

Basic information	
<p><b>2001/0097(CNS)</b></p> <p>CNS - Consultation procedure Regulation</p>	Procedure completed
<p>Pre-accession financial assistance for Turkey</p> <p>Amending Regulation (EC) No 1267/1999 <a href="#">1998/0091(CNS)</a> Amending Regulation (EC) No 1268/1999 <a href="#">1998/0100(CNS)</a> Amending Regulation (EC) No 555/2000 <a href="#">1999/0199(CNS)</a> Amended by <a href="#">2003/0306(CNS)</a> Amended by <a href="#">2004/0285(CNS)</a></p> <p><b>Subject</b></p> <p>8.20.04 Pre-accession and partnership</p> <p><b>Geographical area</b></p> <p>Türkiye</p>	

Key players				
European Parliament	<b>Committee responsible</b>		<b>Rapporteur</b>	<b>Appointed</b>
	<a href="#">AFET</a>	Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security, Defense	LAMASSOURE Alain (PPE-DE)	29/05/2001
	<b>Committee for opinion</b>		<b>Rapporteur for opinion</b>	<b>Appointed</b>
	<a href="#">BUDG</a>	Budgets	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	25/06/2001
	<a href="#">CONT</a>	Budgetary Control	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	10/07/2001
	Council of the European Union	<b>Council configuration</b>	<b>Meetings</b>	<b>Date</b>
Fisheries		2400	2001-12-17	
European Commission	<b>Commission DG</b>		<b>Commissioner</b>	
	Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations			

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary

25/04/2001	Legislative proposal published	COM(2001)0230 	Summary
31/05/2001	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
10/10/2001	Vote in committee		Summary
10/10/2001	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	A5-0338/2001	
24/10/2001	Debate in Parliament		
25/10/2001	Decision by Parliament	T5-0567/2001	Summary
17/12/2001	Act adopted by Council after consultation of Parliament		
17/12/2001	End of procedure in Parliament		
27/12/2001	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2001/0097(CNS)
Procedure type	CNS - Consultation procedure
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Amendments and repeals	Amending Regulation (EC) No 1267/1999 <a href="#">1998/0091(CNS)</a> Amending Regulation (EC) No 1268/1999 <a href="#">1998/0100(CNS)</a> Amending Regulation (EC) No 555/2000 <a href="#">1999/0199(CNS)</a> Amended by <a href="#">2003/0306(CNS)</a> Amended by <a href="#">2004/0285(CNS)</a>
Legal basis	EC Treaty (after Amsterdam) EC 308
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	AFET/5/14703

Documentation gateway				
<b>European Parliament</b>				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		<a href="#">A5-0338/2001</a>	10/10/2001	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		<a href="#">T5-0567/2001</a> OJ C 112 09.05.2002, p. 0204-0304 E	25/10/2001	Summary
<b>European Commission</b>				
Document type	Reference	Date	Summary	
Legislative proposal	COM(2001)0230  OJ C 240 28.08.2001, p. 0115 E	25/04/2001	Summary	
	<a href="#">COM(2003)0497</a>			

Follow-up document		11/08/2003	<a href="#">Summary</a>
Follow-up document	SEC(2003)0910 	11/08/2003	
Follow-up document	COM(2010)0793 	20/12/2010	<a href="#">Summary</a>
Follow-up document	SEC(2010)1604 	20/12/2010	

Additional information		
Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Final act
<a href="#">Regulation 2001/2500</a> <a href="#">OJ L 342 27.12.2001, p. 0001</a> <span style="float: right;"><a href="#">Summary</a></span>

## Pre-accession financial assistance for Turkey

2001/0097(CNS) - 20/12/2010 - Follow-up document

The Commission presents its 2009 Annual report on Phare, Turkey Pre-Accession Instruments, CARDS and the Transition Facility.

**PHARE, Turkey pre-accession instrument and CARDS:** during 2009, management performance of CARDS programmes in the beneficiaries was, overall, satisfactory. By the end of the reporting period, the 2001-2006 programmes (2001-2004 for Croatia) were almost fully contracted (ranging from 97% of allocated funds for Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina to 99% for Kosovo. Disbursements were also generally approaching completion, reaching more than 90% of 2001-2006 allocations in all CARDS beneficiaries, with the only exception of Albania (72%). At, respectively, 85% and 73% of allocated funds, the overall contracting and payment rates reached by the end of the contracting period in 2009 for the 2002-2006 programmes under the Turkey pre-accession instrument pointed to **less than satisfactory performance by the relevant management authorities in Turkey**. The situation is set to improve in the future following changes at management levels, new recruitments and resumption of monitoring activity. Organisational and procedural improvements introduced in the relevant managing structures as part of enhanced supervision of decentralised implementation under IPA should also have a positive impact on the management of assistance under the Turkey pre-accession instrument.

Regarding Bulgaria and Romania, implementation of a number of projects under PHARE 2006 programmes for Romania will continue until mid 2011, so results were not yet available by the end of the reporting period. Disbursements reached, respectively, 77.10% and 65.10% of allocations under PHARE 2005 and 2006 in Bulgaria, while the corresponding figures for Romania were 79.62% and 69%. Contracting of PHARE 2005 and 2006 in Croatia was completed in 2009, at an overall rate of about 86% of allocations.

Payments continued and reached 60% of overall allocations.

**Transition Facility:** the ten countries that acceded to the EU in 2004 completed implementation of the 2006 Transition Facility programmes on 15 December 2009, achieving the expected results notably in terms of enhancing the beneficiaries' public administration and contributing to meeting the remaining needs of the acquis. By the end of the reporting period, disbursement rates under the 2005 Transition Facility ranged from over 84% in Malta to over 98% in Cyprus. The corresponding range for the 2006 Transition Facility went from 58% to almost 98% (again in Malta and Cyprus, respectively).

As for Bulgaria and Romania, both countries reached a contracting rate of slightly less than 70%. In Romania, this rate was due to slower than expected contracting, while the low performance in Bulgaria is explained by the prolonged suspension of accreditation for decentralised implementation of the relevant Implementing Agency (applied also to PHARE pre-accession funds).

**Main developments and lessons from implementation of PHARE and the Transition Facility in Bulgaria and Romania:** one of the main developments in 2009 was related to the **suspension of funds to Bulgaria in 2008** and the subsequent withdrawal of accreditation from two Bulgarian Implementing Agencies in July of that same year. 2009 saw improvements in the acknowledgement and .quantification of control system weaknesses and in the

follow-up of irregularities by the relevant Bulgarian authorities as of the month of July. In October 2009, Bulgaria submitted to the Commission proposals for financial corrections. This led the Commission to lift the suspension of payments on 18 November 2009.

Learning from this experience, the Commission engaged in a wider exercise aimed at addressing more comprehensively those standards of internal control that were most relevant for improving accountability, reinforcing the assurance process and enhancing the effectiveness of decision-making in programming and implementation of pre-accession assistance.

The experience from implementation of PHARE and the Transition Facility under EDIS in Bulgaria and Romania has brought home the lesson that **decentralised management of EU assistance without ex-ante controls should be introduced before accession**, so that its efficiency and effectiveness can be demonstrated and confirmed in practice under the close scrutiny of the Commission. The latter has set **tight conditions for the decentralisation of the management of IPA funds to the Croatian authorities**.

Lastly, the experience in Bulgaria and Romania has also had an impact on the coordination of the EU pre-accession assistance in those countries. Following **Parliament's request for regular reporting on the status of implementation of EU funds in Bulgaria and Romania**, in 2009 the Commission has created an additional internal coordination mechanism to monitor the management of EU funds in those two countries.

**Lessons from implementation of the pre-accession instrument in Turkey:** although recognizing that projects funded from the EU budget had achieved their intended outputs and that results were likely to be sustainable, the Court of Auditors considered that, in the past, the link of the assistance to the priorities of the enlargement agenda and its effectiveness in supporting those priorities could not be sufficiently demonstrated.

The Commission is taking steps under the new instrument for pre-accession assistance (IPA) to increase its effectiveness. It outlines the steps being taken in addition to strengthening the management and control system under decentralised implementation.

**Performance of PHARE/CARDS/Turkey Pre-Accession Instruments:** overall the assistance which has been delivered has addressed the priorities and strategies agreed with the beneficiaries. Evaluation findings suggested the performance of assistance varied from moderately satisfactory to moderately unsatisfactory. Based on evaluation findings, recommendations for future programming included that beneficiary institutions dealing with pre-accession assistance should ensure more adequate capacity for programming and project design. Regarding implementation, the **administrative efficiency within both the national structures and the EU Delegations should be increased further** to enable timely procurement procedures and prevent implementation delays. Once projects are being implemented, they should be subject to more systematic monitoring.

The **long-term impact and sustainability of pre-accession assistance remained an open issue in most beneficiaries**, mainly due to high turnover of staff and budget uncertainty to cover follow up activities and operational/maintenance costs of projects. National authorities therefore need to address the problem of high staff turnover to ensure long-term impact and sustainability. Future programming should also address more systematically the question of financial resources needed to ensure that outputs delivered by programmes are translated into sustainable results.

The beneficiaries are addressing the findings and recommendations from the 2009 evaluations. For its part, the Commission has intensified its regular monitoring of progress in the actions undertaken by the beneficiaries to address evaluation findings. In addition, the Commission is drawing from the findings of these evaluations to improve management of pre-accession assistance under the new IPA instrument.

## Pre-accession financial assistance for Turkey

2001/0097(CNS) - 25/04/2001 - Legislative proposal

**PURPOSE:** to present a Commission proposal for a Council Regulation concerning pre-accession financial assistance for Turkey. **CONTENT:** as part of the pre-accession strategy for Turkey, the European Union has recently taken a number of initiatives with respect to financial assistance to Turkey. The Council has adopted a regulation on the establishment of the Accession Partnership for Turkey and the establishment of a single framework for coordinating all sources for EU financial assistance to Turkey for pre-accession (Council Regulation 390/2001/EC). In the Accession Partnership, the priorities and intermediate objectives are divided into two groups i.e. short and medium-term priorities. Following these decisions, Community financial assistance has to be accession driven. As for all other candidate countries, financial assistance has to focus on the priorities identified in the Accession Partnership and elaborated in Turkey's National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis. The proposed Regulation further implements and details this approach. In drawing up this proposal, the established principles and objectives developed for pre-accession assistance to the other candidate countries have as much as possible been taken into account. The new Regulation will contribute to the financing of the Accession Partnership priorities for Turkey. Particular emphasis will be given to cross-border cooperation between Turkey and the European Union, between Turkey and the candidate countries and between Turkey and other countries in the region. Finance will be provided for investment support and institution-building. Financial assistance for the priority actions will be made available through financing decisions taken by the Commission, following an opinion of the Phare Committee consisting of representatives of the Member States. The Committee will be consulted on the basis of a financial proposal, including information on the programmes and/or projects to be implemented. Specific arrangements are proposed for operations under EUR 2 Mio. The proposed regulation will be the legal base for the new EU budget line for Turkey. At the same time, the two European strategy regulations will be repealed. The relevant budgetary appropriations and Turkey's financial allocation under the MEDA programme will be transferred to the new budgetary line. However, Turkey will remain eligible for MEDA financing as far as operations of regional interest are concerned. Against this background, the main provisions of the proposed regulation are the following: - scope of investment; - implementation and suspension of assistance; - participation in contracts and transitional arrangements. With regard to levels of financing, the total indicative allocation for action is EUR 177 million for commitment in 2002. With regard to financial allocations for the years 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006, they will be determined in the annual budgetary procedure within the framework of the Financial perspectives.

## Pre-accession financial assistance for Turkey

2001/0097(CNS) - 25/10/2001 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted the report by Mr Alain LAMASSOURE (EPP-ED, F) concerning pre-accession financial assistance for Turkey. The Parliament emphasised the importance of co-ordinated aid programmes and the fact that those funds should go towards developing the more backward regions in order to reduce the disparities in income among the population. (Please refer to the previous text).

## Pre-accession financial assistance for Turkey

2001/0097(CNS) - 17/12/2001 - Final act

**PURPOSE :** to create a legal basis for pre-accession assistance to Turkey. **COMMUNITY MEASURE :** Council Regulation 2500/2001/EC concerning pre-accession financial assistance for Turkey and amending Regulations 3906/89/EEC, 1267/1999/EC, 1268/1999/EC and 555/2000/EC. **CONTENT :** the Regulation aims to include in a single legal instrument the framework for pre-accession assistance to be provided to Turkey integrating the objectives of the existing Regulations of the European strategy of which Turkey currently benefits from as well as the financial framework laid down by MEDA for this country. One single budget line is thus created which replaces all the sources of funding for Turkey. The Commission should ensure that the pre-accession assistance is coordinated with the Member States' bilateral assistance and with funding from the European Investment Bank (EIB), other financial instruments for cross-border cooperation (PHARE, MEDA, TACIS, CARDS, Interreg) and other institutional financial institutions. Each year, the Commission shall submit a report on the implementation of the assistance. The report shall contain information on the programmes and projects financed during the year and the programming for the following financial year, as well as information on the results of monitoring and evaluation, accompanied if necessary by proposals for changes in the management of the assistance, to ensure maximum efficiency. **ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 30.12.2001. The Council shall review this Regulation before 01.01.2006. To that end, the Commission shall submit to the Council before 1 July 2005 an evaluation report on the Regulation and, as appropriate, a proposal to amend it.

## Pre-accession financial assistance for Turkey

2001/0097(CNS) - 11/08/2003 - Follow-up document

**PURPOSE :** to present the 2002 report from the Commission on Phare and the pre-accession instruments for Cyprus, Malta and Turkey. **CONTENT :** this annual report aims to assess the progress of Phare in the pre-accession countries. Moreover, for the first time this report also assesses the pre-accession instruments for Cyprus, Malta and Turkey. The Phare Programme is one of three pre-accession instruments financed by the European Communities to assist the applicant countries of central Europe in their preparations for joining the European Union. Originally created to assist Poland and Hungary in 1989, today the Phare Programme encompasses the 10 candidate countries of central and eastern Europe - Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. In addition, the three non-Phare countries, Cyprus, Malta and Turkey, receive pre-accession assistance either directed towards financing activities on priority operations in order to prepare the countries for accession (Cyprus and Malta), or to provide an accession-driven approach to financial assistance (Turkey). Between 2000-2002, Phare provided some EUR 5 billion in co-financing for Institution Building support via Twinning and Technical Assistance, and for Investment Support. The objective is to assist the candidate countries in their efforts to : - strengthen their public administrations and institutions to function effectively inside the Union; - promote convergence with the European Community's extensive legislation; - reduce the need for transition periods; - promote Economic and Social Cohesion. In 2002, total Phare commitments amounted to EUR 1,699 million. Programming was based on the Guidelines for Phare which were further revised in 2002 in order to accompany changes to the Cross Border Co-operation (CBC) Regulation, to accommodate the unique approach required in the area of nuclear safety and to emphasise the transition to Extended Decentralisation Implementation System (EDIS). Concerning Cyprus, Malta and Turkey, pre-accession assistance programmes amounted to a total of EUR 168 million in 2002. As regards Malta and Cyprus, this funding was largely dedicated to Institution Building aimed at preparing the two countries for accession. In the case of Turkey, pre-accession financial assistance had an accession-driven emphasis, as the procedures for programming and implementing the pre-accession financial assistance programme to Turkey now mirror those of Phare. The European Commission has increasingly transferred responsibility for the management and implementation of Phare programmes to the authorities in the candidate countries, to prepare them for the decentralised approach to programme management established under the Structural Funds. 2002 saw an increased emphasis on National Programmes designed to address specific weaknesses identified in the annual Regular Reports. Lastly, a technical document which is presented as an annex to this Report contains sections on the programming and implementation of the Phare Programme in the ten beneficiary countries, and on the pre-accession instruments for Cyprus, Malta and Turkey (SEC (2003)910).