

EUROPEAN UNION



Committee of the Regions

EGTC Monitoring Report 2013 Towards the New Cohesion Policy

**This report was written by Metis GmbH (Jürgen Pucher, Alexandra Frangenheim and Alice Radzyner).
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List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full term
AECT	Agrupamento Europeu de Cooperação Territorial
CBC	Cross-border cooperation
CCDR-N	Comissão de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional do Norte Portugal
CETC	Central European Transport Corridor
CEO	Central Executive Officer
CIVEX	Commission of Citizenship, Governance, Institutional and External Affairs of the Committee of the Regions
CLLD	Community-led Local Development
COPIT	Cross-Border Standing Conference of Inter-municipal Organisations
CoR	Committee of the Regions
COTER	Commission of Territorial Cohesion Policy of the Committee of the Regions
CPR	Common Provisions Regulation
DG	Directorate General
EC	European Commission
ECF	European Cohesion Fund
ECOS	Commission of Economic and Social Policy of the Committee of the Regions
EDUC	Commission of Education, Youth, Culture and Research of the Committee of the Regions
EETAA	Hellenic Agency for Local Development and Local Government
EEIG	European Economic Interest Grouping
EGTC	European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation
ENVE	Commission of Environment, Climate Change and Energy of the Committee of the Regions
EP	European Parliament
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ESF	European Social Funds
ESIF	EU Structural and Investment Funds
ETC	European Territorial Cooperation
EUKN	European Urban Knowledge Network
FLC	First Level Control (rather common technical term for financial control according to Reg. (EC) 1080/2006, Article 16)
GNP	Galicia – Norte Portugal
IPA	Instrument for Pre-accession

ITI	Integrated Territorial Investment
JAP	Joint Action Plan
JTS	Joint Technical Secretariat
MA	Managing Authority
MEP	Member of European Parliament
MS	Member State
NAT	Commission of Natural Resources of the Committee of the Regions
OP	Operational Programme
PMIBB	Parc Marin International des Bouches de Bonifacio
POCTEP	Cross border Operating Cooperation Program Spain Portugal
RDV	Rába-Duna-Vág
REGI	Committee of Regional Development of the European Parliament
SGEI	Services of General Economic Interest
SEE	South East Europe
TCP	Transnational Cooperation Programme
UTTS	Ung - Tisza - Túr - Sajó

Member States

Abbreviation	Full term
AT	Austria
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany
DK	Denmark
EE	Estonia
ES	Spain
FI	Finland
FR	France
GR	Greece
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxemburg
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
UK	United Kingdom
RO	Romania
SE	Sweden
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia

Executive Summary

The Committee of the Regions regularly publishes a monitoring report on the development of the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation – EGTC. The present report analyses the latest developments from 2013 and builds on the findings from the earlier EGTC Monitoring Reports of 2010, 2011 and 2012 as well as previous studies. The objective of the EGTC Monitoring Report is to provide an overview of the current state of play of all EGTCs in the European Union (EU).

By the end of 2013, 45 EGTCs were established in total, which include about 750 national, local and regional authorities from 20 different EU Member States. Out of these existing EGTCs, it has not been possible to update the information on the developments in the year of 2013 for seven Groupings which failed to reply to this year's survey. Another 16 Groupings are currently in the pipeline.

Legal framework and national implementation

The Regulation (EU) 1302/2013 amending Regulation (EC) 1082/2006 on the EGTC was adopted on 17 December 2013 and will enter into force on 22 June 2014. These amendments will simplify procedures and enlarge the scope of entities eligible to be members of an EGTC, providing the elements to make the functioning of the EGTCs easier in line with the suggestions made by the CoR. Other regulations on the new Cohesion policy open new perspectives for the EGTCs.

By the end of 2013, the situation with regards to adopting the national provisions across the EU Member States has not changed in the existing Member States compared to 2012. The national provisions have been adopted in almost all EU Member States with the exception of the federal states of Austria, Belgium and Germany.

The accession of Croatia to the EU on 1st of July 2013 creates new perspectives for the establishment of new EGTCs and it therefore marked the start of a new phase in the development pathway of EGTCs. The local and regional authorities of Croatia are very active in EGTC projects such as the Central European Transport Corridor that goes from Rijeka in Croatia to Skåne in Sweden. At European level, the CoR has made significant effort to put EGTCs on the agenda throughout the country's pre-accession preparations, not least by inviting Croatian local and regional authorities to attend relevant meetings from early 2012.

At Croatian level, the transposition of the 1082/2006 EC Regulation on EGTCs was administered by a dedicated working group chaired by the Ministry of Administration and bringing together all relevant stakeholders. Croatia implemented the EGTC Regulation by an Act that entered into force on 1st of July 2013.

Overview on the state of play of the EGTCs

EGTCs constituted in 2013 or late 2012

Between the end of 2012 and the end of 2013, thirteen EGTCs have been created. Compared to the six EGTCs created in the year of 2012 (see Monitoring Report 2012), this translates into a 100 percent increase of newly created EGTCs. The last EGTC Monitoring Report found that a focus on Central and Eastern European territories could be observed. This trend has also been confirmed for the most recently constituted EGTCs. These new EGTCs generally aim at creating an institutional framework for existing projects or programmes and hence carry out their traditional functions.

Table 1. New EGTCs included as case study

#	Name	Countries	Specific features	Constitution
1	Via Carpatia EGTC	HU, SK	EGTC with 2 NUTS 3 members established in view of strengthening cooperation between its members.	31/05/2013
2	Parc Marin International des Bouches de Bonifacio	FR, IT	The international maritime parc linking Corsica and Sardinia constitutes a natural heritage area under the legal responsibility of the two states and two regions. The EGTC was established to strengthen cross-border cooperation.	07/12/2013
3	EGTC Tritia	CZ, PL, SK	The partnership between four regions aims to support social and economic cohesion within the area mainly through an intelligent implementation of programmes and projects.	25/02/2013

#	Name	Countries	Specific features	Constitution
4	EGTC Euroregione "Senza Confini"	AT, IT	This partnership between three regions aims to facilitate and promote cross-border and inter-regional cooperation among its members to strengthen economic and social cohesion.	21/12
5	EGTC Spoločný región Ltd.	CZ, SK	The EGTC consists of 22 municipalities on the Slovakian and Czech border region. It aims to set the cross-border cooperation into an institutional framework.	22/05/2013
6	GECT "Secrétariat du Sommet de la Grande Région"	BE, DE, FR, LU	This EGTC composed of 10 members aims to further strengthen the Grande Région as a common territory.	30/06/2013
7	EGTC TATRY Ltd.	PL, SK	EGTC with two regions aiming at more effective and efficient implementation of projects in the new CBC Programme PL-SK 2014-2020.	20/09/2013
8	EGTC Parc européen / Parco europeo Alpi Marittime — Mercantour	FR, IT	Facilitation and promotion of transfrontier cooperation on the territory of the two parks.	23/05/2013
9	Sajó-Rima / Slaná-Rimava EGTC	HU, SK	EGTC with 4 partners with the aim to develop mutual economic development plans and programs in the fields of agriculture, industry, commerce and tourism.	03/04/2013
10	Eurocidade Chaves-Verín	ES, PT	Partnership created around a conurbation of ca. 57000 inhabitants.	17/07/2013

The last EGTCs to be notified to the CoR are Torysa, between Hungary and the Slovak Republic, whose headquarters are in Sározsadány (HU), and Svinka, Hungarian-Slovak, with headquarters in Tolcsva (HU). Due to the late notification to the CoR they are not part of this study. Another EGTC, Alzette-Belval, has only partially notified to the CoR and is also out of this study.

EGTCs constituted in 2012

Six EGTCs were established in the year of 2012. At the time of writing the previous EGTC Monitoring Report for the year of 2012, these Groupings were still at an early stage of development. Numerous changes and developments can therefore be reported on in the present Monitoring Report. Especially the role of the EGTC EUKN is remarkable, for its members are only national authorities, and the Grouping has been created as a network for urban policy makers, practitioners and researchers. It was argued that this may mark a shift away from more traditional EGTCs which serve as platforms for sharing projects in cross-border territories, and instead serve as tools for institutionalizing certain spheres of intergovernmental cooperation.

Apart from that, the observation in the Monitoring Report 2012 with regards to EGTCs being created foremost in Central and Eastern European territories still holds in 2013.

EGTCs constituted before 2012

The large majority of the EGTCs that were established before 2012 has continued developing and implementing new projects. As such, the continuous development has proven that this structure of cooperation allows for the effective cooperation between all relevant stakeholders within a given territory. This section analyses the situation in the EGTCs that were established before 2012 and provides detailed information on key indicators such as organs, projects and members. It has not been possible to present any updated information on the EGTCs UTTS, ArchiMed, Hospital de la Cerdanya, Euroregion Pyrenees-Méditerranéan, Duero-Douro, Karst Bodva, Galicia-Norte de Portugal and Amphicityony.

The Groupings in a nutshell – Towards a new Cohesion Policy

In quantitative terms, the development of EGTCs has gained momentum in 2013. The years of 2010, 2011 and 2013 have marked the peaks in the development of the EGTCs with eight to nine Groupings founded each year. In the six years since the creation of the EGTCs in 2008, about 45 Groupings have been founded in total (44 registered).

The overarching objective of EGTCs is the establishment of partnerships for development. The 41 Groupings included in this report now represent in total about 750 institutions from all over the EU; the territories of the institutions

involved currently count about 76 million inhabitants¹. The composition of partnerships ranges from small local cooperation or regional-local cooperation to multi-level partnerships which include all tiers of government administrations.

About half of the partnerships can be characterised as predominantly local partnerships. In addition to the type and size of the partnership, this has strong implications for the actual scope of its activities. In two cases, a successful territorial expansion of the partnership, meaning a substantial enlargement, has been witnessed:

- six municipalities have joined the EGTC Bánát – Triplex Confinium in 2012,
- and the Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau has extended the partnership to the local level.

Fields of activity

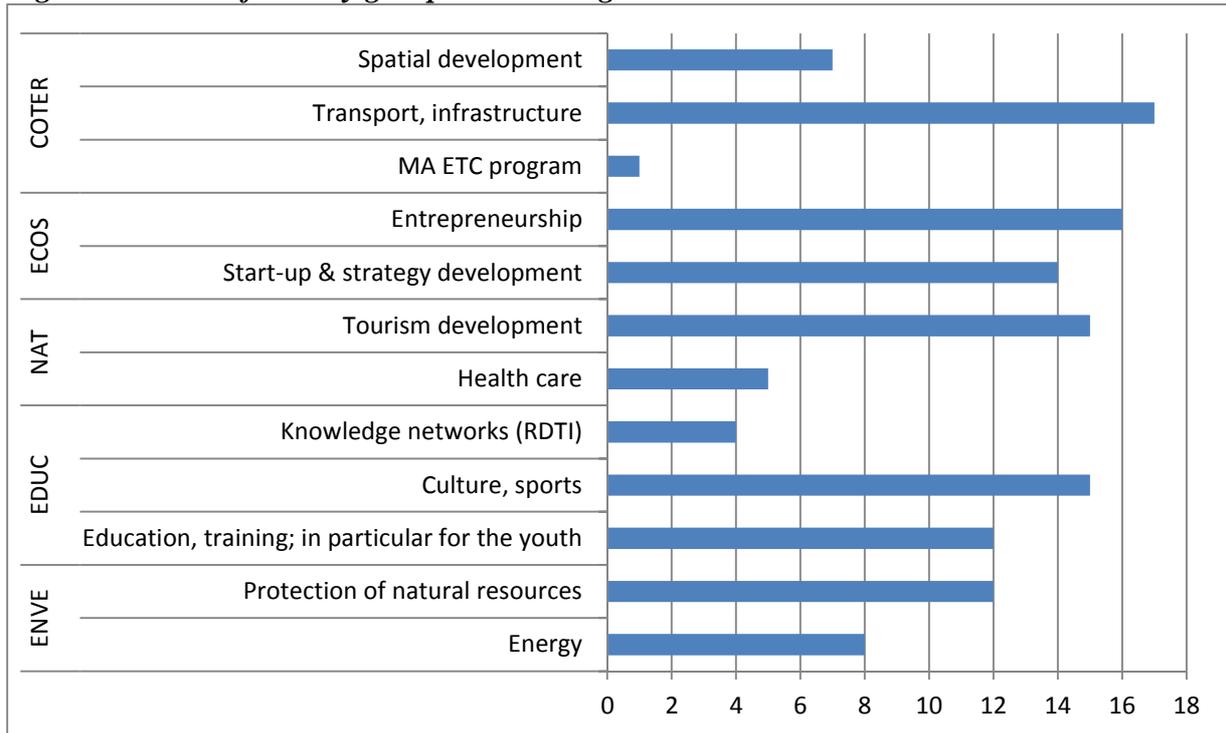
Looking at a broad brush picture, the EGTCs aim at performing a broad variety of activities. The Groupings work in the ETC framework covering a diverse range of activities.

Most of the EGTCs can be characterised as broad initiatives supporting joint actions of policy development and strategy building. This type of EGTC takes an exploring and consolidating approach towards new ways of governance and cohesion. A significant number of EGTCs does not predefine the themes of their cooperation.

The following chart offers an overview of the major fields of interventions which are either intended by the Groupings or which are at the focus of the current and past projects implemented by the Groupings. The overwhelming majority of EGTCs addresses more than one topic.

¹ The transnational urban policy network EUKN and the EGTC acting as MA of a multilateral CBC programme has not been considered in this aggregate number.

Figure 1. Fields of activity grouped according to CoR Commissions



Source: Metis GmbH, EGTC database

The potential role of EGTCs in the framework of ESIF 2014-2020 (EU 2020)

First, it is important to note that EGTCs have to be considered as a vehicle for cooperation. A number of EGTCs clearly states that their main role consists in implementing cooperation projects. The Groupings offer a platform to discuss, share and develop ideas and the subsequent expertise to implement actions (mostly in the framework of projects in ETC programmes). Apart from three exceptions, the EGTCs are not driven by one clear-cut operational target but rather by raising interest for a variety of development issues.

The specialisation in a certain thematic fields might be a step yet to come, but it is not a visible and viable strategy yet for the majority of Groupings.

The Europe2020 Strategy, as the overarching guidance document, is difficult to grasp due to its multi-faceted character. Thus, potential contributions of EGTCs to Europe2020 are outlined based on the seven so-called Flagship Initiatives. Major potentials can currently be identified in the following four Flagship Initiatives:

- Resource Efficient Europe due to its focus on energy and waste recycling.

- Youth on the Move and An Agenda for New Skills and Jobs due to the need to counteract high youth unemployment and the lack of jobs in many territories covered by EGTCs.
- Innovation Union – due to the starting involvement in setting up networks between enterprises and research institutions.

Several EGTCs have elaborated strategies which explicitly refer to the Europe2020. Some of these documents include rather comprehensive references to the Strategy:

- The Eurométropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai's strategy 'Eurométropole 2020' (November 2013) explicitly mentions that it is inspired by Europe2020 and sets out for a contribution to the Strategy in a bottom-up approach – the five objectives for the Eurométropole directly refer to the objectives of the Europe2020 Strategy and thereby sets the objectives in a territorial context.
- A similar approach can be found in the 'Strategy for Cooperation and Territorial Development of ZASNET' (April 2013) – in the strategic orientation of ZASNET explicit reference is made to the three main pillars of Europe2020 (smart, sustainable and inclusive growth) which are in its essence translated into a set of strategic objectives; based on the objectives, the strategy presents a set of integrated actions.

The perspective on the period 2014-2020

For the period of 2014 to 2020, a set of new instruments has been introduced in the new Cohesion Policy order to strengthen the strategic dimension of ESIF and in one case to also support an efficient approach to implementation.² The survey carried out among the EGTCs has revealed a significant interest for these instruments, in particular the option of adopting the instrument of Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI): 15 out of 21 responding EGTCs are interested in the ITI instrument. About half of the EGTCs are interested in Joint Action Plans (JAP) and Community-led Local Development (CLLD).

The general interest in the new instruments might reflect the wish as well as the potentialities of EGTCs to venture into more comprehensive undertakings. These activities could include cross-border training and qualification programmes on a larger scale (JAP), supporting the set-up of cross-border Local Action Groups as vehicles to develop strategic frames and subsequent actions at micro-regional scale (CLLD), or for instance logistics and business zones as one

² The implementation of Joint Action Plan – stemming from experiences in ESF – should rely on strict result orientation based on highly standardised activities which can be handled as standard unit costs

of the major elements of an ITI. Only the latter instrument has been mentioned as a concrete planned step to be taken by two respondents. All these ventures include implicit 'cross-funds' elements, i.e., each of the approaches—be it JAPs, ITIs or CLLD—combine the characteristics of at least two ESIF. For such ventures the aspect of multi-level governance should be in principle a particular strength.

However, several respondents have expressed the need for further Commission guidance since only pragmatic and efficient implementation agreements can be convincing arguments for the ETC programme management to support the development and elaboration of the latter instruments.

EGTC in phase of constitution

15 EGTCs are currently in the pipeline, three of which already have a legal personality. Two EGTCs have been founded with “out of the ordinary” objectives: The EGTC CODE 24 is a follow-up of an INTERREG IVB project aiming to develop the Corridor Development Rotterdam-Genoa, and the EGTC ‘Cities of Ceramics’ has been created to develop the transnational cooperation in the art and craft ceramic sector.

Table 2. Overview of the EGTC in the pipeline (on 31 December 2013)

#	Name	Status	Countries
1	Agglomération franco-luxembourgeoise ‘Alzette-Belval’	Pending notification to the CoR	France, Luxemburg
2	AEuCC - Cities of Ceramic ³	Awaiting approval	Spain, France, Italy, Romania
3	Medgidia – Silistra	Awaiting approval	Bulgaria, Romania
4	Eurocidade Valença do Minho – Tui	In preparation	Spain, Portugal
5	CODE 24 – Corridor Development Rotterdam-Genoa	In preparation	The Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Italy
6	CETC - Central European Transport Corridor	In preparation	Sweden, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia
7	Europe - building common future	In preparation	Hungary, Romania
8	THE ROUTE OF THE PHOCAEANS ⁴	In Preparation	
9	Eurodistrict TransOderana	In preparation	Germany, Poland
10	ESPON 2020 programme	In preparation	EU 28 + 4 ⁵
11	Békés-Arad	Idea	Romania, Hungary
12	Pro Comitatu	Idea	Slovakia (n.a)
13	Donauhanse	Idea	Germany, Austria, Hungary, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Ukraine
14	Euregio Meuse-Rhine	Idea	Belgium, The Netherlands, Germany
15	Euroregion Corridor VIII	Idea	Italy, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Bulgaria

³ This grouping involves 98 cities in 4 countries. Geographical details are not available for these cities which is why its location in the map on the following page only gives a broad picture (located in the centre of the four countries)

⁴ No geographical detail available. This grouping in the pipeline is not included in the map on the following page.

⁵ No geographical details applicable because the programme covers the whole EU area and four additional countries. This grouping is also not shown in the map.

1 The EGTC Regulation: revision and national implementation⁶

The Regulation (EU) 1302/2013 amending Regulation (EC) 1082/2006 on the EGTC was adopted on 17 December 2013 and will apply on 22 June 2014. These amendments will simplify procedures and enlarge the scope of entities eligible to be members of an EGTC, providing the elements to make the functioning of the EGTCs easier in line with the suggestions made by the CoR. Other regulations on the new Cohesion policy open new perspectives for the EGTCs. A summary of what is new in the legal framework of the EGTC can be seen in Annex 1 of this study.

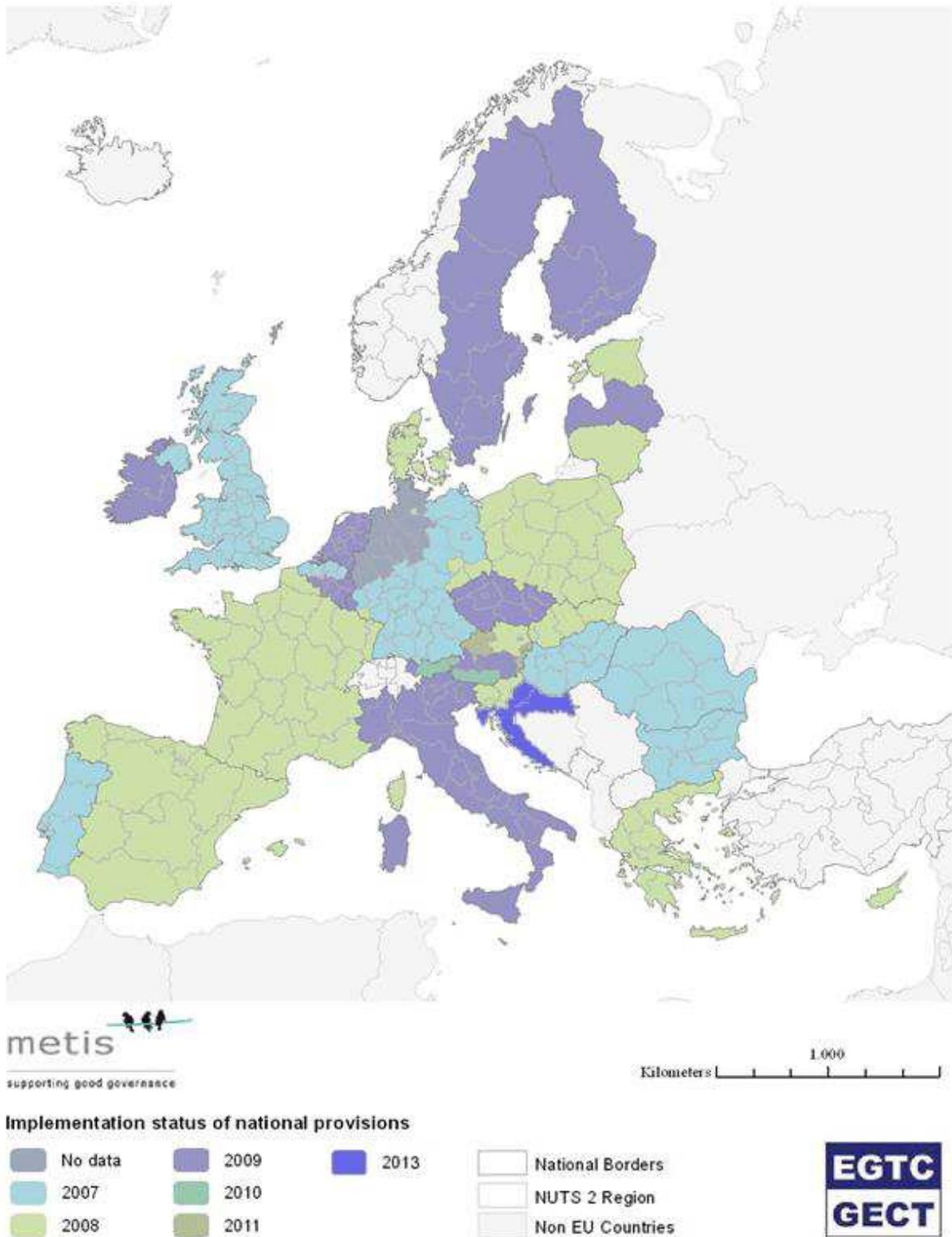
Looking at the developments in adopting the national provisions across the EU Member States at the end of 2013, the situation has not changed in the existing Member States compared to 2012. The national provisions have been adopted in almost all Member States being part of the EU at that time with the exception of Austria, Germany and Belgium where the processes take longer due to their federal administrative structures. In fact, in these three countries the strong federalist structures led to a situation where, on the one hand, national provisions have been adopted by the regional bodies but, on the other hand, federal law is still pending. As such, all Austrian and German Länder have adopted legal provision for the EGTC while the federal authorities are expected to approve these provisions only between 2013 and 2014. In the case of Belgium one of the reasons why the adoption is still pending is the recent three-year long government crisis.

The accession of Croatia to the EU on 1st of July 2013 creates new perspectives for the establishment of new EGTCs and it therefore marked the start of a new phase in the development pathway of EGTCs. Throughout the programming period of 2007-2013, Croatia has gained significant experience in participating in structures of cooperation. In fact, Croatia participated in numerous Cross-Border Cooperation (CBC) programmes and transnational programmes of European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) with EU Member States under the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) as well as non-EU Member States in the framework of the Instrument for Pre-accession (IPA). The local and regional authorities of Croatia are also very active in EGTC projects such as the Central European Transport Corridor that goes from Rijeka in Croatia to Skåne in Sweden.

⁶ Overview on different options chosen by the Member States in implementing the Regulation (EC) 1082/2006 is presented in the Annex

At European level, the CoR has made significant effort to put EGTCs on the agenda throughout the country's pre-accession preparations, not least by inviting Croatian local and regional authorities to attend relevant meetings from early 2012. At Croatian level, the transposition of the 1082/2006 EC Regulation on EGTCs was administered by a dedicated working group chaired by the Ministry of Administration and bringing together representatives from the Ministry of Regional Development and EU Funds, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice as well as the Ministry of Labour and Pension System. This working group had already started working on an expert opinion on the implementation of EGTCs in Croatia since January 2011. Croatia implemented the EGTC Regulation by an Act that entered into force on 1 July 2013 (Official Gazette No 76/2013).

Map 1. Year of adoption of the EGTC Regulation



2 Overview of the activity of the EGTC during 2013

This chapter first offers an in-depth description of the state-of-play of the existing EGTCs and the most recent developments from the reporting period. It starts with describing the Groupings created in 2013 and in late 2012 which were not in the scope of the previous EGTC Monitoring Report 2012.

The second part of this core chapter focuses on the updated case studies on those EGTCs that were created in early 2012 and late 2011. Third, this chapter presents the updates of those case studies carried out for the previous EGTC Monitoring Reports.

All parts of this section are accompanied by maps showing the geographical distribution of the relevant groupings in the certain period.

2.1 EGTC constituted in 2013 or late 2012

Between the end of 2012 and the end of 2013, nine EGTCs have been created. Compared to the six EGTCs created in the year of 2012 (see Monitoring Report 2012), this translates into a 50 percent increase of newly created EGTCs. The last EGTC Monitoring Report found that a focus on Central and Eastern European territories could be observed. This trend has also been confirmed for the most recently constituted EGTCs. These new EGTCs generally aim at creating an institutional framework for existing projects or programmes and hence carry out their traditional functions.

Table 3. Key information on the EGTCs established in 2013 or late 2012

#	Name	Countries	Specific features	Constitution
1	Via Carpatia EGTC	HU, SK	EGTC with 2 NUTS 3 members established in view of strengthening cooperation between its members.	31/05/2013
2	Parc Marin International des Bouches de Bonifacio	FR, IT	The international maritime parc linking Corsica and Sardinia constitutes a natural heritage area under the legal responsibility of the two states and two regions. The EGTC was established to strengthen cross-border cooperation.	07/12/2013

#	Name	Countries	Specific features	Constitution
3	EGTC Tritia	CZ, PL, SK	The partnership between four regions aims to support social and economic cohesion within the area mainly through intelligent implementation of programs and projects.	25/02/2013
4	EGTC Euroregione "Senza Confini"	AT, IT	The partnership between three regions aims to facilitate and promote cross-border and inter regional cooperation among its members to strengthen the economic and social cohesion	21/12/2012
5	EGTC Spoločný región Ltd.	CZ, SK	The EGTC consists of 22 municipalities on the Slovakian and Czech border region. It aims to set the cross-border cooperation into an institutional framework	22/05/2013
6	GECT "Secrétariat du Sommet de la Grande Région"	BE, DE, FR, LU	The EGTC composed of 10 members aims to further strengthen the Grande Région as a common territory	30/06/2013
7	EGTC TATRY Ltd.	PL, SK	EGTC with two regions aiming at more effective and efficient implementation of projects in the new CBC Programme PL-SK 2014-2020	20/09/2013
8	EGTC Parc européen / Parco europeo Alpi Marittime – Mercantour	FR, IT	Facilitation and promotion of transfrontier cooperation on the territory of the two parks.	23/05/2013
9	Sajó-Rima / Slaná-Rimava EGTC	HU, SK	EGTC with 4 partners with the aim to develop mutual economic development plans and programs in the fields of agriculture, industry, commerce and tourism.	03/04/2013
10	Eurocidade Chaves-Verín	ES, PT	Partnership created around a conurbation of ca. 57000 inhabitants.	17/07/2013

Map 2. Geographical distribution of EGTC constituted in 2013 or late 2012



2.1.1 Via Carpatia EGTC

Name of the EGTC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EN: European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Via Carpatia with limited liability • SK: Európske zoskupenie územnej spolupráce Via Carpatia s ručením obmedzeným • HU: Via Carpatia Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Csoportosulás
Acronym	Via Carpatia
Summary	The EGTC was established to strengthen and support cross-border, transnational and regional cooperation between its members. It aims to strengthen the economic and social coherence through the implementation of a common development strategy.
History and current status	The decisive factor for the foundation of the EGTC was the idea to strengthen the existing cooperation between the two regions. Previous cooperation was based on joint initiatives for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage. The registration date is May 31. 2013.
Countries involved	Slovakia, Hungary
Seat	Námestie Maratónu mieru 1, 042 66 Košice, Slovak Republic
Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Košice Self-governing Region, Námestie Maratónu mieru 1, 042 66 Košice, Slovak Republic • The Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Government, 3525 Miskole, Városház tér 1., Hungary (Director – Ing. Julianna Orbán Máté, PhD.)
Key indicators	Inhabitants: 1,503,899 Surface area: 14,002 km ²
Governance	Kosice Self-governing Region and Borsod- Abaúj-Zemplén County. Municipalities have established bilateral working thematic groups which is now under the umbrella of the EGTC Via Carpatia. Via Carpatia is intended to focus on the cooperation between Self-governing regions.
Enlargement intents	Via Carpatia is open to enlargements or inclusion of further partners. First contacts with Banská Bystrica and Novograd have been established.
Duration	From 2013, May 31st for an indefinite time period.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main objective is to decrease the unemployment rate in both regions. This objective should be met by implementing projects in the following fields: health care, transport, communal waste, flood

	<p>protection, environmental protection, cycle routes, the Tokaj vineyard area, energy supply, disaster management, investment stimulation, cross-border business zones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furthermore there is the need to strengthen the economic and social coherence through the realisation of a common development strategy. • Next, there should be a common presence in the field of redirection of international flows of goods. <p>The key challenge is to be successful in the future ETC programme SK-HU.</p>
Tasks	<p><u>Regional development strategy:</u> The main task is the preparation of shared priorities and projects in the following fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and social policies. • Support for agricultural production (by establishing distribution centres for agricultural commodities). • Tourism (congress tourism, creation of a comprehensive range of products at micro-regional level, e.g. wine and gastronomy, marketing). • Presentation and preservation of cultural heritage. <p>Transport and trade as a pre-requisite for economic diversification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiatives leading to the revival of intermodal transport in the east-west direction. • Longer-term plans to establish a north-south connection towards the TEN-T.
Function in ETC	Currently no ETC funds are available. The EGTC participates in the programming process: it is supposed to become the key source of funding for the intended activities.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	Despite the often long and demanding set-up EGTCs do not have a privileged position in the application for ETC-funds. One option could be that EGTCs take over specific functions such as Small Project Funds or several EGTCs could be merged and become e.g. Managing Authority for a specific programme.
Challenges or issues	To be successful in the mentioned areas is the main challenge.
Budget for 2013	40,000 EUR (membership contributions)
Staff in 2013	<p>1 person – director with Slovak nationality - who was selected through an open competition and has been appointed in September 2013. No particular challenges such as intercultural differences were faced during the nomination process.</p> <p>The plan is to hire two additional people till the end of 2014. Basis for the decision will be the number of approved projects.</p>
Law applicable	Firstly EU regulations and Slovak legislation governing EGTCs, secondly Convention and Statutes of the EGTC and thirdly Slovak

	legislation to the matters not governed by the provisions mentioned.
Organs and their main competencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Assembly (consisting of two members, takes major decisions on the functions of EGTC). • Director (brings proposals to the Assembly). • Supervisory Board (control organ, feedback and proposals for improvement to the Assembly). • Common Secretariat (consisting just of the director right now).
Languages	Slovak, English, Hungarian
URL	Is planned – the approach has to be approved by General Assembly (which should happen in February 2014)
Contact	Julianna.orbanmate@vucke.sk , +421-918-804-427

2.1.2 Parc Marin International des Bouches de Bonifacio EGTC⁷

Name of the EGTC	Parc Marin International des Bouches de Bonifacio
Acronym	PMIBB
Summary	The international maritime parc linking Corsica and Sardinia constitutes a natural heritage area under the legal responsibility of the two states and two regions. The EGTC was established to strengthen cross-border cooperation.
History and current status	The OEC (Office de l'Environnement de la Corse) and EPNALM (National Park of the la Maddalena) collaborate since the establishment of the Park in 1993. The evolution of the international maritime parc has favoured an awareness of the problems related to the transit of merchant ships in the strait of Bonifacio especially with regards to possible accidents, biological imbalances and environmental issues. In 2013 the EGTC was created in order to coincide as a core group of members from the Parc Marin International des Bouches de Bonifacio on the basis of the existing protected area.
Countries involved	Italy, France
Seat	Ufficio stampa del Parco Nazionale dell'Arcipelago di La Maddalena; Via Giulio Cesare, 7 – 07024 La Maddalena (Prov. Olbia-Tempio)
Members	<u>Sardinia</u> : Parco Nazionale dell'Arcipelago di La Maddalena <u>Corsica</u> : Office de l'Environnement de la Corse
Key indicators	n.a.

⁷ All efforts to contact officials of this new EGTC failed.

Governance	The parc is actively working with various parties responsible for the protection of natural resources at the national level under the RETRAPARC project, financed from the cross-border cooperation programme “Italy-France-Maritime” 2007-2013 and the OEC.
Enlargement intents	n.a.
Duration	Establishment: 07.12.2013
Objectives	The EGTC aims at developing cross-border solutions for difficult issues influencing both islands such as massive flows of tourists. The strengthening of cooperation shall also help to create tools for scientific knowledge regarding fishery resources. Moreover, the establishment of the EGTC should help to lay weight on the local concerns to the international scene. The primary objective of the new EGTC is the development of a plan for joint actions for scientific monitoring and the implementation of a common model for the use of renewable energies for the international maritime parc of Bonifacio (Sardinia) and its scientific basis (Corsica).
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The designation of the strait of Bonifacio as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO • Monitoring and strengthening maritime security as an expert in the relevant national authorities in accordance with the European institutions and international organisations • The representation of the two protected areas in the eastern side of the strait of Bonifacio in European Structural Funds projects in the 2014-2020 period dealing with the recognition of the specificity of international straits policies.
Function in ETC	n.a.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	n.a.
Challenges or issues	Economic development, coastal protection, transport, logistics, cultural and tourist activities
Budget for 2014	n.a.
Staff in 2014	n.a.
Law applicable	n.a.
Organs and their main competencies	n.a.
Languages	Italian, French
URL	http://www.pmibb.com
Contact	Giuseppe Bonanno

	<p>Phone: 0039 0789 790211</p> <p>Email: info@lamaddalenapark.org, lamaddalenapark@pec.it</p>
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2.1.3 EGTC Tritia

Name of the EGTC	European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation TRITIA limited
Acronym	EGTC TRITIA
Summary	<p>EGTC TRITIA results from a partnership between four regions in Poland, Slovakia and the Czech Republic, involving 7 600 000 inhabitants in a 34 096 km² area.</p> <p>EGTC TRITIA was established to facilitate and support cooperation between its members. It aims to support social and economic cohesion within the region mainly through intelligent implementation of programs and projects.</p>
History and current status	The decision to establish this EGTC was made as early as in 2009. However, it took several years to register it in 2013.
Countries involved	Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland
Seat	Cieszyn, Poland
Members	Moravian – Silesian Region (CZ), Silesian Voivodeship (PL), Opole Voivodeship (PL) and Žilina Region (SK)
Key indicators	<p>Inhabitants: 7,600,000</p> <p>Area: 34 096 km²</p>
Governance	EGTC is made of four regional governments
Enlargement intents	None
Duration	Undetermined
Objectives	The EGTC was established in order to facilitate and spread the cross – border, transnational, and interregional cooperation of its members with an objective to strengthen social and economic cohesion within the region mainly through intelligent implementation of programmes and projects of territorial cooperation.
Tasks	<p>Implementation of programmes and projects in the fields of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport and infrastructure • Economic cooperation • Tourism • Environment and Energy
Function in ETC	Cross – border project “Sustainable business”, budget 80,000 EUR

Comments on EGTC Regulation	Speeds up the process of registration of new EGTCs.
Challenges or issues	New type of legal entity raises many questions; Future role of EGTCs in Cohesion policy.
Budget for 2013	88,000 EUR made up of annual contributions from the members.
Staff in 2013	3 positions: director, financial manager, project manager.
Law applicable	Polish law
Organs and their main competencies	<u>General Assembly</u> approves budget, organisational chart, selects director, approves annual report. <u>Supervisory board</u> supervises the activities of EGTC including its revenues and costs. <u>Director</u> responsible for management of the organization and its official representative.
Languages	Czech, Polish, Slovak
URL	www.egtctritia.eu
Contact	Mr. Branislav Zacharides (director@egtctritia.eu)

2.1.4 EGTC Euroregione “Senza Confini”

Name of the EGTC	Euregio Senza Confini R.L. – Euregio Ohne Grenzen mbH
Acronym	Euregio „Senza Confini“
Summary	The EGTC is set up with the aim of facilitating and promoting cross-border and inter regional cooperation among its members to strengthen the economic and social cohesion
History and current status	17.10.2005 Declaration of intent signed in Villa Manin (UD-Italy) 11.01.2007 Trilateral Protocol of Cooperation with Carinthia, Friuli Venezia Giulia and Veneto signed in Klagenfurt am Wörthersee 21.06.2007 Signing of the agreement of cooperation (Villa Manin, UD, Italy) 19.12.2011 Prolongation of the trilateral cooperation contract 16.03.2012 Carinthia, FVG, VE approve the statute and agreement for the EGTC 20.07.2012 Green light from Rome for the EGTC Euregio Senza Confini 27.11.2012 Signing of the founding treaty in Venice, Italy 21.12.2012 Registration of the EGTC and date of constitution 19.02.2013 constitutive meeting in Klagenfurt am Wörthersee, Austria 25.11.2013 2 nd Assembly of the EGTC in Venice to approve the

	Internal Rules and Procedures and to appoint the Director and the Members of the Board of Auditors
Countries involved	For Italy: Region of Veneto, Autonomous Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia For Austria: Land Kärnten
Seat	Via Genova 9, 34121 Trieste, Italy Co-seat Arnulfplatz 1, 9021 Klagenfurt am Wörthersee, Austria
Members	EGTC made up of regional public authorities from the regions involved.
Key indicators	Whole population and territory of members
Governance	EGTC made up of regional public authorities
Enlargement intents	Open to enlargement
Duration	30 years with automatic extension
Objectives	The objectives of the EGTC are declined on specific areas of intervention: 1. Energy, environmental resources and waste management 2. Transport, infrastructure and logistics 3. Culture, sports, education and high level training 4. The social-health 5. Civil protection 6. Science, research, innovation and technology 7. Agriculture 8. Tourism 9. Productive activities 10. Communication infrastructure 11. Work, vocational training and trade
Tasks	The tasks of the EGTC are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The definition and the implementation of territorial cooperation projects of common interest • The management of operational programs under the European Territorial Cooperation • Promoting the interests of the EGTC at national and European level • To establish cooperation with other organizations, associations and networks dealing with complementary objectives in the field of territorial cooperation.
Function in ETC	n.a.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	n.a.
Challenges or issues	n.a.

Budget for 2013	n.a.
Staff in 2013	n.a.
Law applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation (EC) Nr. 1082/2006 • There, where the regulation (EC) 1082/2006 expressly authorizes, the convention and the statutes • In case of none or only partially matters governed by the Regulation (EC) 1082/2006 are directed by the Italian Law, especially by Law Nr. 88 from 7th July, 2009 (regulations for the fulfillment of the obligations because of the affiliation of Italy to the European community –EC law 2008) <p>The activity and the measures implemented by the EGTC are regulated by the EU right and the Italian Public Law.</p>
Organs and their main competencies	<p>Governing bodies of the EGTC</p> <p><u>The Assembly</u> is composed by the Presidents of the three Regions and chaired by the President of the Assembly. This task has duration of three years and is in rotation among the three presidents.</p> <p><u>The Director</u> is nominated by the assembly unanimously out of a range of persons suggested by the members. The director is the legal representative of the EGTC and his assignment is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the regulation for the organization and for the proper operation of the EGTC • Implementation of the work program decided by the Assembly • Organization of the structure • Management of the money involved and staff • Preparation of the administrative acts <p><u>The Board of Auditors</u> consists of three effective auditors and two deputies who are nominated for three years of business by the Assembly. The Assembly even nominates the president of the committee.</p> <p>The collegial governing bodies of the EGTC, the Assembly and the Board of Auditors can conduct with the aid of electronic instruments legal valid conferences.</p>
Languages	Official languages of the EGTC are the official languages of the member countries.
URL	n.a.
Contact	abt1.lad@ktn.gv.at

2.1.5 EGTC Spoločný región

Name of the EGTC	EN: European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Spoločný region limited
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	SK: Európske zoskupenie územnej spolupráce Spoločný región s ručením obmedzeným CZ: Evropské seskupení pro územní spolupráci Společný región s omezenou odpovědností
Acronym	Spoločný region
Summary	EGTC "Common region" operates on the border of Slovak and Czech Republic. It is made up of 22 slovak municipalities in Senica District in the Trnava region and municipalities of mikroregions "Malá Haná" and "Letovicko" belonging to the district Blansko in South Moravia in Czech republic.
History and current status	An agreement and cooperation has preceded the foundation of the EGTC. Both members decided to highlight the well functioning cooperation and set it into an institutional framework through the EGTC which would define also the future tasks for them. „Spoločný region“ was originally implemented as a project in the Czech-Slovak ETC program. This initial project included strategy preparation, awareness-raising at local level and publicity and information (website, booklet). Cross-border cooperation is effective thanks to the similarity of both languages
Countries involved	Slovak Republic, Czech Republic
Seat	Regionálna rozvojová agentúra Senica, Námestie Oslobodenia 9/21, 905 01 Senica, Slovak Republic
Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regionálna rozvojová agentúra Senica, Námestie Oslobodenia 9/21, 905 01 Senica, Slovak Republic MAS Partnerství venkova so sídlom Vísky č. 96, 679 33 Vísky, Czech Republic <p>The Slovak part of the grouping covers 22 municipalities in the district of Senica in Trnava Region. On the Czech side it includes two associations of municipalities, Letovicko and Mala Hana (these are part of the Blansko District in the South-Moravian Region). All together there 46 municipalities being covered through the area of EGTC Spolocny region.</p>
Key indicators	Inhabitants: 49.000 Surface area: 661 km ²
Governance	
Enlargement intents	Open to enlargement especially towards pre-accession and third countries. The former countries of the partnership already requested to join. Self-governing regions are welcomed to join.
Duration	Registration: 2012, 22 nd of May for an infinite period of time
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being a visible sign for the cross-border cooperation between the

	<p>two regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define priorities which would include the Regions and further municipalities to the strategies and in the issues of cross-border cooperation. <p>In these terms projects in the following areas are intended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • culture, sports and education • nature conservation and environment protection • economic development, labour market and human resources • tourism • infrastructure development
Tasks	<p>Develop and implement a development agenda based on a shared strategy, integrating economic, social and environmental activities; Improve local infrastructure, cultural, travel, tourism and education infrastructure. Implementation of territorial cooperation projects co-financed by the European Union.</p>
Function in ETC	<p>Currently one project is being implemented: Obnoviteľné zdroje energie v Spoločnom regióne (Renewable energy in the Joint Region). There was a huge need to work on this area (mainly on biogas), because there are many investors in both regions right now.</p> <p>Strategy development was underpinned with a survey among the inhabitants in order to raise awareness and to have an indication of limits for public acceptance (since previous attempts for investment in renewable energies have failed due to lack of acceptance).</p> <p>The need and preferences of the citizens have to be identified and need to be respected.</p> <p>Further projects are planned in the future – in particular in tourism.</p>
Comments on EGTC Regulation	<p>No comments so far. The expectations were higher than the current reality.</p>
Challenges or issues	<p>The access to ETC funds was expected to be easier through the EGTC but one project in the field of tourism was already rejected due to reasons of legitimacy – thus the EGTC is facing the challenge to become a legitimate and accepted player in the future programme.</p>
Budget for 2013	<p>Currently 10 000 EUR (two member contributions). Planned approx. 30 000 EUR (collected through annual contributions, national and EU grants). Municipalities are not financially involved in the EGTC; they would probably refuse the membership if asked for financial contribution.</p>
Staff in 2013	<p>The director Ing. Jaroslav Barcaj plus one person working as administrative support. Hiring new staff is currently not possible due to the limited budget.</p>
Law applicable	<p>Slovak public law</p>
Organs and their main competencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Assembly (major decisions on the functions of EGTC)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director (represents the EGTC and acts in its name) • Supervisory Board (control organ) • Common Secretariat
Languages	Slovak, Czech
URL	www.spolocnyregion.sk
Contact	Regionálna rozvojová agentúra Senica Nám. Oslobodenia 9/21 905 01 Senica Ing. Jaroslav Barcaj Tel: +421 34 651 62 59, +421 903 342448 e-mail: barcaj@rras.sk www.rras.sk

2.1.6 EGTC “Secrétariat du Sommet de la Grande Région”

Name of the EGTC	GECT “Secrétariat du Sommet de la Grande Région” EVTZ « Gipfelsekretariat der Großregion»
Acronym	n.a.
Summary	<p>The objective of the 11th Summit of the Grande Région, held on the 17th of July 2009 under the presidency of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, was to further strengthen the Grande Région as a common territory. In the Common Declaration of that Summit, the partners of the trans-border cooperation officially agreed on the need to establish an efficient working tool that would ensure the continuity of all activities carried out by the presidencies of the summits.</p> <p>The 11th Summit thereby created a structure aiming to optimize the general functioning of the institutional set-up, respond to the need to find a coherent arrangement, increase the operational simplifications and ensure a sustainable efficiency of the activities carried out by the cooperation. This structure aimed to be stable to implement working programmes in a context of while rotating presidencies.</p> <p>The participants at the Summit have come to the conclusion that the most adequate solution for achieving these objectives is the creation of an EGTC. The EGTC constitutes the administrative organ for carrying out the decisions taken by the Summit of the executive leaders of the Grande Région.</p>
History and current status	The Grand-Ducal Order of the 30th of July 2013 has officially allowed for establishing the EGTC «Secrétariat du Sommet de la Grande Région». This has been published on the 28th of August 2013 in the Official Journal (Mémorial, Journal officiel du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg (A – N° 155)).

Countries involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany • Belgium • France • Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Seat	The seat of the grouping is the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg: Maison de la Grande Région, sise à 25, Rue Notre-Dame / L-2240 Luxembourg.
Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grand Duchy of Luxembourg • Land of Saarland • Land of Rhineland-Palatinate • The Walloon Region • The Wallonia-Brussels Federation • The German-speaking Community of Belgium • The French Government • The Lorraine Region • The Departement of Meurthe and Moselle • The Departement of Moselle
Key indicators	n.a.
Governance	<p>The organs of the EGTC are the General Assembly, composed of the representatives of the members of the grouping, and the director. Each territorial component (or member) contributing to the annual operating budget of the EGTC has four votes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lorraine Region: 4 votes • Grand Duchy of Luxembourg: 4 votes • Land of Rhineland-Palatinate: 4 votes • Land of Saarland: 4 votes • The Walloon Region: 4 votes <p>The repartition of votes within the territorial component is decided autonomously and internally.</p>
Enlargement intents	NO
Duration	<p>The EGTC took effect upon the publication of its creation in the Grand-Ducal Order on the 30th of July 2013.</p> <p>The EGTC has been created for an unlimited duration.</p>
Objectives	<p>The objective of the EGTC is to carry out the role of administrative secretary for the Summit of the Grande Région and coordinating its presidencies.</p> <p>The EGTC carries out activities in view of preparing and monitoring the Summit as well as supporting its working groups.</p> <p>The duties of the EGTC are described in the internal rules of procedure, based on a biannual work plan.</p>
Tasks	The Secretariat of the Summit of the Grande Région takes on any

	<p>necessary tasks in view of ensuring the preparation and monitoring of the Summit and supporting its working groups.</p> <p>On the basis of the programme decided upon by the presidency of the Summit of the Grande Région, the management establishes a biannual work plan together with the presidency of the EGTC. The objective of this biannual plan is to translate the following tasks into operational steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organising the logistics, coordinating and monitoring the meetings of the Summit of the Grande Région as well as the sectoral meetings which bring together the ministers and political representatives • Organising the logistics, coordinating and monitoring the meetings of the college of personal representatives • Coordinating the activities of the working groups of the Summit of the Grande Région and regularly monitoring their work mandates • Interpretation and translation of the des activities produced by the working groups of the Summit of the Grande Région • Coordinate with the activities of the Economic and Social Committee of the Grande Région (CESGR), the Interregional Parliamentary Council (Conseil parlementaire interrégional, CPI) and the Interregional Group of the Grande Région of the Committee of the Regions • Regular exchange of information with other interregional bodies in the Grande Région • Elaboration of communication tools, dissemination of information as well as logistic support of the events organized under the rotating presidency of the Summit of the Grande Région • Staffing and animate information stands, fairs and discussion rounds and active or passive participation at conferences, congresses or seminars at the level of the Grande Région or of cross-border nature • Managing the website of the Grande Région
Function in ETC	n.a.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	n.a.
Challenges or issues	n.a.
Budget for 2014	<p>The General Assembly votes on an annual basis. The voting on the budget and the functioning of the EGTC requires unanimity.</p> <p>The annual operating budget regards the management of the administrative and logistic development activities of the tasks described in the internal rules of procedure.</p> <p>The distribution key of annual operating budget foresees five equal parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lorraine Region: The French Government, the Regional Council of Lorraine, The Regional Council of , Meurthe-et-Moselle, the General Council of Moselle • The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land of Rhineland-Palatinate • Land of Saarland • The Walloon Region, the Wallonia-Brussels Federation and the German-speaking community of Belgium <p>The repartition of the financing of the annual operating budget is decided in an autonomous and internal manner by the competent authorities of each of the five territories. The budget amounts to € 600.000.</p>
Staff in 2014	<p>The EGTC exists legally, but it is still currently in the process of staff recruitment: In the phase of establishing the EGTC, staff is composed of a manager, a project officer, an interpreter/translator and a secretary. The manager is foreseen to start his duty as of April 1st or May 1st 2014; the other staff members are to start working in the EGTC in September 2014. The EGTC will be fully operational starting from September/October 2014.</p>
Law applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luxembourg law of 19th of May 2009 on various measures of applying the Regulation (EC) 1082/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council of 5th of July 2006 on EGTCs. • Grand-Ducal Order of the 30th of July 2013 authorizing the creation of the EGTC «Secrétariat du Sommet de la Grande Région» published on 28th of August 2013 in the Official Journal (Mémorial, Journal officiel du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg (A – N° 155)).
Organs and their main competencies	<p>The organs of the EGTC are the General Assembly, composed of the representatives of the members of the grouping, and the director, who officially represents the EGTC and acts in its name.</p> <p>The director carried out his functions according to article 10 of the EC Regulation 1082/2006 the European Parliament and the Council of 5th of July 2006 on EGTCs, i.e. his principle task is to ensure that the objectives of the EGTC are achieved.</p> <p>The function of director can be assigned for a period of two years by the representative of the EGTC member who currently holds the presidency of the Summit of the Grande Région following the order of rotation of the presidencies, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lorraine Region • Land of Rhineland-Palatinate • The Walloon Region, the Wallonia-Brussels Federation and the German-speaking community of Belgium • The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg • Land of Saarland <p><u>The General Assembly</u> is composed of the representatives of the EGTC members according to article 1. The members of the EGTC internally choose their representatives for the EGTC organs.</p> <p>Every territorial member of the EGTC which contributes to the annual operating budget of the EGTC has four votes, as described above.</p> <p>The General Assembly has the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish internal rules of procedure which specify the tasks and

	<p>workings of the functioning of the EGTC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate the functioning of the EGTC • To create and end the employment contracts of the EGTC’s staff • To accept donations and bequests • To give an opinion on the inclusion of new members or the withdrawal of existing members of the EGTC • To set the financial modalities related to the withdrawal of a member of the grouping • to give an opinion on the dissolution of the grouping and to take necessary measures for its ending • to propose and decide on the modification of its statute • to establish the annual operating budget <p>The Presidency of the General Assembly is carried out by the director of the EGTC. If In case of impediment, the president can designate an alternate.</p>
Languages	The working languages are French and German. For all documents submitted in either of these languages, both versions are equally authoritative.
URL	www.granderegion.net
Contact	Carlos Guedes, carlos.guedes@mi.etat.lu

2.1.7 EGTC TATRY Ltd.

Name of the EGTC	<p>PL: Europejskie Ugrupowanie Współpracy Terytorialnej TATRY z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością</p> <p>SK: Európske zoskupenie územnej spolupráce TATRY s ručením obmedzeným</p> <p>EN: European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation TATRY Limited</p>
Acronym	<p>PL: EUWT TATRY z o.o.</p> <p>SK: EZÚS TATRY s r.o.</p> <p>EN: EGTC TATRY Ltd.</p>
Summary	<p>The European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation TATRY Limited is a new institution for cross-border cooperation, established by Poland’s Euroregion “Tatry” Association (Związek Euroregion „Tatry”) and the Slovak Region “Tatry” Association (Združenie Región “Tatry”). Therefore, it is the first EGTC established on the Polish border by euroregion. It will be a tool for the use of its founders and also for the use of local authorities of Polish-Slovak border area for the more effective and efficient implementation of projects in the new Cross-Border Cooperation Programme PL-SK 2014-2020. It is also applying for the management of the Small Project Fund in the CBC Programme PL-SK 2014-2020.</p>

History and current status	The founders of EGTC TATRY have cooperated since 1994, when the Polish and Slovak local authorities created Euroregion “Tatry” composed of two associations. The Euroregion is the initiator, participant and coordinator of numerous crossborder initiatives and projects implemented with funding from the European Union. The effects of our cooperation to date have become a further motivation for us to set ourselves a new goal - the creation of the EGTC TATRY. On the 17th of April 2009 at the Congress of the Euroregion Tatry in Muszyna we adopted the Declaration on the Creation of the EGTC TATRY. The implementation of this key step in the development of Polish-Slovak crossborder cooperation in the Euroregion Tatry started in January of 2011 as part of the project titled <i>From Euroregion Tatry to a European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation</i> , which was co-financed from the ERDF under the CBC Republic of Poland Slovak Republic 2007 - 2013. The drafting of the Convention and the Statutes was handled by a special Polish-Slovak Commission. On the 14th of August 2013 the Convention for the creation of the EGTC TATRY and the Statutes were signed, and the first session of the Assembly was held, at which the statutory bodies were elected. On the 20th September 2013 EGTC TATRY was entered onto the register kept by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland.
Countries involved	Poland and Slovakia
Seat	ul. Sobieskiego 2, 34-400 Nowy Targ, Poland
Members	2 associations of local authorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one member from Poland: Euroregion „Tatry“ Association (Związek Euroregion „Tatry”), which is gathering 30 counties, towns and municipalities from the Małopolska Region • one member from Slovakia: Region „Tatry” Association (Združenie Región “Tatry”), which brings together 100 towns and villages of the following districts: Kežmarok, Levoča, Poprad, Sabinov, Stará Ľubovňa in the Prešov Region; Dolný Kubín, Liptovský Mikuláš, Námestovo, Ružomberok, Tvrdošín in the Žilina Region, and Spišská Nová Ves in the Košice Region
Key indicators	Inhabitants: 847.000 Surface area: 11.675 km ²
Governance	EGTC is set up by association of local authorities.
Enlargement intents	None at the moment but open to enlargement. The Convention provides for such a possibility.
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	The aim of EGTC TATRY Ltd. is to further develop, facilitate and promote Polish-Slovak cross-border cooperation with a view to enhancing the social and economic cohesion of the Grouping’s area of activities on the Polish and Slovak sides of the Tatry Mountains.

Tasks	The EGTC's TATRY tasks focus primarily on the preparation and implementation of territorial cooperation projects co-financed by the European Union from the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund or the Cohesion Fund, as well as projects without a financial contribution from the European Union. Furthermore, the Grouping may participate in managing and implementing programmes or programme parts financed by the European Union, and in particular Polish-Slovak cross-border micro-projects and networking projects.
Function in ETC	None in the period of 2007-2013 as the EGTC TATRY was set up after all the programmes, particularly the CBC Programme PL-SK ended. Now, we are preparing the EGTC to become a tool for the more effective and efficient implementation of projects in the new Cross-Border Cooperation Programme PL-SK 2014-2020.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	Process of setting up the EGTC is lengthy and difficult. We hope that the new regulation makes it easier to establish and function of EGTCs.
Challenges or issues	<p>The creation of the EGTC TATRY at exactly this moment, when work on a new Programme of Polish-Slovak CBC in the years 2014-2020 is in progress, offers new opportunities and chances for development.</p> <p><u>Challenges</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain the capability to manage the Small Project Fund in the new CBC Programme PL-SK 2014-2020 • Prepare for the implementation of projects in the new Polish-Slovak CBC Programme 2014-2020 • Conclude the drafting of the strategy of the EGTC TATRY • Implementation of the Polish-Slovak cross-border cooperation at a higher formal, legal and institutional level • Effective and efficient functioning of the EGTC as a joint Polish-Slovak legal entity • Create the right relations and cooperation between Polish and Slovak authorities of Malopolska, Prešov and Žilina Region and the national governments of both countries based on the principles of partnership and subsidiarity <p><u>Issues</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of applicable Polish experience and best practices in the functioning of EGTCs, as no such grouping with a membership consisting of a Euroregion has been created on the borders of Poland until now ▪ Difficulties in obtaining competencies in management of the Small Project Fund in the new Polish-Slovak CBC Programme for the years 2014-2020 because of the opposition of the Slovak part of the Programming Group, particularly of the border regions of Prešov and Žilina
Budget for 2013	No budget has been set for the 2013 as the EGTC TATRY was created at the year-end.
Staff in 2013	None. The director is employed by one of the founders – Euroregion

	“Tatry” Association from the Polish side.
Law applicable	Polish public law
Organs and their main competencies	<p><u>The Assembly</u>: the main decision-making organ of the Grouping, which is composed of 14 delegates, seven of whom represent the Polish member of the EGTC TATRY and 7 represent its Slovak member. Decisions are taken by consensus.</p> <p><u>The Director</u>, who leads the grouping's operational activities, represents the EGTC and acts on its behalf.</p> <p><u>The Supervisory Board</u> exercises control over the activities of the organization. It consists of 3 representatives of the Polish member and 3 of the Slovak member of the EGTC TATRY.</p>
Languages	Polish and Slovak
URL	www.egtc-tatry.eu ; www.euwt-tatry.eu ; www.ezus-tatry.eu
Contact	info@euwt-tatry.eu

2.1.8 EGTC Parco Europeo / Parc Européen Alpi Marittime – Mercantour

Name of the EGTC	“Parco Europeo/Parc Européen Alpi Marittime-Mercantour”
Acronym	n.a.
Summary	n.a.
History and current status	established on 23 may 2013
Countries involved	France Italy
Seat	Mairie de Tende, France
Members	Parco Naturale Alpi Marittime (I) Parc National du Mercantour (F)
Key indicators	n.a.
Governance	n.a.
Enlargement intents	n.a.
Duration	50 years, renewable for another period of the same duration
Objectives	Facilitation and promotion of transfrontier cooperation on the territory of the two parks. Following the specific competences of its members, the EGTC

	<p>implements projects on biodiversity protections, protection of the transfrontier landscape and common natural and cultural heritage, environment education and bilingualism, sustainable agriculture, sustainable tourism and sustainable mobility.</p> <p>It defines an Action Plan every 5 years, and may realize specific intervention for restoration of the natural and cultural heritage.</p> <p>It promotes and manages the inscription of the territory in the list of the UNESCO World Heritage.</p> <p>It can present and manage European financed projects.</p>
Tasks	n.a.
Function in ETC	n.a.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	n.a.
Challenges or issues	n.a.
Budget for 2013	none
Staff in 2013	none
Law applicable	French
Organs and their main competencies	<u>Assembly and director</u>
Languages	French and Italian
URL	www.marittimemercantour.eu
Contact	patrizia.rossi@parcoalpimarittime.it ; alain.brandeis@mercantour-parcnational.fr

2.1.9 Sajó-Rima / Slaná-Rimava EGTC

Name of the EGTC	<p>ENG: Sajó-Rima / Slaná-Rimava European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability</p> <p>SK: Európske zoskupenie územnej spolupráce Slána - Rimava s ručením obmedzeným</p> <p>HU: Sajó - Rima Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Csoportosulás</p>
Acronym	Sajó-Rima ETT / EZÚS Slaná-Rimava
Summary	The EGTC Sajó-Rima / Slaná-Rimava with its seat in Putnok, Hungary is an existing Grouping of 4 members founded for an infinite period of time. Its objectives include mutual economic development plans and

	programs in the fields of agriculture, industry, commerce and tourism. Currently the EGTC is working on its organizational settlement and on finding a strategy appropriate for all partners.
History and current status	Founded from a Euroregion, which covered several municipalities in the past. First idea to establish the EGTC stems from 2011 with a rather pragmatic perspective – the members of Euroregion saw a lot of new opportunities through the EGTC. The initiative to found the Grouping came from the Hungarian municipality Putnok. The registration date is 04. April 2013.
Countries involved	Hungary, Slovakia
Seat	Kossuth Lajos út 3., 3630 Putnok, Hungaria
Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putnok Város Önkormányzata: Kossuth Lajos út 5., 3630 Putnok, Hungaria • Ózd Város Önkormányzata: Városház tér 1., 3600 Ózd, Hungaria • Rimavská Sobota: Svätoplukova 9, 979 01 Rimavská Sobota, Slovak Republic • Tornaľa: Mierová 14, 982 01 Tornaľa, Slovak Republic
Key indicators	Area: no information Inhabitants: approx. 70 000
Governance	4 founding members = 4 municipalities Director/chairman: Mr. Barnabas Tamas, Mayor of Putnok
Enlargement intents	None at the moment, first the organizational framework needs to be set.
Duration	2012, March for an infinite period of time
Objectives	<p><u>General purpose</u> of the Grouping is to strengthen the economic and social cohesion among the members of the Grouping in the framework of cross border cooperation, having regard to paragraph 2 and paragraph 3 in Article 7 of the Regulation, with a financial contribution from the European Union and/or the two concerned member states.</p> <p><u>The specific objectives</u> of the Grouping in the field of institutional operation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation and realization of joint economic development plans and programs such as agricultural, industrial, commercial, service and tourism development plans and programs • Harmonized and eco-friendly development of regional infrastructure and transportation systems • Making plans for joint regional planning, including the use and management of the land use, watersheds, surface waters, water basis and protected areas • Harmonization of regional development and local development plans, complex and detailed action programs and impact assessment resulting in collective management based on the mutual

	<p>development plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread and harmonized cooperation of public institutions and social organizations • Broadening contacts and collective activities of educational, cultural, leisure, sport, research and innovation institutions • Cooperation in the fields of environment protection, nature conservation, forestry, water management and disaster recovery • Improvement of cooperation among health and social care institutions, social development, collective activities for clean water and air
Tasks	Project generation, fund raising and provision of necessary human and administrative resources for fulfilling the objectives above.
Function in ETC	No projects at the moment, but plans for the next open Call.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	No comments, no problems. The only issues emerged due to administrative reasons mainly on Slovak side. The legal procedure on the Slovak side was very long.
Challenges or issues	<p>Since being in the early phase of operation, the most challenging issue is the creation of a strategy that all partners can adapt to and will support. Beyond the general issues we must identify the priorities and work focuses which are equally important to all members of the EGTC. A further challenge is the achievement of the mentioned goals and objectives as well as of the necessary staff, financial resources, know-how and information.</p> <p>Also the question of sufficient budget for pre-financing projects may emerge in the future.</p>
Budget for 2013	<p>Entering contributions (250 € per member). Annual contributions (1.000 € per member). Hungarian ministry contributes for administration (around 30 000 € per year) – at the moment enough means available.</p>
Staff in 2013	A part time director and a part time administrator who is employed for the next three months only.
Law applicable	<p>EGTC-Regulation (EU)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act No. 90/2008 Coll. on European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation • Amendment to Act No. 540/2001 Coll. on State Statistics <p>The acts of the Hungarian law apply to the matters not governed by the above Regulation and Act.</p>
Organs and their main competencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Assembly • Director • Supervisory Board • Common Secretariat <p>No operational bodies at the moment.</p>

Languages	Hungarian, Slovak, English
URL	www.sajorima.eu (under construction)
Contact	Mr. Benedek Gal, sajorima.egtc@gmail.com , +36 308 787 583

2.1.10 Eurocidade Chaves – Verín

Name of the EGTC	ES: Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial Eurocidade Chaves-Verín PT: Agrupamento Europeu de Cooperação Territorial Eurocidade Chaves-Verín EN: European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Eurocity of Chaves-Verín
Acronym	ES/PT: Eurocidade Chaves-Verín, AECT EN: Eurocity of Chaves-Verín, EGTC
Summary	The EGTC Chaves-Verín results from a partnership between Spain and Portugal, involving around 57000 inhabitants in an area of 685 km ² . This EGTC has been created to act as a cross border conurbation around the cities of Chaves (PT) and Verín (ES).
History and current status	Established after a long history of cooperation and a long procedure (2 years) to become EGTC.
Countries involved	Spain, Portugal
Seat	Verín, ES
Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spain: Municipality of Verín Portugal: Municipality of Chaves
Key indicators	Area: 685 km ² Inhabitants: ca. 57000
Governance	The EGTC Eurocidade Chaves-Verín is constituted by an assembly, with a president as the leader of the decision making body and 7 more representatives (4 Portuguese and 4 Spanish in total) and a Director who leads the operative body of the EGTC.
Enlargement intents	None
Duration	Non determined
Objectives	The objectives of the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation "Eurocidade Chaves-Verín" are to promote cross-border relations among its members, encouraging institutional, economic, social, cultural and environmental convergence between the cities of Chaves

	and Verín, establish management mechanisms and revalorization of its territory; combine efforts and resources, through joint planning and management of facilities, services and infrastructure in their territory.
Tasks	Joint management of facilities and, in the short term, implementation of EU (or not) co-funded ETC programmes or projects in the fields of tourism, research and education, culture, sports, cross-border public transport and environment protection.
Function in ETC	No projects at the moment, but plans for the next open Call.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	No comments
Challenges or issues	n.a.
Budget for 2013	n.a.
Staff in 2013	n.a.
Law applicable	n.a.
Organs and their main competencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly • President • Director
Languages	Galician, Portuguese, Spanish
URL	www.eurocidadechavesverin.eu
Contact	Eurocidade Chaves-Verín, AECT Av. Portugal, 118. Feces de Abaixo 32699 Verín (Ourense) SPAIN Phone: (+34) 988 416 017 Fax: (+34) 988 426 644 Email: info@eurocidadechavesverin.eu

2.2 EGTC constituted in 2012

Six EGTCs were established in the year of 2012. At the time of writing the previous EGTC Monitoring Report for the year of 2012, these Groupings were still at an early stage of development. Numerous changes and developments can therefore be reported on in the present Monitoring Report. Especially the role of the EGTC EUKN is remarkable, for its members are only national authorities, and the Grouping has been created as a network for urban policy makers, practitioners and researchers. It was argued that this may mark a shift away from more traditional EGTCs which serve as platforms for sharing projects in cross-

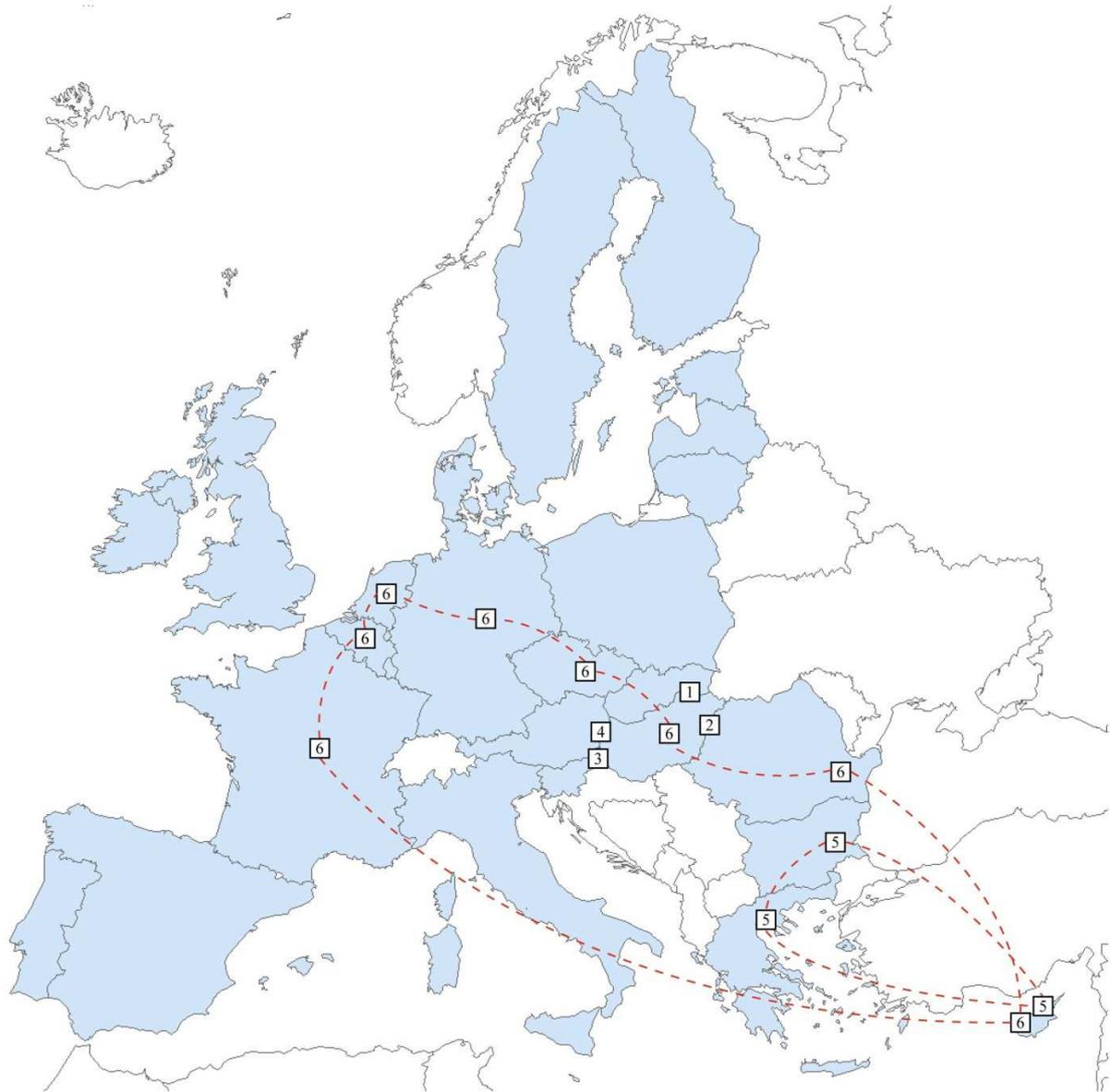
border territories, and instead serve as tools for institutionalizing certain spheres of intergovernmental cooperation.

Apart from that, the observation in the Monitoring Report 2012 with regards to EGTCs being created foremost in Central and Eastern European territories still holds in 2013.

Table 4. Key information on the EGTC constituted in 2012

#	Name	Countries	Specific features	Constitution
1	Bodrogközi EGTC	HU, SK	EGTC with 17 members, created to stimulate the participation of the local inhabitants in the implementation of the local plans and to prevent the declining economy of the territories.	12/04/2012
2	Gate to Europe EGTC	HU, RO	EGTC with 8 members, constituted in order to have a legal framework for cooperation to implement cross-border projects.	10/04/2012
3	Pannon EGTC	HU, SI	EGTC composed of 51 municipalities aiming to participate in integrated territorial investment based on EU funding.	28/03/2012
4	Novohrad - Nógrád' EGTC	HU, SK	EGTC made by two cities whose activities are strongly interconnected with the Novohrad – Nógrád Geopark, a UNESCO site.	21/12/2011
5	E.G.T.C. EFXINI POLI - Network of European Cities for Sustainable Development	GR, CY, BG	EGTC with 23 members which through its networking activities, services and participation in numerous projects, works towards greener, more dynamic and inclusive cities.	22/09/2012
6	European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN) EGTC	CY, BE, CZ, FR, DE, HU, LU, NL, RO	EGTC which includes only National Authorities from MS. Its key objective is to enhance the exchange of knowledge and expertise on urban development.	7/12/2012

Map 3. Geographical distribution of EGTC constituted in 2012



2.2.1 Bodrogközi EGTC

Name of the EGTC	EN: Bodrogközi European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with limited liability HU: BODROGKÖZI Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Csoportosulás
Acronym	Bodrogközi EGTC
Summary	The EGTC was created to involve the citizens in local development, and help local entrepreneurs enhancing the declining economy of the territory.
History and current status	The Bodrogközi Development Partnership, (17 municipalities created on 8 th December 2004), was the predecessor of the current EGTC, supported by the Hungarian IFI Fund. The EGTC was registered by the Metropolitan Court of Budapest on 12 th of April 2012.
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Seat	3527 Miskolc, Zsigmondy u. 2. Hungary There is one operational unit in Slovakia.
Members	<u>6 municipalities in Hungary</u> : Alsóberecki; Felsőberecki; Karos; Tiszacsermely; Tiszakarád; Karcsa <u>11 municipalities in Slovakia</u> : Obec Bara, Obec Černochovej, Obec Klin nad Bodrogom, Obec Malý Kamenec, Obec Ladmóvce, Obec Malý Horeš, Obec Streda nad Bodrogom, Obec Somotor, Obec Veľký Kamenec, Obec Viničky, Obec Zemplín
Key indicators	Inhabitants: about 15.000 Surface area: 188,16 km ²
Governance	EGTC made by Municipalities. The administrative work of the EGTC is done by the IFI fund with public utility.
Enlargement prospects	The grouping intends to expand in the middle-term.
Duration	Undetermined
Objectives	Promotion of tourism, wine and agro-food industry and related services (e.g. transport and freight).
Tasks	To implement programmes and projects co-financed by the EU.
Function in ETC	At the moment, the EGTC would like to implement other projects, but since the partner are not able to pre-finance, these could not be implemented.
Further development	The EGTC supports civil society organisations by giving advises and information about different tenders.

Challenges/issues	Oblation of financing from EU that guarantees their operational stability, in particular with pre-financing.
Budget for 2013	11,511,055 HUF (38,441 EUR) supported by the Hungarian Government. Adopted by the Assembly upon a proposal of the President. There is a Control Committee and an auditor.
Staff in 2013	None
Law applicable	Hungarian public law
Organs and their main competencies	<u>Assembly</u> : is the main decision making organ of the grouping. <u>Senate</u> : works between the Assemblies, 14 Professional Commissions representing their own professional fields. <u>Control Commission</u> : its task is to control the work of the grouping and its bodies, informing about any kind of violation of rules.
Languages	Hungarian, Slovak, English
URL	www.bodrogkoziek.com
Contact	bodrogkoziegtc@upcmail.hu

2.2.2 European–gate EGTC Ltd.

Name of the EGTC	HU: Európa-kapu Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Csoportosulás (Európakapu ETT) RO: Gruparea Europeană de Cooperare Teritorială Poarta Europa cu Răspundere Limitată (Poarta Europa GECT) EN: Gate to Europe European Group of Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability
Acronym	GATE to Europe Ltd.
Summary	The EGTC was created to have a platform allowing mayors to work together on common cross-border projects and programmes. These activities are based on an Integral Territorial Investment (ITI).
History and current status	Before the EGTC constitution, the founders cooperated in one Hungarian-Romanian ETC Programme. The EGTC was registered by the Metropolitan Court of Budapest the 10 th April 2012.
Countries involved	Hungary and Romania
Seat	4254 Nyíradony , Árpád tér 1. Hungary In 2015 opening of a new operative unit in Sacueni Bihor (Romania).
Members	<u>20 local authorities from Hungary</u> : Derecske, Hajdúhadház, Nyíradony, Újfehértó, Téglás, Vámospércs, Nyírmártonfalva,

	Penészlek, Nyírábrány, Nyírbéltek, Létavértes, Nyírac nád, Fülöp, Konyár, Álmosd, Bocskai kert, Pocsaj, Újléta, Mikepércs and Kokad. <u>16 local authorities from Romania:</u> Valea lui Mihai, Carei, Cherechiu, Săcueni, Căuaş, Curtuişeni, Diosig, Santău, Sălacea, Moftin, Beltiug, Vişoara, Şimian, Abramuş, Saniob and Marghita.
Key indicators	Inhabitants: 196.032 (approximately half from each of the countries) Surface area: 2514,89 Km ²
Governance	EGTC made by local authorities without strict territorial continuity along the border.
Enlargement intents	In the next period it is not expected that the new authorities will become member of the EGTC
Duration	Undefined, long term
Objectives	Reinforce the economic and social cohesion between its members in the framework of the cross-border cooperation.
Tasks	Implementation of regional development plans and projects, operating as a joint institution. The main sector of activities is tourism.
Function in ETC	No EU funded projects implemented. Intention to participate in the ETC HU-RO, SEE TCP, and the Danube Strategy.
Further development	Development of policies to give new skills at young local entrepreneurs and development of an agricultural organisations to solve the land fragmentation and develop known brands in the area.
Legislation on EGTC	The right for approving the accession of new members could be given only at the Committee of the Regions and not to the national authorities. This in order to accelerate the procedure.
Challenges/issues	Problems mostly for the slowness of the Romanian authorities in approving the accession of the new members.
Budget for 2013	18 Million HUF (approximately 60.000 EUR)
Staff in 2013	Four people: two project managers, one responsible for public relation and one director.
Law applicable	Hungarian public law
Organs and their main competencies	<u>General Assembly</u> composed by 35 mayors who are in charge of taking the decision for the EGTC <u>Committee of supervisors</u> composed by 3 mayors responsible for controlling the financial activity of the EGTC. This Committee meet once each year.
Languages	Hungarian, Romanian, English

URL	http://www.europakapu.eu (in construction)
Contact	Phone: 0036 52 203692 Fax: 0036 52 203870 Email: timea.csetnek@europakapu.eu

2.2.3 Pannon EGTC

Name of the EGTC	EN: Pannon European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability HU: Pannon Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Társulás (Pannon ETT) SI: Panonsko Evropsko Združenje za Teritorialno Sodelovanje z Omejeno Odgovornostjo (Panonsko EZTS) HR: Pannon Europska Grupacija Za Teritorijalnu Suradnju S Ograničenom Odgovornosti (Pannonsko Egts)
Acronym	PANNON EGTC
Summary	Constituted to apply for EU funding, to acquire different other financial sources and to participate in integrated territorial investment.
History and current status	Pécs and Lendva were sister cities before the cooperation. The EGTC was set up the 31 st of August 2010 and was finally registered by the Metropolitan Court of Budapest the 28 th of March 2012. It notified the Committee of the Regions in September 2012. On 18 th November 2013 it expanded with Croatian members. Both Croatian and Hungarian authorisation procedure is still under process.
Countries involved	Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia
Seat	7621 Pécs, Széchenyi tér 1. Hungary
Members	62 entities totally. <u>Slovenia</u> : 3 municipalities; <u>Hungary</u> : 52 municipalities and 3 counties (Baranya, Somogy, Zala), the University of Pécs and Duna-Dráva National Park; Croatia: 1 municipality and 1 county.
Key indicators	Inhabitants: 1.129.378 Surface area: 16956,04 Km ²
Governance	EGTC made by municipalities, a university and a national park.
Enlargement intents	<u>Waiting the approval</u> : Slovenian local community Moravske Toplice, Croatian local community Antunovac and Virovitica-Podravina County.
Duration	Indefinite time

Objectives	Implementation of EU co-funded programmes and projects of territorial cooperation. In the pipeline, defining further tasks and projects of the grouping based on the programmatic document for 2014-2020.
Tasks	Improving the circumstances and economical opportunities and potentiality of the EGTC' area. In the pipeline, defining further tasks and projects of the grouping based on the programmatic document for 2014-20.
Function in ETC	None
Comments on EGTC Regulation	The new regulation makes easier the constitution of EGTC and also for other members to join the grouping.
Challenges/issues	Very long and difficult procedure of constitution. Still problems due to the Slovenian approval authority concerning the approval of the new members.
Budget for 2012	30.000 EUR. Collected with a membership fee of 1 HUF (0,0034 EUR) per inhabitants and Hungarian subsidies of about 27.000 EUR.
Staff in 2012	None. People are employed by the Municipality of Pécs.
Law applicable	Public law of Hungary
Organs and their main competencies	<u>President</u> , the leader of the decision making body <u>9 Vice Presidents</u> , decision making body (3 Hungarian, 3 Slovenian, 3 Croatian) <u>Executive officers Director</u> , leader of the operative body of the EGTC <u>Two executive officers Deputy Directors</u> , operative body of the EGTC
Languages	Hungarian, Slovenian, Croatian, English
URL	www.pannonegtc.eu
Contact	<u>Phone</u> : 0036 72 533 825 <u>Mobile</u> : 0036 30 212 2215 <u>Email</u> : pannonegtc@ph.pecs.hu

2.2.4 Novohrad - Nógrád' EGTC

Name of the EGTC	HU: Novohrad-Nógrád Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Csoportosulás SK: Európske zoskupenie územnej spolupráce Novohrad-Nógrád s ručením obmedzeným EN: Novohrad-Nógrád European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability
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Acronym	NN EGTC
Summary	The activities of the grouping are very closely related to the Geopark Novohrad – Nógrád, a UNESCO site.
History and current status	The two founders were twin cities before and they had a strong partnership with the Novohrad-Nógrád Geopark and the Euroregion Neogradiensis. The EGTC was registered by the Metropolitan Court of Budapest on 21 st of December 2011.
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Seat	3100 Salgótarján, Múzeum tér 1. Hungary
Members	One member in <u>Hungary</u> : City of Salgótarján One member in <u>Slovakia</u> : City of Fil`akovo
Key indicators	Inhabitants: 47,528 (Salgótarján: 37.166; Fil`akovo: 10.362) Surface: 119 Km ² (Salgótarján: 102,8 km ² ; Fil`akovo: 16,2 km ²)
Governance	EGTC made by municipalities
Enlargement prospects	<u>Hungary</u> : 63 municipalities of Novohrad-Nógrád Geopark, County of Nógrád <u>Slovakia</u> : 28 municipalities of Novohrad-Nógrád Geopark; districts of Lučenec, Veľký Krtíš and Rimavská Sobota
Duration	Undetermined
Objectives	Promote the cooperation beyond borders reinforcing economic and social cohesion. This through decreasing unemployment with comprehensive plans with a light on sustainable development.
Tasks	Short term tasks on infrastructural and business development, training, education and research, tourism, and protection of environment.
Function in ETC	None
Challenges/issues	The EGTC operates in a very disadvantaged region. It is challenging makes aware people of the potential of the EGTC.
Budget for 2013	30.800 EUR, made by Hungarian National Support and membership fees proportional to the inhabitants of the members. The supervisory board carries out the financial control over the budget.
Staff in 2013	1 <u>Director</u> (HU), 1 <u>Office Manager</u> (SK), 1 <u>Administrator</u> (HU). All employed under Hungarian law. <u>PR activities</u> : newspaper, flayers, TV, Radio and Facebook.
Law applicable	Company law and law about the business associations.
Organs and their	<u>General Assembly</u> : decision board

main competencies	<u>Director</u> : leader of the operational activities of the grouping <u>Supervisory Board</u> : control over the activities of the organisation
Languages	Hungarian, Slovak, English
URL	http://www.nnegtc.eu
Contact	<u>Phone</u> : 0036 20 4557251; 0036 32 423303 <u>Email</u> : info@nnegtc.eu ; janos.loska@gmail.com

2.2.5 EGTC EFXINI POLI - Network of European Cities for Sustainable Development

Name of the EGTC	<u>EN</u> : European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation EFXINI POLI - Network Of European Cities For Sustainable Development
Acronym	EGTC Efxini Poli - SolidarCity Network
Summary	The network aims to propose and implement a comprehensive policy for sustainable development with a special focus on enhanced waste management.
History and current status	From 1995 to 2012, it was a network of 30 Greek local authorities in 7 Greek regions. In September 2012, the partnership became an EGTC including to its network, members from Cyprus and Bulgaria.
Countries involved	Greece, Cyprus, Bulgaria
Seat	60 Thessalias St., 13674 Acharnes, Attica Greece (Municipality of Acharnes Attica)
Members	<u>20 members in Greece</u> : Municipalities of Agion Anargyron; Athens; Aristoteli; Acharnes; Holy City Of Messologgi; Ithaki; Lamia; Messini; Ichalias; Pineios; Poros; Nea Propontida; Skyros Euboia; Phyli; Chaidari; Naxos and Small Islands; Nestos; The Institute of Urban Environment and Human Capital Panteion University; The Region of Attica. <u>2 members in Cyprus</u> : Municipalities of Idalio and Lysis. <u>2 members in Bulgaria</u> : Municipality of Chuprene; Regional agribusiness centre-Vodin/RABC Vidin.
Key indicators	Inhabitants: about 4 Million Surface: about 7.500 Km ²
Governance	EGTC made by Municipalities, one region, a Greek Institution and a regional agribusiness centre.
Enlargement prospects	Italian and Romania partners already show interest to join. Willingness to have a third country as observer.

Duration	25 years, with the possibility to be extended (art. 17 of the Statute)
Objectives	To facilitate, promote and implement EU (not)-funded TCP, reinforcing territorial and social cohesion.
Tasks	Assuring piece and financially, socially, cohesive, environmentally sustainable development of the areas. This through cooperation with scientific centres and foundations, exchanging best practices, utilising new technologies, strengthening the citizens participation and supporting unemployment.
Function in ETC	Lead partner of <u>“ZEROWASTE PRO”</u> (Transnational Cooperation Programme CAP MED 2007-2013). The project capitalises on outputs of previous ETC projects in order to promote ZEROWASTE philosophy to municipalities. Budget of 894,761.00 EUR (ERDF 75%, National Greek Contribution 25%). Partner at <u>“Regions for Recycling”- R4R</u> , (Transnational Cooperation Programme INTERREG IVC) Regions for Recycling (R4R) is a 3-year European project (2012-2014) aiming to enable its partners to improve their recycling performance through consistent comparisons and an exchange of good practices. (Budget: 2,166,664.79 EUR, ERDF 85%).
Further development	Increasing of staff number in order to support the organisation’s strategy.
Legislation on EGTC	More flexibility in employing new staff, overcoming the national legislation in order to give at the EGTC a similar status as a MA.
Challenges/issues	There are first several administration issues which have to be clarified such as the hiring of new staff and financial contribution of the members which must be deposited in order to set a short term development plan among the members.
Budget for 2013	600.000 EUR (amount available through the EU funded project from the previous partnership). Not yet collected for the EGTC.
Staff in 2013	5 permanent employees from the previous organisation: 1 accountant; 2 project managers; 1 administrative staff; 1 Managing Director
Law applicable	Public Greek Law no 3852/10 (Article 101)
Organs and their main competencies	<u>Managing Board</u> , made by the representatives of all members and takes the strategic decisions. <u>Execution Committee</u> takes decisions for all activities of the organisation.
Languages	English, Greek
URL	www.efxini.gr
Contact	Email: mailto:epolis@efxini.gr

2.2.6 European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN) EGTC

Name of the EGTC	European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN) EGTC Limited
Acronym	EUKN EGTC
Summary	EUKN is an interactive, dynamic online database platform constituted by different urban practitioners and policy makers with a demand-driven approach. This extensive e-library and platform provides free access to case studies, research results, policy documents, context issues, network descriptions, updated news and meetings.
History and current status	It was launched as a pilot project by the EU Ministers for urban policy during the informal ministerial conference on urban policy 'Cities Empower Europe' of November 2004. After one year from its constitution, the numbers of participating countries rose from 5 to 15 and given its success, the pilot project was extended until 2010. Finally, the EGTC was published the 7 th of December 2012 and it was registered the 17 th of January 2013. Currently, the EUKN EGTC has 9 member countries and one observer country, and continues to fulfil its mission.
Countries involved	Cyprus, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Luxemburg, The Netherland, Romania. Spain as observer. Support by the EC, EURO CITIES Network, and URBACT.
Seat	Koningin Julianaplein 10, 2595 AA The Hague, The Netherlands
Members	EGTC made by national public authorities from the countries involved. Spain currently plays as observer.
Key indicators	Theoretically, all the population and surface of the members.
Governance	EGTC made by national public authorities.
Enlargement prospects	Open to enlargement
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	To facilitate and promote transnational cooperation for strengthening the economic, social, territorial and environmental cohesion. Through the platform, it aims to support urban professionals in developing and implementing successful urban policy initiatives.
Tasks	Collecting, creating and making accessible documents in the database; Enhancing exchange of practices connecting urban professionals; Strengthening the European dimension of the EGTC; Ongoing support and maintenance of the ICT infrastructure of the knowledge network; Developing and implementing communication

	strategies on the network; Organizing an annual dissemination conference and possibly other European events.
Function in ETC	None since it is a platform to exchange practices.
Further development	Including in the network other National Authorities. Exploring the possibility to implement EU programme (e.g. INTERREG) as Technical Secretariat in mini programmes for the period 2014-2020. Exploring long term cooperation with the URBACT Programme.
Legislation on EGTC	The new Regulation makes easier and faster the adoption of the Statue and Convention.
Challenges/issues	Long term (2 years) to constitute the EGTC as a legal entity. National institutional frameworks are not always ready for EGTCs. Problems concerning the fact that initially the EGTC was subjected to the normal VAT National system.
Budget for 2013	460.000 EUR It is collected through a membership fees proportional to the size of the country population. This covers the cost of European Coordination Structure and not the National Focal Points. The costs of instalment were covered by The Netherlands.
Staff in 2013	None; the people in charge are employed in the Dutch national urban research institute Platform 31.
Law applicable	Dutch public law. Dutch law does not apply to internal arrangements constituted by the members in the EUKN EGTC and their respective National Focal Points.
Organs and their main competencies	<u>The Assembly</u> , main decision making body of the EGTC. It members (max of two delegates per country) are relevant public authorities of the countries involved in the EGTC and they all have equal decision making powers. <u>Director</u> , representative of the EGTC in relations with third parties in a five-year term. He is responsible for the day-to-day management of the grouping. <u>The National Focal Points</u> , part of the network of the EGTC and they liaise with the local, regional and national levels. <u>The Secretariat</u> , responsible for the day-to-day coordination of the EGTC.
Languages	<u>English</u> . National languages for the National Focal Points
URL	www.eukn.eu
Contact	<u>Phone</u> : 0031 (0)70 302 84 84 <u>Email</u> : info@eukn.eu

2.3 EGTC constituted before 2012

The large majority of the EGTCs that were established before 2012 has continued developing and implementing new projects. As such, the continuous development has proven that this structure of cooperation allows for the effective cooperation between all relevant stakeholders within a given territory. This section analyses the situation in the EGTCs that were established before 2012 and provides detailed information on key indicators such as organs, projects and members. It has not been possible to present any updated information on the EGTCs UTTS, ArchiMed, Hospital de la Cerdanya, Euroregion Pyrenees-Méditerranéan, Duero-Douro, Karst Bodva, Galicia-Norte de Portugal and Amphictyony.

Table 5. Key information on the EGTC constituted before 2012⁸

#	Name	Countries	Specific features	Constitution
1	Eurorégion Aquitaine-Euskadi EGTC	FR, ES	EGTC whose objective is to reinforce cooperation between the member regions and strengthen their common identity.	12/12/2011
2	Arrabona EGTC	HU, SK	EGTS which plans to incorporate more than 120 municipalities as potential partners.	15/06/2011
3	Pirineus-Cerdanya EGTC	FR, ES	EGTC made by two municipalities, whose objective is to identify common interests that need to be pursued in the framework of cross-border cooperation.	03/10/2011
4	Espacio Portalet EGTC	ES, FR	EGTC made by two municipalities, whose objective is to manage and maintain the Col du Pourtalet, and the road D934 in France.	3/06/2011

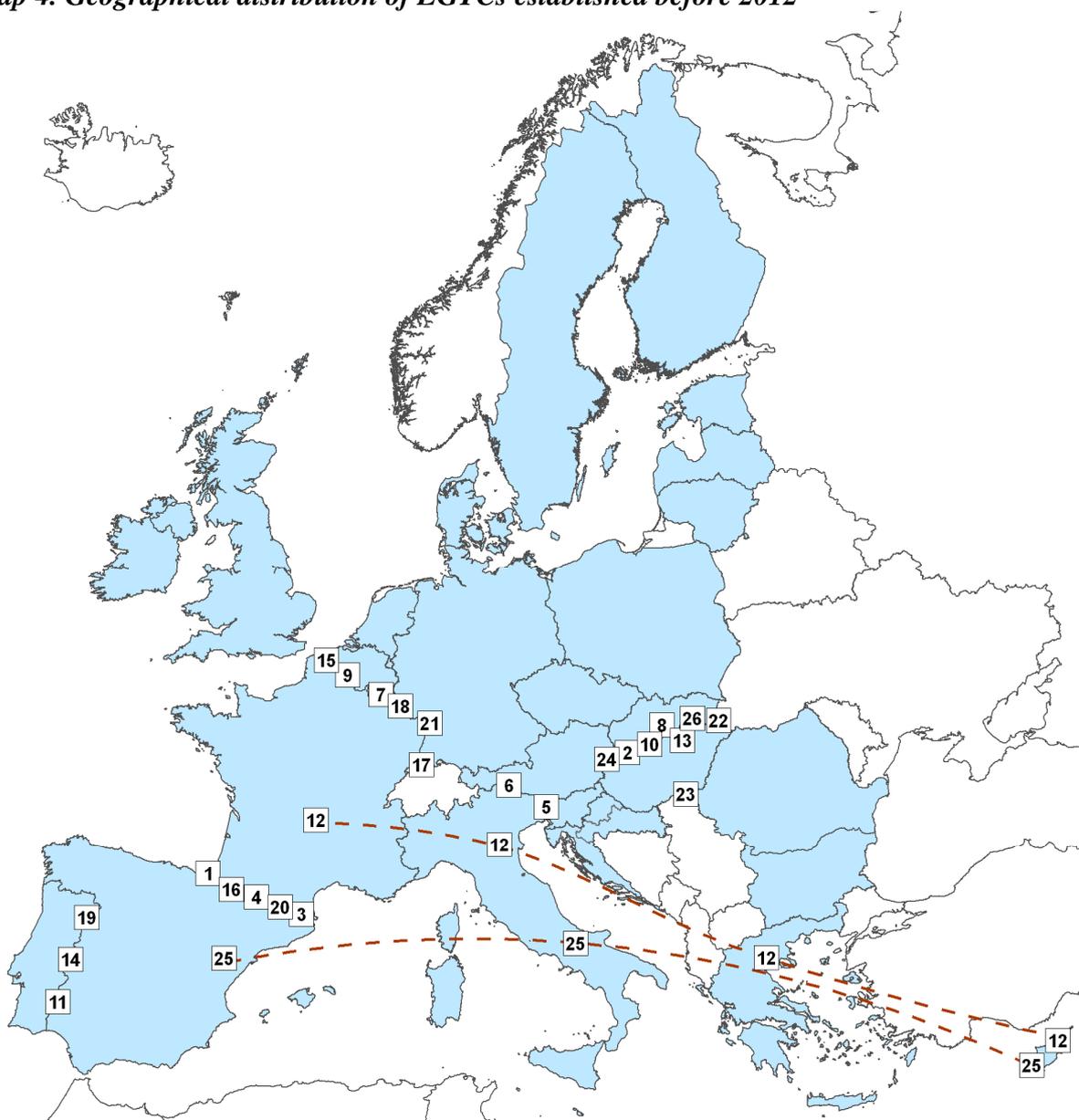
⁸ All Groupings marked with an “*” in this table couldn’t be updated during the whole period this Monitoring Report 2013 was elaborated. All efforts to contact officials of the EGTCs failed. The table in these cases consists of information from the EGTC Monitoring Report 2012.

#	Name	Countries	Specific features	Constitution
5	Gorizia, Mestna občina Nova Gorica and Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba”	IT, SI	EGTC made by partners from Italy and Slovenia, which decided to develop their region together providing a common and structured response to socio-economic challenges, marginalisation and past divisions.	15/09/2011
6	Euroregio Tirolo-Alto Adige-Trentino EGTC	IT, AT	Supports the historical and cultural bond between the member regions through cooperation across various policy fields (e.g. energy, environment, health, education and research).	13/09/2011
7	Linieland van Waas en Hulst EGTC	BE, NL	The EGTC was established to strengthen cooperation between Flemish and Dutch border provinces and municipalities.	18/08/2011
8	Rába-Duna-Vág (RDV) EGTC	HU, SK	The objective of the EGTC is to attract European funding to implement projects in fields like infrastructures, transport, logistics, energy, development of the Danube river and its tributaries, sport, culture and others.	21/12/2011
9	Eurométropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai EGTC	FR, BE	Functional area whose objective is to promote and support cross-border co-operation through multilevel systems of governance.	22/01/2008
10	Ister-Granum EGTC	HU, SK	EGTC initially formed by 102 municipalities which could count on several institutions operating in several fields (e.g. energy, tourism, health, etc.)	6/05/2008
11	Galicia - Norte de Portugal EGTC*	PT, ES	EGTC made by two regions whose objective is to support and further develop their cohesion.	23/10/2010
12	Amphictyony EGTC*	GR, IT, FR, CY	EGTC with a long standing tradition of cooperation even with non EU Member States.	1/01/2008

#	Name	Countries	Specific features	Constitution
13	Karst Bodva EGTC*	HU, SK	EGTC located in a very valuable area with unique features since the presence of several national parks.	11/02/2009
14	Duero-Douro EGTC*	PT, ES	EGTC with about 180 members.	7/03/2009
15	West Vlaanderen / Flandre – Dunkerque – Côte d’Opale EGTC	BE, FR	EGTC counts 13 members with different competences at different levels of governance.	3/04/2009
16	Euroregion Pyrenees-Méditerranéan EGTC*	ES, FR	EGTC embracing more than 13 million inhabitants. The developed projects have a view towards sustainability.	08/2009
17	Eurodistrict Strasbourg Ortenau EGTC	FR, DE	EGTC whose main objective is to strengthen and promote the European dimension of Strasbourg	4/02/2010
18	Grande Région EGTC	FR, DE, BE, LU	EGTC embracing different level of government.	04/2010
19	ZASNET EGTC	PT, ES	EGTC created to strengthen the relationship between the members of previous cooperation.	19/03/2010
20	Hospital de la Cerdanya EGTC*	ES, FR	EGTC created as a joint operational body for a hospital.	19/03/2010
21	Eurodistrict Saar Moselle	FR, DE	EGTC composed of 8 members, whose aim is to support sustainable development in the region.	6/03/2010
22	PONS DANUBII EGTC	HU, SK	EGTC which objective is to implement EU funded projects of territorial cooperation.	15/12/2010
23	Bánát - Triplex Confinium EGTC	HU, RO, RS	EGTC embracing about 340,000 inhabitants.	15/12/2010
24	Abaúj - Abaújban EGTC	HU, SK	EGTC created to support the declining economy of the area through public investments.	11/06/2010

#	Name	Countries	Specific features	Constitution
25	Archimed EGTC*	IT, ES, CY	EGTC created to enhance at the European level, the interest of people living in the islands.	16/03/2011
26	Ung - Tisza - Túr - Sajó (UTTS)*	HU, SK	EGTC created to solve problems based on transnational solutions.	04/2010

Map 4. Geographical distribution of EGTCs established before 2012



2.3.1 EGTC Eurorégion Aquitaine-Euskadi

Name of the EGTC	<u>EN</u> : Eurorégion Aquitaine-Euskadi European Grouping of Territorial Cohesion
Summary	Supranational framework working as a single entity carrying out common actions to strengthen the economic, social and cultural development of the Euroregion.
History and current status	After two decades of negotiations, the agreement which led to the creation of the EGTC happened in November 2009. The EGTC has officially been created on 12 th of December 2011 with the signing of the convention and the statute.
Countries involved	France, Spain
Seat	Rue Lekueder, ZI des Joncaux, 64700 Hendaye, Aquitaine, France
Members per Country	<u>One member from Spain</u> : Comunidad Autónoma del País Vasco <u>One member from France</u> : Région Aquitaine
Key indicators	Inhabitants: Around 5.5 million inhabitants Surface: 48.543 km ² (Aquitaine: 41.309 km ² , Euskadi: 7.234 km ²)
Governance	Two neighbouring regions with their communities.
Enlargement intents	The EGTC is open to the enlargement to its neighbouring regions.
Duration	Undetermined
Objectives	Strengthen the economic, social and cultural development and cohesion of the Euroregion, representing its interests at the local, regional, national and international level.
Tasks	Implementation of EU (or not) co-funded ETC programmes or projects in the fields of innovation, research and higher education; sustainable growth, climate change, tourism and environment; culture, sport, linguistic mobility and training.
Function in ETC	42 projects selected through a call for projects, for a total budget of 900.000 EUR. Moreover, leader partner of ERDF founded feasibility study “ <u>TRANSFERMUGA</u> ”, on the railway mobility between the cities of San Sebastian and Bayonne.
Further development	Strengthening the partnership between Aquitaine and Euskadi; reinforcing its knowledge in European projects through technical expertise and a specialized team in Euro-region’s main priorities. Elaboration of the “2014-2020 Strategic Project”, which will determine the strategic axis of the EGTC for the forthcoming strategic period.

Challenges/issues	Adaptation of the both legal systems and obtaining the permission from both the States. It was also important to find a French authority used to deal with Spanish and French financial documents.
Budget for 2013	For <u>2013</u> , the budget has finally been of 1.456.561 EUR. Budget made by equal funds from the Autonomous Community of Euskadi and the Regional Council of Aquitaine, 490.000 EUR each partner. The rest of the budget came from exceeding money from the previous year.
Staff in 2013	One Director, one Administration and Finance Coordinator, one Responsible for Projects and Cooperation, One Responsible for Projects and Cooperation (six months, from July to December) and one Scholar (six months, from April to September) who also worked as a Responsible for Projects and Cooperation from October to December.
Law applicable	Public law of France
Organs and their main competencies	<u>Assembly</u> (20 members, half from each of the region). Main decision making organ. <u>Bureau</u> (6 members, half from each of the region). It decides upon the agenda of the Assembly and ensures that the activities are well executed. <u>President</u> (elected by the Assembly; rotates every two years between partner regions), representative of the grouping. <u>Director</u> responsible for the general administration and activities. The decisions are taken by consensus.
Languages	Spanish, French and Basque
URL	www.aquitaine-euskadi.eu
Contact	<u>Phone</u> : 00 33 5 59 01 64 80 <u>Fax</u> : 00 33 5 59 70 18 50 <u>Email</u> : marc.moulin@aquitaine-euskadi.eu aquitaine-euskadi@aquitaine-euskadi.eu

2.3.2 EGTC Arrabona

Name of the EGTC	HU: Arrabona Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együtműködési Csoportosulás SK: Európske zoskupenie územnej spolupráce Arrabona záhrada s ručením obmedzeným EN: Arrabona European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability
Acronym	Arrabona EGTC Ltd; EZÚS Arrabona
Summary	Set up to more easily implement projects of cross-border cooperation

	in the area. The main objectives are the creation of new jobs, strengthening institutional relationship and easier obtention of EU and other external funding.
History and current status	It did not have any predecessors. It was registered by the Hungarian Metropolitan Court in Budapest on 15 June 2011 (<u>publication: 4 July 2011</u>).
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Seat	H-9021 Győr, Városház tér 1. – Hungary
Members	<u>21 members from Hungary</u> : Municipalities of Győr and Mosonmagyaróvár (<u>initial founders</u>); Municipalities of Halászi; Vámoszabadi; Kisbajcs; Vének; Pér; Rábapatona; Mosonszolnok; Dunaszeg; Abda; Győrújbarát; Dunaszentpál; Bőny; Kunsziget; Győrújfalu; Mecsér; Ikrény; Börcs (<u>all joint 4 Oct. 2011</u>); Municipalities of Nagyszentjános and Dunakiliti (<u>joint in 2012</u>). <u>4 members from Slovakia</u> : Municipalities of Somorja and Dunaszerdahely (<u>initial founders</u>); Municipalities of Veľký Meder and Horný Bar (<u>joint in 2012</u>).
Key indicators	Inhabitants: 242.000 Surface: 860,78 km ²
Governance	EGTC made by municipalities
Enlargement	Foreseeing to incorporate more than 120 municipalities
Duration	Undetermined
Objectives	Promoting the co-operation beyond borders among its members reinforcing economic and social cohesion and collaborating in preserving the ecological system of the Danube Valley.
Tasks	Implementing actions, programmes or projects with or without the financial contribution of the European Union; pursuing business activities; making everyone aware of the competitive advantages of the regional cooperation; validating the interest and point of view of the territories; creating a representation of the territories in Brussels.
Function in ETC	None. Although it applied at three call for projects proposals issued by ETC programmes. <u>In 2013</u> , it is developing a regional development concept on social and technical infrastructure.
Further development	Hiring staff from other nationalities. Building up a structure for communication and PR activities.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	Necessity to speeding up the bureaucratic procedures from the Slovak State.

Challenges/issues	Legal/administrative hindrances on the Slovak side on the way of the establishment, although the EGTC is seated in Hungary.
Budget for 2013	Receipts amounted to 132.663 EUR and the expenditures to 132.663 EUR. The budget composed of an annual membership fee paid by all municipalities, as well as external funding earned from tenders.
Staff in 2013	One Director and one Economic Manager performing the tasks by a commission contract and 2 Project Managers in full-time. All from HU.
Applicable law	Public law of Hungary
Organs and their main competencies	<u>General Assembly</u> , main decision making body <u>Chairman</u> , whose votes is deciding in case of disputes <u>Director</u> <u>Professional Committees; Supervisory Board</u>
Languages	Hungarian, Slovak
URL	http://www.arrabona.eu
Contact	<u>Phone</u> : 0036 96 515 630 <u>Fax</u> : 0036 96 515 639 <u>Email</u> : info@arrabona.eu

2.3.3 Pirineus-Cerdanya EGTC

Name of the EGTC	EN: EGTC Pirineus-Cerdanya
Summary	The decision to form an EGTC was based on the willingness of both members to implement shared projects which was not possible without the legal framework of the EGTC.
History and current status	The common culture and history of the communities living in the border region led to the creation of the EGTC. It was registered the 22 nd of September 2011.
Countries involved	France, Spain
Seat	1, Place Del Roser, 66 800 Saillagousse, France
Members	<u>One member from France</u> : Communauté de Communes de la Cerdagne <u>One member from Spain</u> : Consell Comarcal de la Cerdanya
Key indicators	Inhabitants: 27 657 Surface : 987.9 Km ²

Governance	Communities living in the border region sharing common interests, culture and history.
Enlargement intents	In the context of the inter-communitarian reform (“réforme des intercommunalés”) in France, an enlargement of the communauté de communes “Pyrénées-Cerdagne” is planned. In 2014, 19 communes adherent to the communauté de communes will be incorporated in the EGTC.
Duration	Undetermined
Objectives	Facilitating and encouraging territorial cooperation among the members supporting economic and social cohesion through the development of: cross-border infrastructures and programmes on the themes of environment, culture and historical heritage and tourism.
Tasks	Four commissions are established for: creating and managing footpaths, touristic events and ways to promote the region and its cultural heritage; implementing the necessary infrastructure to allow for cross-border economic activities; Carrying out studies to identify common needs and interest.
Function in ETC	None. However, several projects were running before the EGTC was constituted and its constitution certainly makes easier their implementation (e.g. marathon footpath, feasibility studies).
Further development	Development and implementation of common projects but also strengthening the financial framework. A communication strategy has to be established.
Challenges/issues	Very long process of establishment (about three years) due to difficulties in translating and aligning the country regulations and the fact that signing of the Statute was delayed by the relevant French authorities.
Budget for 2013 and for 2014	15 000 Euros
Staff in 2013	The EGTC does not yet employ its own staff but works with employees from the two member-communities.
Law applicable	Public law of France
Organs and their main competencies	The EGTC is composed of: <u>Assembly</u> : composed of 5 Spanish and 5 French representatives of the members. <u>The President</u> : elected by the Assembly. <u>Board</u> : composed of the President and Vice-president (elected for a period of two years) and eight members (four from Spain, four from France). <u>Director</u> : appointed by the Board upon a proposition from the President for a period of 2 years.

	<u>Four commissions</u> in charge of Infrastructure, Heritage, Tourism, and the Environment.
Languages	French, Spanish and Catalan
URL	No website yet
Contact	<u>Email:</u> fanny.montagne@pyrenees-cerdagne.com

2.3.4 Espacio Portalet EGTC

Name of the EGTC	SP: Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial “Espacio Portalet” FR: Groupement Européen de Coopération Transfrontalière “Espace Pourtalet”
Acronym	EGTC Espacio Portalet
Summary	The EGTC was created to jointly manage and maintain the mountain passage of Portalet (road A136 in Spain and road D934 in France).
History and current status	Idea born in 2010, however due to the lengthy authorization process by the Ministries, the EGTC was registered the 17 th June 2011.
Countries involved	Spain, France
Seat	Sede de la Comarca del Alto Gállego, C/Secorún s/n 22.600 Sabiñánigo (Huesca) Spain
Members	<u>One Member from Spain:</u> Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón <u>One member from France:</u> Département des Pyrénées-Atlantiques
Key indicators	Inhabitants: 1.949.485 Surface: 55.364 Km ²
Governance	<u>The Autonomous Community of Aragon</u> is one of the 17 territorial entities of Spain with autonomous legislative and executive powers. <u>The Department of Atlantic Pyrenees</u> is one of the five Departments of the Aquitania Region essentially composed of the former province of Béarn and the Basque country.
Enlargement intents	None at the moment
Duration	Limited to ten years, extendable to other ten years
Objectives	Stimulating and reinforcing joint activities through sustainable development programmes aimed at reinforce social and economical cohesion in the following fields: tourism, accessibility, heritage and

	culture.
Tasks	Improving the cross-border infrastructures; managing the former boarder-guard office on the frontier; identifying the needs of inhabitants in order to design proper strategies.
Function in ETC	Project manager of “ <u>Espacio Portalet- Cooperation and Cross-border Integration Center</u> ” (European Territorial Cooperation Spain-France-Andorra, POCTEFA). The Project creates a cross-border centre of cooperation in the former border-guard office. Budget of 1.312.376 EUR. Launching of a tender for rehabilitation of the Portalet Old customs.
Further development	Improving the roads and infrastructure between the two regions
Challenges/issues	Difficulties in setting-up due to the lack of common regulations and inexperience in applying EU laws to national legal systems. No legally defined timeframe for French authorities to officially approve the establishment of the EGTC.
Budget for 2013	738.618,59 EUR. Made by proportional allocation of funds from the members as well as donations and EU-funding.
Staff in 2013	One. EGTC Director and employees from the two members.
Law applicable	Public law of Spain
Organs and their main competencies	<u>Assembly</u> , main decision-making and management body <u>Presidency</u> , chair of the assembly <u>Director</u> , representative of the EGTC
Languages	Spanish and French
URL	www.espalet.eu
Contact	Santiago Fábregas Reigosa Phone: 0034 974 997 000; 0034 630 02 99 42 Email: sfabregas@espalet.eu A. Cristina García Gracia Phone: 0034 974 997 000; 0034 976 71 66 54 Email: cgarcia@transpirenaica.org Eva Lamothe Phone: 0033 05 59 11 45 07 Email: eva.lamothe@cg64.fr

2.3.5 EGTC EURO-GO

Name of the EGTC	EN: EGTC “Territory of municipalities: Gorizia, Mestna občina Nova Gorica and Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba” IT: GECT »Territorio dei comuni: Comune di Gorizia, Mestna občina Nova Gorica in Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba« SI: EZTS “Območje občin Comune di Gorizia, Mestna občina Nova Gorica in Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba”
Acronym	EGTG - GO
Summary	EGTC has been established to obstacles which may endanger the implementation and management of the actions of territorial cooperation in a framework of different national legislations and procedures, and is focused specifically on the strategic coordination of the policies of the metropolitan area. It aims at fostering and supporting territorial cooperation, economic development, social cohesion and territorial integration. The focus area of EGTC is: Energy, Transports, Healthcare and Welfare, Urban Planning, Cultural Heritage, Sports and Youth policies.
History and current status	The administration of Gorizia and Nova Gorica had a long history of cooperation dating back in 1964. The main other steps on the way were the following: cross-border agreement in 1998, joining of the Municipality of Šempeter-Vrtojba in 1999, creation of a Three Town Council in 2002. The EGTC setting up process started on 2010 and has been achieved on <u>15 September 2011</u> when EGTC GO was registered. Internal governance structure and organs have been appointed and from 2012 EGTC is fully operative. Due to the raising interest toward EGTC activities and its potential impact more focus area and related working committee have been established. In the last year EGTC GO has worked for drafting the Strategic Plan 2014-2020 that is the main output of EGTC strategy and first step for the setting up of an Integrated Territorial Investments within the next programmes. Negotiation with National and Regional authorities are on-going.
Countries involved	Italy and Slovenia
Seat	Via Cadorna 36 – 34170 Gorizia, Italy
Members	<u>One municipality from Italy:</u> Gorizia <u>Two municipalities from Slovenia:</u> Mestna Občina Nova Gorica and Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba
Key indicators	Inhabitants: 73.750 Surface: 365,11 Km ²
Governance	EGTC-GO has been founded by three municipalities. Under the proposal of the 3 Mayors the Municipal Councils appoint the members

	of the Assembly that is the organ in charge for approving the strategic plan and main decision on Director proposals. The Committee are consultative organs in charge for elaboration of project and proposals.
Enlargement intents	No
Duration	Undetermined
Objectives	Supporting and developing the territorial cooperation programmes aimed to reinforce territorial and social cohesion in different fields: energy, environment, transport, culture and tourism, urban planning.
Tasks	<p>Main task of EGTC is the strategic coordination of development policies related to the metropolitan area. Among these, EGTC is focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments on infrastructures, systems and services, transport, travel and logistics; Coordination of the policies of public transport through the joint management / coordinate transportation services and management of intermodal logistic nodes in the metropolitan area • Exploitation and management of energy resources and local environmental and development of a metropolitan energy plan • Preparation of plans for joint intervention in other areas aimed at strengthening economic and social cohesion • Improving the quality of healthcare and welfare services for the citizens • Supporting Youth policies • Fostering the promotion of Cultural Heritage • Coordination of Urban Plans
Function in ETC	Not at the moment. EGCT is involved just as beneficiary of some ETC project pilot actions in MED programme.
Further development	EGTC next steps is to become intermediate body small programme both funded by ESIF and/or ETC and through the implementation of ITI.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	No
Challenges/issues	EGTC is dealing with National and Regional authorities of both States to include ITI in the respective OP for 2014-2020. Small investments and development plans for the metropolitan area are foreseen, deserving a major public support.
Budget for 2013	40.000 Euro of contribution provided by Italian and Slovenian members and calculated on a proportional base according to the population
Staff in 2013	A director has been appointed for a duration of 4 years

Law applicable	Public law of Italy
Organs and their main competencies	Assembly, (made by 14 members 7 Slovenian and 7 Italian, with the President and Vice-President too), a <u>Director</u> , <u>six Permanent Committees</u> (transport, energy, health, culture and education, urban planning and sports) and a <u>Board of Auditors</u> .
Languages	Italian, Slovenian
URL	www.euro-go.eu
Contact	<u>Email: gect@comune.gorizia.it</u>

2.3.6 Europaregion Tirol-Sudtirol-Trentino

Name of the EGTC	DE: Europäischer Verbund für territoriale Zusammenarbeit Europaregion Tirol-Südtirol-Trentino IT: Gruppo Europeo di Cooperazione Territoriale “EUREGIO Tirolo-Alto Adige-Trentino EN: European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation European Region Tyrol-South Tyrol-Trentino
Summary	Supporting the historical and cultural boundaries between the member regions through the cooperation across various policy fields: energy, economy, health, tourism, education, youth and research. A particular regard is given to the green corridor of Brenner.
History and current status	The Europa Region Tyrol-South Tyrol-Trentino was the partnership before the constitution of the EGTC. Although the decision to become an EGTC was in 2009, it was registered only in late 2011. Since 2012 the EGTC has an own yearly working programme with so called “direct projects” (run and financed by the EGTC) and “coordinates projects” (members’ cooperation projects under coordination of the EGTC)
Countries involved	Italy, Austria
Seat	Drususallee 1 Viale Druso, 39100 Bolzano-Bozen, Italy (European Academy of Bolzano-Bozen)
Members	<u>One member from Austria:</u> State (Land) of Tyrol <u>Two members from Italy:</u> The Autonomous Province of Bolzano-Bozen – South Tyrol; the Autonomous Province of Trento
Key indicators	Inhabitants: 1,704,000 Surface: 26,255 km ²
Governance	EGTC made by one region and two autonomous provinces

Enlargement intents	None at the moment
Duration	Limited to 15 years extendable for other 15 years.
Objectives	Strengthening economical, cultural and social cooperation between the members and the territorial development. Participating in ETC and other EU programmes
Tasks	Several projects are carried out by the EGTC, others by the regions.
Function in ETC	A work programme was adopted mainly with specification on PR activities (budget of 150.000 EUR). Additionally, it carries out eight 'coordinated' projects financed by the regional governments on various topics (mobility, health, social security and tourism).
Comments on EGTC Regulation	For already existing EGTCs the new Regulation does not implicate significant simplifications. An important progress is the clear position of the EC that the EGTC can act independently on behalf of States (e.g. INTERREG V Italy-Austria 2014-2020).
Budget for 2013	520.000 EUR. Made by an equal contribution by the members (150.000 EUR each) and specific project funding (Interreg, Autonomous Region).
Staff in 2013	Team of 7 people, no own staff. All team members are employees by their administrations.
Law applicable	Italian regulation in general. Austrian regulation for the Austrian employees.
Organs and their main competencies	<u>Assembly</u> , made by 12 members; <u>Board</u> , composed of the governors of the members; <u>President</u> , representative of the EGTC; <u>General Secretary</u> , organ of support; Collage of Auditors, accounting responsible.
Languages	German, Italia
URL	http://www.euoparegion.info (DE/IT/EN/Ladin)
Contact	<u>Phone</u> : 0039 0471 402026 <u>Fax</u> : 0039 0471 405016 <u>Email</u> : info@euoparegion.info

2.3.7 Linieland van Waas en Hulst EGTC

Name of the EGTC	NL: Linieland van Waas en Hulst" Europese Groepering voor Territoriale Samenwerking FR: Groupement européen de coopération territoriale Région de la ligne du Pays de Waas et Hulst EN: Linieland van Waas en Hulst European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with limited liability
Acronym	EGTC Linieland van Waas en Hulst
Summary	Reducing administrative, political and economic borders between Flanders and the neighbouring Dutch regions.
History and current status	The municipalities of Beveren, Sint-Gillis-Waas, Stekene and Hulst had an inter-municipal cooperative organ (ICO) since nineties. The three members and the municipalities of Sint-Gillis-Waas and Stekene made a study on the potential for regional development of the left bank area of the Scheldt. The study identified several potential and eleven projects were distilled. The EGTC, was chosen as the structure to manage them. Together with the initial founders, the provinces of Zeeland and East Flanders joint to strengthen the reliability of projects. Last, Interwaas joint as the seventh partner. The EGTC was registered the 15 June 2011.
Countries involved	Belgium, Netherlands
Seat	Burgemeester Omer De Meyplein 1; B 9170 Sint-Gillis-Waas (Flanders, Belgium)
Members	<u>5 members from Belgium:</u> Municipalities of Beveren; Sint-Gillis-Waas; Stekene. Province of Oost-Vlaanderen; Intermunicipal partnership for the Waasland region in Flanders (Interwaas) <u>2 members from The Netherland:</u> Municipality of Hulst and Province of Zeeland
Key indicators	Population: approx. 110.000 inhabitants Surface: 501,02 km ²
Governance	EGTC made by 5 Municipalities, 2 provinces and one inter-municipal partnership. The territory encompasses the municipalities of Beveren, Hulst, Sint-Gillis-Waas, and Stekene.
Enlargement intents	Open
Duration	Eighteen years with possibility of extension
Objectives	Supporting trans-border dialogue and trans-border cooperation; carrying on common projects

Tasks	Finding the possible actions which could implement the objectives
Function in ETC	Project “ <u>R9 Child care/education in the Linieland van Waas en Hulst</u> ”. Budget of 60.000 EUR (EU funding of 30.000 EUR). Project “ <u>R7 Network of tourism and education information spots</u> ”. No budget allocated yet. Project “ <u>O1 Regional Economic profile</u> ”. No budget allocated yet. Project “ <u>R5A Roundpoint ont the border Kapellebrug</u> ” Budget 937.317,00 EUR (EU funding Interreg IVA 255.519,53 EUR).
Further development	Establishing new networks with other regional authorities. Undertaking communication activities to inform people on the EGTC. Act as an intermediary for the border region.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	To have a website with information on available EU funded programmes and with contact persons skilled on EGTC matter (e.g. EGTC help desk). The website should also have a section on the different best practices going on.
Budget for 2013	115.000 EUR in administrative costs, collected through membership fees proportional to the population. Other parts of the budget vary according to the implemented projects.
Staff in 2013	Director and a person employed with a part time contract in charge of administrative tasks.
Law applicable	Belgian public law, under the responsibility of the Flemish authority.
Organs and their main competencies	<u>General Assembly</u> , made by one representative of each partners. Director, who also play as Project Manager.
Languages	Dutch
URL	www.egtslinieland.eu
Contact	Richard Meersschaert, EGTC Director Phone: 0032 (0)3 727 17 04 or 0032 479 54 96 23 Email: richard.meersschaert@sint-gillis-waas.be

2.3.8 Rába-Duna-Vág (RDV) EGTC

Name of the EGTC	HU: Rába-Duna-Vág Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együtműködési Csoportosulás
Acronym	RDV EGTC
Summary	Strengthen cooperation and support the regions’ development in a wide range of policy areas, with a specific focus on the Danube.

History and current status	Declaration of intent signed by government counties of Győr- Moson –Sopron and Komárom-Esztergom and the district of Tnava the 10 of June 2011. The EGTC was registered the 10 December 2011.
Countries involved	Hungary, Slovakia
Seat	Fő tér 4, Tatabánya 2800, Hungary
Members	<u>Two members in Hungary:</u> The counties of Győr-Moson-Sopron and Komárom-Esztergom <u>One member in Slovakia:</u> the self-governing Region of Tnava
Key indicators	Inhabitants: 1.360.000 Surface: 10.501,78 km ²
Governance	EGTC made by counties and a self-governing region. Its operations are in the strongly related to the EU Strategy for the Danube Region.
Enlargement intents	County of Nitra in the pipeline, in order to cover the whole territory along the Danube between Slovakia and Hungary.
Duration of the EGTC	Undetermined
Objectives	Supporting and developing territorial cooperation aiming to reinforce economic and social cohesion in the several fields: infrastructure, energy, IT, tourism, education, sport, entrepreneurship, agriculture.
Tasks	Attracting EU and other funding for implementing the planned activities and achieve the objectives.
Function in ETC	None
Further development	Need for bigger political support giving more opportunities to implement the EGTC goals within the call for proposals available.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	To include the possible and different roles of the EGTC in the legislation.
Challenges/issues	Long process of establishment due to long lasting process of adoption of the Convention and Statute by the Slovak Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development.
Budget for 2013	41.500 EUR, made by a membership fee of 3.500 EUR per each county and a part covering the projects and operational activities of 10.500 EUR. Financial control carried according to HU national rules.
Staff in 2013	Director and secretary. Both from Slovakia.
Law applicable	Public law of Hungary

Organs and their main competencies	General Assembly, Director, Professional Committees, Secretary and Board of supervision.
Languages	Hungarian, Slovak and English
URL	www.rdvegtc.eu
Contact	Ms. Gabriella Nagy (nagy.gabriella@kemoh.hu) Ms. Zusana Andrassy (andrassy@rvdegtc.eu)

2.3.9 EGTC Eurométropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai

Name of the EGTC	FR: Groupement européen de coopération territoriale Eurométropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai
Acronym	Eurométropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai/ Eurometropool Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai
Summary	Created to act as a functional area for its members.
History and current status	The Cross-border Standing Conference of Franco-Belgian Intermunicipal Organisations (COPIT) hold in 1991, represents the first step towards the establishment of the EGTC. COPIT was afterwards structured into a voluntary association in 2001, and in March 2007 it turns into the Lille Kortrijk Tournai Eurométropole. The EGTC was finally published the 22 nd January 2008.
Countries involved	France, Belgium
Seat	<u>Official Seat</u> : Lille, 1, rue du Ballon – BP 745 – F 59034 Cedex (France) <u>Operational Headquarters</u> of the Eurométropole Agency: Kortrijk, Casinoplein 10, 8500 (Belgium) <u>Seat of the Eurometropole Forum of Civil Society</u> : Tournai, Maison du Tourisme (Belgium)
Members	<u>4 members from France</u> : French State, La Région Nord-Pas-de-Calais, Le Département du Nord, Lille Métropole Communauté urbaine (intermunicipal public entity including city of Lille and 87 municipalities). <u>10 members from Belgium</u> : Federal State; Flemish Région and Community; the Province of West-Flanders; Leiedal Intercommunality; Intercommunality wvi (WVI); Walloon Region; French Community of Belgium; Province of Hainaut; Ideta Intercommunality; IEG Intercommunality.
Key indicators	Surface area: 3.533 Km ² Inhabitants: 2.1 Million

	147 municipalities
Governance	Multilevel governance with 4 levels: States, Regions, provincial level, Intermunicipal organisations Links with municipalities and civil society.
Enlargement intents	Bordering municipalities may become “associate working members”
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	Promoting and supporting cross-border cooperation; involving competent institutions and favouring bottom-up discussion; developing a coherent strategic approach for the specific dynamics of the cross-border area linking them with the Europe 2020 Strategy.
Tasks	Ensuring inter-institutional dialogue and promoting political debate. Producing cross-border consistency throughout the entire territory. Facilitating, managing and realising projects. Facilitating the daily life of citizens.
Function in EGTC EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of implementation in 2013	Project leader of “ <u>Investineurometropolis</u> ”, common economical communication platform for the economic attractiveness of the territories. Associated operator of “ <u>Tandem</u> ”, knowledge platform between research centres and enterprises; Associated operator of “ <u>Place Jacques Delors</u> ”, cross-border development support along the cities of Halluin and Menen. Associated operator of “ <u>300 years of borders (1713-2013)</u> ”, 300 years anniversary of the Treaty of Utrecht. Associated operator of <u>Tourism LKT</u> powering the website www.visiteurometropolis.eu . Associated operator of the <u>Eurométropole job meeting</u> . Associated operator of “ <u>Green links</u> ”, developing a network of soft links in the region.
Further development	Increasing the relationship for observation and coordination of certain projects with the metropolitan area of Lille. Preparation of the Strategy Eurometropolis 2020 together with the Eurometropolis 2030, a long term perspectives document (for action and more long-term coherence).
Comments on EGTC Regulation	Important reinforcing the recognition of the EGTC at EU level so the groupings can be considered as transnational partnerships when applying at calls for proposals.
Budget in 2013	1.900.000 EUR. Made by population proportional contribution of the 14 partners (50/50 between French and Belgian partner) and projects-oriented funds.
Staff in 2013	Twelve persons from each participating countries
Law applicable	Public law
Organs and their	<u>Executive Management Committee</u> with one president and three vice-

main competencies	<p>presidents. <u>Bureau</u>, consisting of 32 members and the executive body of the EGTC. <u>Assembly</u> with 84 members. <u>Cross-Border Agency</u>, responsible for <u>six permanent thematic working groups</u>. New organisation at the end of 2013 to develop concretely strategy 2014-2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • political commissions • develop the socio-economic potential of Eurometropolis • mobility and accessibility of Eurometropolis • a blue & green Eurometropolis (energy, blue&green network) • 11 technical groups „ambitions” <p><u>Agency</u>, counts 12 employees. The principle of <u>double-parity</u> applies to the functioning and composition of the organs. <u>Eurometropole Forum</u> ensuring the link with civil society.</p>
Languages	French and Dutch
URL	www.eurometropolis.eu www.visiteurometropolis.eu (tourist website) New in 2013: www.visualiseeurometropolis.eu
Contact	<u>Phone</u> : 0032 56 23 11 00 <u>Fax</u> : 0032 56 23 01 <u>Email</u> : ira.keirsbilck@eurometropolis.eu , info@eurometropolis.eu

2.3.10 Ister-Granum EGTC

Name of the EGTC	<p>HU: Ister-Granum Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Csoportosulás SK: Európske zoskupenie územnej spolupráce s ručením obmedzeným Ister-Granum. EN: Ister-Granum European Grouping of Territorial Co-operation Ltd.</p>
Acronym	Ister-Granum EGTC
Summary	Functional area around the cities of Esztergom (HU) and Štúrovo (SK)
History and current status	In 2000, 31 cross-border settlements concluded the first cooperation agreement. In 2003, 102 local governments established the Ister-Granum Euroregion, which became EGTC on the 6 th of May 2008. The EGTC was registered on the 29 th of November 2008.
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Seat	2500 Esztergom, Széchenyi tér 1 (Hungary)

Members	82 members in total: 42 from <u>Hungary</u> and 40 from <u>Slovakia</u> .
Key indicators	Population: around 189,000 inhabitants Surface: 1846 km ²
Governance	Administrative territories of the 82 member local governments.
Enlargement intents	To reach 102 municipalities as the former Euroregion.
Duration	Undetermined
Objectives	Establishing and maintaining the co-operation over the full range of regional development activities. Promoting and strengthening economic and social cohesion.
Tasks	Implementation of territorial cooperation projects co-financed by the European Union. Raising awareness of the competitive advantages of the territory. Strengthening the social and economic cohesion of the region.
ETC projects	<p><u>Common Energy Agency</u>: aimed to create the EGTC's own energy agency.</p> <p><u>Regional tourist destination management organisation</u>: with the aim to promote and sale the tourist facilities of the EGTC's territory as a unified and independent tourist destination. Budget of 500.000 EUR, under the HU-SK CBC Framework Programme.</p> <p><u>The EGTC Solidarity Fund</u>: fund established by the city of Esztergom in 2008. The municipality collects local business tax from the enterprises operating on its territory and gives 1% of the tax to the fund to launch several calls for project applications. So far, 14 small projects were realized (e.g. open air theatre, a new roof for cultural centre, a wine festival, etc.). The budget of the fund reached 65.000 EUR in 2007 but, since the global crisis, at the moment no resources are in it.</p> <p><u>Ister-Granum enterprise-logistics zone</u>: aimed to create a cross-border enterprise-logistics zone.</p> <p><u>Integrated Health System</u>. Since 2005 the hospital of Esztergom has been able to receive patients from Slovakia following a Memorandum of Understanding concluded with a Slovak insurance company.</p> <p><u>Ister-Granum EXPO. Business Support System</u>: aimed to establish two permanent exhibition sites, one in Želiezovce in Slovakia and one in Piliscsaba in Hungary and an information office to support the SMEs' operation.</p> <p><u>Cross-border integrated public transport system</u>, aimed to integrate the timetable and bus line of the region.</p> <p><u>Ister-Granum news agency</u>, aimed to spread information on the EGTC.</p> <p><u>Service providing offices for the local NGOs</u>.</p> <p><u>The Ister-Granum network of local products</u>.</p> <p>The EGTC wants to achieve two main objectives by developing a network of local products. First, to help the local producers to reach</p>

	<p>the consumers more easily which can contribute to the stimulus of the region's economy, on the other hand the Ister-Granum can strengthen its social awareness with its network of local products, but it can be an example for the European actors as well. The network will be developed by involvement of NGOs, local governments, producers and communities.</p> <p><i>The aims of the project:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure access to markets for local producers, thus promoting the alternative ways of income generation, improving the employment situation and reducing unemployment. • To develop and strengthen the network of markets of local products on the territory of the EGTC, to promote such markets, to increase their acceptance, to encourage the creation of new ones. • To support the self-organization of producers, to strengthen the cross-border co-operation. • To increase demand for local products in the region, to increase the role of such products within the catering sector. • To promote the Ister-Granum EGTC, to strengthen of its internal social cohesion. <p><i>The planned project activities:</i> The double aim of the project is on one hand to facilitate the access of local products to markets, on the other hand to strengthen the Ister-Granum co-operation. The activities are intended to support these two objectives simultaneously. The multi-step project frame consisting of several modules makes benefit to all the population and settlements of the region.</p> <p><i>Plans:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking (Database building and development of markets' co-operation, organizing study tours). • The development of common design (trademark, on-line marketing, sales). • Promotion, awareness raising (events, tastings, publications, mentoring). • Organization of sales (local product shelves, on-line interface, Social Shopping Marketplace). • Ensuring the institutional background (further fund-raising, coordination).
Comments on EGTC Regulation	The new regulation will make easier the modification of the status by the EGTCs. It will be done automatically.
Challenges/issues	Due to the financial crisis the city of Esztergom bankrupted and because of the financial difficulties some members left the partnership as well. For these reasons, in 2011 a new management structure started to rebuild the cooperation based on new financial solutions and with a new impetus.
Budget in 2013	54.000 EUR, made by ca. 80% of national payments and ca. 20% contributions from the members. The financial control and the approval of the budget are undertaken by the General Assembly.

Staff in 2013	One Hungarian and one Slovak employee
Law applicable	Public law (HU)
Organs and their main competencies	<u>General Assembly</u> , main decision-making body, composed by the majors of the member authorities. <u>Senate</u> , prepares the decisions, the members are the executive chair and deputy chair, and 6 further mayors. <u>Director</u> , in charge of operational work. <u>Chair</u> , made by the majors of the city of Esztergom and Štúrovo. <u>Supervisory Board</u>
Languages	Hungarian and Slovak
URL	www.istergranum.eu
Contact	<u>Phone</u> : 003633/509-355 <u>Fax</u> : 003633/509-356 <u>Email</u> : egtc@istergranum.eu

2.3.11 Galicia-Notre de Portugal EGTC

Name of the EGTC	PO: Agrupamento Europeu de Cooperação Territorial (AECT) Galicia - Norte de Portugal EN: European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation Galicia – Norte de Portugal
Acronym	GNP-EGTC
Summary	The GNP-EGTC created as a meeting point with legal status between institutions, businesses and citizens on both sides of the border to develop shared projects and programmes.
History and current status	The Working Community Galicia-Norte Portugal established the <u>31st October 1991</u> was the former structure before the EGTC. The <u>22nd September 2008</u> , the members signed the European Territorial Cooperation Agreement to constitute the EGTC, which was finally registered the <u>18th February 2010</u> .
Countries involved	Spain, Portugal
Seat	Calle Eduardo Cabello s/n (CETMAR building), Bouzas 36208 Vigo (Pontevedra) – SPAIN
Members	<u>One member in Portugal</u> : Comissão de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional do Norte Portugal (CCDR-N) <u>One member in Spain</u> : Xunta de Galicia
Key indicators	Surface: 51,000 Km ²

	Inhabitants: 6.4 million
Governance	<u>Xunta Galicia</u> is one of the 17 autonomous Spanish communities, with several legislative powers; <u>Norte Portugal</u> is a regional delegation belonging to the Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Spatial Planning with no legislative power.
Enlargement intents	No perspective of enlargement at the moment.
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	Facilitating and promoting regional cooperation among the members, enhancing competitiveness in the fields of knowledge and innovation, ultimately resulting in increasing the cohesion.
Tasks	Managing contracts and implementing the activities of the GNP-Working Community 2007-2013 Strategic Cooperation Program; developing cooperation activities; Managing project under the Cross border Operating Cooperation Program Spain Portugal 2007 – 2013 (POCTEP)
ETC projects	<p>1) CBC Programme Spain-Portugal, 2007-13. Project 0500_CT_GNP_AECT_1_P (budget 502.820 EUR)</p> <p>2) Working plan divided in two priorities: 'fostering competitiveness and promoting employment' and 'Environment, heritage and risk prevention'. Several activities implemented in 2012 within the plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Conference of cultural and creative industries: a perspective from the Euroregion Galicia-Norte Portugal • Organization of the 2nd OPEN DAYS of the Euroregion Galicia-Norte Portugal "Cross-border cooperation as an opportunity to the crisis" • Establishment of the Information Office of the Euroregion Galicia-Norte Portugal • Creating unit support for health projects in the Euroregion
Comments on EGTC Regulation	The legislation shall have more specification concerning the time the EGTC experiences lack of funding (e.g. due to the financial crisis).
Challenges/issues	The wage levels differ between Spain and Portugal and the EGTC offers limited contract duration (2 year contracts). The regions moreover suffered during the crisis and its tasks were mainly concentrated on mitigating the effects.
Budget in 2012	271.410 EUR. Made by members' own resources (50-50 between SP and PO), EU funds (75%) and for some projects by the partners involved. Annual budget approved every year by the council.
Staff in 2012	6 employees (3 Spanish, 3 Portuguese). They are employed under the laws of Galicia and they don't have the status of public officials.

Law applicable	Portuguese public law
Organs and their main competencies	<u>General Assembly</u> , with the members' representatives of the GNP-EGTC <u>Director</u> , who represents the EGTC and acts on its behalf <u>Fiscal Council</u>
Languages	Portuguese, Spanish
URL	www.gnpaect.eu
Contact	<u>Phone</u> : 0034 986135126 <u>Fax</u> : 0034 986248613 <u>Email</u> : gnpaect@gnpaect.eu

2.3.12 Amphictyony EGTC

Name of the EGTC	AMPHICTYONY of Twinned Cities and Areas of the Mediterranean, European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation
Acronym	E.G.T.C AMPHICTYONY; E.O.E.Σ AMΦΙΚΤΥΟΝΙΑ
Summary	Created to have a legal structure able to keep relations of cooperation among the members ensuring a constant development of the areas, based on financially effective socially and environmentally equal models.
History and current status	The EGTC resulted from a Mediterranean network of twinned towns and regions, composed of 93 municipalities from nine countries working together for 17 years. The partnership registered the EGTC the 1 st December 2008, strengthening its legal structure but losing part of its members (e.g. Turkey, Albania, Israel, Serbia and Palestine).
Countries involved	Greece, Cyprus, Italy, France
Seat	Athens 10558, Vyronos 29, Plaka, Greece
Members	39 municipalities, divided as follows: 30 from Greece; 6 from Cyprus; 2 from Italy; 1 from France.
Key indicators	Inhabitants: about 500.000 Surface: about 150.000 Km ²
Governance	Twinned Self-government Organizations of the 1 st and 2 nd degree; Associations with Self Government nature and Mediterranean Regions.
Enlargement intents	Open to enlargement especially towards pre-accession and third countries. The former countries of the partnership already request to join.

Duration	25 years with a possibility of extension
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create and maintain an environment of peace, sustainable development, cohesion and security through a financially effective, socially fair, environmentally sustainable entity. • Promote freedom, democracy, justice, security and protection of the environment. • Strengthening the participation of the Citizen and the agencies of the Local Societies.
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of cross border, interstate and/or interregional co-operation implementing EU-funded programmes. • Exchange of information, experiences, promotion and practices among its members ensuring the access to knowledge. • Preservation, promotion and utilization of the cultural identity for safeguarding the intercultural dialogue.
Function in ETC	<p>Project “<u>Promotion of Integration in the Planning and Provision of Social Services within Local Authorities through vocational training (PRISSM)</u>”, with the partnership of EETAA, within the Life learning programme Leonardo Da Vinci.</p> <p>Conference on ‘<u>Cultural Policy and Local Government</u>’ aimed at exploring suitable ways for Local Governments to develop long term Cultural Policy with the goal of sustainability.</p>
Further development	Improving of the staff skills both at the administrative and scientific level.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	<p>The eligibility criteria for no EU partners would have to be reformed in order to integrate them as gateway towards the Mediterranean area in a wide range of policy areas.</p> <p>Besides, the EGTC see the reduction in the size of action at both geographical and qualitative levels could be a critical aspect.</p>
Challenges/issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial challenges • The specification of an overseas collaboration • The collaboration with third countries especially those belonging to the Mediterranean basin
Budget in 2012	100.000 EUR. Collected through the annual contribution proportional to the population of the members. Also grants from States or EU or other organisations; Donations by agencies or citizens; exploitation of the EGTC property could compose the budget.
Staff in 2012	None. Two people working from their respective administrations.
Law applicable	Greek public law
Organs and their main competencies	<u>General Assembly</u> is the main decision making body of the EGTC <u>Board of Directors</u> (13 members), has the right to create sub-committees and working groups

	<p><u>President of the Board of Directors</u> represents the EGTC, acts on its name</p> <p><u>Director</u> manages all requests coming from the President</p> <p><u>Executive Committee</u> (3 members) controls the financial management</p> <p><u>Audit Committee</u></p>
Languages	Greek, Italian, French, English
URL	www.amphictyony.gr
Contact	<p><u>Phone</u>: 0030 210-3243374; 0030 210-3246139</p> <p><u>Fax</u>: 0030 210-3243343</p> <p><u>Email</u>: amfiktio@otenet.gr</p>

2.3.13 Karst Bodva EGTC

Name of the EGTC	<u>EN</u> : Limited Liability European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation KARST-BODVA
Acronym	Karst-Bodva EGTC
Summary	Managing the nature reserve and foster the rural development.
History and current status	The Kars Euroregion, created in 2001 by the territory of Gömör-Torna karst and Bódva, was the predecessor of the EGTC who was registered the 11 th of February 2009.
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Seat	Hačava 47, 044 02 Turňa nad Bodvou, Slovak Republic
Members	<p><u>One municipality from Slovakia</u>: Hrušov</p> <p><u>Two municipalities from Hungary</u>: Perkupa and Varbóc</p> <p>The Micro-Region Domica, consisting of 18 Slovak municipalities was not accepted.</p>
Key indicators	The territory and population of the Slovak-Hungarian border area in <u>National park Slovak Karst (SK) and in National park Aggtelek (HU)</u> .
Governance	EGTC made by Municipalities.
Enlargement intents	Planning to cover all the Slovakian and Hungarian settlements along the Gömör-Tornai Karszt and the river Bódva.
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	To support the cooperation and harmonious development through strengthening economic and social cohesion between cross border territories.

Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and realize a common development programme based on a shared strategy integrating economic, social and environmental activities. • Support entrepreneurship, especially for SMEs in tourism, cultural development and the cross border business. • Joint protection of environmental and cultural values and prevention of environmental and technological risks. • Assist partnerships between communal and rural areas of cities and villages. • Improve local and regional infrastructure. • Joint infrastructure in health service, culture, travel and tourism and education. • Use resources from Slovak, Hungarian governments and EU funds (ERDF, ESF, cohesion funds and policy).
Function in ETC	No data
Budget in 2011	Not approved in 2011. Only an initial contribution of 500 EUR from its members to register the EGTC.
Staff in 2011	None
Law applicable	Private
Organs and their main competencies	<u>President</u> , representative of the EGTC <u>General Assembly</u> , composed of one Chairman from SK and two co-chairs from SK and HU <u>Monitoring Committee</u> who supervise the General Assembly
Languages	Hungarian and Slovak
URL	None
Contact	<u>Phone</u> : 00421 58 7884680 <u>Email</u> : eurokras@stonline.sk

2.3.14 Duero-Douro EGTC

Name of the EGTC	SP: Agrupación Europea De Cooperación Territorial Duero – Douro PO: Agrupamento Europeu De Cooperação Territorial Duero-Douro EN: European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Duero-Douro
Acronym	AECT Duero-Douro
Summary	Grouping of over 170 towns in Spain and Portugal.
History and current status	In July 2007, first informative meeting among the members of the actual EGTC. Grouping registered the 7 th of March, after a year the

	Statue and Convention were presented. In September 2011, it became member of the Association of European Border Regions (AEBR).
Countries involved	Spain and Portugal
Seat	Trabanca, (Salamanca, SP), Plaza Egido s/n CP 37173 <u>Operational Units:</u> Bemposta (PO) and Fonfría (SP)
Members	200 members in total. <u>One province from Spain:</u> Salamanca <u>Several members from Portugal:</u> Province of Zamora; the municipalities of Freixo Espada à Cinta, Miranda do Douro, Freguesia de Bemposta, Mogadouro in the Province of Bragança; the municipality of Vila Nova Foz Côa in the province of Guarda.
Key indicators	Inhabitants: 120.000 Surface: 9000 km ²
Governance	EGTC made by provinces and municipalities.
Enlargement intents	The EGTC enlarged every year since its constitution. Therefore, it is open to enlargement.
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	Facilitate and promote cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation reinforcing social and economical cohesion in many fields: e.g. transportation, environment, education, employment, etc.
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake and manage contracts and agreements. • Undertake specific territorial cooperation programmes and actions. • Create and manage social services and infrastructures. • Promote research, innovation and development. • Study the current state and develop priority actions in infrastructure and health services.
Function in ETC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project "<u>Frontera Natural</u>" – Integration and sustainable recovery of the cross-border natural heritage. Co-funded by the CBC Operational Programme Spain-Portugal POCTEP 2007-2013. Total budget: 800.000 EUR; Co-funded (75%): 600.000 EUR. • Project "<u>Self prevention</u>" aims at making profitable a system of sustainable forest fire prevention based on the involvement of goats. The project is also going to develop a feed mill, one shop and one bar, and a logistics centre which will employ 35 people. (Budget of about 30 millions EUR). • Project "<u>Energy efficiency in street lighting</u> aimed at reducing the costs of the street lighting system (budget 12 Million EUR). • Project "<u>Cross Border non-formal education web for the Enhancement of Endogenous Resources for Youth</u>". Support for about 600 young people of several associations. EU funding from EAEAC: 21.770 EUR; Total cost of Project: 121.770 EUR.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project "<u>Intercultural cross-border education network</u>". Comenius action in Lifelong Learning programme. Beneficiaries: 300 students. EU funding 34.000 EUR; Total budget 48.280 EUR. • IV school day event "Getting to know each other". • Project "<u>Our natural environment as a space for Civic and Social Transnational Thinking</u>" aimed to promote the training opportunities for younger living in the rural territory. • Project "Integrated strategy for effective access to the labour market". ESF awarded: 150.000,00 EUR. • Project "<u>Creating Networks of equality in the Duero-Douro border</u>". EU funds: 50.000 EUR; Total Cost: 66.666,67 EUR. • Project "<u>Youth in Hell</u>", in cooperation with the city of Hell (Norway) and the Children and Youth Council of North Trøndelag. Action0
Comments on EGTC Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More attention should be paid on EGTC working in rural areas. • Ensuring more sustainable and stable funding in the future, raising the awareness on the role of EGTC. • In certain calls, the EGTC can enter as a partner but only representing one country, leaving part of its territory outside. • The EGTC can apply for government subsidies in Spain but not in Portugal, as it only has the national fiscal ID of the country of the seat.
Challenges/issues	The constitution of the EGTC was very challenging itself. Challenging also being able to run the EGTC freely without political pressure.
Budget in 2012	654.000 EUR. Made by the contribution of its members (1.000 EUR per member) and via public subsidies. The Spanish Ministry of Finance control over the budget.
Staff in 2012	30 employee from both Spain and Portugal as average number
Law applicable	Public law of Spain
Organs and their main competencies	<p><u>General Assembly</u>, composed of the President, the Vice-President, the Territorial Coordinator, the Director, the Secretariat, and a representative from each member of the EGTC</p> <p><u>President and the Vice-President</u>, the same for the General Assembly and for the EGTC</p> <p><u>Coordination Council</u>, composed of the Presidents of Sectoral Councils, the EGTC President and Vice-President, the Territorial coordinator and the Director</p> <p><u>9 sectoral councils</u> (8 members each with 50% from Spain and 50% from Portugal)</p> <p><u>Director; Secretariat</u>, composed of service staff and administrative and financial staff</p>
Languages	Spanish and Portuguese

URL	www.duero-douro.com
Contact	<u>Phone:</u> 0034 923 14 14 09 <u>Fax:</u> 0034 923 09 04 33 <u>Email:</u> duero-douro@duero-douro.com

2.3.15 EGTC West-Vlaanderen / Flandre – Dunkerque – Côte d’Opale

Name of the EGTC	West-Vlaanderen / Flandre – Dunkerque – Côte d’Opale
Summary	Strategy building, project planning and implementation in a cross-border region
History and current status	<p>The first significant approaches between West-Vlaanderen and the French neighbours from the area of Flandre-Dunkerque-Côte d’ Opale date back to the early nineties. Cross-border cooperation was stimulated by the European Interreg subsidy programme and these projects improved the mutual acquaintance and led to exchanges and joint projects in various fields such as tourism, the environment, culture and education. At the end of the Interreg II programme, a more global, structured approach emerged. On 09 June 2005, in Dunkerque the Cross-border Platform West-Vlaanderen / Flandre – Dunkerque – Côte d’ Opale was inaugurated and a common Strategy Charter on sustainable crossborder cooperation was adopted.</p> <p>The Platform was not a separate, legal structure, but there was a political steering group (Permanent Conference), a secretariat with representatives from the partner structures to prepare and carry out the decisions and topical working parties to carry out consultation and set up or facilitate specific projects.</p> <p>The Permanent Conference of 01 September 2006 decided to start preparing for adopting the legal structure of the EGTC. One year later, on 30 November 2007, political representatives from the various partner structures approved the framework for a legal analysis, carried out by the MOT (F) and the KU Leuven (B) and they decided to ask the other levels of government competent for the region to become a member. On 12 September 2008, representatives from all of those governments approved the draft cooperation agreement and articles of incorporation. Following the formal approval by all competent structures and the publication of the deed of incorporation by the Prefect in the Recueil des actes administratifs, 03 April 2009 the constituent meeting could be held.</p>
Countries involved	Belgium, France
Seat	Dunkirk (Pertuis de la Marine), France <u>Operational unit:</u> Veurne (Grote Markt), Belgium

Members	<p>13 members in total.</p> <p><u>8 members in France</u>: The French State, The Nord-Pas-de-Calais Region, Dunkirk Urban Community, the Departments of Nord and Pas-de-Calais, the "Pays" Moulins de Flandre, the syndicat mixte of Pays Coeur de Flandre, The Urban Planning Agency Flandre Dunkirk (AGUR).</p> <p><u>5 members from Belgium</u>: The Federal Belgian State, the Flemish Region, The Province of West-Flanders, West Flanders Intermunicipal Association (wvi), Resoc Westhoek (non-profit organization).</p>
Key indicators	<p>Population: 2,000,000 inhabitants</p> <p>Surface area: 7,000 km²</p>
Governance	EGTC made by national-federal governments with regions, provinces, communities, organisations and agencies. This multi-level governance, allows the design of multi-levels projects.
Enlargement intents	Not foreseeable in the near future
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	Facilitate and promoting efficient and coherent cross-border cooperation in its region.
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring coordination and promotion of networking between all members and any institution that may contribute towards a pertinent, coherent and efficient cross-border cooperation. • Assuring political representation and political consultation within the area. • Establishing the common strategies and action programmes to meet the needs of the residents of the area. • Defining and implementing common projects and initiatives with a view of developing cross-border cooperation between the stakeholders in the area. • Representing the reference area vis-à-vis external bodies.
Function in ETC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project leader of the Interreg IV A project “<u>Cross-border cooperation West Flanders/Flandre-Dunkerque-Côte d’Opale</u>”. Aimed to develop networks and thematic activities to stimulate cross-border cooperation in the own region. Budget: 360.000 EUR; EGTC budget: 215.000 EUR. • Project partner of the Interreg IV A project “<u>TransSport</u>”. Aimed at developing a cross-border dynamic platform (website) that will list and map all sports infrastructures, centers and associations in the cross-border region. Budget: 600.000 EUR; EGTC budget: 49.000 EUR. • Project partner in the Interreg IV A project “<u>300 years of frontier</u>”. Aimed to set up a whole range of cultural and festive events, activities, projects for the anniversary of the Treaty of Utrecht

	(1713-2013) Budget: 1.200.000 EUR; EGTC budget: 52.000 EUR. Moreover, the EGTC is following closely the realization of <u>7 Interreg projects</u> labelled by the EGTC. In all of these projects at least one member of the EGTC is taking part as a project partner or project leader. Ultimately, the EGTC Assembly in <u>December 2013</u> approved the working programme of 2014 and 12 thematic working groups will carry out the working programme of 2014. During 2013, the EGTC also continued the follow-up of the preparations of the new European programme period (2014-2020) and organised on a regular basis meetings with all of its members and partners in order to inform them of the preparations; the EGTC provided partners directly involved in the programming procedures with elements and contributions in order to help these partners to prepare the new programmes. One of the main tasks of the EGTC in 2014 will be the preparation of new Interreg V projects.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	Since one of the member change its legal status, the EGTC was obliged to re-launch the establishment procedures defined in article 4 of the regulation. This would not been necessary, whether the new regulation would have been adopted faster.
Budget in 2013	327 265 EUR. Made by a financial contribution from the members (50% FR; 50% BE).
Staff in 2013	None to avoid legal problems with hiring procedures.
Law applicable	French public law
Organs and their main competencies	<u>General Assembly</u> , composed of 28 members and the Director <u>The Board</u> , composed of 18 members, approves the decisions of the Director, prepares the annual budget, the work plan, the financial accounts and the annual report. <u>President and the Vice-president</u> , one Belgian and one French. <u>Director</u> representative of the EGTC. In all organs the principle of parity (50% FR; 50% BE) is respected.
Languages	French, Dutch
URL	www.egts-gect.eu and www.gect-egts.eu (under construction, available from spring 2014)
Contact	<u>Email</u> : k.defruyt@wvi.be ; stephanie.verbeke@cud.fr

2.3.16 Euroregion Pyrenees-Méditerranéan

Name of the EGTC	EGTC Euroregion Pyrenees-Méditerranéan
Summary	Constituted to ensure the cross-border coordination of activities through the definition of common strategies, to meet the needs of the inhabitants and to represent them.

History and current status	The Euroregion constituted in 2004 was the predecessor. The EGTC was registered in <u>August 2009</u> .
Countries involved	Spain, France
Seat	9, Place Alphonse Jourdain F-31000 Toulouse <u>Operational Units:</u> Via Laietana, 14 E- 08003 Barcelona (general secretariat) and 14, rond-point Schuman B-1040 Bruxelles (EU representation)
Members	<u>Two members in France:</u> Regional authority Midi-Pyrénées and Regional authority Languedoc-Roussillon <u>Two members in Spain:</u> Autonomous community of Catalunya and Autonomous community of the Illes Balears
Key indicators	Inhabitants: 14,2 million Surface: 109 830 Km ²
Governance	Two French border regions, two Spanish autonomous communities.
Enlargement intents	None at the moment
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	Determine and manage territorial cooperation projects and actions, with a view towards sustainable development.
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch and implement programmes, projects and actions in the area of interregional economic activities, innovation (technological, research, training and culture mainly in form of language-training), tourism, environment, accessibility (improving common transportation and telecommunication). • Strengthen and improve the economic, judicial and administrative cooperation. • Provide technical support. • Manage national and community funds. • Participate in projects of territorial cooperation of interest for all members and going beyond the territorial borders of the EGTC. • Propose, initiate, develop and manage common services, projects and actions to strengthen economic and social cohesion of the territory.
Function in ETC	<u>Projects with EU support:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project "<u>CreaMed</u>", under Interreg IVB SUDOE; Total Budget: 1.477.249,61 EUR; EU Contribution 1.107.937 EUR (75%). • Project "<u>Mercure Erasmus for young entrepreneurs</u>", with the aim of promoting the mobility of young entrepreneurs and provide them the needed skills for successful business. Project financed from May 2012 to April 2014 with a total budget of 203.610 EUR. • <u>Projects without EU support.</u>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project “<u>Pyrenees-Mediterranean Eurocampus</u>”, which create a campus which brought together more than 510,000 students and 45,000 researchers. • Project “<u>Culture</u>” which creates a joint call for projects for the territories of Catalonia, Languedoc-Roussillon, Midi-Pyrénées and the Balearics. In 2011, the second call (budget of 240,000 EUR) selected 7 projects. • Project “<u>Développement Durable</u>”, in 2012 allocated a budget of 190,000 EUR to encourage local actors to cooperate in the mitigation of climate change. Two projects financed. • Scholarship for double degree “Euroregion”. Budget: 10.000EUR.
Further development	Achieve an increasingly more privileged position in the EU dimension, reflected in the budgetary volume, the management, the level of cooperation, and the kind of programme operation.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	A harmonisation among the member state national EGTC Regulation is needed since they all perceives the role and nature of the grouping differently. Moreover, it should be facilitated the day-to-day administrative and legislative administration.
Challenges/issues	<p>Challenges in employing new staff regarding trade unions and accountability.</p> <p>Moreover, issues concerning the differences in eligibility of certain regions for certain programme. In detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Balearic Islands are not eligible for the Cross-Border-Cooperation and the “continental” part of the Euroregion is not entirely covered by cross-border cooperation. • Midi-Pyrénées region is not part of the Interreg IVB MED programme, so the Euroregion can only apply for transnational cooperation funding within the SUDOE programme.
Budget in 2012	Around 800.000 – 1 Million EUR. Made by the contribution of the 4 regions and also EU funds. The financial control is carried out by <u>French financial administration</u> .
Staff in 2012	<p>11 employees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 in Toulouse (employed under the French law) • in Barcelona (employed under the Spanish law) • 1 in Brussels (employed under the Belgium law)
Law applicable	French public law applicable
Organs and their main competencies	<p><u>General assembly</u>: with rotating presidency of 18 months</p> <p><u>Coordination group</u>: with several tasks</p> <p><u>Secretary General</u>: main operative body</p> <p><u>Director</u>: manages budget, etc. and appoints project leaders</p> <p>A Spanish officer is in charge of PR activities.</p>
Languages	French, Spanish, Catalan

URL	www.euroregio.eu
Contact	<p>Phone: 0033 (0) 561 10 20 40</p> <p>Fax: 0033 (0) 561 10 20 48</p> <p>Email: info@euroregio.eu</p>

2.3.17 Eurodistrict Strasbourg Ortenau

Name of the EGTC	<p>EN: European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau</p> <p>GE: Europäischer Verbund für territoriale Zusammenarbeit „Eurodistrict Strasbourg- Ortenau“</p> <p>FR: Groupement Européen de Coopération Territoriale « Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau »</p>
Acronym	Strasbourg-Ortenau EGTC
Summary	Strategy building, planning and implementing projects in a cross-border territory. The EGTC has provided to the Eurodistrict a legal status, budget, and one common secretariat instead of two of them.
History and current status	The history dates back to 2003 when the German Chancellor and the French President signed the resolution establishing the Eurodistrict. The EGTC was created on 4 February 2010.
Countries involved	Germany, France
Seat	<p>1, Parc de l'Etoile 67076 Strasbourg (France)</p> <p>Operative Unites: Fabrikstraße 12 D – 77694 Kehl (Germany)</p>
Members	<p><u>One member from France:</u> Communauté Urbaine de Strasbourg</p> <p><u>Six members from Germany:</u> Stadt Offenburg, Landkreis Ortenau, Stadt Lahr, Stadt Kehl, Stadt Achern, Stadt Oberkirch</p>
Key indicators	<p>Inhabitants: 868,014</p> <p>Surface: 2,176 km²</p>
Governance	EGTC made by 79 communities
Enlargement	Incorporation of French municipalities in 2014
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	Supporting, encouraging and deciding upon trans-border cooperation, by taking care common interests.
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support sustainable development and a harmonised spatial development. • Improve the day-to-day lives of citizens by removing barriers and

	<p>obstacles encouraging bilingualism and supporting their initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of a cross-border cultural space. • Strengthen the attractiveness of the territory. • Strengthen cooperation with European institutions and organisations. • Apply for national or EU co-financing. • Support and facilitate the creation of cross-border economic, social and institutional networks and projects. • Participate in cooperation beyond the territory of the Eurodistrict, • Exchange information. • Represent the Eurodistrict in national, European, and international bodies strengthening the European character of the territory.
Function in ETC	<u>In 2013</u> , the EGTC leads (since 2012) micro-projects funds with a total budget of 800,000 EUR, with 400,000 EUR from the INTERREG IV A Upper-Rhine Program.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	Amending the statue of the EGTC in order to leave employees the possibility to be hired from their national countries.
Challenges or issues	Differences in national and regional competences may slowdown the functioning of projects in areas which are handled differently across EU Member states (e.g. health, employment and social inclusion). Practical case was the health insurance.
Budget in 2013	850.000 EUR. Made by a membership fee per member proportional to the population (about 1 EUR per inhabitants).
Staff in 2013	Five permanent employees
Law applicable	Public
Organs and their main competencies	<p><u>Council</u>, composed of the president and 24 members from France and Germany respectively</p> <p><u>President</u>, elected for a period of 2 years and France and Germany take turns in proposing a candidate</p> <p><u>Vice-President</u></p> <p><u>Board</u>, composed of the President and 14 members (equal number of French and German members)</p> <p><u>General Secretariat</u> supports the president and is responsible for PR.</p>
Languages	German, French
URL	www.eurodistrict.eu
Contact	<p><u>Phone</u>: 0049 07851-899 750</p> <p><u>Email</u>: info@eurodistrict.eu</p>

2.3.18 Grande Region EGTC

Name of the EGTC	FR: GECT INTERREG "Programme Grande Région" DE: EVTZ INTERREG "Programm Großregion"
Acronym	Grande Région / Großregion EGTC
Summary	Established acting as managing authority for the INTERREG IV A Greater Region.
History and current status	Created in April 2010 in order to fulfil the managing authority's missions.
Countries involved	France, Germany, Luxembourg, Belgium
Seat	9, place de la Préfecture; BP 71014; F-57034 METZ Cedex 1(France)
Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LU : Great Duchy of Luxembourg • DE : Länder governments of Saarland and Rheinland Pfalz • FR : French State represented by the Préfet of the Region, the Regional Council of Lorraine, the local authorities of Moselle, Meurthe-et-Moselle and Meuse • BE : the Regional Government of Wallonia, the French Community and the German-speaking Community
Key indicators	Inhabitants: 11.2 Million Surface: 65.401 km ²
Governance	National, regional and local authorities (Multilevel cooperation) as members of the EGTC general assembly (11 EGTC members)
Enlargement intents	no enlargement intended for the time being
Duration	existence linked to 2007-2013 programming period
Objectives	The smooth and efficient management of the cross-border ETC programme for the Greater Region.
Tasks	Managing the cross-border ETC Interreg IV A - Operational Programme for the Greater Region 2007- 2013.
Function in ETC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functions of the managing authority as described in article 60 of the general Council regulation • management of the EGTC as an individual entity (budget, personnel, ...) • management of the microproject fund
Further development	The future of the EGTC is currently discussed between its 11 members for the upcoming programming period.

Comments on EGTC Regulation	
Challenges/issues	The role of the EGTC as a Managing Authority is not entirely clear. The division of tasks between the General Assembly of the EGTC and the Monitoring Committee has yet to be clarified.
Budget in 2013	519.227€ for the whole programming period, of which 50% is covered by the ERDF. The EGTC is financed from Technical Assistance of the programme.
Staff in 2013	2 permanent employees for the Managing Authority's missions; 1 employee is in charge of the management of a micro-projects fund.
Law applicable	Public law (France)
Organs and their main competencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General assembly • Administrative Council (day-to-day business of the EGTC)
Languages	French, German
URL	www.interreg-4agr.eu
Contact	melanie.charotte@lorraine.pref.gouv.fr ; 0033 3 87 17 96 75 alexandra.weckwerth@lorraine.pref.gouv.fr ; 0033 3 87 17 96 76

2.3.19 Zasnet EGTC

Name of the EGTC	Agrupamento Europeu de Cooperação Territorial — ZASNET, AECT
Acronym	ZASNET
Summary	Grouping made by intermediate authorities from Spain and Northern Portugal as a platform for cooperation and networking, strengthening the relation between the members.
History and current status	The Bragança-Zamora Working Community created in September 2000 was the former partnership. Based on this positive experience, the members constituted the EGTC which was published the 19 th of May 2010.
Countries involved	Portugal, Spain
Seat	Rua Engenheiro José Beça, at 46, 5300-034 Bragança, Portugal
Members	<u>3 members from Portugal</u> : Associação de Municípios da Terra Fria do Nordeste Transmontano; Associação de Municípios da Terra Quente Transmontana; Associação Municípios do Douro Superior <u>3 members from Spain</u> : Diputación Provincial de Zamora; Diputación

	Provincial de Salamanca; Ayuntamiento de Zamora
Key indicators	Population: 681,153 inhabitants Surface: 29,907 Km ² ;
Governance	<u>In Portugal:</u> Regions of Terra Fria Transmontana, Terra Quente Transmontana and Douro Superior <u>In Spain:</u> Provinces of Salamanca and Zamora
Enlargement intents	The EGTC formally requested the Portuguese region of Beira Interior Norte to join the Grouping.
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	The EGTC intends to promote the cross-border relations between the members in the fields of the environment, culture, tourism, infrastructure and economic development. It aims to implement joint projects of co-operation, promote the territory abroad and generate synergies to invert the negative demographic tendencies of the area.
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local policy development. • Collaborate with the Bragança-Zamora working community, the Douro Superior - Salamanca Community of Territorial Cooperation as well as other territorial entities of regional and local cooperation projects. • Improve the everyday life of the citizens of the territory, attract new residents to the area and reverse the negative demographic trends. • Implementing the Strategic Plan of Territorial Cooperation and Development for the period 2014-2020 and the Europe 2020 Strategy - ZASNET 2020".
Function in ETC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project "<u>Cross-border Biosphere Reserve</u>": This project is financed by POCTEP (Operative Program of Cross Border Cooperation Portugal - Spain), which aims at the development of an application to UNESCO for the creation of the biggest Cross-border Biosphere Reserve in Europe. This territory will cover the natural parks of Montesinho, Sanábria, Douro Internacional and Arribas do Douro and several areas classified in the Natura 2000 Network, such as the protected landscape of the Azibo, the Sierra de la Culebra, the Lagunas de Villafáfila and the Sabor River/Maçãs River, etc. In this context a plan of action was also elaborated for the Biosphere Reserve that deals with a modern proposal of a pilot region for the sustainable development. This plan consists in actions focused in the adaption of the climate changes and biodiversity conservation, taking advantage of their natural and socio-economic characteristics, pre-existing initiatives and strong trends of the time that we live on a national, Iberian, European and global scale. <u>"Strategic Plan of Territorial Cooperation and Development for the period 2014-2020 and the Europe 2020 Strategy - ZASNET</u>

	<p>2020", This project is financed by POCTEP (Operative Program of Cross Border Cooperation Portugal - Spain).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ZASNET 2020 sets a strategic positioning of the EGTC ZASNET with reference to the development of the territory that covers, in line with the Europe 2020 Strategy and, consequently, with the promotion of a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. • In addition, the ZASNET 2020 establishes a set of structuring projects for the development of the territory of the EGTC ZASNET to be implemented between 2014 and 2020. In turn, these projects are aligned with the goals and priorities of investment from the European Cohesion Policy and Territorial Cooperation. The strategy defined materialized in the proposal of a set of concrete initiatives of different types, around which different regional actors and, in some cases, national and international, must therefore be mobilised so that the desired strategic objectives be achieved. • The Strategic Plan for Territorial Cooperation and Development was approved by the members of the EGTC ZASNET and is to be presented to the respective competent authorities in order to be included in the regional, national and European strategies defined for the period 2014-2020. • <u>Micosylva +</u> - This project is co-financed by the SUDOE programme and its primary objective is the valorisation of the Mycoforestry and of the wild edible mushrooms as a factor of sustainability and forest multi-functionality, "promoting the economic viability of sustainable forest management through new complementary solutions to the product "wood", strengthening the social and cultural dimensions of forestry, and increasing the biological diversity of the forests ". • This project is funded by the Territorial Cooperation Programme SUDOE, where the European Grouping of Territorial cooperation ZASNET is a project partner.
<p>Further development</p>	<p>Through the development of Strategic Cooperation Action Plan 2014-2020 ZASNET EGTC consolidated the priorities areas of work in accordance with the objectives defined and with the Europe 2020 Strategy. With plan, the EGTC by 2020, the EGTC ZASNET territory must be a cross-border territory with its own identity, cohesive and balanced, recognized internationally by the adoption, on a territory with a low density, of a common development model, focused on different aspects of sustainability.</p>
<p>Challenges/issues</p>	<p>1) The ZASNET EGTC was the first EGTC formed in Portugal so there was an initial research and inquire to several national authorities in order to find out the legal environment and laws to apply (especially on EGTC staff members).</p>
<p>Budget in 2013</p>	<p>548 021,77 EUR. Made by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The initial member-contribution of 40.000 EUR • The annual obligatory membership fee of 20.000 EUR which will cover the operational/ management costs for the whole year

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU-Funds (ERDF, ESF, Cohesion funds) • Other grants and subsidies • Any other income legally conform to the Statute
Staff in 2013	<p><u>Director</u> <u>Technical Commission</u> - 6 elements working from their respective administrations, formed by a representative of all the Members entitled to decide on daily activities and priorities</p>
Law applicable	Public law (Portugal)
Organs and their main competencies	<p><u>General Assembly</u> is composed by one representative from each member for a period of two years, <u>Director</u> represents the EGTC. He is elected and supervised by the General Assembly. <u>EGTC president and vice president</u> are subject to a rotary system of office of two years. <u>Audit committee</u>, the financial body of the EGTC, is composed of the President and two members.</p>
Languages	Portuguese, Spanish
URL	www.zasnet-aect.eu
Contact	<p><u>Phone</u>: 00351 273098151 / 00351 910934327 <u>Fax</u>: 00351 273 332236 <u>Email</u>: margarida.rodrigues@zasnet-aect.e; asnet@zasnet-aect.eu</p>

2.3.20 Hospital de la Cerdanya EGTC

Name of the EGTC	SP: AECT Hospital de Cerdanya FR: GECT Hôpital de Cerdagne
Acronym	AECT / GECT HC
Summary	The EGTC was created to jointly manage the operation of the Cerdanya Hospital whose opening is expected for middle 2013. The Hospital is expected to serve the entire area of cross-border region Pyrenées-Mediterranée.
History and current status	<u>In 2005</u> , a declaration marked the start of the development process for the joint hospital, <u>in July 2006</u> a joint foundation was established; <u>in 2008</u> a framework agreement on Spanish-French cross-border cooperation in the health sectors has been signed; <u>in February 2009</u> started the construction of the facility; <u>in December 2010</u> the EGTC was constituted. In 2013 the hospital will start operating.
Countries involved	Spain (Catalonia), France
Seat	Puigcerdà, Catalonia, Spain (seat of the hospital)

Members	<p><u>4 members from Catalonia (SP):</u> Council of Puigcerdà; Cerdanya County Council; Department of Health of Catalonia; Catalan Health Service</p> <p><u>1 member from Spain:</u> Ministry of Health</p> <p><u>2 Members from France:</u> Ministry of Health and Solidarity; Regional Hospitalisation Agency Languedoc Roussillon</p>
Key indicators	<p>Inhabitants: about 30.000</p> <p>Surface: territories of Cerdanya in Spain and Cerdagne and Capcir in France</p>
Governance	<p>The Catalan and French governments (represented by the Ministries of Health) and the French regional health agency developed the detailed project. Local level is also represented in the Advisory Board of the EGTC.</p>
Enlargement intents	<p>Not scheduled</p>
Duration	<p>Unlimited</p>
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the facility • Start of the operating phase • Ongoing management • Joint projects in regional health management
Tasks	<p><u>During the construction and start-up phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of all necessary actions to ensure the construction such as: design of plans for financing the construction works and subsequent equipment; Safeguard the interest of users with publicity and a communication plan. <p><u>During the operation phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of services related to the hospital • Support to health prevention programmes • Promotion of education and research for health <p>The EGTC has far-reaching competencies such as acquisition and possession of land and real estates, concluding service contracts, issuing employment contracts etc.</p>
Function in ETC	<p>Not applicable</p>
Further development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate health care networks between France and Catalonia. • Direct road access from the French border to the Hospital (150 m) should also be established; this has to follow an administrative procedure.
Challenges or issues	<p>Negotiating the joint financing and operation of joint health facility between two countries with significant differences in the health care system. Moreover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that the project's ideological strength takes precedence

	<p>over political agendas (e.g. elections, and referendums on the European constitution) and that they do not directly affect its progress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that the true beneficiaries of this project, i.e., the general population and healthcare professionals, embrace the project without fear of the benefits and losses it may involve.
Budget in 2012	<p>Yearly budget around 20 Million EUR.</p> <p>Funding for investment came from the ETC cross border cooperation programme FR-ES-Andorra. For the first 5 years, the French side will take over 40% of the annual cost of the facility. After evaluation of this five year period a new financing model – based on the actual cost of treatments for French citizens – will be negotiated.</p>
Staff in 2012	<p>Four employees although the forecasted number of employee amount to 170 people. A joint project by two universities (Gerone and Perpignan) is aimed at developing a training plan for the staff.</p>
Law applicable	<p>Spanish Law. It is important to note that reimbursement for the treatment of French citizens is subject of a separate technical agreement between the EGTC and the French Health Insurance.</p>
Organs and their main competencies	<p><u>Management Board</u>, approves all the key documents proposed by the Executive board</p> <p><u>Executive Board</u>, works on behalf of the Management Board and constitutes the executive arm for the management of the facility.</p> <p><u>Director</u> acting as <i>CEO</i></p> <p><u>President</u> on rotating terms acting as <i>ambassador</i></p> <p><u>Advisory Board</u>, in charge of developing projects aimed at promoting health services in the border area. Membership in all organs follows a 60/40 split between Spanish and French members. The Catalan Government (intervenció general) is in charge of financial control and audit.</p>
Languages	<p>All official documents will be available in French, Catalan and Spanish (although medical terminology is mostly in Latin).</p> <p>The staffs of the hospital are supposed to have basic knowledge of all three languages.</p>
URL	<p>www.hcerdanya.eu</p>
Contact	<p>Dr. Toni Dedeu: tdedeu@gencat.cat</p> <p>Dr. Victorià Peralta: gerenciaterritorial@arnau.scs.es; vperalta@catsalut.cat</p>

2.3.21 Eurodistrict Saar Moselle

Name of the EGTC	GECT « Eurodistrict Saarmoselle » / EVTZ "Eurodistrikt Saarmoselle"
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Summary	Development of a cross-border area
History and current status	<u>In 1997</u> , the grouping of the actual EGTC formed the Zukunft SaarMoselle Avenir association. In 2004, signing of the declaration to establish the EGCT which was registered the 6th of May 2010.
Countries involved	France, Germany
Seat	99 rue du Maréchal Foch, BP 80805, F-57200 Sarregemines, France (Communauté d'agglomération Sarregemines Confluences) The operational office is in Saarbrücken (Germany).
Members	<u>In Germany</u> : The Regionalverband Saarbrücken, Saarpfalz-Kreis (associated body) <u>In France</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "Communautés d'agglomération" Forbach Porte de France and Sarregemines Confluences • The "Communauté de communes" du Pays Naborien, de Freyming-Merlebach, du District urbain de Faulquemont, du Warndt et de l'Albe et des lacs • District Bitche (associated body)
Key indicators	<u>Population</u> : 800.000 inhabitants
Governance	EGTC made by regions, districts and municipalities.
Enlargement intents	The partners are interested to join the grouping.
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	The EGTC aims to ensure the sustainable development of the region through supporting the cross-border cooperation in two priority areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of the Eurodistrict territory • Initiate, monitor and implement inter-communal cooperation projects
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake cross-border projects in the common policy areas. • Support the members in the implementation of cross-border projects. • Support networks which contribute to the realisation of the goals. • Promotion of the interests of the EGTC's role towards regional, national and European institutions.
Function in ETC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Feasibility study</u> for the provision of training opportunities regarding the paramedic sectors within the Region SaarMoselle. This study is financed by the Lorraine region and the French government. The total budget 40.000 EUR. • Working group on the topic of <u>energy</u>. This working group will be financed by the French government. Budget under discussion.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project "<u>Bande Bleue</u>" with the aim to raise a process of cross-border planning and implementation regarding the recovery and development of urban river landscapes. The project will run till the <u>31st of December 2014</u> at it will cost about 5 Million EUR, half of them coming from the ERDF (INTERREG IV-A initiative). Other 2.5 Million EUR, are covered by the Prefecture and Region of Lorraine, the job centre of Saarland and the GdF Suez. • <u>Territorial Marketing project</u> financed by the French government and INTERREG. The budget amounts to 736.000 EUR. • '<u>Guide des Loisirs</u>' (guide on leisure activities). This project is financed by INTERREG and the budget is 390.000 EUR. • Tourism project 'Route du Feu' financed by INTERREG. The budget amounts to 475.000 EUR.
Further development	Willingness to carry out more activities in the field of spatial planning. Strengthening the competences of its members.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	<p>The EGTC appoint the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be more meetings organised for EGTCs to exchange information and share their experiences. • The CoR should continue pushing for EGTCs to acquire specific statuses as territorial entities.
Challenges/issues	Difficulties with regard to the employed staff from the two countries. Because they have different working hours by week, different rules with regards to salaries, public holidays, number of days off, etc. Furthermore, difficulties to find staff that is bilingual, qualified and willing to accept the working conditions.
Budget in 2013	2.500.000 EUR made as follows: annual membership fee of 0,80 EUR per inhabitants for each member; funds from INTERREG IV A Programme; Donations; other contribution permitted by the law.
Staff in 2013	8 external workers, 3 of which with part-time contract.
Law applicable	Public law (FR)
Organs and their main competencies	<u>Assembly</u> , constituted by representatives of the members (50% French representatives, 50% German representatives, amounting 62 seats in total). <u>Board</u> is the executive branch, composed by the President, the Vice-President and 6 FR and DE members. <u>President and a Vice-President</u> rotating between France and Germany every 2 years.
Languages	French and German
URL	www.saarmoselle.org
Contact	<u>Phone</u> : 0049 (0)681/506-8010; 0049 681 506 6161

2.3.22 Pons Danubii EGTC

Name of the EGTC	Pons Danubii European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Ltd
Acronym	PONS DANUBII EGTC
Summary	Created to homogenise and coordinate the actions in the area strengthening economic and social cohesion.
History and current status	Although there was already Ister-Granum EGTC in the area, the need was felt for a new grouping, which was registered the 15 th of December 2010.
Countries involved	Slovakia, Hungary
Seat	Námestie generála Klapku 1 Komárno 945 01 Slovak Republic
Members	<u>Three members in Slovakia:</u> cities of Komárno, Hurbanovo and Kolárovo <u>Four members in Hungary:</u> cities of Komárom, Tata, Kisbér and Oroszlány
Key indicators	Inhabitants: 270,000 Surface: almost 500 Km ²
Governance	All members of the EGTC are cities
Enlargement intents	Potential inclusion of 2-3 additional members.
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen cross-border cohesion on the whole territory • Implementation of projects aimed at strategic development • Improvement of everyday life of inhabitants
Tasks	Implementing projects of territorial cooperation with or without the financial contribution of the EU in the following fields: entrepreneurship, tourism, environment, accessibility. A specific support is for creating interconnections between urban and rural areas.
Function in ETC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>MEDIA PROJECT</u>, which established the new website of the EGTC as well as provided different ICT solutions for both Hungarian and Slovakian (total budget of 270.980 EUR). • <u>CYCLE PATH</u>, with the aim of contributing at the development of bicycle tourism and to increase the economic and social integration in the region (total budget of 2.470.787 EUR). • <u>WORKMARKET</u>, a project proving training for unemployed people. Its major aim is to decrease unemployment in the regions in Slovakia and Hungary (total budget of 245.040 EUR). • <u>HEALTHCARE</u>, with the aim of improving the level of public health services in the region by both enhancing the accessibility of

	<p>health service on both side of the borders and conducting research in areas where there is a lack of statistical information (total budget of 307.076 EUR).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>CULTURE</u>, in order to develop cross-border partnerships and sense of identity through the promotion of the Hungarian and Slovakian cultural heritage (total budget of 25.000 EUR).
Challenges/issues	To define the common vision for the territory and its implementation.
Budget in 2013	235.000 EUR. Made by a membership fee of 500 EUR per member, another membership fee annually based of 0,5 EUR per inhabitants per member. Additional funding might come from Hungarian subsidies.
Staff in 2013	<u>6 people</u> : 1 Director; 2 employees working for the Media Office within the Media project; 1 administrative and financial project manager; 1 project coordinator; 1 in charge of administrative tasks.
Law applicable	Slovak Private law
Organs and their main competencies	<p><u>General Assembly</u>, in charge of supervision of performance <u>Chair of the Assembly</u> <u>Director</u> safeguards the functioning of the grouping <u>Supervisory Board</u>, the control body <u>In 2012</u>, a <u>new Hungarian development agency</u> called Pons Danubii Development Agency Ltd. The agency receives funding from the Ministry of Interior and Justice of Hungary and has the role of enhancing the activities of the EGTC.</p>
Languages	Slovak, Hungarian and English
URL	www.ponsdanubii.eu
Contact	<p><u>Phone</u>: 00421 905 828 898 <u>Email</u>: zoltan.bara@gmail.com; office@ponsdanubii.eu</p>

2.3.23 Bánát – Triplex Confinium Limited Liability

Name of the EGTC	Bánát-Triplex Confinium European Grouping Of Territorial Cooperation Limited Liability
Acronym	BTC EGTC
Summary	Strengthening economic and social cohesion in the region
History and current status	In November 2008, a conference held by the Triplex Confinium regions in Zsombolya (Jimbolia) put the basis for the establishment of the EGTC which was registered the 5 th of January 2011.

Countries involved	Hungary, Romania, and Serbia (as observer member)
Seat	Millenniumi sétány 2., 6782 Mórahalom, Hungary <u>Office</u> in Jimbolia, Romania
Members	37 Hungarian municipalities and 37 Romanian municipalities. Additionally 8 Serbian municipalities as observer members. In 2012, the <u>Hungarian</u> municipalities of Csengele, Kistelek, Zákányszék and the <u>Romanian</u> municipalities of Fény, Giulăz; Temesság joined the grouping.
Key indicators	Inhabitants: 434.797 Surface: 3.500 km ²
Governance	EGTC made by Municipalities
Enlargement intents	6 new members joined the grouping in <u>2012</u> .
Duration	Undetermined
Objectives	To enhance the dynamism of the border areas and to raise their competitiveness through economic and social cohesion activities in the field of agriculture innovation, renewable energy resources, infrastructure, education and training.
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of territorial cooperation projects co-financed by the European Union. • Implementation of other specific actions and projects. • Raising awareness of the competitive advantages of its operational territory. • Influencing relevant decisions within the EU.
Function in ETC	<p>1. Project: <u>Updating of the development strategies of local municipalities and elaboration of cross-border common sectoral development operational programmes and projects HU-SRB/0901/213/013</u>; with the main aim to constitute a modern, developed and competitive economy in the border region. Total budget of: 99.800 EUR (85% EU funded).</p> <p>2. Project: <u>Content development of the SMEs related services and the establishment and operation of a unified business development network HU-SRB/0901/211/009-HUSRB/0901/211/009</u>; with the aim to create cooperation opportunities for SMEs through the development of an agrarian network and a food industry with transport and storage infrastructure. Total budget of: 90.128,00 EUR (85% EU funded). From march 2013 to march 2014.</p> <p>3. Project: <u>Dance and Music without borders HURO/0901/194/2.5.1</u>, which creates several events along the border areas. Total budget of 87.771 EUR (85% EU funded).</p> <p>4. Project: <u>Strengthening co-operation and network resources in favour for achieving economic growth HU-RO/1001/083/2.1.2</u>; which</p>

	<p>supported the creation of business cooperation. Total budget of: 75.770 EUR (ERDF + National contribution 71.981,96 EUR; EGTC contribution 3.788,52 EUR). From the 1st of March 2012 to the 28th of February 2013.</p> <p>5. Project: <u>ExpoTrain SME- HUSRB/1203/211/116</u>; with organized a Cross-border Expo and Training Sessions to empower SMEs, with total budget of: 87.771 EUR (EU contribution of 74.605,35 EUR, EGTC contribution 8.764,05 EUR). From 1st of March 2013 to 28th of February 2014.</p> <p>6. Project: <u>0041 ETT</u>, 5.000.000 HUF by the Hungarian Ministry of Justice. From the 1st of November 2011 to the 31st of May 2012.</p> <p>7. Project: ETT-12-B-0016, 8. 850 000 HUF by the Hungarian Ministry of Justice for operational costs for the 2012.06.01.-2013.05.31. period.</p> <p>8. Project: ETT-13-0010, 9. 112. 500 Ft by the Hungarian Ministry of Justice for operational costs for the 2013.06.01.-2014.05.31. period.</p>
Further development	Needs of more capacity building for all the key persons involved in the grouping together with more equipment in the office.
Budget for 2013	43000 EUR. Made by a membership fees covering the operational task. Additionally, also EU funding and Hungarian subsidies might be part of the budget.
Staff in 2013	3 persons employed in Hungary
Law applicable	Hungarian public law
Organs and their main competencies	<u>General Assembly</u> : all members (74 members and 8 observers); <u>President</u> ; <u>Board of Directors</u> : 5 members; <u>Supervisory Board</u> ; <u>Staff</u> The PR activities are undertaken by internal members.
Languages	Hungarian, Romanian, English
URL	www.btc-egtc.eu
Contact	<u>Phone</u> : 0036 20 406 9191 <u>Email</u> : dudas@btc-egtc.eu ; dudas@morahalom.hu ; szecsihelga@morahalom.hu

2.3.24 Abaúj - Abaújban EGTC

Name of the EGTC	<p>HU: Abaúj - Abaújban Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Közhasznú Csoportosulás</p> <p>SK: Európskeho zoskupenie územnej spolupráce Abov v Above s ručením obmedzeným</p> <p>EN: Abaúj - Abaújban European Grouping of Territorial Co-operation Ltd</p>
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Acronym	Abaúj-Abaújban EGTC
Summary	Enhancing and helping the declining economy of the cross-border territory with public investment that would support the local entrepreneurs.
History and current status	Before the EGTC, a partnership was established the exact first day of implementation of the Schengen Treaty in Hungary and Slovakia (20 th December 2007). The EGTC was registered the 11 th June 2010.
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Seat	3527 Miskolc, Zsigmondy u. 2. sz. Hungary According to the budget, an office in Kosice (Slovakia) might be open.
Members	<u>9 members from Hungary:</u> Municipalities of Arka; Boldogkőváralja; Boldogkőújfalu; Fony; Hejce; Hernádcéce; Korlát; Mogyoróska; Regéc <u>5 members from Slovakia:</u> Municipalities of Nizny Lanec; Debrad; Komarovce; Resica; Perín – Chym
Key indicators	Inhabitants: 11.000 Surface: 250 Km ²
Governance	EGTC made by municipalities led in a multilevel way.
Enlargement intents	Open
Duration	Undefined
Objectives	To develop the whole region through supporting entrepreneurs, to enhance the development of touristic attraction, to protect the environment and to strengthen the cohesion of the cross border territories.
Tasks	All the possible actions supporting the mentioned objectives.
Function in ETC	1. 16 months project called “ <u>Kulcs a sikerhez/ Key to success</u> ” aiming to support the competitiveness of SMEs in the border region. An international touristic education institution was created in Hungary and international conference centre in Slovakia. 2. 18 months EU-funded project, started the 1 st of October 2012, “ <u>Nemzetközi oktatási hálózat kialakítása a KKV-k megsegítésére/Creating an international education network to help SME-s</u> ”. 3. INTERREG project from the Hungarian-Slovakian cross border cooperation programme (total budget about 1.4 million of EUR).
Comments on EGTC Regulation	The EGTC would like that such grouping could get financing from the EU that could guarantee their operational stability. The EGTC is also willing that programme financing becomes available, which could give advantages both at bigger EGTC and to the project implementation providing pre-financing.

Challenges or issues	Not to be mentioned
Budget for 2013	11,511,055 HUF (38,441 EUR). Made initially by Hungarian subsidies, later also by membership fees. The control is done by a Control Commission and an auditor.
Staff in 2013	none
Law applicable	Hungarian law
Organs and their main competencies	<u>Assembly</u> , main decision making body. <u>Commission</u> , controlling body of the EGTC. <u>Senate</u> : organ constituted by the Assembly and 14 Professional Commissions represent their own professional fields. <u>Director</u> , also in charge of PR activities.
Languages	Hungarian, Slovakian, English
URL	www.abauj.info
Contact	<u>Email</u> : Ferenc Szabó, abaujegtc@upcmail.hu

2.3.25 EGTC ArchiMed

Name of the EGTC	EGTC ArchiMed (Mediterranean Archipelagus)
Summary	Established to: first, to enhance at the European level the interests of the people living in the Mediterranean islands. Second, to create a stable platform for cooperation favouring the design capacity of its partner. Before in fact, there was sporadic cooperation based on projects.
History and current status	EGTC registered the <u>7th of July 2009</u> with the following members: government of Balearic Islands, (SP), Local development agency of Lacarna (CY) and the Region of Sicily. Between the time of its registration and its notification to the CoR (<u>16th of March 2011</u>), the region of Sardinia (IT), as well as the Government of Crete (GR), Italian National Association of small islands (ANCIM) and the Italian organisation ARCES joint the grouping.
Countries involved	Italy, Spain, Cyprus and Greece
Seat	Palazzo Ciampoli, Salita Ciampoli , 98039 Taormina (ME) , Italy
Members	<u>Four members from Italy</u> : Sicily Region and Sardinia Region, Italian National Association of small islands (ANCIM) and the Italian organisation ARCES. <u>One member from Spain</u> : Government of Balearic Islands. <u>One member from Greece</u> : Government of Crete.

	<u>One member from Cyprus</u> : Local development agency of Lacarna
Key indicators	Population: about 10 million inhabitants Surface: about 75.000 Km ²
Governance	The EGTC involved the territory of the Balearic islands, Cyprus, Crete and the regions of Sicily and Sardinia. Its members are 2 regions, 2 associations, 1 local development agency and two governments.
Enlargement intents	Several candidates are about to join the EGTC. <u>Malta and Corsica</u> are already in an advance stage of negotiation to join the grouping. Moreover, the EGTC started the negotiation with the <u>islands of Dalmatia</u> (HR), the <u>Kerkennah islands</u> (TO) and the <u>Princes´ Islands</u> (TT). The ultimate goal of is to have as members all the Mediterranean islands, in order to create a <u>Macro Mediterranean region</u> . Preferably associations of public interests rather than national government are welcome to join, in order to not unbalance the government structure.
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	The EGTC pursues the objective of implementing EU co-financed programmes, projects and actions of territorial cooperation among its members. Moreover the EGTC aims to integrate the policy among its members in order to create networks (with universities, chamber of commerce, municipalities) and valorise the situations where there is already cooperation (e.g. Jeux dei îles).
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of a stable structure for cooperation among its members. • The promotion of the common interests among its members in the European Union. • The development of exchange events between their respective communities. <p>The EGTC decentralizes its different tasks to each of its members. For instance, the municipality of Crete is in charge of the tasks concerning the themes of environment and research, while the themes of culture and migration are for the Region of Sicily.</p>
Function in ETC	The EGTC is expecting the results from the calls of the MED programme as well as the ENPI CBCMED.
Further development	The EGTC is willing to decentralize even more its tasks. Once this activity of decentralization will be consolidated, the EGTC is willing to let the different members to host different events and meeting regarding the themes for which the member is in charge.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	1. To allocate more resources for the transnational and cross-border programme in order to enhance the outcomes of these programmes and to let not yet EU member states to participate.

	<p>2. Insular territory, experiencing higher handicap and difficulties, would need higher attention from the European perspective.</p> <p>3. Given the slowness of the Italian red-tape, some of the tasks of the EGTC (e.g. insularity) could be delegated directly to the EGTC' members instead of the National governments.</p>
Challenges/issues	To be able to integrate in the EGTC not yet EU Member States in order to embrace in the grouping all the Mediterranean islands.
Budget for 2012	60.000 EUR. Made by an annual membership fee proportional to the population from each of the member. Moreover, the EGTC allows the contribution with services (instead of a financial contribution) for those members with a low population.
Staff in 2012	Director. There are also two people working for the EGTC employed in the Region of Sicily.
Law applicable	Italian public law
Organs and their main competencies	<p><u>General Assembly</u>: made by the representatives of the partners with the task to ensure an efficient representation of the members interest.</p> <p><u>President and Vice President</u>: they are the legal representative of the grouping and act as chair in the General Assembly.</p> <p><u>Director</u>: elected by the General Assembly; in charge of correct functioning of the grouping.</p> <p><u>Technical Secretariat</u>: composed of a representative from each of the members, and it is chaired by the Director.</p> <p><u>Auditor</u>: independent actor in charge of auditing.</p>
Languages	Italian, English, Spanish and French
URL	In phase of constitution: www.gectarchimed.eu
Contact	Director: Francesco Attaguile Email: gectarchimed@gmail.com

2.3.26 Ung - Tisza - Túr - Sajó (UTTS)

Name of the EGTC	Ung-Tisza-Túr-Sajó (Hernád-Bódva-Szinva) European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation
Acronym	UTTS Csoportosulás
Summary	Cross border platform to carry on shared projects. The EGTC was conceived as an easier and more interesting way to solve common problems, based on transnational solutions.
History and current status	EGTC made by some members of the Carpathian Euroregion, a cooperation established in 1993, covering the same territories of the

	present EGTC. The EGTC notified the CoR in April 2010, it wa the first one to be established in the eastern Europe.
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Seat	The EGTC, due to a lack of fund, does not have a dedicated office. However, the EGTC plans to open several regional offices in: Kassa (Slovakia), Miskolc (Hungary), Beregszász (Ukrajna), Szatmárnémeti (Romania), Újvidék (Serbia).
Members	<u>Three members from Hungary:</u> cities of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Szabolcs-Szarmár-Bereg, Hajdú-Bihar <u>One member from Slovakia:</u> city of Prešov
Key indicators	Inhabitants: about 700.000 Surface: 15.000 Km ²
Governance	EGTC made by Municipalities
Enlargement intents	The EGTC is planning to enlarge in Poland and Bulgaria
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	The overall objective of the grouping is the creation of new workplaces for the multiple disadvantages group of the region.
Tasks	To implement projects which contribute to achieve the objectives of the Grouping.
Function in ETC	The EGTC designed several projects which are waiting the resources from the central government.
Budget for 2012	The EGTC does not have an initial budget, the director pay the tax of registration (translating costs, travel costs, lawyer fees...)
Staff in 2012	None
Law applicable	Hungarian public law
Organs and their main competencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General assembly • Director • Supervisory board • Secretor • Boards
Languages	Hungarian
URL	Not yet
Contact	Director: Marosvölgyi Tibor Email: utts.marosvolgyi@gmail.com

3 The groupings in a nutshell - Towards a new cohesion policy

In quantitative terms, the development of EGTCs has gained momentum in 2013. The years of 2010, 2011 and 2013 have marked the peaks in the development of the EGTCs with eight to nine groupings founded each year. In the six years since the creation of the EGTCs in 2008, 45 groupings have been founded in total by the end of 2013, 44 of them registered by the CoR.

Figure 2. The development of EGTCs 2006-2013

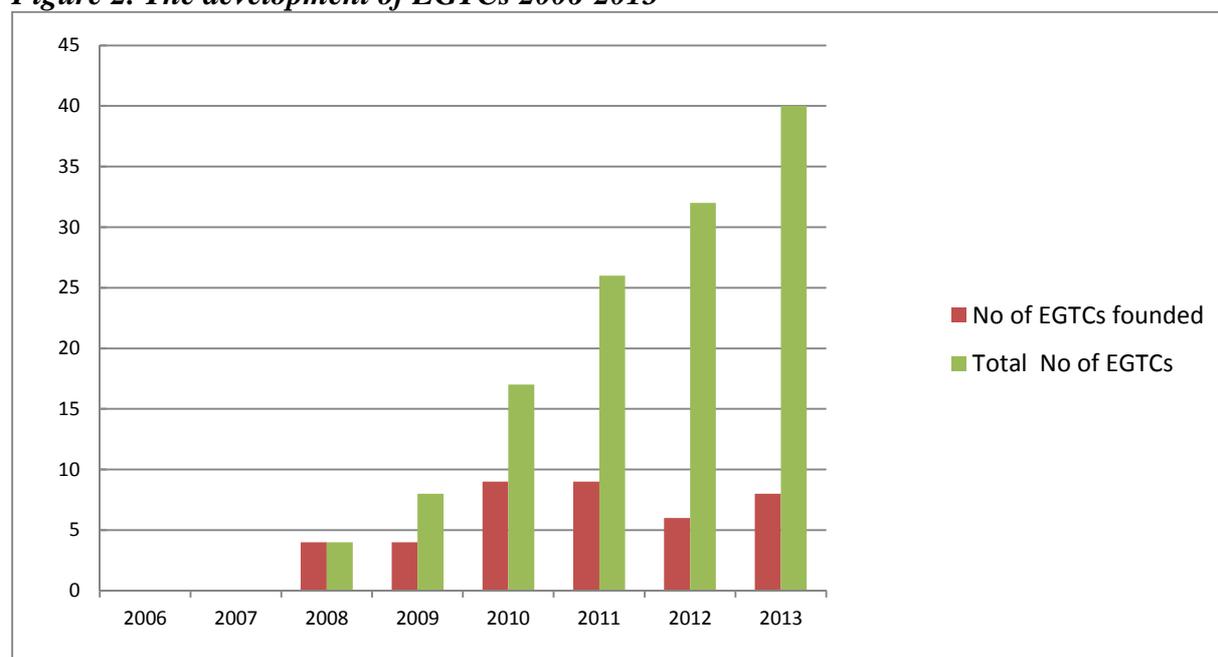


Table 6. A brief analysis of the developments in geographic terms reveals the following concentrations of EGTCs in certain groups of Member States

Group of countries	# of EGTCs	Comment
Hungary, Slovakia, Romania	14	Group of countries with a dynamic development starting in 2008; supported by financial incentives from the Hungarian government; most of the groupings follow a broad approach to regional and local development
Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia	3	A very recent development (all founded in 2013)

Group of countries	# of EGTCs	Comment
Spain, France, Portugal	8	A group of EGTCs covering comparatively large territories (in total about 29 million inhabitants live in the territories covered); the group of countries is marked by the comparatively long standing roots of cross-border cooperation and thus strong institutional ties
France, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg	6	EGTCs covering the economically strong conurbations which are densely populated, marked by economic integration and thus reveal a strong need for shared development policies
Italy, Austria, Slovenia	3	Development started in 2012; groupings are either in start-up phase or beginning consolidation
Transnational	3	Rather small group in diverse territories along the Mediterranean sea; challenging development agenda due to economic crisis
Specific function	6	Small group which points out the options for rather specific agenda, the groupings focus on a diverse range of activities, i.e. exchange on urban policies, cross-border health care, management of natural reserves, Managing Authority for a multilateral CBC programme
Total	41	

The partnerships

The overarching objective of EGTCs is the establishment of partnerships for development. The 41 groupings included in this report now represent in total about 750 institutions from all over the EU; the territories of the institutions involved currently count about 76 million inhabitants⁹. The composition of partnerships ranges from small local cooperation or regional-local cooperation to multi-level partnerships which include all tiers of government administrations. The table below provides a quantitative overview according to the types of partnerships.

⁹ The transnational urban policy network EUKN and the EGTC acting as MA of a multilateral CBC programme has not been considered in this aggregate number.

Table 7. Typology of partnerships

Type of Partnership	#	Comment
<i>Local Cross-border, contiguous area</i>	21	
Local Small 2 to 20 municipalities	7	E.g. the predominant type of EGTC in the areas of HU-SK-RO
Local Medium 21 to 100 municipalities	6	
Local - regional (e.g. micro-regions, communautés urbaines, i.e. driven by local agenda)	8	Larger number of partnerships at local level and therefore implicitly larger numbers of municipalities involved
<i>Regional Cross-border, contiguous area</i>	8	
Regional 2 to 6 partners	7	E.g. FR-ES and PL-SK
Regional - national	1	
<i>Multi-level</i>	5	
National, regional, local	5	E.g. in the countries FR, DE, LU, BE: its occurrence reflects a tendency where Member States with rather centralised administrations border with Member States with a federal system or where competencies require a multi-level approach
<i>Transnational</i>	4	
Local and regional	3	
National	1	EUKN
<i>Other</i>	4	
Total	42	

Source: Metis Gmbh, EGTC database

About half of the partnerships can be characterised as predominantly local partnerships. In addition to the type and size of the partnership, this has strong implications for the actual scope of its activities. In two cases, a successful territorial expansion of the partnership, meaning a substantial enlargement, has been reported:

- Bánát – Triplex Confinium: six municipalities have joined the grouping in 2012
- Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau has extended the partnership to the local level

The economic standing of EGTCs

The precondition to an operative structure is the access to financing or a budget. The EGTC budgets consist in most cases of membership fees and project funds. The latter always stem from ETC programmes. Membership fees are crucial contributions given that they are a stable, longer-term budget source whereas project funds depend on a successful acquisition:

- According to the information available about seven out of 39 EGTCs have budgets built on membership fees amounting to € 100,000 and more; the EGTCs in the territories of France, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg and in some cases in the French-Spanish and Spanish-Portuguese border regions are clearly in a more favourable position as most of these EGTCs cover territories with a large population ; for the majority of EGTCs built on local cooperation, the annual membership fees range from € 10,000 to € 20,000 which depends on the success of acquiring project funds.
- With regards to project funds, 13 out of 25 EGTCs¹⁰ have reported ongoing projects. Again, the situation is most favourable for the EGTCs in the group of Member States which includes France, Belgium, Germany and Luxembourg; generally speaking the year 2014 is expected to witness a similar situation since the ETC programme funds for 2007-2013 have been absorbed and the funds for the forthcoming programmes are not yet available. Therefore, the five EGTCs founded in 2013 did not have a chance to acquire any project funds.

Since there is no clear distinction between the membership fees, the initial start-up support and the project funds the term turnover will be used in the following overview:

Table 8. Turnover of EGTCs reported for 2013

Turnover in €	Number of EGTCs
up to 50,000	9
50,000 to 100,000	3
100,000 to 500,000	4
500,000 to 2,000,000	9
Total	25

Source: data provided by EGTCs

¹⁰ When preparing this section of the report more detailed information has been provided by 25 EGTCs.

Particular success in acquiring ETC-projects in 2014 can be reported for EGTCs such as the EGTC Eurorégion Aquitaine-Euskadi, Eurométropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai, Espacio Portalet or Eurodistrict Saar-Moselle and - among the newcomers - for the EGTC Tritia: the composition of the budgets in these EGTCs clearly shows the successful acquisition of ETC-projects.

Staffing

It is a pre-requisite for staff to work more or less continuously for the EGTC. However, as indicated in the previous section, far from all EGTCs currently have the economic capacity for hiring and keeping staff on a longer-term basis. 18 out of the 25 EGTCs which have provided updated information for the purpose of this report confirmed to have staff. Staff is currently being hired in three different ways:

- Permanent staff hired by the EGTC on a longer-term basis, i.e. funded from membership fees.
- Permanent staff hired by institutions which are part of the EGTC.
- Staff hired on a project basis; these staff members are hired only on a temporary basis but they are considered to be a crucial part of the staff - in particular for the seven EGTCs which employ only one person.

Based on a cautious estimate¹¹ it can be assumed that about 25 out of the total group of 41 EGTCs currently employ staff. Across the EU, about 90 persons have been working for EGTCs. The number of staff members per EGTC ranges between 1 and 12, the average is about 3.5 persons per EGTC that has reported to employ staff. However, several respondents stated that the support from the administrative staff in the partner institutions is crucial. Thus, the overall human resources of the Groupings exceed the numbers of staff presented.

Fields of activity

Looking at a broad brush picture, the EGTCs aim at performing a broad variety of activities. The Groupings work in the framework of ETC. In comparison to other objectives of the ESIF, the interventions in ETC are marked by the tendency of programmes to cover a broad and diverse range of activities.

To some extent the EGTCs mirror this overarching tendency: most of the EGTCs can be characterised as broad initiatives supporting joint actions of

¹¹ I.e. for those EGTCs which did not provide any updated information, the number of staff reported for 2012 has been used, except in those cases where staff was explicitly characterised as project-based staff

policy development and strategy building. This type of EGTC takes an exploring and consolidating approach towards new ways of governance and cohesion. A significant number of EGTCs does not predefine the themes but clearly states that the development and implementation of cooperation projects is their major objective.

The contents of the current projects reveal a wide variety: preservation of natural heritage, transport, childcare, sports and leisure facilities, tourism development, health care, development of urban green zones, waste management, employment generation at local level, support to entrepreneurship and RDTI networks. Seen from a more distant and analytical perspective, three decisive factors determine the intended and actual activities of the Groupings:

- The composition of the partnership and the institutional setting in the respective Member States – the competencies and capacities of different layers of administrations are a crucial point to determine the focus of development approaches and the attitudes of the policy-makers involved; in particular at regional level the competencies and capacities vary significantly throughout the EU.
- The socio-economic situation at regional level – the territories range from Less Favoured Areas to densely populated conurbations.
- The specific development path of the EGTC – in a mid-term perspective the success in project acquisition in the next ESIF funding period 2014-2020 will be decisive for the majority of EGTCs; the implementation of projects generates specific know-how and might be the nucleus for further specialisation.

The EGTCs built on the local level – i.e., about half of the 41 Groupings – tend to work step-by-step from shared strategy development towards actions in regional and local development which focus on tangible issues such as cultural and natural heritage, tourism development and infrastructure development. The approach to infrastructure focuses on transport as one of the paramount priorities for Groupings which cover Less Favoured Areas in more peripheral parts of the EU.

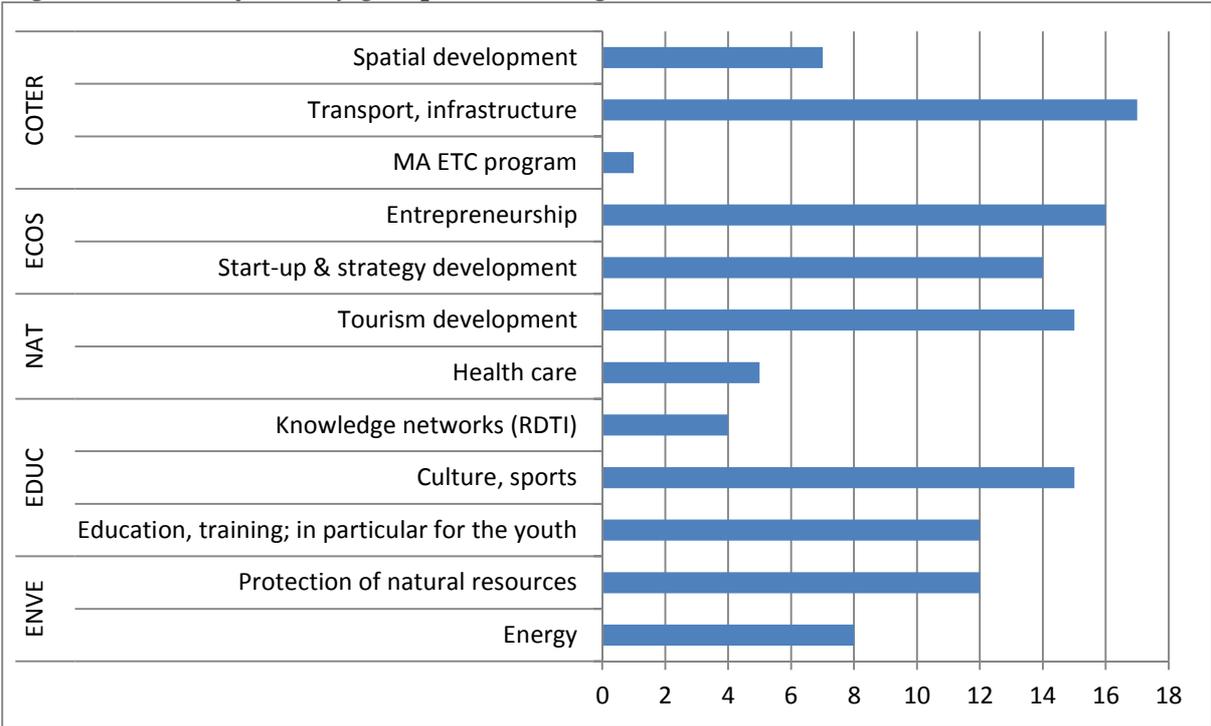
In particular the EGTCs where the partnership consists of a majority of rural municipalities the problems of out-migration and unemployment are evident concerns of the local stakeholders. These approaches are characteristic for the EGTCs covering contiguous border areas in Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, Czech Republic and Poland but also in the French, Spanish and Portuguese border areas.

The group of EGTCs which is located in the core areas of the EU, i.e. on the territories of France, Belgium, Germany and Luxembourg, places a focus on spatial planning and urban development as the strategic anchor of the work paired with initiatives in culture, sports and education in order to support awareness-raising and visibility.

Three EGTCs have been founded for specific clear-cut purposes: the EGTC Grande Region acts as the Managing Authority for a multi-lateral ETC cross-border cooperation programme; the EGTC Hospital Cerdanya was established in order to manage a hospital for cross-border catchment area in a mountainous region; the EUKN is intended as a think-tank to further targeted exchange on urban policies.

The following chart offers an overview of the major fields of interventions which are either intended by the Groupings or are the focus of current as well as past projects implemented by the Groupings. It must be highlighted that the overwhelming majority of EGTCs addresses several topics.

Figure 3. Fields of activity grouped according to CoR Commissions



Source: Metis GmbH, EGTC database

The potential role of EGTCs in the framework of ESIF 2014-2020 (EU 2020)

First, it is important to note that EGTCs have to be considered as a vehicle for cooperation. A number of EGTCs states clearly that their major role is to implement cooperation projects. The Groupings offer a platform to discuss,

share and develop ideas and the subsequent expertise to implement actions (mostly in the framework of projects in ETC programmes). Apart from three exceptions, the EGTCs are not driven by one clear-cut operational target but rather by raising interest for a variety of development issues.

The specialisation in a certain thematic fields might be a step yet to come, but it is not a visible and viable strategy yet for the majority of groupings.

The Europe2020 Strategy, as the overarching guidance document, is difficult to grasp due to its multi-faceted character. Thus, potential contributions of EGTCs to Europe2020 are outlined based on the seven so-called Flagship Initiatives. The major potentials can currently be identified in four Flagship Initiatives:

- Resource Efficient Europe due to its focus on energy and waste recycling.
- Youth on the Move and An Agenda for New Skills and Jobs due to the need to counteract high youth unemployment and the lack of jobs in many territories covered by EGTCs.
- Innovation Union – due to the starting involvement in setting up networks between enterprises and research institutions.

Starting from the socio-economic position of the territories and the institutions involved, the following prospects can be imagined with regards to the EGTCs' contribution to the overarching objectives of the Europe2020 Strategy:

- EGTCs covering Less Favoured Areas show first steps towards counteracting out-migration and youth unemployment; strategy-building in resource efficiency in particular in the field of renewable energy; more generally speaking for such regions the EGTCs are a vital link to European policies.
- EGTCs in the densely populated economic core areas of the EU also report first initiatives to support labour mobility of the work force and investigate options for more efficient transport systems (which is a key element for resource-efficient and smart cities); supporting interfaces and intermediaries which act between business and research is another crucial factor for development of urban regions and thus is already part of the agenda in a limited number of cases—thus contributing to the Innovation Union.

The debates on the Europe2020 Strategy among territorial cooperation stakeholders have highlighted the weak anchoring of the territorial dimension in the Strategy. However, when examining the agenda of the Groupings one can notice that a small group of EGTCs considers it as part of their rationale to bridge this strategic gap: several EGTCs have sought to integrate key elements

of the Europe2020 into their strategic frameworks for the forthcoming ESIF period thus implicitly adding a territorial dimension to the cross-sectorial approach of Europe2020. A few examples of the selective as well as the comprehensive approaches taken by the EGTCs can be identified.

Several EGTCs have elaborated strategies which explicitly refer to the Europe 2020. Some of these documents include rather comprehensive references to the Strategy:

- The Eurométropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai's strategy 'Eurometropole 2020' (November 2013) explicitly mentions that it is inspired by Europe2020 and sets out for a contribution to the Strategy in a bottom-up approach – the five objectives for the Eurométropole directly refer to the objectives of the Europe2020 Strategy and thereby sets the objectives in a territorial context.
- A similar approach can be found in the 'Strategy for Cooperation and Territorial Development of ZASNET' (April 2013) – in the strategic orientation of ZASNET explicit reference is made to the three main pillars of Europe2020 (smart, sustainable and inclusive growth) which are in its essence translated into a set of strategic objectives; based on the objectives, the strategy presents a set of integrated actions.

Reference to specific aspects of Europe2020 can be found in guidance and working documents of several EGTCs – the variety of contexts reflects the variety of approaches adopted by the EGTCs: three examples are mentioned below to illustrate the range of options:

- Eurodistrict Saar-Moselle refers to New Jobs and Skills 2020 when investigating the potentialities for development in the cross-border labour market – thus the EU Strategy is being used to sharpen the view on major 'domestic' development aspects.
- EUKN has recently focussed on energy efficient cities¹²; in its annual publication the reference to the goals '20-20-20 by 2020' is explicit and evident, the dimension of the task and the potentialities are tremendous in particular when looking at the sustained trend towards urban growth across the EU; one can expect further contributions from the EUKN to support the development of Smart Cities.

¹² European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN); Energy Efficient Cities – Joint Action for the Built Environment, The Hague 2013

- Exfini Poli has set up a transnational project on waste management¹³ which sees the contribution to Resource Efficient Europe as resting on a shared common vision and the close consideration of the territorial dimension when working on scenarios and action plans.

The perspective on the period 2014-2020

Preparatory work for the Partnership Agreements at Member State level as well as the preparations in bilateral and transnational programming groups at programme level have been intense throughout the year of 2013. Since the majority of EGTCs seeks to acquire funds from ETC programmes, they have a strong interest in the forthcoming funding period of 2014-2020. Most EGTCs intend to define their role in ETC programmes to be the implementation of projects across a variety of fields. Thus, when discussing the involvement in the programming process the risk of potential conflicts of interest should be duly considered.

The key results of the brief survey¹⁴ on the involvement in the programming process for the future funding period are as follows: While only a small group of four EGTCs is involved in Working Groups dealing with the Partnership Agreement, the involvement of EGTCs at programme level is significant.

13 out of 21 responding EGTCs confirm that they are actively involved in the preparation of an ETC programme: the most frequent approach¹⁵ is the submission of a strategic document (such as a regional development plan) as an input for discussion in the programming group. Four EGTCs have reported to have a seat in programming groups. An active role in programme management or implementation is currently¹⁶ being discussed in two reported cases: the results of the discussion are pending.

For the period of 2014 to 2020 a set of new instruments has been introduced in order to strengthen the strategic dimension of ESIF and in one case to also support an efficient approach to implementation.¹⁷ The survey among EGTCs has revealed a significant interest, in particular in the option of Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI): 15 out of 21 EGTCs are interested in the ITI instrument. About half of the EGTCs are interested in Joint Action Plans (JAP) and Community-led Local Development (CLLD).

¹³ Project *Zero Waste Pro – Promoting Zero Waste*; project in the MED programme 2007-2013

¹⁴ A brief questionnaire on the involvement in the programming process 2014-2020 and the implicit major intents has been sent to all EGTCs; out of the 41 EGTCs contacted, in total 21 have responded.

¹⁵ 10 out of 21 responding EGTCs have submitted strategic documents

¹⁶ January 2014

¹⁷ The implementation of Joint Action Plan – stemming from experiences in ESF – should rely on strict result orientation based on highly standardised activities which can be handled as standard unit costs

The general interest in the new instruments might reflect the wish as well as the potentialities of EGTCs to venture into more comprehensive undertakings. These activities could include cross-border training and qualification programmes on a larger scale (JAP), supporting the set-up of cross-border Local Action Groups as vehicles to develop strategic frames and subsequent actions at a micro-regional scale (CLLD), or for instance logistics and business zones as one of the major elements of an ITI. Only the latter instrument has been mentioned as a concrete planned step to be taken by two respondents. All these ventures include implicit 'cross-funds' elements, i.e. each of the approaches – be it JAPs, ITIs or CLLD - combine the characteristics of at least two ESIF. For such ventures the aspect of multi-level governance should be in principle a particular strength.

However, several respondents have expressed the need for further Commission guidance since only pragmatic and efficient implementation agreements can be convincing arguments for the ETC programme management to support the development and elaboration of the latted instruments.

The uptake of the instruments is impaired by the fact that in general programming in ETC is challenging in itself and the capacities of programme actors are limited since, in many programmes, 2014 marks the peak with regards to work load within funding period 2007-2013. Thus, the capacities to venture into new fields are limited and programme actors are hesitant to test any new unprecedented approaches. Major obstacles for the uptake could also be identified in the Regulations. In fact, the minimum budget size for a JAP is of € 5 million. Also, there is significant time pressure given the fact that the approach to an ITI must already be anchored in the OP.

The following table presents an overview of the major results of the survey on the EGTCs role in the programming process for the period 2014-2020.

Table 9. Overview of the EGTCs' role in the programming process for ETC 2014-2020

Involvement in the programming process of the ETC programme	# / Frequency	Comments
Total Number of EGTCs which have responded	21	Questionnaire allowing for multiple choice
<i>More intense forms of involvement</i>		
Position paper or a key study which is/has been presented to the Programming Group	10	In most cases these are strategies or regional development plans for the period 2014-2020 which have been elaborated by the EGTC and have been submitted in the course of the elaboration of the programme strategy
EGTC is represented in the Programming Group	5	Representatives of EGTCs do have valuable expertise to share in the programming process; at the same time conflicts of interest might arise due to the later role of EGTCs as beneficiary
Taking over a function in programme management and implementation	2	In both reported cases subject to intense discussion; e.g. also managing an SPF might meet the resistance of other (established) actors
<i>Less intense forms of involvement</i>		
Consultative role	3	Input to the process in a less formal manner
Participation in programming WS	1	
Giving an opinion	1	
Interest in specific Instruments		Limiting factors
JAP	10	The Joint Action Plan would be most suitable for standardised actions done in large numbers (e.g. training); the minimum size according to the Regulation is € 5 million which might be a challenging dimension for most CBC programmes

Involvement in the programming process of the ETC programme	# / Frequency	Comments
CLLD	9	Member States should have anchored their overarching approach to CLLD in the Partnership Agreement; EGTCs based on local actors might integrate some of the specificities of CLLD without an explicit adoption of the approach at programme level
ITI	15	E.g. two EGTCs are planning cross-border business zones as they are; the approach to the ITI must be anchored in the Operational Programme(s) (OP) concerned – thus the time left for decision-making is short
Interest to use ESIF other than ERDF	8	Also when discussing with representatives of EGTCs the focus on ETC-funds is evident; the cross-funds approach is one of the characteristics of an ITI

Source: questionnaire for the EGTCs; Metis GmbH

4 EGTC in phase of constitution

This section describes the EGTCs that are currently in constitution. It has to be highlighted however, that the list of EGTCs in preparation might not be complete given that for some EGTCs it has not been possible to find out how advanced the concept is; how solid their projects are or how far along they are in the consolidation process.

Therefore, the following section will focus solely on the EGTCs that are known to the Committee of the Region (CoR) and that are therefore in the list of EGTCs under constitution on the website of the CoR. And there is included the EGTC in preparation for the upcoming ESPON 2020 programme. This European Territorial Observation Network will change its institutional setup including an ESPON EGTC established in Luxembourg. This EGTC will perform as Single Beneficiary implementing the content of the OP based on a grant agreement.

According to that list, 16 EGTCs are currently in the pipeline, three of which have already a legal personality. The information used for the analysis on these 16 EGTCs has mostly been gathered through desk research. This means that although the information is of good quality, it may not be complete or fully up-to-date since it has not been discussed with the respective authorities in an interview. In addition, it must be stressed that once constituted these EGTCs may slightly change especially with regard to membership and the official seat. This is particularly evident for those groupings that include parties from countries which are not EU Member States yet and which, according to the current EGTC regulation, will not be allowed to become official members of an EGTC.

However, initial hypotheses can be drawn about the future EGTCs:

The EGTCs in preparation have promising ideas and concepts according to the information provided so far. The general objectives are to reinforce the economic and social cooperation in the geographic areas covered, combining the efforts and resources to implement joint actions in various areas (e.g. tourism, research and education, transport and environment) mainly through EU-funded ETC programmes and projects (EGTC CETC in Poland, Hungary and Sweden; EGTC Eurocidade Chaves – Verín). However, two EGTCs have been founded with “out of the ordinary” objectives: The EGTC CODE 24 is a follow-up of an INTERREG IVB project aiming to develop the Corridor Development Rotterdam-Genoa (e.g. building up a joint development strategy), and the EGTC ‘Cities of Ceramics’ (AEuCC) has been created to develop the transnational cooperation in the art and craft ceramic sector. The members of the AEuCC are

four associations of ceramic cities from Italy, France, Spain and Romania, and the aim is not only to join their cultural heritage but also to ultimately enhance vocational training and competitiveness.

Table 10 gives an overview of the key information and the status of development of the EGTCs. Map 5 shows the geographical distribution of EGTCs in the pipeline. The next section of this chapter provides some information about the EGTCs in preparation that could be gathered through desk research.

Table 10. Overview of the EGTC in the pipeline (on 31 December 2013)

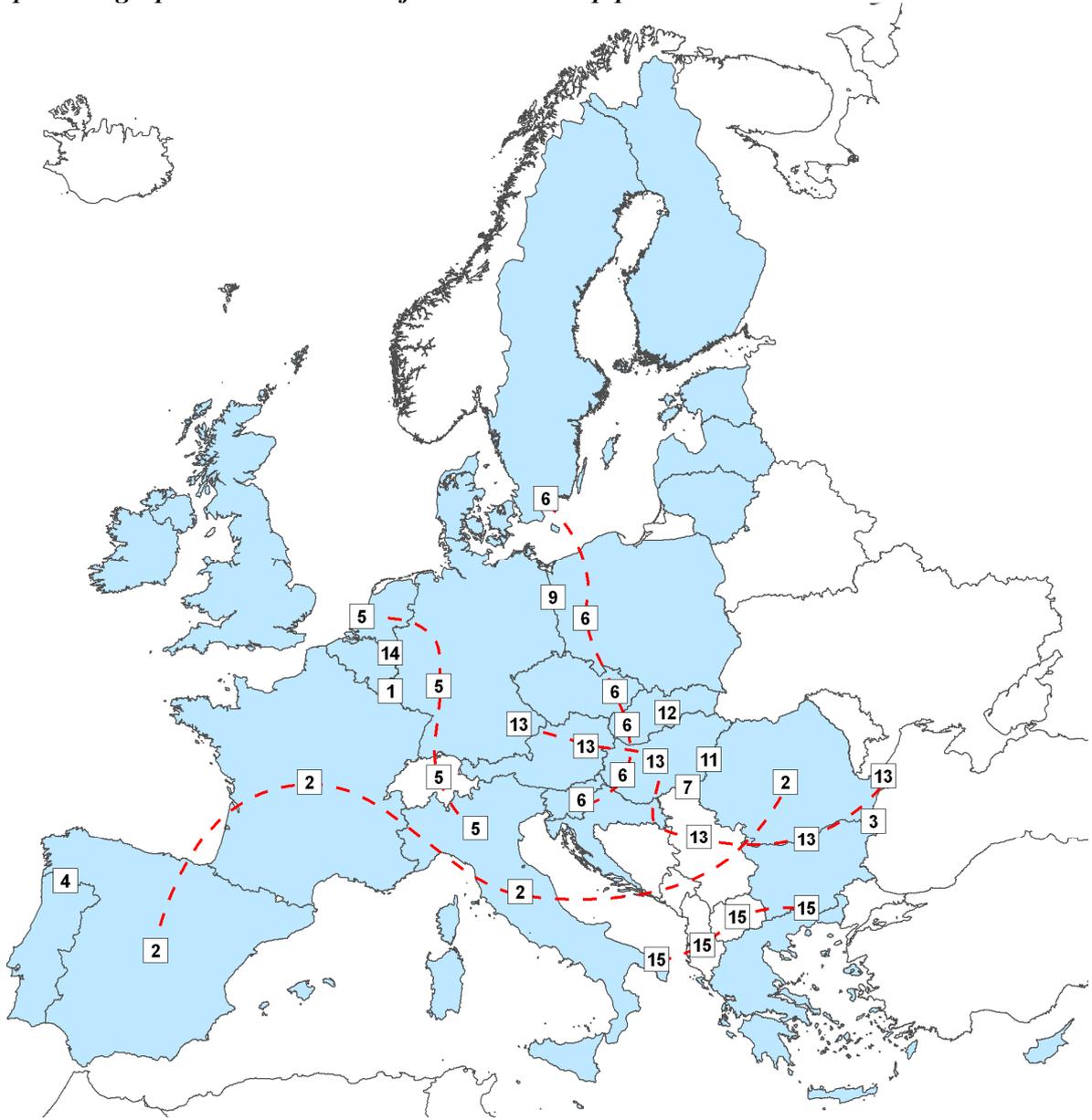
#	Name	Status	Countries
1	Agglomération franco-luxembourgeoise ‘Alzette-Belval’	Pending notification to the CoR	France, Luxemburg
2	AEuCC - Cities of Ceramic ¹⁸	Awaiting approval	Spain, France, Italy, Romania
3	Medgidia – Silistra	Awaiting approval	Bulgaria, Romania
4	Eurocidade Valença do Minho – Tui	In preparation	Spain, Portugal
5	CODE 24 – Corridor Development Rotterdam-Genoa	In preparation	The Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Italy
6	CETC - Central European Transport Corridor	In preparation	Sweden, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia
7	Europe - building common future	In preparation	Hungary, Romania
8	THE ROUTE OF THE PHOCAEANS ¹⁹	In Preparation	
9	Eurodistrict TransOderana	In preparation	Germany, Poland
10	ESPON 2020 programme	In preparation	EU 28 + 4 ²⁰
11	Békés-Arad	Idea	Romania, Hungary
12	Pro Comitatu	Idea	Slovakia (n.a)
13	Donauhanse	Idea	Germany, Austria, Hungary, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Ukraine
14	Euregio Meuse-Rhine	Idea	Belgium, The Netherlands, Germany
15	Euroregion Corridor VIII	Idea	Italy, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Bulgaria

¹⁸ This grouping involves 98 cities in 4 countries. Geographical details are not available for these cities which is why its location in the map on the following page only gives a broad picture (located in the centre of the four countries)

¹⁹ No geographical detail available. This grouping in the pipeline is not included in the map on the following page.

²⁰ No geographical details applicable because the programme covers the whole EU area and four additional countries. This grouping is also not shown in the map.

Map 5. Geographical distribution of EGTCs in the pipeline



Annex 1: What is new in the EGTC Regulation²¹

On 17 December 2013, the European Parliament and the Council adopted the Regulation (EU) No 1302/2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 1082/2006 on a European grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC) as regards the clarification, simplification and improvement of the establishment and functioning of such groupings²². The revised EGTC Regulation shall apply from 22 June 2014.

What is new in the EGTC Regulation?	
Article	What's new
Art. 1. Nature of the EGTC	Reference to the objective of territorial cohesion.
Art. 2. Applicable law	The applicable law to the EGTC are: the Regulation, then the convention (not the statutes) and then the national law of the Member State where the registered office of the EGTC is located. The Convention has to identify the law applicable to the activities of the EGTC.
Art. 3. Composition	Public undertakings of Annex III of Directive 2004/17/EC (private law) and undertakings entrusted with operations of services of general economic interest can be part of an EGTC. EGTCs with one entity from one Member State and another one from a non-EU Member State are possible.
Art. 3a. Members from third countries or overseas countries or territories (OCTs)	An EGTC may be set up between members of one or more Member States and one or more third countries, but the third country must neighbour at least one Member State or its Overseas Country or Territories (OCTs), including maritime borders, or both the third country and the OCT or Member State must be eligible under a joint EU cooperation programme.

²¹ Table provided by the CoR

²² Regulation available at the thematic website of the CoR www.cor.europa.eu/egtc

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<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOHtml.do?uri=OJ%3AL%3A2013%3A347%3ASOM%3AEN%3AHTML>

What is new in the EGTC Regulation?	
Article	What's new
Art. 4. Establishment	<p>Includes the reasons for non-approval of the convention. Tacit approval after 6 months, except in the Member State where the EGTC' seat is located, where formal approval is required. The period is interrupted when the Member State requests more information, except if the prospective members of the EGTC provide the information in less than 10 days. In case of accession of a member from a third country, the approval is for the Member State where the EGTC's seat is based, consulting the other EU Member States concerned, if any.</p> <p>The amendments to the statutes shall only be notified to the Member States, no new authorisation will be required. The amendments to the convention need approval of the Member States, except the accession of new EGTC members from a Member State that already participates (only the Member State concerned has to approve) and the accession of new EGTC Members from a third country (the approval is for the Member State where the EGTC's seat is based, consulting the other EU Member States concerned, if any).</p>
Art. 4a. Participation of members from an Overseas Country or Territory (OCT)	The authorities of the Member State to which the OCT is linked are competent for the authorisation.
Art. 5. Acquisition of legal personality and publication	The CoR will be in charge of publishing the establishment of the EGTC in the section C of the OJEU. The members of the EGTC are not obliged to do so any more.
Art. 6. Control of management of public funds	The legislation of control of EU funds shall apply in relation with actions co-financed by the EU.
Art. 7. Tasks	<p>Territorial cooperation to strengthen economic, social and territorial cohesion is the general mission of the EGTC. The EGTC may also implement a part of an ETC programme, not necessarily the whole programme.</p> <p>The tasks of the EGTC shall fall within the competence of every member, but the Member State or the third country may authorise exceptions for members coming from their State. Actions carried out without a financial support from the EU can be limited by the Member States, but not if they concern the priorities of the ETC.</p> <p>The assembly of an EGTC may determine the tariffs, fees and other conditions of use of an item of infrastructure or a service of economic general interest provided by the EGTC.</p>

What is new in the EGTC Regulation?	
Article	What's new
Art. 8. Convention	<p>Contains new specifications about the content of the convention, related to the duration of the EGTC; its organs and competences; the applicable law to the registered office, to other possible locations/offices, to the activities and infrastructure, to the staff and to the liability; and the procedure of adoption and amendment of the statutes and of the convention.</p> <p>The applicable law to the staff is mentioned in recitals 26 and 27 and dealt with in a common declaration.</p>
Art. 9. Statutes	The obligatory mention of the organs of the EGTC and their competences is moved to the convention.
Art. 11. Budget and auditing	The law of the Member State of the registered office applies always to accounts, auditing and publication of the accounts.
Art. 12. Liability	<p>If one member has limited liability, the other members can limit their liability but only if their national law allows it.</p> <p>In EGTCs of limited liability, any Member State may require schemes of insurance or financial guarantees (public or private) to cover the risks specific to the activities of the EGTC.</p>
Art. 15. Final provisions	<p>The Member States shall inform the Commission about the national implementation of the Regulation. The Commission shall inform the other Member States and the CoR.</p> <p>The national provisions of the Member States also affect their respective OCTs.</p> <p>Two declarations are added: One engages the Member States to adopt efficient and transparent procedures; the other one supports the work of the CoR and its Platform of EGTCs.</p>
Art. 17. Report and review clause	<p>The Commission will present a report by 1 August 2018.</p> <p>Indicators of effectiveness, efficiency, European added value, relevance and sustainability will be adopted by delegated act.</p> <p>Recital 33 provides that the EGTC shall be disseminated between the Commission services and the EEAS.</p>
Transitional provision	<p>Existing EGTCs are not obliged to modify their convention and statutes.</p> <p>EGTCs already authorised whose publication or register is pending, or whose procedure of authorisation started more than 6 months before the entry into force of the revised Regulation, shall be subject to the old version of the Regulation.</p>

Other new dispositions related to the EGTC References to the EGTC in other EU Regulations related to cohesion policy	
Provision	What's new
Art. 2. Common Provisions Regulation (CPR)²³	The expenditure of an EGTC is always considered public expenditure
Art. 93. CPR	Defines the Joint Action Plans. The EGTCs can be beneficiaries.
Art. 99. CPR	Defines the Integrated Territorial Investments. The EGTCs can be beneficiaries or intermediate bodies.
Art. 8. European Territorial Cooperation (ETC)²⁴	An EGTC can be beneficiary of a JAP.
Art. 10. ETC	An EGTC can be an intermediate body to implement an ITI.
Art. 11 (3) ETC	An EGTC can be single beneficiary of ETC projects, if it fulfils the cooperation criteria.
Art. 21. ETC	An EGTC can manage a programme or a part of it.
Art. 22. ETC	An EGTC can be managing authority and carry out the first level control in the whole area of a programme.

²³ Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006

²⁴ Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on specific provisions for the support from the European Regional Development Fund to the European territorial cooperation goal

Annex 2: Overview of different options chosen by the Member States in implementing the Regulation (EC) 1082/2006

Member State	EGTC National Provision	Date of adoption	Competent authority	General information
AT – Land Burgenland	Burgenländisches EVTZ-Gesetz - Bgld. EVTZG	7 Apr. 2011	Landesgesetzblatt (Regional government – federal state of Burgenland)	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
AT – Land Carinthia	Kärntner EVTZ-Gesetz	18 Dec. 2008	Land Niederösterreich (Regional government – federal state of Carinthia)	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
AT – Land Lower Austria	Niederösterreich EVTZ-Gesetz	21 Jan. 2010	Land Kärnten (Regional government – federal state of Lower Austria)	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
AT – Land Salzburg	Salzburger EVTZ-Anwendungsgesetz - S.EVTZ-G	26 Sept. 2009	Land Salzburg (Regional government – federal state of Salzburg)	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
AT – Land Styria	Steiermärkisches EVTZ-Anwendungsgesetz - StEVTZG	17 Nov. 2009	Regional government – federal state of Styria	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
AT – Land Tyrol	Tiroler EVTZ-Gesetz	3 Sept. 2010	Regional government – federal state of Tyrol	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
AT – Land Upper Austria	EVTZ-Anwendungsgesetz - OÖ. EVTZG	31 Mar. 2011	Landesgesetzblatt (Regional government – federal state of Upper Austria)	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
AT – Vienna	W-EVTZG	24 Sept. 2010	Landesgesetzblatt für Wien (Regional government – federal state of Vienna)	Public law with Limited Liability

Member State	EGTC National Provision	Date of adoption	Competent authority	General information
AT - Vorarlberg	EVTZ-Gesetz	23 Apr. 2009	Landesgesetzblatt	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
BE- Brussels Capital ²⁵	Ordonnance portant exécution du Règlement (CE) n° 1082/2006 du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 5 juillet 2006 relatif à un Groupement européen de coopération territoriale (GECT) (1)	14 May 2009	Government of the Region of Brussels Capital	Public law
BE- Walloon Region	C.R.I.C. N° 68 (2008-2009)	10 Feb. 2009	Ministry of Internal Affairs	n.a.
BE- German speaking community	Dekret Über Die Zuständige Behörde Zur Ausführung Der Verordnung (Eg) Nr. 1082/2006 Über Den Europäischen Verbund Für Territoriale Zusammenarbeit	23 Jun. 2008	Parlament Der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft (Government of the German-speaking Community)	Public law

²⁵ It was not possible to find out further information on the content of the adopted provisions in the Belgian federal regions through desk research. Only abstracts, descriptions or announcements are available rather than complete provisions.

Member State	EGTC National Provision	Date of adoption	Competent authority	General information
BE – Flanders Region	Houdende uitvoering van de Verordening (EG) Nr. 1082/2006 van het Europees Parlement en de Raad van 5 juli 2006 betreffende een Europese groepering voor territoriale samenwerking (EGTS)	6 Dec. 2007	Vlaams parlement Government of the Flanders Region	n.a.
BG	DECREE No 199 OF 29 AUGUST 2007	4 Sept. 2007	Council of Ministers	Public law with Unlimited Liability
CY	n.a.	July 2008	n.a.	n.a.
CZ	Zákon, kterým se mìní zákon è. 248/2000 Sb., o podpoøe regionálního rozvoje, ve znìní pozdìjších pøedpisù, zákon è. 218/2000 Sb., o rozpoètových pravidlech a o zmìnì níkterých souvisejících zákonù (rozpoètová pravidla), ve znìní pozdìjších pøedpisù, a zákon è. 89/1995 Sb., o státní statistické službì, ve znìní pozdìjších pøedpisù (154/2009 Sb.)	7 May 2009	Thematic responsible Ministry	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability

Member State	EGTC National Provision	Date of adoption	Competent authority	General information
DE – Baden-Württemberg	Gemeinsame Verwaltungsvorschrift zur Ausführung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1082/2006	18 Jun. 2007	Regierungspräsidium Freiburg	n.a.
DE – Bavaria	Art. 13 Gesetz über die Zuständigkeiten zum Vollzug wirtschaftsrechtlicher Vorschriften	20 Dec. 2007	Regierung der Oberpfalz	n.a.
DE – Berlin	Senatsbeschluss Nr. 200/2007	20 Feb. 2007	Senatsverwaltung für Wirtschaft, Technologie und Frauen	n.a.
DE – Brandenburg	Brandenburgische EVTZ-Zuständigkeitsverordnung	22 Nov. 2007	Ministerium des Innern	n.a.
DE – Bremen	n.a.	n.a.	Senator für Umwelt, Bau, Verkehr und Europa, Referat 60	n.a.
DE – Hamburg	Anordnung über Zuständigkeiten im Zusammenhang mit dem EVTZ	17 Nov. 2008	Behörde für Stadtentwicklung und Umwelt	n.a.
DE – Hesse	n.a.	n.a.	Ministerium für Wirtschaft, Verkehr und Landesentwicklung	n.a.
DE – Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Landesverordnung zur Übertragung von Zuständigkeiten nach der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1082/2006 im Land Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	18 Jun. 2007	Ministerium für Wirtschaft, Arbeit und Tourismus	n.a.
DE – Lower Saxony	n.a.	n.a.	Niedersächsisches Ministerium für Inneres und Sport	n.a.

Member State	EGTC National Provision	Date of adoption	Competent authority	General information
DE – North Rhine Westphalia	Verordnung zur Regelung von Zuständigkeiten nach der EG-Verordnung über den Europäischen Verbund für territoriale Zusammenarbeit (Europäische Territorialverbundverordnung - ZV EVTZ)	n.a.	Ministerium für Wirtschaft, Mittelstand und Energie	n.a.
DE – Rhineland-Palatinate	Landesverordnung über die zuständigen Behörden zur Ausführung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1082/2006 über den Europäischen Verbund für territoriale Zusammenarbeit	18 Jul. 2007	Ministerium des Inneren und für Sport	n.a.
DE – Saarland	Verordnung über die Zuständigkeit zur Ausführung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1082/2006	7 May 2008	Ministerium für Wirtschaft und Wissenschaft	n.a.
DE – Saxony	EVTZ-Zuständigkeitsverordnung	2 Jan. 2008	Regierungspräsidium Dresden	n.a.
DE – Saxony-Anhalt	Beschluss der Landesregierung über die Benennung der zuständigen Stelle/Behörde in Sachsen-Anhalt im Wege eines Organisationerlasses im Rahmen der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1082/2006	24 Jul. 2007	Ministerium für Wirtschaft und Arbeit	n.a.

Member State	EGTC National Provision	Date of adoption	Competent authority	General information
DE – Schleswig-Holstein	n.a.	n.a.	Ministerium für Justiz, Arbeit und Europa	n.a.
DE – Thuringia	Thüringer EVTZ-Zuständigkeitsverordnung	23 Jul. 2007	Thüringer Landesverwaltungsamt	n.a.
DK	Lov om administration af forordning om oprettelse af en europæisk	1 Jun. 2008	Danish Commerce and Company Agency and approval of the request for participation from the Danish Enterprise and Construction authority	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
EE	Euroopa Parlamendi ja noukogu määruse (EÜ) Nr 1082/2006 "ETKR kohta" rakendamise seadus	5 Jun. 2008	Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
EL	Law No 3613 – Article 22 – EGTC (in English)	30 Jun. 2008	Committee consisting of Minister of Interior and a representative of the Ministry of Economy and Finance	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
ES	Real Decreto 37/2008 por el que se adoptan las medidas necesarias para la aplicación efectiva del Reglamento (CE) n° 1082/2006	18 Jan. 2008	An EGTC is notified to the Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores , which transmits all applications (and modifications) to the Ministerio de Administraciones Públicas	Public law with Unlimited Liability
FI	Act on a European grouping of territorial cooperation (unofficial English translation)	24 Jul. 2009	Ministry of Employment and the Economy	Public law with Unlimited Liability

Member State	EGTC National Provision	Date of adoption	Competent authority	General information
FR	Loi n° 2008-352 visant à renforcer la coopération transfrontalière, transnationale et interrégionale par la mise en conformité du code général des collectivités territoriales avec le règlement communautaire relatif à un groupement européen de coopération territoriale	16 Apr. 2008	State Representative at the regional level: Préfectures de région	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
HR	n.a.	1 July 2013	Ministry of Administration	n.a.
HU	Act XCIX of 2007 on the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (in English)	25 Jun. 2007	Metropolitan Court	Public law with Limited Liability
IE	Statutory Instruments. S.I. No. 533	16 Dec. 2009	Department of Finance	Public Or Private Law With Limited Liability
IT	Disposizioni per l'adempimento di obblighi derivanti dall'appartenenza dell'Italia alle Comunità europee – Capo III - Attuazione del regolamento (CE) n. 1082/2006	23 Jun. 2009	General Secretariat of the Prime Minister	Public law with Limited Liability

Member State	EGTC National Provision	Date of adoption	Competent authority	General information
LV	Eiropas teritoriālās sadarbības grupu likums	20 Aug. 2009	Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government Affairs	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
LT	Lietuvos Respublikos Europos Terirotinio Bendradarbiavimo Grupiu I Statymas	3 Jun. 2008	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Public law with Limited Liability
LU	Loi portant diverses mesures d'application du règlement (CE) N. 1082/2006 relatif à un GECT	19 May 2009	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure, Department for Spatial Planning	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
MT	L.N. 8 of 2011	12 Jan. 2011	Ministry of Finance	Public Or Private Law With Unlimited Liability
NL	UitvoeringswetEG TS-verordening	26 Nov. 2009	Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations	Public Law With Unlimited Liability
PL	Ustawa z dnia 7 listopada 2008 r. o europejskim ugrupowaniu współpracy terytorialnej	7 Nov. 2008	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Public Law With Unlimited Liability
PT	Decree Law No. 376/2007 (available in English and Portuguese)	9 Nov. 2007	Ministry for the Environment, Territorial Planning and Regional Development	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
RO	Emergency Ordinance regarding the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation	12 Nov. 2007	Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism	Public

Member State	EGTC National Provision	Date of adoption	Competent authority	General information
SE	Svensk författningssamling – Lag om europeiska grupperingar för territoriellt samarbete	1 Aug. 2009	Companies Registration Office	Public Or Private Law With Limited or Unlimited Liability
SI	Uredbo o ustanavljanju evropskega zdruzenja za teritorialno sodelovanje (EZTS)	30 Mar. 2008	Government Office for Local Self-Government and Regional Policy	Public Law With Unlimited Liability
SK	Act on a EGTC	15 Feb. 2008	Ministry of Construction and Regional Development	Public Law With Limited or Unlimited Liability
UK	Statutory Instrument - 2007 No. 1949, Guidance Note, Statutory Instrument 2008 No.718	1 Aug. 2007; revised 1 Apr. 2008	The Secretary of State	Public Or Private Law With Unlimited Liability

Annex 3: Overview EGTCs established²⁶

²⁶ The EGTCs Eurocidade Chaves-Verín, Alzette-Belval, Torsya and Svinka are not included in this table.

	EGTC	Seat	Partner	Founda- tion date	Budget 2010	Annual budget 2012 in €	Annual budget 2013 in €	Annotation budget	Staff 2010	Staff 2012	Staff 2013 (FTEs)	Annotation staff	Purpose	Policy area where EGTC is active	Ongoing projects (ETC) 2013	Flagship initiatives ²⁷	Partnership	No of part- ners	Inhabi- tants	Dura- tion
	EU core area (FR - BE - DE - LU)																			
1	Limieland van Waas en Hulst EGTC with limited liability	BE	NL	2011		115.000,00	115.000,00			1,5	1,5	one is part- time	improve cooperation, implement projects	projects in transport, childcare, education	2		local, intermunicipa l, region (province)	7	110.000	18
1	Eurométropo le Lille- Kortrijk- Tournai	FR	BE operatio nal seat)	2008	1.500.000,00	1.500.000,00	1.900.000,00		8,00	12,0	12,0		support establishment of a cross-border conurbation, coherent development	transport, economic development, RDTi- networks, projects on economic development, knowledge strategy, spatial development, culture	7	Innovation	national, regional, CU, local	14	2.100.000	unlimited
1	EGTC West- Vlaanderen / Flandre – Dunkerque – Côte d’Opale	FR	BE (operatio nal seat)	2009	300.000,00	270.000,00	327.265,00		2,00	0,0	0,0	positive estimate from 2010 did not materialise; no staff in order to avoid legal problems	improve cooperation, implement projects	projects in network development, inventory of sports facilities	3		national, regional, local	13	2.000.000	unlimited
1	Eurodistrict Strasbourg Ortenau	FR	DE	2010	850.000,00	850.000,00	850.000,00		4,00	5,0	5,0		cooperation in spatial development, day-to-day life, culture	since 2012: SPF!	1		local (cities), CU de Strasbourg, new in 2014: municipalitie s in FR join	86	868.014	unlimited
1	Eurodistrict Saar Moselle	FR	DE (operatio nal seat)	2010	0,00	480.000,00	2.500.000,00	including membersh ip fees and project funds		0,0	0,0	8 external thereof three wint part-time contracts	support development in Eurodistrict, initiating and implementing cooperation projects	projects in health-care and development of urban green zones along trhe rivers	4		RV, CU, local	8	800.000	unlimited
1	Sommet de la Grande Region	LU	FR, DE, BE	2013			600.000,00				4,0	intended no; in recruitment phase	Secretariat for the summit of the Greater Region	Coordination of development policies			regional , national (Länder, departments,	10	11.200.000	unlimited

²⁷ Although the EGTCs do not say explicitly that their actions correspond to the flagship initiatives of the Strategy Europe 2020, we classify them as such for the purpose of our research

	EGTC	Seat	Partner	Founda- tion date	Budget 2010	Annual budget 2012 in €	Annual budget 2013 in €	Annotation budget	Staff 2010	Staff 2012	Staff 2013 (FTEs)	Annotation staff	Purpose	Policy area where EGTC is active	Ongoing projects (ETC) 2013	Flagship initiatives ²⁷	Partnership	No of partne rs	Inhabi- tants	Dura- tion
																	LU, FR)			
	ES - PT - FR																			
1	EGTC Eurorégion Aquitaine- Euskadi	FR	ES	2011		720.000,00	1.456.561,00	membersh ip fees (490.000.- per partner) plus remaining budget from 2012		3,0	4,0		framework for carrying out common actions to strengthen the economic, social and cultural development of the Euroregion.	Innovation, environment accessibility, Euregional citizenship, project in transport & mobility	2	Innovation, research Resource efficiency Culture Training, mobility	regional	2	5.500.000	unlimited
1	EGTC ZASNET	PT	ES	2010	240.000,00	480.000,00	548.021,77	including projects (40.000 initial donation: 20.000,00 p.a. from membersh ip fees)	0,00	1,0	1,0		support local development	projects on CB biosphere reserve, sustainable forestry, Action Plan 2014-2020	3		regions, associations of municipalitie s	6	681.153	unlimited
1	EGTC Galicia – Norte de Portugal	ES	PT	2008	350.000,00	270.000,00		budget 2010 included also office set-up	7,00	6,0	6,0			1. competitiveness and employment; 2. environment, heritage, risk prevention			national (PT), regional (ES) - rather rural area	2	6.400.000	unlimited
1	Pirineus- Cerdanya EGTC	FR	ES	2011	0,00		15.000,00			0,0	0,0	support by staff from administrati on in ES and FR	Valorisation of cultural heritage, tourism	Territorial cohesion, tourism	0		local (ES) association of municipalitie s (FR)	2	27.657	unlimited
1	Espacio Portalet EGTC	ES	FR	2011	0,00		738.619,00	including projects			1,0	support by staff from administrati on in ES and FR	social and economic cohesion	tourism, transport, cultural heritage	1		region (FR) region (ES)	2	1.949.485	10+10 years
1	Duero-Douro EGTC	ES	PT	2009	170.000,00	650.000,00		including projects (170.000, 00 from membersh ip fees)	7,00	15,0	7,0	including project- based staff	cooperation in a broad range of areas of regional and local development	Ongoing projects on natural heritage, energy efficiency in street lighting, youth associations, education		Youth on the move	local plus associations of municipalitie s	200	120.000	unlimited

	EGTC	Seat	Partner	Founda- tion date	Budget 2010	Annual budget 2012 in €	Annual budget 2013 in €	Annotation budget	Staff 2010	Staff 2012	Staff 2013 (FTEs)	Annotation staff	Purpose	Policy area where EGTC is active	Ongoing projects (ETC) 2013	Flagship initiatives ²⁷	Partnership	No of partne- rs	Inhabi- tants	Dura- tion
1	EGTC Euroregion Pyrenees- Méditerranée	FR	ES	2009	700.000,00	700.000,00		including projects	8,00	8,0	8,0		economic activities, innovation, training (language) culture, tourism, environment, accessibility	projects on young entrepreneurs, campus for students, sustainable development		Youth on the move	regional	4	14.200.000	unlimited
	HU - SK - RO																			
1	Karst - Bodva	SK	HU	2009	0,00	500,00				0,0			CB development strategy in a region with nature reserve				local attempt to include micro-region has failed	3	10.000	unlimited
1	Ister Granum	HU	SK	2008	18.400,00	74.000,00	54.000,00	national funds? Plus membersh- ip fees	4,00	2,0	2,0	staff is dependent on projects		Energy agency, tourism, business zone development, transport, health	1		local functional area around the cities of Esztergom (HU) and Štúrovo (SK)	82	189.000	unlimited
1	Abauj - Abaujban EGTC	HU	SK	2010		29.780,00	38.441,00	membersh- ip fees and subsidies from HU	0,00	0,0	0,0		Regional development through entrepreneursh- ip and tourism, nature protection	Projects on tourism, SME support network	2		local	14	11.000	unlimited
1	Bodrogközi EGTC	HU	SK	2012		29.780,00	38.441,00			0,0	0,0		Local development (tourism, agro- industries, transport)	Territorial cohesion, economic development	0		local	17	15.000	unlimited
1	GATE to Europe ETT	HU	RO	2012		54.000,00	60.000,00			3,0	4,0	project staff	Local, regional development, in particular tourism, marketing agricultural products	Territorial cohesion, economic development - tourism	0		local	36	196.032	unlimited
1	Bánát – Triplex Confinium Limited Liability	HU	RO, Serbia (observe- r)	2010		34.000,00	43.000,00	membersh- ip fees and subsidies from HU		2,0	3,0		Implementation of ETC projects	projects on strategy development, entrepreneursh- ip, local customs External relation	3		local	74	434.797	unlimited
1	Pannon EGTC	HU	SI	2012		30.000,00				0,0	0,0		local, regional development, cohesion policy	Territorial cohesion, economic			local	59		

	EGTC	Seat	Partner	Found ation date	Budget 2010	Annual budget 2012 in €	Annual budget 2013 in €	Annotation budget	Staff 2010	Staff 2012	Staff 2013 (FTEs)	Annotation staff	Purpose	Policy area where EGTC is active	Ongoing projects (ETC) 2013	Flagship initiatives ²⁷	Partnership	No of partne rs	Inhabi tants	Dura tion	
													projects	development							
1	Novohrad - Nógrád' EGTC	HU	SK	2011		0,00	30.800,00	mostly start-up facility HU		0,0	3,0		Economic and social cohesion	infrastructure and business development, training, tourism, environment	0		local	2	47.528	unlimited	
1	Arrabona EGTC Ltd.	HU	SK	2011		100.000,00	132.663,00			3,0	4,0	thereof 2 on project basis	CBC projects	Territorial cohesion, economic development (Geopark; entrepreneurshi p, tourism)	0		local	25	242.000	unlimited	
1	Pons Danubii EGTC	SK	HU	2010	0,00	145.000,00		start in 2010; budget materialis ed according to plan	1,00	6,0	3,0		CB projects in particular for entrepreneurshi p, natural and cultural heritage, Infrastructure (IS)	projects in ICT, training, health care, culture		Digital Europe	local (cities)	7	270.000	unlimited	
1	UTTS Csoportosulá s	HU	SK	2010		0,00				0,0	0,0		Local development				local	4	700.000	unlimited	
1	Rába-Duna- Vág EGTC	HU	SK	2011		42.000,00				2,0	1,0		cooperation in the frame of the EUSDR (IS, energy, mobility, tourism, education)	Territorial cohesion, economic development			regional	3	1.360.000	unlimited	
1	Via Carpatia	SK	HU	2013			40.000,00	Members hip fees			1,0		Strengthen economic, social and territorial cohesion	Employment, agriculture, tourism, health care, transport	0		regional	2	1.503.899	unlimited	
1	Sajó - Rima CZ-PL-SK	HU	SK	2013																	
1	EGTC Tritia	PL	SK, CZ	2013			88.000,00	membersh ip fees			3,0		Expand cooperation	transport, economy, tourism, environment, energy	1		regional (kraj, VUC, voivodship)	4	7.600.000	unlimited	
1	EGTC Tatry	PL	SK	2013			0,00	created by end 2013 - hence no budget in 2013			0,0		Implementing ETC projects, intent to run SPF		0		local; associations of municipalitie s	2	847.000	unlimited	

	EGTC	Seat	Partner	Founda- tion date	Budget 2010	Annual budget 2012 in €	Annual budget 2013 in €	Annotation budget	Staff 2010	Staff 2012	Staff 2013 (FTEs)	Annotation staff	Purpose	Policy area where EGTC is active	Ongoing projects (ETC) 2013	Flagship initiatives ²⁷	Partnership	No of partne- rs	Inhabit- ants	Dura- tion
1	EGTC Spolcny región	SK	CZ	2012			30.000,00				0,0		Regional development	culture, sport, environment, infrastructure development; project in renewable energy	1		local (SK), micro-regions (CZ); in total 46 municipalities	24	49.000	unlimited
IT - SI - AT																				
1	Territory of municipalities Gorizia-Nova Gorica (GECT GO)	IT	SI	2012		40.000,00	40.000,00			0,0	1,0		infrastructure, transport, sustainable development, culture, tourism	Territorial cohesion, economic development		Resource efficiency (energy!)	local	3	73.750	unlimited
1	GECT "EUREGIO Tirolo-Alto Adige-Trentino"	IT	AT	2012		250.000,00				4,0	4,0	employed by members	strengthen the economic, social and cultural cooperation between the citizens of the member regions (mobility, health, social security, tourism)	Territorial cohesion, economic development; Youth,			regions	3	1.695.130	15+15 years
1	Senza confini	AT	IT	2013																
Specific Purpose																				
1	Grande Region EGTC	FR	DE, LU, BE	2010	500.000,00	650.000,00	519.227,00	for the whole programme period	2,00	2,0	3,0	2 for MA; 1 for SPF	Management (MA) of multilateral ETC CB programme	also projects in sports, culture, language			national, regional, local	11	0	2015
1	Hospital de Cerdanya	ES	FR	2010	40.000,00	15.500.000,00		estimated annual operation cost of the hospital				EGTC intended to be employer	Management of the hospital with a CB catchment area	management of health care facility and regional health-care strategies			national, regional, local	4	30.000	unlimited
1	EUKN - European Urban Knowledge Network	NL	CY, BE, CZ, FR, DE, HU, LU, NL, RO	2012		500.000,00	460.000,00	annual budget based on membership fees		3,5	3,5	staff lent to EGTC by Dutch institute	sharing knowledge in urban policies	urban policies (housing, transport, mobility, economic development, security etc.)	0		national	10	0	unlimited
Transnational																				
1	Amphictyon y EGTC	GR	CY, IT, FR	2011	500.000,00	135.000,00		obviously reality was	0,00	0,0	0,0		transnational, cross-border cooperation,	project on social services			local	47	500.000	25 years

Annex 4: Fields of activity in detail

CoR Commission:		COTER			ECOS		NAT		EDUC			ENVE	
	EGTC	Spatial development	Transport, infrastructure	MA ETC program	Entrepreneurship	Start-up & strategy development	Tourism development	Health care	Knowledge networks (RDTI)	Culture, sports	Education, training; in particular for the youth	Protection of natural resources	Energy
	FR - BE - DE - LU												
1	Linieland van Waas en Hulst EGTC with limited liability			1						1			
2	Eurométropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai		1	1	1	1	1					1	
3	EGTC West-Vlaanderen / Flandre – Dunkerque – Côte d’Opale	1										1	
	Eurodistrict Strasbourg Ortenau		1							1		1	
	Sommet de la Grande Region		1										
	Eurodistrict Saar Moselle		1								1	1	
	ES - PT - FR												
	EGTC Eurorégion Aquitaine-Euskadi						1		1	1		1	
	EGTC ZASNET	1		1		1		1				1	
	EGTC Galicia – Norte de Portugal				1			1					
	Pirineus-Cerdanya EGTC	1		1		1		1				1	
	Espacio Portalet EGTC			1		1						1	
	Duero-Douro EGTC							1	1	1			
	EGTC Euroregion Pyrenees-Méditerranéan				1			1		1			
	HU - SK - RO												
	Karst - Bodva			1	1	1		1					
	Ister Granum			1	1				1		1		

CoR Commission:		COTER			ECOS		NAT		EDUC			ENVE	
	EGTC	Spatial development	Transport, infrastructure	MA ETC program	Entrepreneurship	Start-up & strategy development	Tourism development	Health care	Knowledge networks (RDTI)	Culture, sports	Education, training; in particular for the youth	Protection of natural resources	Energy
	Abaúj - Abaújban EGTC				1	1		1					
	Bodrogközi EGTC			1	1	1							
	GATE to Europe ETT				1	1				1			
	Bánát – Triplex Confinium Limited Liability	1			1							1	
	Pannon EGTC	1											
	Novohrad - Nógrád' EGTC	1			1								
	Arrabona EGTC Ltd.	1			1	1				1			
	Pons Danubii EGTC			1	1			1		1	1	1	
	UTTS Csportosulás	1											
	Via Carpatia			1	1	1						1	
	Rába-Duna-Vág EGTC			1					1	1			
	CZ-SK-PL												
	Tritia			1	1	1		1	1				
	Spolocny región			1		1		1				1	
	Tatry	1											
	IT - SI - AT												
	Gorizia-Nova Gorica (GECT GO)	1	1	1		1			1			1	
	GECT “EUREGIO Tirolo-Alto Adige-Trentino”			1		1				1	1		
	Specific purpose												
	Grande Region EGTC												1
	Hospital de Cerdanya										1		
	Transnational												
	Amphictyony EGTC	1										1	
	EUKN - European Urban Knowledge Network	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1			

CoR Commission:		COTER			ECOS		NAT		EDUC			ENVE	
	EGTC	Spatial development	Transport, infrastructure	MA ETC program	Entrepreneurship	Start-up & strategy development	Tourism development	Health care	Knowledge networks (RDTI)	Culture, sports	Education, training; in particular for the youth	Protection of natural resources	Energy
	EXFINI POLI - SolidarCity Network	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	EGTC Archimed	1										1	
	TOTAL	14	7	17	16	15	4	12	8	12	5	15	1

Annex 5: Involvement in the Programming Process

	DE-FR-LU-BE				Western & Southern						HU-SK-CZ-PL									Other	Special		
	Saar-Moselle	Secretariat du Sommet de la Grande region	West Vlanderen	Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai	GNP	European Gate	Euregio Aquitaine	EXFIN I POLI	Arrabona	Espacio Portalet	Ister Granum	Abauk	Novohrad - Nograd	ZASNET	Bodrogközi	Banat-Triplex Confinium (BTC)	Via Carpatia	Tatry	Tritia	Territory of municipalities (SI-IT)	EUKN	Total	
Count	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
Partnership Agreement (PA)																							
Steering Group or other consultative group for PA	1	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	2
Other (consultative)	1	0		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	3
Giving an opinion		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	0	0	2
Strategy discussion - profile					1				1										0				
Operational Programme																							
Position paper or a key study which is/has been presented to the Programming Group	1	0	0	1	1			0		1	1	1		1	1			1		1			10
EGTC is represented in the Programming Group		0	0		1		1	0		1							1	1					5
Implementation of projects			0	1		1	1					1			1	1	1	1		1			9
Taking over a function in programme management and implementation		0	0							1		0										1	2
Other involvement																							
Consultative role		0	0		1			0		1						1							3
Participation in programming WS		0	0					0					1										1
Giving an opinion			0									1											1
Interest in specific Instruments																							
JAP		0	1	1	1		1	0		1		1			1	1			1			1	10
CLLD		0	0	1			1	0		1		1		1	1	1	1					1	9
ITI	1	0	0	1	1	1		0	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1		1	15
Comment	PA: in SG for polycentric CB metropolis			Strategy Eurometropole 2020; request for advice concerning new instruments	Consultative meeting - strategy (profile) planned	ITI concretely planned			Additio nal employe e 2014-20; Strat. Dev. ITI		Study on ITI (enterprise and logistics zone)	Ambitio us RD Plan	update of action plan and study for integrat ed develop ment	action plan exists	RegDev Plan includin g ITI	not allowed to vote (conflict of interest)		intent to run SPF but SK VUCs oppose (currentl y their job)		Reg. Dev. Plan includin g multi-sectoral ITI	Intent to take over certain function s in URBAC T OP		
Interest to Use ESIF other than ERDF	1	0		1	1					1		1		1	1	1				1			8

Annex 6: Contact list of constituted EGTC

Name of the EGTC	Website	Contact Person	Contact
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EGTC constituted in 2013 or late 2012			
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Sajó-Rima / Slaná-Rimava	http://www.euroregion-slana-rimava.sk/historia.html	Mr. Benedek Gál	Email: sajorima.egtc@gmail.com

Annex 7: Contact list of EGTC in the pipeline

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