



# CPMR

## BALTIC SEA COMMISSION



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### DRAFT JOINT FINAL RESOLUTION

### NORTHERN DIMENSION POLICY FROM 2007 ONWARDS

The overall objective of the Northern Dimension policy is to strengthen peace through intensified cross border co-operation and economic integration and development, which will increase the welfare in the whole Northern Dimension Area as well as in the whole European Union. The Northern Dimension policy is thus a process which intensifies cross border contacts. Cross border co-operation around the Baltic Sea already exists but to advance this development of the Northern Dimension Policy and its Action Plan help to co-ordinate the efforts.

The Baltic Sea has gone through a historical transition period and is still affected by sweeping changes. The enlargement of the European Union, the integration process in Europe and globalisation, as well as regional policy, which is still inadequate from the peripheral point of view, have obvious consequences in the maritime Baltic Sea Area.

The political framework in Northern Europe has thus changed. The Northern Dimension covers a broad geographic area, from Northwest Russia in the East, to Iceland and Greenland in the West and from the Arctic and sub-Arctic, to the Southern shores of the Baltic Sea. The enlargement of the European Union meant that Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia and Poland, who border the Baltic Sea and are covered by the Northern Dimension policy, became members of the European Union. This meant that nearly all states surrounding the Baltic Sea became part of the internal politics and financial instruments of the European Union. The enlarged European Union around the Baltic Sea strengthens not only the European Union. It also opens new prospects for economic development and the gateway positions of regions in the Baltic Sea Area.

In May 2005 the European Union and Russia agreed, as part of their strategic partnership, on road maps for implementing the four common spaces: common economic space; common space for freedom, security and justice; common space for research, education and culture; and a common space for external security. The result of the partnership and the road maps are thus furthering integration between the European Union and Russia.

Furthermore, the financial possibilities for cross-border and transitional co-operation within the Northern Dimension will change after 2006 when the new financial instruments of European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument as well as the new structural funds, will come into force. This will also effect the further development of the Northern Dimension and the co-operation in the Baltic Sea Area.

The Northern Dimension provides a broad framework for a common effort to develop the societies and economies of the countries in Northern Europe. The Northern Dimension has already strong traditions through cross border co-operation of regional actors in Northern Europe. The integration of Russia into the process of European co-operation, the extension of the zone of stability and welfare to the Eastern part of Europe as well as the further development of the whole Northern European area are fundamental aims. These aims are not only in the interest of those countries located in the Northern European area, they are of interest and will benefit all of Europe, and therefore require active support by all European actors. The Northern Dimension is not only projects and programmes, but also a forum for dialogue and therefore it should actively involve, in a clear and coherent way, regional and local level actors and their networks.

## General comments

CPMR Baltic Sea and North Sea Commissions support the Northern Dimension policy and welcomes future development of strategic documents such as a third Action Plan for Northern Dimension.

To strengthen the support for the Northern Dimension, the implementation of a new Action Plan is vital and it is important that the European Union, Iceland, Norway and Russia agree, stay devoted and follow adopted strategic documents. Hence, it is also important that EU agreements with Norway, Iceland (EFTA) and especially Russia (Partnership agreement and the road maps) are reflected in and supported by the Northern Dimension. When rewriting and reshaping a Northern Dimension Action Plan the whole geographical area of the Northern Dimension should be maintained even though special attention must be given to the EU-Russia common spaces.

The experience of the Northern Dimension Action Plans has demonstrated that its implementation is not possible without the active involvement and contribution of regional and local actors and their far-reaching and well established co-operation networks. In implementing a new Northern Dimension Action Plan, we regard it as essential to build on this experience. Numerous ongoing projects - for example Interreg III B Baltic Sea Region programme demonstrates the abilities of the regional level and should be seen as a positive and important contribution to the implementation of Northern Dimension.

Regional and local actors constitute the foundation of the Northern Dimension and its successfulness by their active participation. However, CPMR Baltic Sea and North Sea Commissions recognise that the European Commission's commitment and its active role as a hub, co-ordinating actions, are crucial. The European Commission's role is consequently of great importance in the process of developing, implementing and following up the activity within the Northern Dimension and shall be preserved.

The current Northern Dimension Action Plan comprises a two-year period. The policy sets the vision and the Action Plans give guidelines for specific actions to take within the Northern Dimension. CPMR Baltic Sea and North Sea Commissions believe that long term planning would make the Northern Dimension more durable. A new Action Plan could thus be better co-ordinated with the new financial instrument within the structural funds (the future objective 3 - transnational co-operation programme) in the Baltic Sea and North Sea Regions and the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument, which will operate in the new financial perspective 2007-2013.

Although the Baltic Sea and North Sea Commissions would prefer an independent budget line for the Northern Dimension, we are convinced that a sufficient budget allocation within the financial instrument as INTERREG Northern Periphery, INTERREG Baltic Sea Region and INTERREG North Sea Region would allow the regions to access sufficient funding to efficiently implement activities within the Northern Dimension.

To get the most out of available financial instruments in co-operation with regions within and outside of the European Union after 2006, the use of European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument must be interoperable with the financial instruments within the structural funds.

Financial instruments from other institutions like the G8-States, which enable multinational projects in this area especially in the field of nuclear safety and environment, shall be considered as helpful tools to achieve common goals.

CPMR Baltic Sea and North Sea Commissions also believe, that the introduction of "Tripartite Contracts" could help facilitate project co-operation of a cross-border and transnational nature in several priority fields for the Northern Dimension.

## Thematic contributions

With reference to the priority sectors set out in the Guidelines *we* would like to under line *our* particular interest in enhanced co-operation on the following issues:

*Economy, Business and Infrastructure*

CPMR Baltic Sea and North Sea Commissions welcome the European Commission's proposal on the revision of the TEN T-guidelines, which have a vital impact on the Northern Dimension Policy. The introduction of Motorways of the Sea to the list of priority projects offers a realistic objective both to reach intermodal shift effects and better connect geographically disadvantaged regions by transnational maritime links. CPMR Baltic Sea and North Sea Commissions recognise the need to build efficient transport systems in order to cope with future cargo flows due to increased trade between Russia and China on the one side and Western Europe and USA on the other. At the same time because of the harsh natural conditions in the Baltic Sea sufficient funding should be guaranteed for research and development to keep the transport systems safe and running all year round. By building efficient and environmentally sustainable transport systems that use rail and sea, we believe that it is possible to create regional development throughout the region. One important issue will be to assure that Motorways of the Sea fit in existing or new TEN-corridors in order to attract intermodal logistic chains. Moreover, current approved and already existing INTERREG-projects such as "Baltic Gateway", the Northern Maritime Corridor as well as the NETA-project should be taken into consideration. Another project of great importance is the North East West Corridor (N.E.W. Corridor), which is a "multiroute corridor" where the idea is east-west transports through the northern, less congested and political stable parts of Europe.

There are significant natural and mineral resources in the area of Fennoscandia where the arctic nature is very sensitive. The European Union is dependent on natural resources and minerals outside of its external borders and through the Northern Dimension co-operating, supporting and building environmentally friendly production and mining techniques e.g. in Northwest Russia. The European Union may also strengthen its self-sufficiency in natural resources and minerals by preserving the nature in the Northern Dimension area.

#### *Freedom, Security and Justice*

CPMR Baltic Sea and North Sea Commissions support actions taken within the Northern Dimension that fosters a secure and efficient management of the EU-Russia border to prevent illegal movements and at the same time allows an easy passage for legitimate trade and travel, reducing waiting times, improving infrastructure, increasing co-operation between relevant border authorities, and of the harmonisation of legislation, standards and procedures.

#### *Research, Education and Culture*

CPMR Baltic Sea and North Sea Commissions would like to underline the importance of the cultural qualities and the diversity that exists within the Northern Dimension area. Greater focus should be put on strengthening the regions' possibility to develop their own identity as well as to find good answers to the challenges they face. Projects to strengthen the cultural identity in the Northern Dimension area should be given priority - among others to strengthen people-to-people relations between regions and countries. The Northern Dimension influences the development of future societies and the new generations. It is therefore important to focus on young people's participation, engagement, interests and ideas when concrete projects and actions are shaped - among others through the implementation of a new Northern Dimension Action Plan.

Research and development needs to strengthen its position in all areas of co-operation. CPMR Baltic Sea and North Sea Commissions believe that further development of meta co-operation networks such as the ScanBalt initiative, aimed at the development of a network of networks in the life science field in Northern Europe with the aim of establishing this region as a major player in the European and global biotechnology arena.

#### *Environment, nuclear safety and natural resources*

The coastal regions are the ones suffering from the harmful effects of oil spills and the citizens and business life of the coastal regions will suffer from the consequences of lack of maritime safety. The regions therefore call upon the national governments to have a proactive attitude to maritime safety and to develop a safety culture in the application of their national policy. This concerns both preventive action as well as systems to deal with the incidents that actually occur. Regional authorities offer their participation as a working partnership with national governments and across national and regional borders.

The development of large oil-harbours in Russia - in the north as well as in the coastal areas of Gulf of Finland close to St. Petersburg - will lead to increased tanker-transport along the Norwegian coast as well as in the Baltic Sea - Kattegat - Skagerrak into the North Sea. The consequences of an oil catastrophe in the Northern Dimension area

will be remarkable, and we therefore strongly recommend that this issue receives particular attention in the implementation of a new Northern Dimension Action Plan.

Based on the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive, that due to the EEA agreement is also binding for Norway, great challenges arise for regions and municipalities in the Northern Dimension area. Many of the new EU member states and Russia have large environmental problems connected to water and water supply.

Regional and local authorities in the Baltic Sea and North Sea Regions have experience and competence in this field, and can contribute to a positive development among others by getting a better overview of pollution in rivers and lakes, water quality management programmes, freshwater supply, knowledge transfer and competence development. Water quality management, cleaning development of river and lake areas should therefore, to our mind, be included and taken into consideration when implementing a new Northern Dimension Action Plan.

The IMO has declared the Baltic Sea Area as a PSSA - Particularly Sensitive Sea Area. In regard to the pollution problems, for instance toxic substances in fish, not only in the rivers and lakes, but also the sea must be considered in the future work. The Helsinki Commission - HELCOM works to protect the marine environment of the Baltic Sea from all sources of pollution through intergovernmental co-operation between states around the Baltic Sea, included Russia and the European Union. These kinds of actions should be an important issue when implementing a new Northern Dimension Action Plan.

#### *Social welfare and health care*

In order to have a balanced development of the whole region, building sufficient social welfare systems is of crucial importance especially in Russia, who still suffers from the swift shift from a central planning system to a market economy. Many regions do not have tools, mechanisms and resources to influence their own regional planning and development. The new EU member states in the Baltic Sea Area will also be depending on good tools and methods to prepare plans and implement actions in relation to EU regional policy and the use of new financial instruments. It will be of utmost importance to strengthen exchange of experiences and models for regional planning and development between East and West in Northern Europe and to establish and strengthen centres of competence in the regions. Therefore cross border co-operation and partnerships with regions in Northwest Russia should find special support in the implementation of a new Northern Dimension Action Plan.