where one or more Member States cooperate across borders with regard to effective programming.

The Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) actively promotes territorial cooperation. The added value is obvious: actions for reconciliation and confidence-building in the Western Balkans, actions to overcome geographical and psychological obstacles and to establish good neighbourly relations.

The 13 ENPI (European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument) CBC programmes implemented during the 2007-2013 period covered nine EU land borders, three sea basins and one sea crossing. The programmes involved 34 countries, 19 EU Member States and 12 of the 16 neighbourhood partner countries plus Norway, Russia and Turkey

CONTENT: the proposed Regulation lays down rules for the European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg) with a view to fostering cooperation between Member States inside the Union and between Member States and adjacent third countries, partner countries, other territories or overseas countries and territories (OCTs) respectively.

- With regard to support from the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III), the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) and the funding for all the OCTs for the period 2021 to 2027, the proposal defines additional specific objectives as well as the integration of those funds into Interreg programmes, the criteria for third countries, partner countries and OCTs and their regions to be eligible and certain specific implementation rules.

- With regard to support from the ERDF and the external financing instruments of the Union (the Interreg funds) to Interreg programmes, this proposed Regulation defines the Interreg-specific objectives as well as the organisation, the criteria for Member States, third countries, partner countries and OCTs and their regions to be eligible, the financial resources, and the criteria for their allocation.

European territorial cooperation (Interreg) objective strands: support shall be provided by the ERDF and, where appropriate, by the Union's external financing instruments for the following five components: (i) cross-border; (ii) transnational and maritime; (iii) outermost regions; (iv) interregional cooperation and; (v) the new interregional innovation investments.

Geographical coverage: the cross-border cooperation component shall focus on NUTS level 3 regions of the Union along all internal and external land borders with third countries or partner countries, while cross-border cooperation along maritime borders shall be integrated into the broader transnational and maritime cooperation component.

The Commission stresses that access to public services such as hospitals and universities is generally more difficult in border regions. Moreover, navigating between different administrative and legal systems is still often complex and costly. The proposal therefore aims to help cross-border cooperation programmes to focus on institutional cooperation, solving border problems and investment in common services of public interest.

Transnational cooperation shall cover larger territories on the mainland of the Union, whereas maritime cooperation shall cover territories around sea-basins and integrate cross-border cooperation on maritime borders during the programming period 2014-2020.

A specific outermost regions component shall be established in order to enable outermost regions to cooperate with their neighbouring countries and territories in the most effective and simple way.

The list of Interreg programmes to receive financial support shall be set out in an implementing act adopted by the European Commission.

Specific objectives: taking into account the special features of Interreg, two Interreg-specific objectives are set out: (i) 'better Interreg governance'; and (ii) 'a safer and more secure Europe'. The proposed Regulation also sets out specific percentages for thematic concentration.

Programming, monitoring, eligibility: the proposal: (i) clarifies the rules governing funds for small projects that offer real added value and play an important role in building trust between citizens and institutions; (ii) ensures consistent monitoring of performance by refining the common set of performance indicators; (iii) establishes a clear hierarchy between the EU eligibility rules, the specific rules for Interreg programmes and, finally, the national eligibility rules.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: this proposal has no budgetary implications. The ERDF resources for the European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg) shall amount to EUR 8.43 billion of the global resources available for budgetary commitment from the ERDF, ESF+ and the

Cohesion Fund for the 2021-2027 programming period. The resources shall be allocated as follows:

- 52.7% (EUR 4.44 billion in total) for cross-border cooperation (component 1);
- 31.4% (EUR 2.65 billion in total) for transnational cooperation and maritime cooperation (component 2);
- 3.2% (EUR 270.1 million in total) for outermost regions cooperation (component 3);
- 1.2% (EUR 100 million in total) for interregional cooperation (component 4);
- 11.5 % (a total of EUR 970 million) for interregional innovation investments (component 5).

Specific provisions for European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg) supported by European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and external financing instruments 2021-2027

The Committee on Regional Development adopted the report by Pascal ARIMONT (EPP, BE) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on specific provisions for the European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg) supported by the European Regional Development Fund and external financing instruments.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Development, exercising their prerogatives as associated committees in accordance with [Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure](#), also gave their opinions on the report.

The committee recommended that the European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure should amend the Commission's proposal as follows.

Subject matter

This Regulation lays down rules for the European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg) with a view to fostering cooperation between Member States and their regions inside the Union and between Member States, their regions and third countries, partner countries, other territories or overseas countries and territories ('OCTs'), or regional integration and cooperation organisations, or group of third countries forming part of a regional organisation, respectively.

Under the European Territorial Cooperation Objective (Interreg), support would be provided by the ERDF and, where appropriate, by the Union's external financing instruments for the following four components: (1) cross-border cooperation between adjacent regions; (2) transnational cooperation and maritime cooperation; (3) cooperation involving the outermost regions and (4) interregional cooperation.

Members deleted the proposal to introduce a new strand 5 (interregional innovation investments).

The transnational cooperation and maritime cooperation component should aim to strengthen cooperation by means of actions conducive to integrated territorial development linked to the Union's cohesion policy priorities, in full respect of subsidiarity.

Resources and co-financing rates

Members proposed that the resources allocated to the European Territorial Cooperation Objective (Interreg) amount to EUR 11 165 910 000 at 2018 prices from the total resources available for ERDF, ESF+ and Cohesion Fund budget commitments for the 2021-2027 programming period.

An amount of EUR 10 195 910 000 (91.31 %) of these resources should be allocated as follows:

- EUR 7 500 000 000 (67.16 %) for cross-border cooperation (strand 1);
- EUR 1 973 600 880 (17.68 %) for transnational cooperation (strand 2);
- EUR 357 309 120 (3.2 %) for cooperation involving the outermost regions (strand 3);
- EUR 365 000 000 (3.27 %) for interregional cooperation (strand 4).

An amount of EUR 970 000 000 (8.69 %) of the resources would be allocated to a new initiative on interregional innovation investments.

Members proposed to increase the co-financing rate from 70% to 80%.

Thematic concentration

Under the amended text:

- up to 15% of ERDF allocations of the external financing instruments of the Union allocations under priorities other than for technical assistance to each Interreg programme under components 1, 2 and 3, up to 15 % shall be allocated on the Interreg-specific objective of 'a better Interreg governance' and up to 10 % may be allocated on the Interreg-specific objective of 'a safer and more secure Europe';
- where a component 1 or 2 Interreg programme supports a macro-regional strategy or a sea-basin strategy, at least 80 % the ERDF and, where applicable, part of the external financing instruments of the Union allocations under priorities other than for technical assistance shall contribute to the objectives of that strategy.

Small Project Fund

Members proposed that the total contribution from the ERDF or, where applicable, from an external EU funding instrument to one or more funds for small projects under an Interreg programme should not exceed 20% of the total allocation for the Interreg programme and should amount, under an Interreg cross-border cooperation programme, to at least 3% of the total envelope.

Technical assistance

The percentage of ERDF and EU external financing instruments to be reimbursed under technical assistance would be as follows:

- for Interreg internal cross-border cooperation programmes supported by the ERDF: 7%;
- for Interreg programmes under components 2, 3 and 4, both for the ERDF and, where applicable, for the Union's external financing instruments: 8 %.

Payments and pre-financing

Members considered that the rules on pre-financing should take due account of the specificities of European territorial cooperation, which is why they have provided for greater pre-financing, particularly at the beginning of the financing period.

State aid

Members stressed that in the light of experience gained, aid for European Territorial Cooperation projects should only have limited effects on competition and trade between Member States, and thus the Commission should be able to declare that such aid is compatible with the internal market and that financing provided in support of ETC projects is able to be block-exempted.

Specific provisions for European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg) supported by European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and external financing instruments 2021-2027

The European Parliament adopted by 570 votes to 80, with 25 abstentions, amendments to the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on specific provisions for the European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg) supported by the European Regional Development Fund and external financing instruments.

The matter was referred back to the competent committee for interinstitutional negotiations.

The main amendments adopted in plenary concern the following issues:

Subject matter

This Regulation lays down rules for the European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg) with a view to fostering cooperation between Member States and their regions inside the Union and between Member States, their regions and third countries, partner countries, other territories or overseas countries and territories ('OCTs'), or regional integration and cooperation organisations, or group of third countries forming part of a regional organisation, respectively.

Under the European Territorial Cooperation Objective (Interreg), support would be provided by the ERDF and, where appropriate, by the Union's external financing instruments for the following four components: (1) cross-border cooperation between adjacent regions; (2) transnational cooperation and maritime cooperation; (3) cooperation involving the outermost regions and (4) interregional cooperation.

Members deleted the proposal to introduce a new strand 5 (interregional innovation investments).

The transnational cooperation and maritime cooperation component should aim to strengthen cooperation by means of actions conducive to integrated territorial development linked to the Union's cohesion policy priorities, in full respect of subsidiarity.

Resources and co-financing rates

Members proposed that the resources allocated to the European Territorial Cooperation Objective (Interreg) amount to EUR 11 165 910 000 at 2018 prices from the total resources available for ERDF, ESF+ and Cohesion Fund budget commitments for the 2021-2027 programming period.

An amount of EUR 10 195 910 000 (91.31 %) of these resources should be allocated as follows:

- EUR 7 500 000 000 (67.16 %) for cross-border cooperation (strand 1);
- EUR 1 973 600 880 (17.68 %) for transnational cooperation (strand 2);
- EUR 357 309 120 (3.2 %) for cooperation involving the outermost regions (strand 3);
- EUR 365 000 000 (3.27 %) for interregional cooperation (strand 4).

An amount of EUR 970 000 000 (8.69 %) of the resources would be allocated to a new initiative on interregional innovation investments which should be used to support thematic platforms for smart specialisation in areas such as energy, industrial modernisation, circular economy, social innovation, environment or agri-food and to help bring together actors in smart specialisation strategies.

Members proposed to increase the co-financing rate from 70% to 80%.

Thematic concentration

Under the amended text:

- up to 15% of ERDF allocations of the external financing instruments of the Union allocations under priorities other than for technical assistance to each Interreg programme under components 1, 2 and 3, up to 15% shall be allocated on the Interreg-specific objective of 'a better Interreg governance' and up to 10 % may be allocated on the Interreg-specific objective of 'a safer and more secure Europe';
- where a component 1 or 2 Interreg programme supports a macro-regional strategy or a sea-basin strategy, at least 80% the ERDF and, where applicable, part of the external financing instruments of the Union allocations under priorities other than for technical assistance shall contribute to the objectives of that strategy.

Small Project Fund

Members clarified the rules governing funds for small-scale projects, which are an important and successful instrument for eliminating border and cross-border obstacles. They proposed that the total contribution from the ERDF or, where applicable, from an external EU funding instrument to one or more funds for small projects under an Interreg programme should not exceed 20% of the total allocation for the Interreg programme and should amount, under an Interreg cross-border cooperation programme, to at least 3% of the total envelope.

Payments and pre-financing

Members considered that the rules on pre-financing should take due account of the specificities of European territorial cooperation, which is

why they have provided for greater pre-financing, particularly at the beginning of the financing period.

State aid

Members stressed that in the light of experience gained, aid for European Territorial Cooperation projects should only have limited effects on competition and trade between Member States, and thus the Commission should be able to declare that such aid is compatible with the internal market and that financing provided in support of ETC projects is able to be block-exempted.

Indicators

The proposal introduces specific Interreg indicators to measure the results and European added value of cooperation programmes. However, Members considered that it might be necessary to adapt the indicators, or to leave more room for manoeuvre in the programmes to define the system of indicators during the discussions.

Simplification

Provisions on the preparation, approval and amendment of Interreg programmes as well as on territorial development, on the selection of operations, on monitoring and evaluation, on the programme authorities, on audit of operations, and on transparency and communication should be adapted to the specificities of Interreg programmes and should be kept simple and clear in order to avoid gold-plating and additional administrative burdens for Member States and beneficiaries.

Specific provisions for European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg) supported by European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and external financing instruments 2021-2027

The European Parliament adopted a legislative resolution on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on specific provisions for the European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg) supported by the European Regional Development Fund and external financing instruments.

The position of the European Parliament adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure has amended the Commission proposal as follows:

Purpose

The regulation would establish rules for the European Territorial Cooperation Objective (Interreg) to encourage cooperation between Member States and their regions within the Union and between Member States and third countries, partner countries, other territories or adjacent overseas countries and territories (OCTs) or regional integration and cooperation organisations, or groups of third countries forming part of a regional organisation.

Under the Interreg objective, support would be provided by the ERDF and, where appropriate, by the Union's external financing instruments for the following four strands: 1) cross-border cooperation between adjacent regions, 2) transnational cooperation and maritime cooperation, 3) cooperation involving the outermost regions and 4) interregional cooperation.

Members deleted the Commission's proposal to introduce a new strand 5 ("interregional investment in innovation").

The transnational and maritime cooperation component should aim to strengthen cooperation through actions promoting integrated territorial development linked to the priorities of the Union's cohesion policy, in full respect of the principle of subsidiarity.

The various strands of Interreg should contribute to the achievement of the sustainable development objectives (SDOs) described in the Sustainable Development Programme for 2030 adopted in September 2015.

Resources and co-financing rates

Parliament proposed that the resources allocated to the Interreg objective should amount to EUR 11 165 910 000 at 2018 prices from the total resources available for ERDF, ESF+ and Cohesion Fund budget commitments for the 2021-2027 programming period.

An amount of EUR 10,195,910,000 (91.31%) of these resources would be allocated as follows:

- EUR 7 500 000 000 000 (67.16%) for cross-border cooperation (strand 1);
- EUR 1,973,600,880 (17.68%) for transnational cooperation (strand 2);
- EUR 357 309 120 (3.2%) for cooperation involving the outermost regions (strand 3);
- EUR 365 000 000 000 (3.27%) for interregional cooperation (strand 4).

An amount of EUR 970,000,000,000 (8.69%) of the resources would be allocated to a new initiative on interregional investment in innovation that should be used to support thematic platforms for intelligent specialisation in areas such as energy, industrial modernisation, circular economy, social innovation, environment or agri-food and to help bring together actors in intelligent specialisation strategies.

Members proposed increasing the co-financing rate from 70% to 80%.

Thematic focus

Under the amended text:

- up to 15% of ERDF allocations and, where appropriate, EU external financing instruments for priorities other than those relating to technical assistance for each Interreg programme under components 1, 2 and 3 would be allocated to the specific Interreg objective 'better Interreg governance' and up to 10% could be allocated to the specific Interreg external objective 'a safer and more secure Europe';
- where an Interreg programme under strand 1 or 2 supports a macro-regional strategy or a strategy for a sea basin, at least 80% of the ERDF allocations should contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this strategy.

Small Project Fund

Parliament clarified the rules governing funds for small-scale projects, which are an important and effective instrument for removing border and cross-border obstacles. It proposed that the total contribution from the ERDF or, where applicable, from an external EU funding instrument to one or more funds for small projects under an Interreg programme should not exceed 20% of the total allocation for the Interreg programme and should amount, under an Interreg cross-border cooperation programme, to at least 3% of the total allocation.

Payments and pre-financing

Members believe that the rules on pre-financing should take due account of the specificities of European territorial cooperation, which is why they have provided for greater pre-financing, particularly at the beginning of the financing period.

State aid

Parliament stressed that, in the light of experience, support for European territorial cooperation projects should have only limited repercussions on competition and trade between Member States. Therefore, the Commission should be able to declare that this aid is compatible with the internal market and that funding provided to support European territorial cooperation projects can be block exempted.

Indicators

The proposal introduces specific Interreg indicators to measure the results and European added value of cooperation programmes. However, Parliament considered that it might be necessary, if necessary, to adapt the indicators, or to leave more room for manoeuvre in the programmes to define the system of indicators during the discussions.

Simplification

The provisions on the preparation, approval and amendment of Interreg programmes as well as on territorial development, selection of operations, monitoring and evaluation, programme authorities, audit of operations and transparency and communication should be adapted to the specificities of Interreg programmes and remain simple and clear to avoid over-regulation and additional administrative burden for Member States and beneficiaries.