

# Ukraine- Romania Border: Challenges and Solutions

UKRAINE

CHERNIVTSI  
REGION

PORUBNE

ODESA  
REGION

ROMANIA

RENI



UKRAINE

# UKRAINE- ROMANIA BORDER: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

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# 1. UKRAINE- ROMANIA BORDER: AN OVERVIEW

Romania is Ukraine's south-western EU neighbour, which is yet to become part of the Schengen zone. The border between the countries is 580,8 km long and is unique in many ways.

It is the only EU member state that borders four Ukrainian regions – Chernivetska, Zakarpatska, Ivano-Frankivska, and Odeska oblasts.

Although the cross-border movement is intense, the checkpoints are scattered. For instance, no border crossing is available in the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. Meanwhile, in the Chernivetska oblast only two border crossings (by car and train) are available per a 234 km-long chunk of the border.

**TABLE 1.**  
**NUMBER AND DENSITY**  
**OF CHECKPOINTS AT THE UKRAINE-ROMANIA**  
**BORDER IN EACH OBLAST**

REGION	BORDER'S LENGTH, KM	NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILE / TRAIN CHECKPOINTS	DENSITY OF VEHICLE CHECKPOINTS, 1 / KM
ZAKARPATSKA	205,4 <sup>1</sup>	2/3	102,7
IVANO-FRANKIVSKA	50 <sup>2</sup>	0	0
CHERNIVETSKA	226,4 <sup>3</sup>	1/1	226,4
ODESKA	177,3 <sup>4</sup>	1 (+3 river crossings)	177,3
<b>TOTAL<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>659,1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>164,7</b>

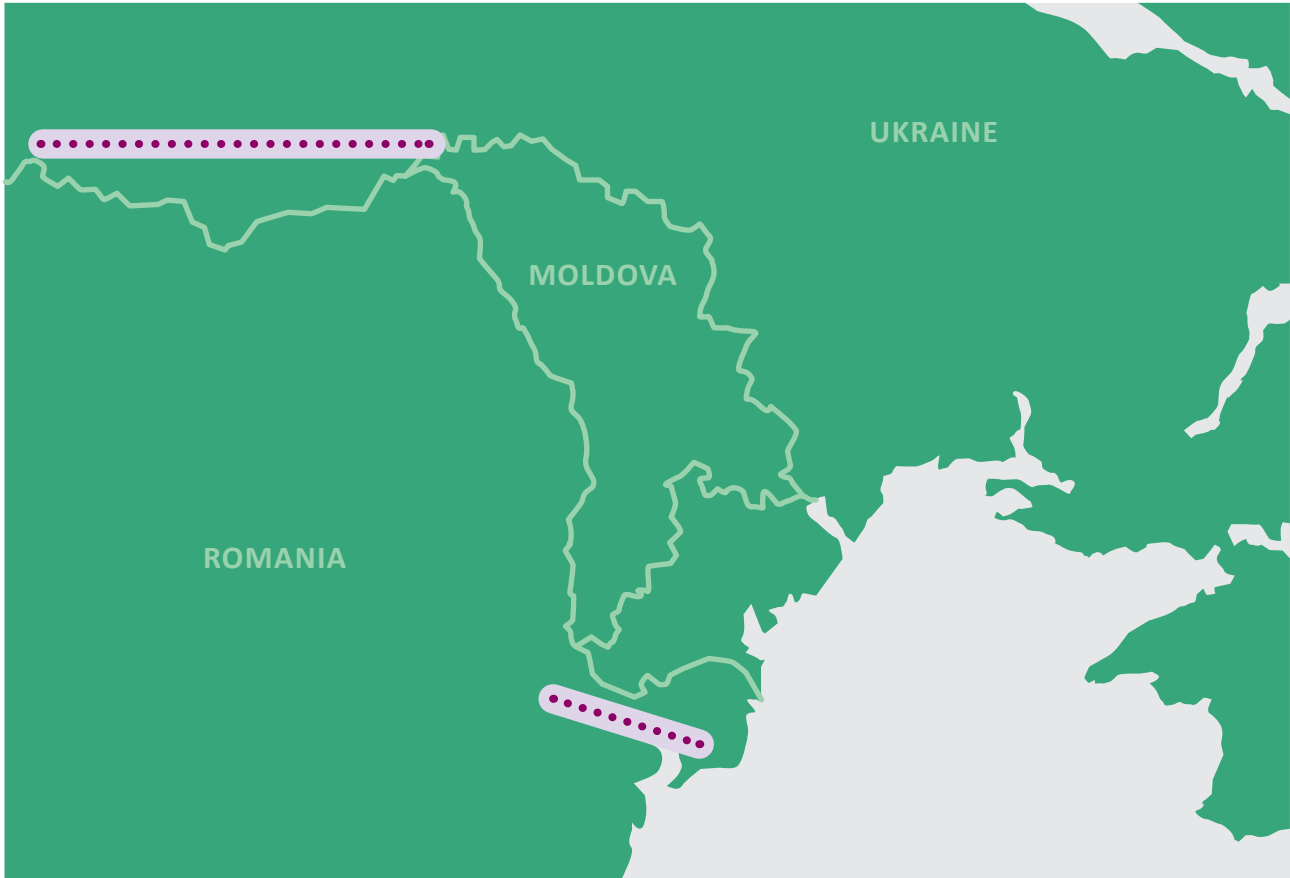
<sup>1</sup> [http://www.uz.ukrstat.gov.ua/catalog/2020/bulet\\_25.pdf](http://www.uz.ukrstat.gov.ua/catalog/2020/bulet_25.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <https://orada.if.ua/decision/1274-33/>

<sup>3</sup> <http://oblrada.cv.ua/passport/9/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://dpsu.gov.ua/ua/structure/pivdenne-regionalne-upravlinnya/>

<sup>5</sup> Info varies significantly depending on the source. For instance, according to the SBGU, the Ukraine-Romania border is **580,8 km-long**. Meanwhile, per the IBM Strategy and the regional departments of the SBGU, it is **613,8 km-** and **617,2 km-long** respectively.



Since the Ukraine-Romania border is “interrupted” by Moldova, it has two unique clusters – “Carpathian” in the north and “Bessarabian” in the south.

Romania is the only EU member state that has a water border with Ukraine.

Also, the Ukraine-Romania border is home to the biggest number of transborder cooperation projects. EUBAM, the oldest functioning EU mission in Ukraine, is represented here.

## THE PANDEMIC'S IMPACT

Due to the pandemic, the volume of travellers at the Ukraine-Romania border significantly decreased. In 2020, the Porubne-Siret checkpoint was available for cargo shipments only. Meanwhile, the Dyakovo – Halmeu crossing remained open to all.


By May 29, 2021, all the vehicle and pedestrian checkpoints between the countries had been reopened<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> <https://customs.gov.ua/obmezhennia-pid-chas-karantinu>

# 2.

## BILATERAL COOPERATION

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A total of twenty-five agreements, treaties, and protocols govern the Ukraine-Romania border. They encompass interagency cooperation, its formats, and the movement of people.

## 2.1. JOINT PATROLLING

Concluded in 2016, the Joint Patrolling Treaty defines the modes of coordination, legal status, and duty of border guards<sup>7</sup>.

Carried out in either of the two countries, it must receive preliminary approval from the authorities. Its main tasks include border control, pre-empting crimes, and info exchange.

While the border guards are required to wear a uniform during the joint patrolling, they are neither armed nor have special devices on them. They can, however, use specialized equipment or trained canines belonging to the host country.

Except for life-threatening situations, they are also prohibited from using force.

The border guards remain subject to their law, including labour law, at all times, as joint patrolling is not regarded as a special mission abroad.

According to the protocol, experts who want to partake in joint patrolling must be “fluent in the spoken language of one of the parties or any other language that allows them to communicate”<sup>8</sup>.

The patrolling is headed by a representative of the host country. Joint patrolling was resumed in March 2021 following a one-year-long restriction induced by the pandemic.

## 2.2. CONTACT CENTRES

In order to counter organized crime, the parties need to cooperate in an array of areas, coordinating action between legal, border, and customs authorities.

Ukraine and Romania have contact centres for ensuring information exchange and carrying out tentative risk analysis.

### THE PORUBNE CONTACT CENTRE

In 2006, The Administration of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (The Administration of the SBGSU) and the Inspectorate General of the Border Police of the Ministry of Administration and Interior of Romania created the Porubne Contact Centre<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> [https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/642\\_002-16#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/642_002-16#Text)

<sup>8</sup> [https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/642\\_003-16#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/642_003-16#Text)

<sup>9</sup> [https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/642\\_038#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/642_038#Text)

**THE CENTRE'S MAIN TASK IS TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION AND INFORM EACH OTHER OF:**

- Legislation amendments;
- Extraordinary situations at the checkpoints or next to them;
- Factors that could impact border, customs, and other types of checks during the crossing;
- Individuals banned from entering the territory and the reasons for doing so; violations or attempts to violate the law during border crossing;
- Countering crimes, including human trafficking or irregular migration;
- Stopping crimes relating to smuggling, including weapons or their parts, explosive devices, ammunition, explosive and radioactive material, drugs, psychotropic materials, and precursors;
- Documents used for illegal activities at the border;
- Obstructing illegal movement of stolen transport across the state border.

The Centre is open at all times, with the countries lodging requests whenever necessary.

Ukraine is responsible for sustaining and financing the Centre

**JOINT CONTACT CENTRE GALATI**

Joint Contact Centre Galati was created after Moldova and Romania concluded an international agreement on May 31, 2011. Ukraine joined this agreement in 2018, outlining the key tasks in the Cabinet of Ministry's Decree "On Accession to the Agreement Between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Moldova on the Establishment and Operation of the Galati Joint Contact Centre."

While the Decree has already been signed, the parties are yet to establish the mode of work and information exchange. Since the contact Centre is located at the joint checkpoint Giurgiu – Galati in Romania, the key task is to figure out how to ensure the SBGU's presence there.

To that end, the SBGU's Administration has drafted a Bill for regulating the work mode at the Joint Contact Centre Galati, which has been officially shared with Moldova and Romania. Once the two countries have replied, all the parties will hold trilateral consultations in order to approve the Bill and ensure Ukraine's representation in the Centre.

## 2.3. BORDER AUTHORITIES

The SBGU and the General Inspectorate of Romania's Border Guard Police cooperate according to the Ukraine-Romania Agreement on the Functioning of the State Border dating June 17, 2003<sup>10</sup>.

This Agreement has served as a basis for creating the border authorities' apparatus in Ukraine and Romania.

In November 2018, the First Secretary of Border Affairs at the Embassy of Ukraine in Romania was appointed. His/her task is to sustain an appropriate level of cooperation and ensure that the challenges at the border are tackled promptly.

Every year, the Heads of Border Authorities gather to examine how to improve the collaboration aimed at ensuring border safety, the act of crossing, and the development of the border guard services. They are also responsible for joint patrolling.

Here is what the agenda of their meeting looked like on August 6, 2020, in the city of Chernivtsi:

- Ukraine reported the enhancement of state border security and defence. Particularly, the amassing of forces and equipment next to the Ukraine-Russia border in the Black Sea and Azov waters
- Romania asserted that it does not recognise the annexation of Crimea and supports Ukraine's territorial integrity. It also pledged to provide more support and expressed readiness to bolster the joint border's security, ad hoc cooperation, and coordinated action aimed at ensuring the seamless movement of ships in the Black Sea waters
- The parties agreed to cooperate within the format of the Forum Black Sea of Border Cooperation<sup>11</sup>. The parties also decided to timely exchange info relating to potential illegal activity, mutual help, and cooperation of relevant subdivisions in light of the pandemic.

<sup>10</sup> [https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/642\\_022#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/642_022#Text) – The Agreement between Ukraine and Romania on the functioning of the Ukraine-Romania border

<sup>11</sup> <https://dpsu.gov.ua/ua/regionalne-spivrobitnictvo-iz-sumizh-nimi-krainami> – Border authorities Ukraine - Romania

## 2.4. OTHER FORMS OF COOPERATION

### MIXED UKRAINE-ROMANIA BORDER COMMISSION<sup>12</sup>

Created in line with Article 21 of the Agreement between Ukraine and Romania on the Functioning of the Ukraine-Romania State Border, the Commission features Ukrainian and Romanian delegations, including its head, his/her deputy, and five members.

Their main task is to check the border's condition regularly. For instance, spotting erosion or other dangerous environmental processes in the shared rivers, renewing or installing new border signs, etc.

To ensure that everything is in order, every seven years the Commission checks the land border and every five – the aquatic one.

### INFORMATION EXCHANGE

In 2016, the Administration of the SBGU and Inspectorate General of the Border Police of the Ministry of Interior of Romania signed the Protocol on Statistical and Analytical Information Exchange Relating to Border Crossing Protocol<sup>13</sup>.



<sup>12</sup>

[https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/642\\_034#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/642_034#Text)



## THE PARTIES EXCHANGE INFO RELATING TO:

In 2016, the Administration of the SBGU and Inspectorate General of the Border Police of the Ministry of Interior of Romania signed the Protocol on Statistical and Analytical Information Exchange Relating to Border Crossing Protocol .

## THE PARTIES EXCHANGE INFO RELATING TO:

- Number of border crossings (persons and vehicles).
- Number of counterfeit weapons, ammunition, explosives and drugs, goods and technology, cultural relics.
- Number of counterfeit alcoholic beverages, nicotine-based products.
- Number of hijacked vehicles.

13  
[https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/642\\_154#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/642_154#Text)

- Number of individuals banned from entering the country.
- Number of illegal border crossings: completed and attempted.
- Number of attempts to organize or facilitate irregular border crossings

This list encompasses data collected alongside the entire perimeter of the Ukraine-Romania border. Also, the authorities exchange info on:

- **Number of detained persons at the border who are suspected of using forged documents or those belonging to someone else**
- **New attempts to forge documents allowing to cross the border**
- **Risk analysis**

## BORDER CONTROL IN THE SHARED WATERS

In 2009, the parties signed the Protocol on the Work Mode of Border Guard Ships in the Border Waters<sup>14</sup>, including, but not limited to, the Danube River. It regulates specific aspects of navigation and law relating to the border ships in the shared waters as well as information exchange between the countries.

## LOCAL BORDER CROSSING

To simplify border crossing for the local communities, Romania and Ukraine signed the **Agreement between the Ukrainian and Romanian Governments on the Simplified Border Crossing Procedure for Citizens Residing in the Pre-border Areas**. This Agreement defines the status, rights, and solutions for citizens that cross the Ukraine-Romania border on a constant basis<sup>15</sup>.

<sup>14</sup> [https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/%20642\\_054#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/%20642_054#Text)

<sup>15</sup> [https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/642\\_051#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/642_051#Text) – the Agreement between the Ukrainian and Romanian Governments on the Simplified Border Crossing Procedure for Citizens Residing in the Pre-border Areas

# 3.

## INFRASTRUCTURE-RELATED CHALLENGES

The border crossing infrastructure at the Ukraine-Romania border is scattered. For example, the Porubne-Siret is the only vehicle crossing checkpoint available at the 230 km-long in the Chernivetska oblast.

High congestion levels at this checkpoint result in queues and trash excess, which the freight drivers leave behind due to poor infrastructure. For example, at the end of 2020, 135 freight carriers were trying to leave Ukraine. The queue was caused by the quarantine measures introduced in Romania<sup>16</sup>. At the beginning of July 2020, the Bukovyna services cleaned the territory next to the Porubne checkpoint, eliminating 12 tons of trash<sup>17</sup>.

16

<https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-regions/3158583-na-kordoni-z-rumunieu-zastragla-bils-ak-sotna-vantazivok.html>

17

<https://acc.cv.ua/news/chernivtsi/na-bukovini-bilya-punktu-propusku-porubne-zibrali-12-tonn-smitty-a-74540>

### 3.1

## SHUTTING DOWN CHECKPOINTS IN THE CHERNIVETSKA OBLAST

In 2010, Romania demanded that Ukraine close five checkpoints in the Chernivetska oblast, Dyakivtsi-Rakovets, Krasnoilsk-Vikova de Sus, Rus'ka-Ulma, Sepit-Izvoarele Sucevei, Bila Krynytsia- Climăuți. This move is most likely related to the alignment of Romania's legislation with the Schengen Borders Code.

In 2012, Ukraine and Romania agreed to reopen three checkpoints<sup>18</sup>. They include Dyakivtsi-Rakovets, Krasnoilsk-Vikova de Sus, Rus'ka-Ulma. The remaining two – Sepit-Izvoarele Sucevei, Bila Krynytsia- Climăuți – are yet to be revived.

In 2013, Ukraine received the ENPI/CBC2007-2013 grant worth 3,5 million euros to complete a project titled "Improving the Infrastructure of the International Vehicle Border Checkpoints Krasnoilsk and Dyakivtsi Financed within the Framework of the Joint Operational Programme Romania-Ukraine-Republic of Moldova".

In 2015, the State Fiscal Service of Ukraine signed a contract with LTD "Holding company "Powerinstallationventilation" (Krasnoilsk)– worth 18 461 882,94 hrn; (Dyakivtsi) worth 23 584 130,21 hrn to reconstruct the two checkpoints.

By 2016, around 70-80% of the work had

been completed. However, shortly after the contract was terminated.

In 2017, the EU suspended the project alongside several others.

In 2021, the Head of the Chernivetska Regional Administration promised to finish all the works by August 24, 2021.

According to the State Customs Office, 70% of the renovation works at the checkpoint had been completed by 2021.

PER THE BUDGET, IN 2021, THE RELEVANT AUTHORITIES WERE SUPPOSED TO ALLOCATE 50 MILLION HRN TO:

- mount the weighing system,
- arrange power supply,
- install a lighting and video surveillance system.

To date, the renovation has not been completed.

<sup>18</sup> [https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/642\\_058#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/642_058#Text)

## 3.2 ORLIVKA – ISACCEA

The international ferry crossing Orlivka – Isaccea officially opened on August 10, 2020, in the southwestern part of Odeska oblast, serving as a gateway to Bulgaria, Turkey, and Greece. Given the location, it is perfect for increasing trade and economic cooperation at the regional level.

The crossing is located in the narrowest part of the Danube River (900 metres-wide), shortening the border crossing by 200 km. The daily crossing capacity stands at about 200 freight carriers and 500 cars. Up to 1500 persons can cross it daily<sup>19</sup>.

<sup>19</sup>  
<https://www.eurointegration.com.ua/rus/ews/2021/02/12/7119725/>  
<sup>20</sup>  
[https://cfts.org.ua/articles/vyrvatsya\\_v\\_evropu\\_kak\\_ukraina\\_razvi-vaet\\_prigranichnyu\\_dorozhnyu\\_infrastrukturu\\_1809](https://cfts.org.ua/articles/vyrvatsya_v_evropu_kak_ukraina_razvi-vaet_prigranichnyu_dorozhnyu_infrastrukturu_1809)

## 3.3 INFRASTRUCTURE RENOVATION PROJECTS

To revive the now-defunct checkpoint Tarna-Mare-Khyzha closed in 2005, the parties are planning to build and renovate the 1,696 km-long road to the Tarna Mare village as well as 1,163-km road to the Khyzha village.

Also, highways are being built to the Dya-kivtsi checkpoint, which is also defunct due to poor infrastructure.

The Dyakovo-Halmeu checkpoint in Zakar-patska oblast is also being renovated.

In 2020-2021, the H-09 Mukachevo-Rakh-iv-Lviv-Ivano-Frankivsk road leading to Dyako-vo-Halmeu, where the border lies along the Tysa River, was revamped.

In 2020, three chunks of the M-19 road leading to the Porubne-Siret checkpoint were restored.

“If we receive enough financing, we will open the road from Zalishchyky to Chernivtsi,” says the Department of the State Agency of Automobile Roads of Ukraine in the Chernivetska oblast<sup>20</sup>.

# 4.

## TRANSBORDER COOPERATION

Interregional cooperation between Ukraine and Romania encompasses three main areas:

- Transborder cooperation within the European Neighbourhood Instrument's (ENI) framework
- Cooperation between NGOs and local authorities in Ukraine and Romania
- Regional trade and economic cooperation<sup>21</sup>.

Transborder cooperation shows positive dynamics. Several major infrastructural projects, including the ENI cross-border Joint Operational Programme "Black Sea Basin" 2014-2020, the ENI Joint Operational Programme Romania-Ukraine 2014-2020, the ENI Joint Programme Hungary-Romania-Slovakia-Ukraine, have been carried out over the years.

<sup>21</sup>

<https://romania.mfa.gov.ua/spivrobitnictvo/597-mizhregionalnye-spivrobitnictvo-mizh-ukrajinoju-ta-rumunijeu> – Ukraine's Embassy in Romania

## THE KEY BILATERAL PROJECTS INCLUDE:

- The 4.3 million-worth euros “Clean Danube River project” (3.8 million euros allocated from the European funds)
- The “Transborder healthcare infrastructure” project. Total budget amounts to 4.2 million euros (3.7 million euros allocated from the European funds)
- The “BRIDGE” project. Total worth is estimated at 7.4 million euros (6.6 million allocated from the European funds).
- The “Development and modernization of the infrastructure around the Tarna-Mare – Khyzha checkpoint” project
- The “Preserving the Carpathian Euroregion’s cultural heritage, including handicrafts and gastronomy” project.

The cooperation between NGOs and local authorities is likewise important for bilateral relations. A project relating to the international Ukrainian-Romanian biosphere reserve in the Marmara Mountains is a good example of that, with the parties examining which territories could become part of this reserve<sup>22</sup>.

## BILATERAL PROJECTS

Between 2014 and 2020, the EU funded the Romania-Ukraine Joint Operational Programme through the ENI. Focused on the bordering region between Ukraine-Romania, it aims to fulfil the ENI’s goal: to improve the well-being and prosperity of the local regions by bolstering the cooperation between bordering countries.

In Romania, the Satu Mare, Maramures, Botosani, Suceava, Tulcea counties were among the Operational Programme’s beneficiaries. In Ukraine, they included Ivano Frankivsk, Zakarpatska, Chernivetska, and Odeska oblasts.

The Joint Cross-Border Operational Programme “Black Sea Basin” 2014-2020 funded by the ENI envisioned cooperation between Ukraine and Romania on the regional level. It involved the Odeska, Khersonska, Mykolaivska, and Zaporizka regional administrations alongside southeastern parts of Romania.

<sup>22</sup> <https://romania.mfa.gov.ua/spivrobotnictvo/597-mizhregionalnye-spivrobotnictvo-mizh-ukrajinoju-ta-rumunijeju> – Ukraine’s Embassy in Romania

### THE PROGRAM'S OBJECTIVES INCLUDE:

- Promote business and entrepreneurship within the Black Sea basin.
- Promote coordination of environmental protection and joint reduction of marine litter in the Black Sea basin.
- Advancing local cooperation and tackling relevant challenges.

### IN 2021-2027, THE FOCUS WILL BE PLACED ON:

- Innovation and research.
- Cutting the CO2 emissions.
- Developing tourism and port services.
- Engaging local authorities in decision-making<sup>23</sup>.

### ENI PROGRAM "HUNGARY-ROMANIA-SLOVAKIA-UKRAINE" PRIORITIES INCLUDE:

- Popularizing local culture and preserving historical heritage.

- Protecting the environment, mitigating climate change.
- Combatting security challenges.

The project's budget amounts to 74 million euros. Ivano-Frankivska, Zakarpatska, and Chernivetska oblasts are participating in it.

### HERE ARE SOME OTHER INSTANCES OF TRANSBORDER COOPERATION BETWEEN UKRAINE AND ROMANIA:

- At the height of the pandemic, Ukraine and Romania ensured a seamless flow of goods. Romanian authorities heeded the Ukraine Ministry of Foreign Affairs' request to ensure that Ukrainian freight carriers cross the border in a timely manner. They also agreed to support Ukrainian and Romanian citizens that got stuck in either of the two countries because of the travel restrictions<sup>24</sup>.
- Ukraine gave the green light to the State program of development of transborder coop-

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.economy-mk.gov.ua/index.php/en/component/content/article/105-napriamky-diiialnosti/zovnishnoekonomichna-diiialnist-ta-mizhrehionalne-spivrobitnytstvo/mizhrehionalne-spivrobitnytstvo/161-spilna-operatsiina-prohrama-veisp-basein-chornoho-moria?Itemid=437>

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.eurointegration.com.ua/news/2020/03/26/7108007/>

eration for 2021-2027, which focuses on the Danube Region and Danube transborder cooperation (details below)<sup>25</sup>.

- The cooperation between the National Guard of Ukraine and the Romanian Gendarmerie is gathering pace, with the two agencies carrying out two large-scale “Twining” projects and participating in multiple trainings and meetings. The transborder cooperation will continue within the Ukraine-Romania 2021-2027 program<sup>26</sup>.

- In 2019, the Department of the State Emergency Service in Chernivtsi region began the implementation of the large-scale project dubbed BRIDGE. The General Inspectorate of the State Emergency in Romania is coordinating the project. The parties are planning to install new telecommunication equipment and modernise the operational coordinating centre.

- Romania and Ukraine are also cooperating in the domain of culture and science. Thirteen Romanian cultural organizations are functioning in Bukovyna. The universities are cooperating as well. For instance, the Chernivtsi National University has two-way partnerships with nine counterparts in Romania, which also regularly hosts the cultural festival “Bukovyna meetups”<sup>27</sup>.

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.minregion.gov.ua/base-law/grom-convers/elektronni-konsultatsiyi-z-gromadskistyvu/proekt-postanovy-kabinetu-ministriv-ukrayiny-pro-zatverzhennya-derzhavnovi-programy-rozvytku-transkordonnogo-spivrobotnyctva-na-2021-2027-roky/>

<sup>26</sup> <https://ngu.gov.ua/pershyj-proyekt-transkordonnogo-spivrobotnyctva-dobigave-kinczva-v-planah-nova-programa-ukrayina-rumuniya-2021-2027/>

## EU DANUBE STRATEGY

For Ukrainian communities, transborder cooperation within the ENI’s program, alongside the macroregional strategies aimed at carrying out joint tasks of local development, is pivotal. By uniting their efforts to combat challenges like trash excess, environmental problems, economic depression in the mountain communities of the Carpathian region, and slow development of the Black Sea region due to Russian aggression, they were able to mobilize the stakeholders and their resources and attain results.

The EU Danube Strategy illustrates the multidimensional nature of transborder cooperation in the Odeska oblast. Since it is strategically important for all the stakeholders, different parties have financed it throughout the years<sup>28</sup>.

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.institutedd.org/blog/posts/transkordonne-kulturne-spivrobotnictvo-ukrayini-ta-rumuniyi>

<sup>28</sup> <http://oblrada.odessa.gov.ua/wp-content/uploads/1379-VII.pdf>

# STRATEGY EUROPEAN UNION FOR THE DANUBE REGION

The initiative aimed at **overcoming the common problems** and challenges of the border areas of **14 countries** united by the international river Danube. This Strategy helps countries use their resources more efficiently.

\*

The border regions of Ukraine, which are included in the Strategy for the Danube Region, have been added to the map

# 12

## AREAS ARE AIMED AT:



increase  
energy  
efficiency



development  
of a single  
transport  
connection



overcoming  
environmental  
threats



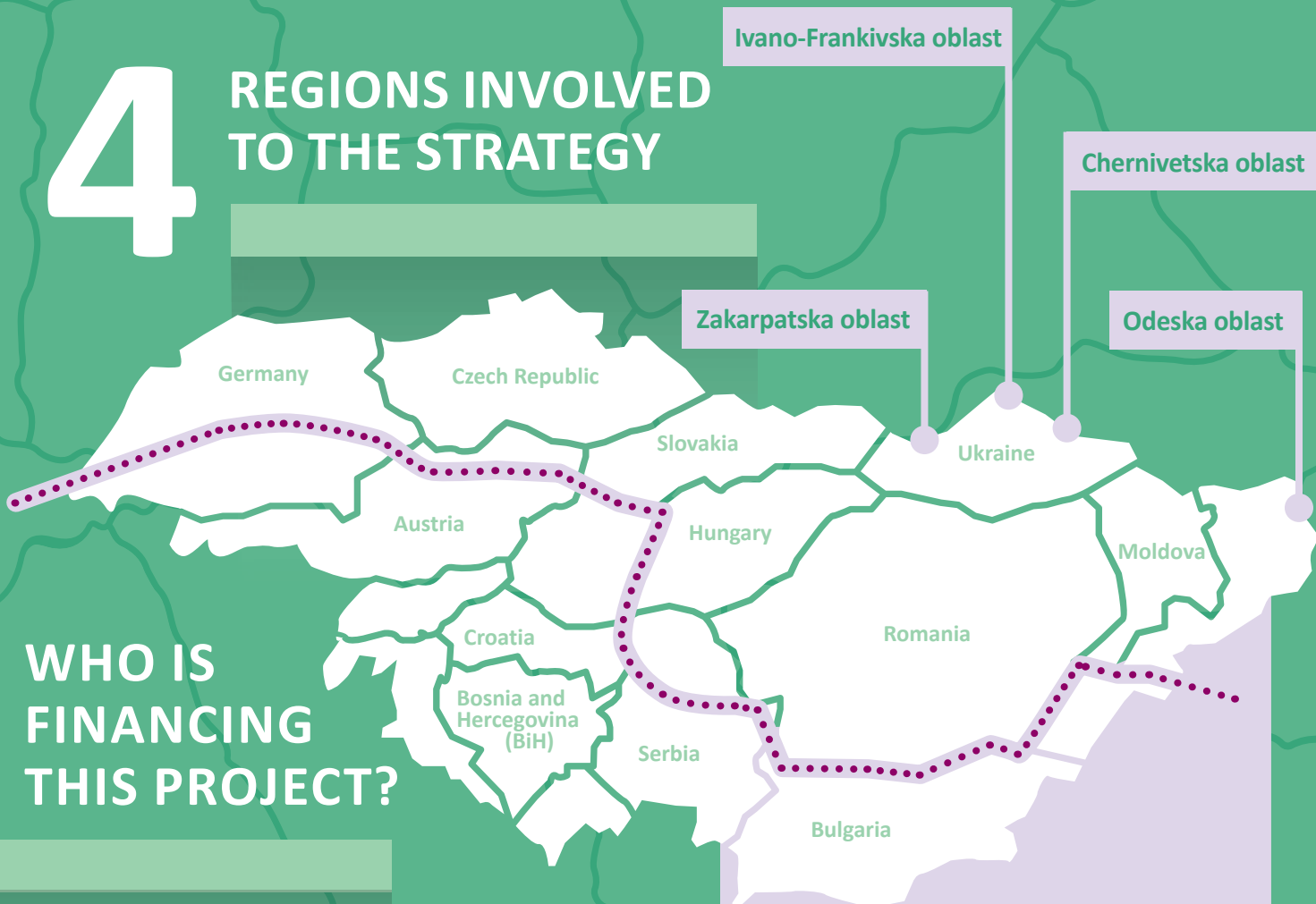
investment in  
socio-economic  
development



overcoming  
security  
challenges

# 4

## REGIONS INVOLVED TO THE STRATEGY



## WHO IS FINANCING THIS PROJECT?



EU technical assistance programs



International financial organizations



National budgets

Ukraine together with Moldova can receive up to **5 million euros** for joint projects under the **Danube Transnational Program**.

## UKRAINE'S INTERESTS

Ukraine's interests to become a key partner in the implementation of cross-border cooperation programs between the EU and the Eastern Partnership. To attract additional funding for projects that will promote the comprehensive development of border areas.



**STOP**  
**CONTROL**