



INTERact

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“Expert assignment to deliver a Scoping Study on
European Territorial Cooperation”

Scoping Study:

Action potentials of
cross-border & transnational cooperation
under the
Thematic Objectives of the ESIF 20142020

(Volume 1a)

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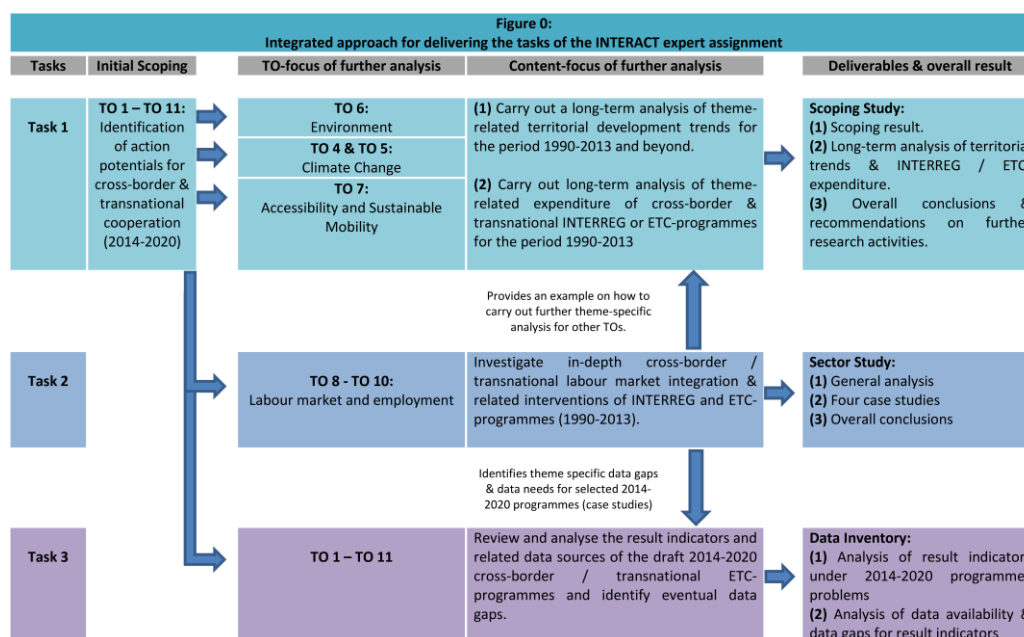


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1. Introduction

This document is one of the deliverables of an INTERACT expert assignment that was carried out by an international consortium composed of “EureConsult” (Luxembourg, Lead Partner), “t33” (Italy) and “Spatial Foresight” (Luxembourg).

The INTERACT assignment is meant to be a first step in a more systemic effort, which aims to conduct studies with certain regularity on issues of strategic relevance for European Territorial Cooperation (ETC). This shall allow to capitalise on past experiences and achievements of ETC and to further improve ETC-programmes in the period 2014-2020 through learning from the capitalisation results. Due to this, the INTERACT assignment expected that cross-border and transnational cooperation is analysed in a long-term perspective (1990-2020). This approach was deliberately chosen and differs from traditional evaluation work. By looking back into the period 1990-2013, the evolution of ETC since its beginnings and achievements that take a longer time to evolve and manifest should be captured. By looking forward into the medium-term future, theme-specific trends and cooperation potentials as well as other aspects of relevance for ETC in the period 2014-2020 should be explored. For this to be achieved, the assignment defined three operational tasks which were delivered by the experts through an integrated approach (see: **Figure 0**).



To determine more precisely the specific focus of further analysis to be carried out under the three tasks, an initial scoping exercise was carried out in August 2014. This scoping identified cooperation potentials under all eleven Thematic Objectives (TO) of the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) in the period 2014-2020 and prepared discussions at the joint kick-off meeting of September 2014. At this meeting it was agreed to address all eleven TOs of the ESIF, however with a different scope of coverage across the tasks and alongside the specific analytical focus of each task.

- The “Scoping Study” (Task 1) covers TOs 4-7, by looking at long-term territorial trends and corresponding INTERREG / ETC investments in the fields of environment, climate change, accessibility and sustainable transport.
- The “Sector Study” (Task 2) covers TOs 8-10, by realising a long-term and in-depth investigation on cross-border and transnational labour market integration.
- The “Data Inventory” (Task 3) covers TOs 1-11, by reviewing and analysing result indicators and related data sources of the 2014-2020 draft cross-border and transnational ETC-programmes and by identifying eventual data gaps.

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For the “Scoping Study”, the specifications of the INTERACT assignment suggested that the analysis should be carried out as a gradual process.

- In a **first step**, the experts were supposed to identify, prioritise and further analyse topics of cross-border and transnational relevance in relation to the eleven TOs of the ESIF for the period 2014-2020. This initial scope-analysis was carried out at the level of the individual Investment Priorities IPs (where existing) and by applying a differentiated set of criteria for appraising and prioritising the various IP-topics under the TOs. The outcome of this initial scoping was an analysis paper and two lists with a prioritisation of topics with cooperation relevance under the eleven TOs, i.e. one list for cross-border cooperation and one list for transnational cooperation. This outcome **is presented as volume 1a of the scoping study.**
- In **steps 2 and 3**, on ground of the findings of the initial scope-analysis and further discussions with INTERACT, the experts were supposed to analyse long-term territorial developments for certain themes of particular cooperation relevance since 1990 and also investments that cross-border and transnational INTERREG and ETC-programmes have allocated to these thematic fields between 1990 and 2013. It was decided to focus the long-term analysis on the themes environment, climate change, accessibility and sustainable mobility. The outcome of this long-term analysis **is presented as volume 1b of the scoping study.**

The present “analysis paper” of the Scoping Study introduces the theoretical approach that was adopted for identifying and prioritising action potentials of cross-border and transnational cooperation under the 11 TOs of the ESIF. The analysis was carried out at the level of the individual Investment Priorities (IPs). This is mainly because the TO-statements are too general and do not reflect the specific topics addressed by the often wide range of related IPs, which obviously can be of a variable relevance for cross-border and transnational cooperation. Already at this stage it should be highlighted that the present analysis of action potentials cannot reflect in full the real-life complexity of cross-border or transnational areas across the EU (e.g. specific territorial settings, variation of the related shared problems & joint potentials) and also not the always site-depending adequacy of thematic cooperation arrangements that are adopted at the programme- or project-levels in response to identified needs and challenges.

The thematic prioritisation results which are presented in the **two lists on action potentials of cross-border and transnational cooperation (Annex 1 & 2)** are therefore mainly **meant to stimulate further debate and reflection among stakeholders on how to translate the identified potentials into practice within a given cooperation area.**

2. Overall approach adopted by the analysis of action potentials under the eleven Thematic Objectives

The criteria used for identifying, prioritising and further analysing topics of cross-border and transnational relevance in relation to the eleven TOs were developed in relation to the following **five overall questions which circumscribe the main categories of the scope-analysis**:

- What is the cross-border or transnational dimension of the general territorial challenges, needs and potentials addressed by an IP and to what extent are the suggested IP-interventions relevant for cooperation? (Analytical Category “A”)
- Which basic modes of intervention should be adopted by cross-border or transnational cooperation for achieving visible change and also lasting improvements in relation to shared problems and joint development potentials that exist under a given IP? (Analytical Category “B”)
- Which types of stakeholders should be involved in cross-border or transnational cooperation for influencing shared problems and joint development potentials that exist under a given IP? (Analytical Category “C”)
- To what extent will future cooperation results help to deliver the six headline targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy? (Analytical Category “D”)
- To what extent will future cooperation results help to advance specific dimensions of the European Union’s territorial cohesion objective in cross-border or transnational areas? (Analytical Category “E”)

Nine criteria were developed in relation to categories “A”, “D” and “E” which were conceived in a way to achieve the required IP-prioritisation. Additional criteria were developed in relation to categories “B” and “C” which were not used for IP-prioritisation. They provide mainly basic information on the set-up of adequate project-level cooperation arrangements, but they also generate an input for determining the likely contribution of cooperation to advance specific dimensions of territorial cohesion (i.e. for the criteria under category “E”).

Cross-border or transnational dimension & relevance for cooperation (Category “A”)

In order to contribute to the Union strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, the Common Provisions Regulation defines in Article 9 eleven TOs which are common for the ESIF in the period 2014-2020. The ERDF-Regulation defines in Article 5 a larger number of IPs which set out more detailed objectives for these TOs, mainly through identifying general interventions that should help tackling the specific territorial challenges, needs and potentials of individual Member States and regions in the European Union.

The cross-border or transnational dimension of these specific territorial challenges, needs and potentials is determined by the extent to which also “shared problems” and “joint development potentials” are existing within a given cooperation area. These problems and potentials usually emerge from the combination or interplay of specific features that characterise each cooperation

area (e.g. geo-physical, environmental, socio-economic, political-administrative or cultural-linguistic features).¹

As these basic settings are very different in cross-border and transnational areas, it becomes clear that the scope, intensity and location of the shared problems and joint development potentials is varying. From this variable cross-border and transnational dimension also results that the suggested IP-interventions will be of very different relevance for cross-border and transnational cooperation.

Our scope-analysis of the IPs and TOs **attempts to reflect this complexity through the following three criteria** which were allocated different scorings for the purpose of prioritisation.

- **Extensive cross-border or transnational dimension, leading to a very high cooperation relevance of the suggested IP-interventions:** a broad variety of shared problems and joint development potentials exists in nearby all transnational or cross-border areas which require, in order to be tackled most effectively, substantial cooperative actions on the full range of interventions suggested by an IP (Scoring 3).
- **Significant cross-border or transnational dimension, leading to a high cooperation relevance of the suggested IP-interventions:** specific shared problems and joint development potentials exist in a larger number of transnational or cross-border areas which require, in order to be tackled most effectively, focussed cooperative actions on several of the interventions suggested by an IP (Scoring 2).
- **Limited cross-border or transnational dimension, leading to a low cooperation relevance of the suggested IP-interventions:** a few shared problems and joint development potentials exist in some transnational or cross-border areas which can be tackled through focussed cooperative actions, but most of the IP-related territorial challenges and needs are in general tackled more effectively by national, regional or local interventions (Scoring 1).

An application of these criteria was mostly based on intuition and experience, because a more evidence-based approach would have required a very substantial empirical pre-assessment of the respective territorial conditions in each cooperation area.

Basic modes of intervention (Category “B”) and stakeholders to be involved in cooperation (Category “C”)

Cross-border and transnational programmes have to be clearly result-oriented during the period 2014-2020. This requires in particular that cooperation under the approved projects is conceived in a way which allows achieving visible changes and also lasting improvements in relation to the shared problems and joint development potentials existing for a given IP.

¹ The final report of the Commission’s ex-post evaluation of INTERREG III generally highlighted this for cross-border cooperation (esp. section 2.2.1 & Annex 5) and transnational cooperation (esp. section 3.2.1 & Annex 8). An in-depth discussion of this complexity for the case of cross-border cooperation can be found in the final scientific report of the ESPON 2013 project GEOSPECS (i.e. the multidimensional reality of borders, types of border effects, complex practical implications of border effects).

Evidence from previous research and evaluations on European Territorial Cooperation points to three important factors which strongly condition the success of cooperation in tackling shared problems and joint development potentials:² first the “suitability of the basic mode of intervention” (i.e. noticeable and lasting change can be achieved by a timely limited cooperation effort or may require a continuous cooperation effort), second a “purpose-oriented composition of the project partnership” (i.e. involvement of partners with appropriate capacities for influencing the issue at stake) and third the “overall quality of the project design” (i.e. adequate combination of basic types of project actions, issue-relevant content of project actions, realistic delivery sequence of project actions etc.). Our scope analysis of the Investment Priorities and Thematic Objectives provides topic-focussed information on the first two factors, because for the latter it is rather difficult to derive general recommendations from the topical focus of the IPs.

Cross-border and transnational cooperation can in principle use **two basic modes of intervention** for tackling shared problems and joint development potentials.³ They are applied in practice either individually or in combination, depending upon the very nature and significance of a given problem or potential.

- **One-off Cooperation:** the definitive removal of a shared problem or the satisfactory exploitation of a joint development potential can be achieved through a time-limited cross-border or transnational effort and therefore does not necessarily require that cooperation is continued after the end of the agreed operational period (e.g. construction of a cross-border bridge or establishment of a cross-border ferry service; construction of a cross-border sewage water treatment plant, set-up of a joint system for cross-border/transnational risk monitoring & disaster prevention etc.).
- **Sustained Cooperation:** significant and lasting improvements in relation to an issue at stake can only be achieved through a continuing cross-border or transnational cooperation effort which is delivered over a longer time period by a permanent and multi-thematic cooperation structure (e.g. an Euroregion), by a formal or informal theme-specific network or simply by continuing an individual project (e.g. ongoing support & advice to cross-border workers or SMEs on how to deal with persisting legal/regulatory obstacles which hamper their day-to-day cross-border interactions etc.). Sustained cooperation does not automatically mean that Community funding has to be used for supporting the required continuing action, because multi-thematic and formal cooperation structures (esp. those with an own legal status) and also theme-specific networks can often become financially self-sustainable over time (e.g. mainly through raising membership fees, but also by generating income from service provision etc.). It can therefore be indeed of interest to further distinguishing between "*sustained cooperation without further EU funding*" and "*sustained cooperation depending on further EU funding*". However, making such a distinction at the level of the general IP-screening

² The following is based on the premise that mainly the projects which are approved and implemented under cross-border or transnational programmes will “produce” effects and changes in relation to shared problems or joint development potentials.

³ See on this in particular sections 2.2.3, 3.2.3 and 5.2.3 of the Commission’s INTERREG III ex-post evaluation. PANTEIA (2010): Ex-Post Evaluation of the INTERREG 2000-2006 Community Initiative funded by the Regional Development Fund (ERDF). Final Report to the European Commission DG Regio. Zoetermeer, 2010.

is barely feasible, but much more so in the context of a case study approach (e.g. under Task 2 of this assignment).

Whatever mode of intervention is chosen for tackling shared problems and joint development potentials, **it is important that future cross-border or transnational projects include partners with appropriate capacities to influence a given IP-topic.**

Primary project partners should be key stakeholders having explicit powers and solid knowledge in relation to the issue at stake (i.e. direct beneficiaries). But also a range of other actors with an evident and topic-relevant scope for action should be associated directly or indirectly to the project delivery process (e.g. as direct or indirect beneficiaries). The extent of a project partnership can be more or less wide, as it depends much upon the very nature and significance of the shared problem or development potential to be tackled. Project partnerships can involve

- public actors from various levels of government,
- other public or public-equivalent organisations,
- social partner organisations and other intermediary organisations,
- actors from the private sector,
- NGOs and other civil society actors.

Although purely descriptive, the above criteria for both categories were also used for determining the actual scope of the contribution that cooperation results will make to advance key dimensions of territorial cohesion in the EU (see below Category “E” and the related criteria for prioritisation). The basic modes of intervention and the partnership composition influence the extent to which territorial integration of a cooperation area is strengthened (i.e. Are specific obstacles for spatial interactions definitively eliminated or at least alleviated? Is the scope and intensity of spatial interactions increased?), but they also influence in how far territorial governance of a cooperation area is improved (i.e. Is a thematically broad and also durable problem-solving capacity established?).

Contribution to deliver the headline targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy (Category “D”)

The results of cross-border and transnational cooperation should contribute to delivering the six headline targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy. To specify the focus of this contribution, we first allocated each headline target to the best corresponding growth priority of Europe 2020 Strategy (i.e. smart, sustainable and inclusive, **see box below**).

The IPs and TOs were then prioritised on ground of the following **three criteria** which were allocated a different scoring:

- A direct contribution is made to headline targets from two different EU2020 growth priorities (Scoring 3).
- A direct contribution is made to one or two headline targets from one specific EU2020 growth priority (Scoring 2).

- An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed, but no or only a limited indirect contribution is made to the EU2020 headline targets for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (Scoring 1).

The latter criterion had to be formulated this way because some of the IPs or TOs will not be able to make a clearly identifiable direct contribution to one of the headline targets (esp. the IPs of TO2 & TO3 and TO11). Under TO5, TO6 and TO7 we marked a direct contribution to the 20-20-20 targets of the EU2020 sustainable growth priority if IPs were closely matching intervention fields with a 100% or 40% coefficient for calculating the support to climate change objectives (see: Commission Implementing Regulation No. 215/2014, Annex 1).

“Smart Growth”:

- Investing 3% of GDP in R&D in particular by improving the conditions for R&D investment by the private sector.
- Reducing the share of early school leavers to 10% from the current 15% and increasing the share of the population aged 30-34 having completed tertiary education from 31% to at least 40%.

“Sustainable Growth”:

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right.
- Increasing the share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption to 20% and achieving a 20% increase in energy efficiency.

“Inclusive Growth”:

- Raising the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 from the current 69% to at least 75%;
- Reducing the number of Europeans living below national poverty lines by 25% (i.e. lifting 20 million people out of poverty).

Contribution to advance territorial cohesion in the EU (Category “E”)

With the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, territorial cohesion has become a new objective for the European Union’s wider integration process. Despite an early tentative interpretation of the territorial cohesion concept in the Third Cohesion Report of 2004⁴ and an intense debate which took place in the following years between European researchers and within the individual Member States⁵ as well as at the EU-wide level⁶, no overall conclusion could be reached on the

⁴ Commission of the European Communities (2004): A new partnership for cohesion - convergence competitiveness cooperation. Third Report on Economic and Social Cohesion. Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, p. 27.

⁵ For an overview on the emergence of the concept and on the following the debate at EU level and within the EU Member States, see for example: Schön, P. (2005): Territorial cohesion in Europe? Planning Theory and Practice 6, pp. 389-400. Davoudi, S. (2007): Territorial Cohesion, the European Social Model, and Spatial Policy Research. In: Faludi, A. (ed.) Territorial Cohesion and the European Model of Society. Cambridge (MA): Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, pp. 81-103. David, C.-H. (2007): Status and perspectives of territorial cohesion with respect to European Spatial Development Policy (ESDP) – normative and governance aspect. German Annual of Spatial Research and Policy 2007: Territorial Cohesion, pp. 5-22. Schout, J.A./Jordan, A.J. (2007): From Cohesion to Territorial Policy Integration (TPI): Exploring the Governance Challenges in the European Union. European Planning Studies Vol. 15, No. 6, July 2007. Battis, U. & Kersten, J. (2008): Europäische Politik des territorialen Zusammenhalts - Europäischer Rechtsrahmen und nationale Umsetzung. Bonn (Bundesamt für Bauwesen und Raumordnung) and Berlin (Bundesministerium für Verkehr, Bau und Stadtentwicklung). Mirwaldt, K./McMaster, I./Bachtler, J. (2009): Reconsidering Cohesion Policy: The contested debate on Territorial Cohesion. EORPA paper 08/5. European Policies Research Centre, University of Strathclyde. Knippschild, R. (2011): With “Regional Territorial Agendas” towards Territorial Cohesion? The emergence of supra-regional coalitions in Europe and their future role in Cohesion Policy. Paper for the RSA Conference “What Future for Cohesion Policy” (16-18 March 2011, Bled, Slovenia), Theme 4: “Territorial cohesion and territorial cooperation: interpretations of territorial cohesion, lessons from cross-border and transnational cooperation, learning across borders”.

big questions of “what is territorial cohesion” and especially of “how to define territorial cohesion”. Despite persisting variations in the basic understanding of this concept, some consensus on how to translate territorial cohesion into EU-level, national and regional policy making was reached in 2011 with the adoption of the “Territorial Agenda of the European Union 2020” (TA2020)⁷. But still, justified concerns exist as to the practical application of the TA2020 approach during the delivery of Europe 2020 Strategy and the closely connected implementation of the ESI-Funds in the period 2014-2020.⁸

When considering this wider context, it is obviously of interest to identify specific elements of the wider territorial cohesion concept to which cross-border and transnational cooperation can contribute and also to show what kind of results or impacts should be delivered by cooperation in order to advance territorial cohesion in the European Union.

Information on both aspects can be found in some documents relating to the EU-level debate on the Commission’s “Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion”⁹, in the Commission’s ex-post evaluation of the INTERREG III¹⁰ and finally also in several parts of the TA 2020¹¹. The common points in these sources suggest at least three core dimensions for which cross-border and transnational cooperation should develop concrete actions in order to advance territorial cohesion: (1) stronger territorial integration of cooperation areas, (2) improved territorial policy coordination in cooperation areas and (3) better territorial governance of cooperation areas.

⁶ The EU-level debate was launched in October 2008 with the publication of the European Commission’s “Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion” (see: Commission of the European Communities, 2008: Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the Committee of the Regions and the European Economic and Social Committee. Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion: Turning territorial diversity into strength. Brussels). The Commission received in total close to 400 contributions which came from all EU Member States, from nearly 100 regional authorities, from more than 150 regional and local associations as well as from cities, economic and social partners, civil society organisations, research institutions, individual citizens and EU-programmes. A synthesis of the debate contributions and the strategic policy conclusions which were drawn from this debate can be found in various sources: Commission of the European Communities (2009): Sixth Progress Report on Economic and Social Cohesion, COM (2009) 295 final. Commission of the European Communities (2009): Territorial cohesion: what scales for policy intervention? Presentation of Jean Peyrony (DG Regio), 12.03.2010 Bruxelles. Commission of the European Communities (2009): Territorial cohesion: unleashing the territorial potential. Background Document to the Conference on Cohesion Policy and Territorial Development: Make Use of the Territorial Potential! 10-11 December 2009, Kiruna, Sweden. Commission of the European Communities (2010): Investing in Europe’s future. Fifth report on economic, social and territorial cohesion. Luxembourg.

⁷ Informal Ministerial Meeting of Ministers responsible for Spatial Planning and Territorial Development (2011): Territorial Agenda of the European Union 2020. Towards an Inclusive, Smart and Sustainable Europe of Diverse Regions. Agreed at the Informal Ministerial Meeting of Ministers responsible for Spatial Planning and Territorial Development on 19th May 2011 Gödöllő, Hungary.

⁸ The Europe 2020 Strategy is largely unspecific in territorial terms and mentions territorial cohesion only incidentally together with economic and social cohesion, although it claims that these objectives (...) *remain at the heart of the Europe 2020 Strategy to ensure that all energies and capacities are mobilised and focused on the pursuit of the strategy’s priorities*. A report prepared in 2011 at the request of the Polish Presidency of the Council of the European Union affirms this general criticism and also points to the likely side-effects which can result out of this. The authors underline that the Europe 2020 Strategy (...) *does not take into account the issue of territorial determinants. As such it underestimates the potential of, and the need for, a territorially differentiated policy and its implementation to achieve the far reaching aims of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. One of the main reasons for this is that the role of the territorial cohesion objective in the EU development support system remains unclear*. (Böhme K., Doucet P., Komornicki T., Zaucha J., Świątek D. (2011): How to strengthen the territorial dimension of ‘Europe 2020’ and EU Cohesion Policy. Warsaw, p. 65)

⁹ Commission of the European Communities (2009): Territorial cohesion and co-operation. Presentation of Jean Peyrony (DG REGIO), 25.09.2009, Brussels.

¹⁰ See in particular section 7.2 of the INTERREG III ex-post evaluation (pp. 170-172): PANTEIA (2010): Ex-Post Evaluation of the INTERREG 2000-2006 Community Initiative funded by the Regional Development Fund (ERDF). Final Report to the European Commission DG Regio. Zoetermeer, 2010.

¹¹ See in particular Chapter III (“Territorial Priorities for the Development of the European Union”, territorial integration in cross-border and transnational functional regions) and Chapter IV (“Making EU territorial cohesion a reality”).

- **Stronger territorial integration** means in our context that economic and social fragmentation as well as ecological fragmentation¹² of a cooperation area is reduced and that all sorts of spatial interactions (e.g. flows of persons, goods, material, energy, information etc.) within a cross-border or transnational functional area are becoming increasingly dense and take place in a way that comes close to what is usually experienced in a domestic context. Cooperation can reduce fragmentation through definitively eliminating or at least alleviating specific obstacles for spatial interactions, which are shared problems that emerge from the combination or interplay of a cooperation area's specific characteristics (e.g. geo-physical, environmental, socio-economic, political/administrative, cultural-linguistic features). Cooperation can also directly increase the scope and intensity of spatial interactions within a cooperation area by taking advantage of different favourable factors such as geographical proximity, joint development potentials or opportunities for complementary specialisation and existing mutual trust (e.g. higher levels of economic exchange, labour market commuting, intercultural or interpersonal relations). For the latter case, however, it should be considered that a direct increase of spatial interactions might also lead to a higher ecological or carbon footprint in a cooperation area which then would re-introduce new ecological fragmentation of a cooperation area (e.g. stronger cross-border commuting mainly by car, thus increasing pollution, noise and other environmental pressure along the existing main roads used or even leading to a construction of new roads).
- **Improved territorial policy coordination** means in our context that conflicts or contradictions between different EU, national, regional and local public policies are avoided in cross-border or transnational areas and that policy intervention on the ground is also becoming more complementary, synergetic and efficient. Cooperation can achieve this through elaborating and practically applying integrated territorial development strategies or theme- and sector-specific territorial strategies for an entire cross-border / transnational area or larger parts of it. Cooperation can also support this by making general or focused direct contributions to an implementation of strategic development objectives which are set out by already existing or emerging EU-level macro-regional strategies (i.e. EUSBSR, EUSDR, EUSAIR & future EUSALP) and sea basin regional strategies (i.e. Atlantic Ocean Area, Adriatic and Ionian Seas).¹³
- **Better territorial governance** means in our context that a thematically broad and also durable cross-border or transnational problem-solving capacity is progressively established in a cooperation area. This can be achieved by setting up permanent and

¹² This term is introduced by the TA 2020 and relates to all sorts of discontinuities (fragmentation) in the environment of a given territory. Such fragmentation can be caused by natural processes (e.g. fire, climate change, volcanism or other geological processes slowly altering the layout of the physical environment), but most importantly by all sorts of human activity which involves a significant alteration of the environment (e.g. agricultural and rural development activities or increasing urbanisation and urban sprawl or transport infrastructure construction, leading to land conversion which causes disconnections in previously continuous eco-systems or specific habitats and also affects negatively biodiversity).

¹³ The "EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region" (EUSBSR) was adopted in October 2009 and the "EU Strategy for the Danube Region" (EUSDR) started its implementation in June 2011. The "EU Maritime Strategy for the Atlantic Ocean Area" was launched in December 2011 and started its implementation with the action plan of May 2013. The "EU Maritime Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Seas" was endorsed by the European Commission in 2012 and is connected to the "EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region" (EUSAIR) which the European Commission has launched in June 2014. The European Council invited in December 2013 the Commission, in co-operation with the Member States, to elaborate an EU Strategy for the Alpine Region (EUSALP).

formal co-operation structures with a multi-thematic focus of action and also other informal or formal networks with an issue-specific focus of action. These structures and networks ensure that an ever wider range of actors from the cooperation area (i.e. different government levels, other public or semi-public and private organisations, NGOs and the civil society) is mobilised and becomes continuously involved into the territorial development process.

These dimensions are used by our scope-analysis for appraising the IP/TO-specific contribution of cooperation results to advance territorial cohesion **and three prioritisation criteria were developed** which have a different scoring that is simply related to the extent of the contributions made (i.e. contribution to one dimension = 1, contribution to two dimensions = 2, contribution to three dimensions = 3).

Overall priority levels

On ground of the above-described prioritisation criteria and their different scoring, we then determined an overall priority level for each IP (TO) in accordance with the respective total score reached:

- Very high priority level = total score of 8 or 9.
- High priority level = total score of 6 or 7.
- Medium priority level = total score of 5 or 4.
- Low priority level = total score of 1 to 3.

3. Key findings of the scope-analysis on action potentials of cooperation under the 11 TOs of the ESIF

On ground of the above-described approach for the scope-analysis, two separate lists were elaborated for cross-border and transnational cooperation (**see Annexes 1 & 2**) which assess the action potential under all IPs/TOs and also establish a priority level for each potential. Shorter explanations on the five analytical categories are also given under each IP in order to explain how the prioritisation was reached. Both lists show the theoretical action potential of cross-border & transnational cooperation under the IPs and TOs and not the actual “demand” which may be observed at a later stage once the cross-border and transnational ETC-programmes are approved.

The overview table below summarises the **overall outcome of the prioritisation exercise** which was carried out on all IPs/TOs. A first assessment of the priority levels for cross-border and transnational cooperation as well as a comparison of the priority levels for both types of cooperation reveals the following:

- The IP-priority levels for cross-border cooperation are nearby all “high” or “very high” (exception: medium for IP 2a: extending broadband deployment and the roll-out of high-speed networks). The significance of very high IP-priority levels is strongest under TO 8,

TO 4 and TO 6 (i.e. more than 70% of the related IPs have a very high priority level), followed by TO 5 and TO 1 (i.e. 50% of the related IPs have a very high priority level). Also TO 10 with no related IPs has a very high priority level.

- For transnational cooperation, the IP-priority levels are clearly more variable as they range from “low”, “medium”, “high” to “very high”. The significance of very high IP-priority levels is strongest under TO 4 (i.e. more than 70% of the related IPs have a very high priority level), followed by TO 8 (57% of the related IPs) and then by TO 6, TO 5 and TO 1 (i.e. 50% of the related IPs).
- If cross-border and transnational IP-priority levels are compared to each other, one can see that identical patterns only occur under TO 1, TO 3, TO 5 and TO 11.
- Under all other TOs, however, the levels are more or less variable (i.e. one or more cases with a difference of one priority level exist). These variations can mostly be explained by the fact that under cross-border cooperation a much wider cooperative dimension (i.e. more shared problems & joint development potentials for the IP-related general territorial needs and challenges) and also a stronger cooperation relevance of the suggested IP-interventions exist. This is not astonishing, because “proximity cooperation” among immediately adjoining areas opens up more opportunities for jointly tackling territorial development aspects than in the case of a geographically more distant transnational cooperation.
- Reduced IP-priority levels under transnational cooperation (esp. “medium” or “low”) imply in general that the likely contribution of the related cooperation results to advance core dimensions of territorial cohesion (i.e. stronger territorial integration, improved territorial policy coordination, better territorial governance) is somewhat smaller than under cross-border cooperation.

Overview Table: Comparison of the overall priority levels for cross-border cooperation (CBC) and transnational cooperation (TNC)			
TOs	IPs	Overall priority levels for ...	
		CBC	TNC
1	IP 1(a) enhancing R&I infrastructure and capacities to develop R&I excellence, and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest;		
	IP 1(b) promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, (...);		
2	IP 2(a) extending broadband deployment and the roll-out of high-speed networks and supporting the adoption of emerging technologies and networks for the digital economy;		
	IP 2(b) developing ICT products and services, e-commerce, and enhancing demand for ICT;		
	IP 2(c) strengthening ICT applications for e-government, e-learning, e-inclusion, e-culture and e-health;		
3	IP 3(a) promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators;		
	IP 3(b) developing and implementing new business models for SMEs, in particular with regard to internationalisation;		
	IP 3(c) supporting the creation and the extension of advanced capacities for product and service development;		
	IP 3(d) supporting the capacity of SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets, and to engage in innovation processes;		
4	IP 4(a) promoting the production and distribution of energy derived from renewable sources;		
	IP 4(b) promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy use in enterprises;		
	IP 4(c) supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector;		
	IP 4(d) developing and implementing smart distribution systems that operate at low and medium voltage levels;		
	IP 4(e) promoting low-carbon strategies for all types of territories, in particular for urban areas, including the promotion of sustainable multimodal urban mobility and mitigation-relevant adaptation measures;		
	IP 4(f) promoting research and innovation in, and adoption of, low-carbon technologies;		
5	IP 5(a) supporting investment for adaptation to climate change, including ecosystem-based approaches		
	IP 5(b) promoting investment to address specific risks, ensuring disaster resilience and developing disaster management systems;		
6	IP 6(a) investing in the waste sector to meet the requirements of the Union's environmental acquis and to address needs, identified by the Member States, for investment that goes beyond those requirements;		
	IP 6(b) investing in the water sector to meet the requirements of the Union's environmental acquis and to address needs, identified by the Member States, for investment that goes beyond those requirements;		
	IP 6(c) conserving, protecting, promoting and developing natural and cultural heritage;		
	IP 6(d) protecting and restoring biodiversity and soil and promoting ecosystem services, including through Natura 2000, and green infrastructure;		
	IP 6(e) taking action to improve the urban environment, to revitalise cities, regenerate and decontaminate brownfield sites (including conversion areas), reduce air pollution and promote noise-reduction measures;		
	IP 6(f) promoting innovative technologies to improve environmental protection and resource efficiency in the waste sector, water sector and with regard to soil, or to reduce air pollution;		
	IP 6(g) supporting industrial transition towards a resource- efficient economy, promoting green growth, eco-innovation and environmental performance management in the public and private sectors;		
7	IP 7(a) supporting a multimodal Single European Transport Area by investing in the TEN-T;		
	IP 7(b) enhancing regional mobility by connecting secondary and tertiary nodes to TEN-T infrastructure, including multimodal nodes;		
	IP 7(c) developing and improving environmentally-friendly (including low-noise) and low-carbon transport systems, including inland waterways and maritime transport, ports, multimodal links and airport infrastructure, in order to promote sustainable regional and local mobility;		
	IP 7(d) developing and rehabilitating comprehensive, high quality and interoperable railway systems, and promoting noise-reduction measures;		
	IP 7(e) improving energy efficiency and security of supply through the development of smart energy distribution, storage and transmission systems and through the integration of distributed generation from renewable sources;		
8	IP 8(a) supporting the development of business incubators and investment support for self-employment, micro-enterprises and business creation (...)		
	IP 8(b) supporting employment-friendly growth through the development of endogenous potential as part of a territorial strategy for specific areas, including the conversion of declining industrial regions and enhancement of accessibility to, and development of, specific natural and cultural resources;		
	IP 8(c) supporting local development initiatives and aid for structures providing neighbourhood services to create jobs, (...)		
	IP 8(d) investing in infrastructure for employment services;		
9	IP 9(a) investing in health and social infrastructure which contributes to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, promoting social inclusion through ...		
	IP 9(b) providing support for physical, economic and social regeneration of deprived communities in urban and rural areas		
	IP 9(c) providing support for social enterprises		
	IP 9(d) undertaking investment in the context of community-led local development strategies		
TO 10: investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning			
TO 11: enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration			
= Very High Priority Level		= High Priority Level	= Medium Priority Level
			= Low Priority Level

ANNEX 1: Action potentials of cross-border cooperation under the Thematic Objectives (TOs) and Investment Priorities (IPs) of the ESIF 2014-2020							
TO	IP	Analytical categories for an appraisal of TOs/IPs and criteria applied for their prioritisation (only under A, D & E)					Overall Priority Levels
		(A) Cross-border dimension of IP-related territorial needs and challenges & cooperation relevance of suggested IP-intervention. for the criteria, see (*) below	(B) Basic modes of intervention (i.e. sustained & one-off cooperation) required for achieving significant & lasting improvements on shared problems or joint development potentials. (**)	(C) Basic types of stakeholders needed by cooperation to influence shared problems or joint development potentials (i.e. direct or indirect beneficiaries).	(D) Contribution of cooperation results to deliver headline targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy. for the criteria, see (***) below	(E) Contribution of cooperation results to advance core dimensions of territorial cohesion (i.e. stronger territorial integration, improved territorial policy coordination, better territorial governance). for the criteria, see (****) below	
1	IP 1(a) enhancing R&I infrastructure and capacities to develop R&I excellence, and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest;	A larger number of cooperation areas host specific R&I capacities of major cross-border or European interest. They can be further developed through substantial cooperative actions that focus in particular on those segments of R&I excellence for which a critical mass exists in the cross-border area. (Scoring: 2)	A significant and lasting improvement of important R&I capacities can mostly be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. set-up & running of new cross-border R&I cooperation) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. elaboration & application of a cross-border smart specialisation strategy; further deepening or widening of existing R&I excellence cooperation).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations in the field of R&I excellence (e.g. universities, research institutes, technology transfer agencies) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Private organisations in the field of R&I excellence (esp. private research institutes) and existing regional-level or cross-border clusters.	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for smart growth: <i>investing 3% of GDP in R&D in particular by improving the conditions for R&D investment by the private sector.</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific border obstacles for R&I interaction within a cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions (R&I) within the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of a cross-border smart specialisation strategy; focussed contribution to strategic R&I objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks among R&I infrastructures and capacities. (Scoring: 3)	High Priority Level
	IP 1(b) promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, (...);	Nearby all cooperation areas host R&I intensive enterprises and R&D centres or higher education institutions. They can be better linked through substantial cooperative actions in the full range of aspects addressed by	A significant and lasting improvement of the links between R&I potentials can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. development & ongoing operation of transnational R&I clusters & networks among technology transfer centres or clusters) and	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations in the field of R&I (e.g. universities, research institutes, technology transfer agencies) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (e.g.	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for smart growth: <i>investing 3% of GDP in R&D in particular by improving the conditions for R&D investment by the private sector.</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific border obstacles for R&I interaction within a cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions (R&I) within the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy	Very High Priority Level

		the IP. (Scoring: 3)	also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. elaboration & application of a cross-border smart specialisation strategy; joint development of new and innovative products & services).	chambers of commerce & industry, employers' associations etc.) and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations in the field of R&I (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises) and existing networks or clusters. → Civil society actors (esp. for "quadruple helix approaches").		coordination: elaboration & application of a cross-border smart specialisation strategy; focussed contribution to strategic R&I objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks and clusters among R&I actors. (Scoring: 3)	
2	IP 2(a) extending broadband deployment and the roll-out of high-speed networks and supporting the adoption of emerging technologies and networks for the digital economy;	A larger number of cooperation areas have shared problems and joint potentials in the fields of broadband deployment and roll-out of high-speed networks. They can be tackled effectively through substantial but issue-focused cooperative actions. (Scoring: 2)	A significant and lasting improvement can in general be achieved through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. elaboration of a cross-border strategy for a coordinated deployment of broadband and high-speed networks in the entire cooperation area or in specific zones; establishment of new cross-border connections between high-speed networks).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & competent administrations. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations in the field of ICT-infrastructure deployment (e.g. specialised agencies & public companies) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Private enterprises in the field of ICT-infrastructure deployment.	An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed (i.e. field of action "digital society"), but only an indirect contribution is made to deliver the smart growth priority's 3% of GDP R&D investment target (i.e. through improving the framework conditions for R&D activities & investments).	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination of specific border obstacles for interaction within a cooperation area (broadband & high-speed networks); direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions (broadband & high-speed networks) within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration of joint strategies for a coordination deployment of broadband and high-speed networks; focussed contribution to strategic ITC and R&I objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. (Scoring: 2)	Medium Priority Level
	IP 2(b) developing ICT products and services, e-commerce, and enhancing demand for ICT;	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint potentials in the field of ICT product / service development or enhancing ICT demand. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on the full range of aspects addressed by the IP.	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. joint planning of ICT product / service development for the entire cross-border area & medium- or long-term delivery of the plan; set up of networks which continuously stimulate cross-border ICT demand) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. development &	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations in the field of ICT development (e.g. universities, research institutes) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises) and networks or clusters specialised on ICT product/service development. → NGOs & civil society actors (esp. for demand stimulation).	An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed (i.e. field of action "digital society"), but only an indirect contribution is made to the inclusive growth priority's employment target (i.e. because the jobs potentially created by cross-border cooperation are too few in number).	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination of specific border obstacles for interaction within a cooperation area (ICT demand); direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions (via new ITC products & services) within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration of joint strategies for ITC-product or service development; focussed contribution to strategic ITC objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin	High Priority Level

			implementation of new cross-border products or services in various fields).			strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks. (Scoring: 3)	
	IP 2(c) strengthening ICT applications for e-government, e-learning, e-inclusion, e-culture and e-health;	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials for further strengthening ICT applications in specific fields mentioned. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. (Scoring: 3)	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. joint multi-thematic planning of ICT applications for the cross-border area & medium- or long-term delivery of the plan; set up of thematic networks running & further developing specific multi-lingual services) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. development & implementation of new cross-border products or services in various fields).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations concerned by ITC applications (e.g. universities, hospitals, theatres, museums etc.) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises) and specialised networks or clusters in the field of ICT application development. → NGOs & civil society actors (esp. for social inclusion & demand stimulation).	An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed (i.e. field of action “digital society”), but only an indirect contribution is made to the inclusive growth priority’s employment target (i.e. because the jobs potentially created by cross-border cooperation are too few in number). (Scoring: 1)	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination of specific border obstacles for interaction (ICT applications) within a cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions (via new ITC applications in various fields) within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration of joint multi-thematic strategies for ITC-applications; focussed contribution to strategic ITC objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks. (Scoring: 3)	High Priority Level
3	IP 3(a) promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators;	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the field of entrepreneurship promotion (e.g. elimination of obstacles for entrepreneurship, joint economic exploitation of new ideas, networking possibilities). They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. (Scoring: 3)	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. establishment of a cross-border network among business incubators & ongoing provision of support services for the creation of new firms) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint development of sector-specific approaches facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas & demonstration projects on their uptake by enterprises).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised development agencies, public risk capital providers, start-up centres, business incubators etc.) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, employers’ associations etc.) and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. young enterprises, private risk capital providers) and specialised networks or clusters. → NGOs & civil society actors (esp. business clubs and entrepreneur networks).	An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed (i.e. field of action “competitiveness”), but only an indirect contribution is made to the inclusive growth priority’s employment target (i.e. because the jobs potentially created by cross-border cooperation are too few in number). (Scoring: 1)	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for entrepreneurship within a cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial economic interactions (businesses) within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: focussed contribution to strategic economic development objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks in the field of entrepreneurship promotion. (Scoring: 3)	High Priority Level
	IP 3(b) developing and implementing new business models	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments.	An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed (i.e. field of action	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles	High Priority Level

<p>for SMEs, in particular with regard to internationalisation;</p>	<p>development potentials in the fields of SME development & internationalisation. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on the full range of aspects addressed by the IP.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>sustained cooperation (e.g. cross-border networks providing ongoing support to SMEs for becoming more active in a cross-border or international context) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint development of new business models for SMEs of a specific sector & demonstration projects on their uptake by enterprises).</p>	<p>→ Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. development agencies, export promotion agencies) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, employers' associations etc.) and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (esp. enterprises from relevant sectors) and specialised networks or clusters. → NGOs & civil society actors (esp. business clubs and entrepreneur networks).</p>	<p>“competitiveness”), but only an indirect contribution is made to the inclusive growth priority's employment target (i.e. because the jobs potentially created by cross-border cooperation are too few in number).</p> <p>(Scoring: 1)</p>	<p>for SME internationalisation within a cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial economic interactions (SMEs) within the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: focussed contribution to strategic economic development objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks supporting SME internationalisation.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	
<p>IP 3(c) supporting the creation and the extension of advanced capacities for product and service development;</p>	<p>Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint potentials for creating and extending advanced capacities in various business sectors. They can be tackled effectively through substantial but focussed cooperative actions.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. cross-border networks providing ongoing support to SMEs for creating and extending advanced capacities) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint development of new product and service creation capacities for SMEs of a specific sector & demonstration projects supporting their direct uptake by enterprises).</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. development agencies) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, chambers of crafts, employers' associations etc.) and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (esp. enterprises from relevant sectors) and specialised networks or clusters. → NGOs & civil society actors (esp. business clubs and entrepreneur networks).</p>	<p>An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed (i.e. field of action “competitiveness”), but only an indirect contribution is made to the inclusive growth priority's employment target (i.e. because the jobs potentially created by cross-border cooperation are too few in number).</p> <p>(Scoring: 1)</p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for SME capacity development within a cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial economic interactions (SMEs) within the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: focused contribution to strategic economic development objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks supporting SME capacity development.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>High Priority Level</p>
<p>IP 3(d) supporting the capacity of SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets, and to engage in innovation processes;</p>	<p>Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint potentials for supporting growth capacities of SMEs. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on the full range of aspects addressed by the IP.</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. cross-border networks providing ongoing support services for innovation in & internationalisation of SMEs) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. organisation of cross-</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. business development agencies, innovation promotion agencies) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, chambers of crafts, employers' associations etc.) and other</p>	<p>An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed (i.e. field of action “competitiveness”), but only an indirect contribution is made to the inclusive growth priority's employment target (i.e. because the jobs potentially created by cross-border cooperation are too few in number).</p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for SME internationalisation & innovation within a cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial economic interactions (SMEs) within the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: focussed</p>	<p>High Priority Level</p>

			border trade fairs, joint participation of SMEs at international marketing events or trade fairs, joint development & testing of innovation initiatives for SMEs of a particular sector).	intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (esp. enterprises from relevant sectors) and specialised networks or clusters. → NGOs & civil society actors (esp. business clubs and entrepreneur networks).		contribution to strategic economic development objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks supporting SME innovation and internationalisation.	
		(Scoring: 3)			(Scoring: 1)	(Scoring: 3)	
4	IP 4(a) promoting the production and distribution of energy derived from renewable sources;	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials with respect to renewable energy production & distribution. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions in a broad variety of fields (e.g. sunlight, wind, tides, waves, geothermal heat, biomass etc.)	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a cross-border strategy for renewable energy production / distribution & its medium- or long-term application; permanent cross-border networks promoting renewable energy production & distribution in the cooperation area) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. projects establishing joint renewable energy production facilities or cross-border connections for improving energy distribution).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. universities & specialised research institutes, energy agencies, public enterprises) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Intermediary or professional organisations active in the field of renewable energies. → Private organisations (esp. enterprises from energy sector & specialised research institutes, networks or clusters). → NGOs & other civil society actors in the field of renewable energies.	A direct contribution is made to deliver the two headline targets for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i> <i>increasing the share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption to 20% and of achieving a 20% increase in energy efficiency.</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for renewable energy production & distribution in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of renewable energy within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of cross-border renewable energy production / distribution strategies; focussed contribution to strategic energy-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks promoting renewable energy production & distribution.	Very High Priority Level
	IP 4(b) promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy use in enterprises;	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials with respect to energy efficiency & renewable energy use in enterprises. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions in a broad variety of fields.	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a cross-border strategy for energy efficiency & renewable energy use in enterprises & its medium- or long-term application; permanent networks promoting energy efficiency & renewable energy use in the cooperation area) and also through one-off	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. universities & specialised research institutes, energy agencies, public enterprises) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Intermediary or professional organisations in the field of energy efficiency & renewable energies. → Private organisations (esp. enterprises from energy sector & specialised research institutes, networks or clusters).	A direct contribution is made to deliver the two headline targets for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i> <i>increasing the share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption to 20% and of achieving a 20% increase in energy efficiency.</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for an enterprise-level use of energy efficiency & renewable energy in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of energy efficiency & renewable energy within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of cross-border strategies for energy efficiency & renewable energy use in	Very High Priority Level
		(Scoring: 3)			(Scoring: 2)	(Scoring: 3)	

			cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint sector-specific action plan & measures directly improving energy efficiency or renewable energy use in enterprises).	→ NGOs & other civil society actors in the field of energy efficiency & renewable energies.		enterprises; focussed contribution to strategic energy-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks promoting energy efficiency & renewable energy use in enterprises.	
		(Scoring: 3)			(Scoring: 2)	(Scoring: 3)	
IP 4(c) supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector;	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials with respect to energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in the public and housing sectors. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions in a broad variety of fields (e.g. promoting & demonstrating innovative or new solutions).		A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a cross-border strategy for increased renewable energy use in the public sector & its medium- or long-term application; cross-border networks promoting smart energy management & renewable energy use in the private housing sectors) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. cross-border exchange on good practices and existing / emerging technologies for energy efficiency and smart energy management and implementation of improving energy efficiency of jointly used infrastructures).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. universities & specialised research institutes, energy agencies, public enterprises, social housing companies) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Intermediary or professional organisations in the field of energy efficiency, energy management & renewable energies. → Private organisations (esp. enterprises from energy sector, specialised research institutes, networks or clusters, housing companies). → NGOs & other civil society actors (e.g. housing owners or residents associations).	A direct contribution is made to deliver the two headline targets for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i> <i>increasing the share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption to 20% and of achieving a 20% increase in energy efficiency.</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for realising energy efficiency & smart energy management in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of energy efficiency within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of cross-border strategies for energy efficiency or renewable energy use; focussed contribution to strategic energy-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks promoting energy efficiency, smart energy management or renewable energy use in the public & housing sectors.	Very High Priority Level
IP 4(d) developing and implementing smart distribution systems that operate at low and medium voltage levels;	A larger number of cooperation areas have joint potentials for developing and implementing cross-border smart distribution systems that operate at low and medium voltage levels. They can be tackled effectively through	(Scoring: 3)		→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations in charge of operating & developing distribution systems (e.g. agencies) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Intermediary or professional organisations in the field of distribution systems.	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>increasing the share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption to 20% and of achieving a 20% increase in energy efficiency.</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for developing & implementing smart distribution systems in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of smart energy distribution within in the cooperation area.	High Priority Level
					(Scoring: 2)	(Scoring: 3)	

	substantial but focussed cooperative actions. (Scoring: 2)	organisations in charge of local / regional electricity networks) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. projects establishing smart cross-border electricity distribution systems).	→ Private organisations (esp. enterprises operating & developing distribution systems).		→ Improved territorial policy coordination: joint planning and/or coordinated implementation of smart distribution systems; focussed contribution to strategic energy-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks among organisations in charge of electricity networks. (Scoring: 3)	
IP 4(e) promoting low-carbon strategies for all types of territories, in particular for urban areas, including the promotion of sustainable multimodal urban mobility and mitigation-relevant adaptation measures;	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on a broad variety of fields and for different types of territories (e.g. coastal areas, mountain areas, islands, rural or sparsely populated areas, densely populated urban areas). (Scoring: 3)	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a comprehensive cross-border low-carbon strategy & its medium- or long-term application; permanent networking on low-carbon development among urban or rural sub-areas within the cooperation area) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint action plan on sustainable mobility in cross-border urban agglomerations & realisation of projects improving cross-border public transport).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. universities, specialised research institutes, agencies, public transport companies etc.) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (esp. enterprises, specialised research institutes). → NGOs & other civil society actors.	A direct contribution is made to deliver the two headline targets for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i> <i>increasing the share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption to 20% and of achieving a 20% increase in energy efficiency.</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for a low-carbon development of the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of low carbon action within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of cross-border low carbon strategies; focussed contribution to strategic energy-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks promoting a low-carbon development of the cross-border area. (Scoring: 3)	Very High Priority Level
IP 4(f) promoting research and innovation in, and adoption of, low-carbon technologies;	A larger number of cooperation areas host specific R&I capacities in the field of low-carbon technologies. These capacities can be further developed through substantial cooperative actions which focus on low-carbon R&I segments with a critical mass and on a wider	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. set-up & ongoing running of a new cross-border cluster developing low-carbon technologies) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint action plan for a	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations in the field of low-carbon technologies (e.g. universities, research institutes, technology transfer agencies) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, employers' associations etc.) and other	A direct contribution is made to deliver headline targets for smart and sustainable growth: <i>investing 3% of GDP in R&D in particular by improving the conditions for R&D investment by the private sector;</i> <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for a low-carbon technology adoption in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions (low-carbon R&I) within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: focussed contribution to strategic R&I	Very High Priority Level

		<p>promotion of the adoption of low carbon technologies in the cooperation area.</p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>specific sector on adopting low-carbon technologies & projects directly supporting technology uptake).</p>	<p>intermediary or professional organisations.</p> <p>→ Private organisations in the field of low-carbon technologies (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises) and existing networks or clusters.</p> <p>→ NGOs promoting low-carbon technology uptake.</p>	<p><i>right; increasing the share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption to 20% and of achieving a 20% increase in energy efficiency.</i></p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>and low carbon objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies.</p> <p>→ Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks or clusters on low-carbon technology development.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	
	<p>IP 4(g) promoting the use of high-efficiency co-generation of heat and power based on useful heat demand;</p>	<p>A larger number of cooperation areas host specific potentials for jointly promoting the aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial but focussed cooperative actions.</p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can in general be achieved through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. cross-border exchange on state-of-the-art technology or emerging technological solutions & demonstration projects supporting an adoption of those technologies or solutions).</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments.</p> <p>→ Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. energy agencies) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures.</p> <p>→ Intermediary or professional organisations.</p> <p>→ Private organisations (esp. enterprises operating & developing heating systems).</p>	<p>A direct contribution is made to deliver the two headline targets for sustainable growth:</p> <p><i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right; increasing the share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption to 20% and of achieving a 20% increase in energy efficiency.</i></p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of high-efficiency energy co-generation within in the cooperation area.</p> <p>→ Improved territorial policy coordination: focussed contribution to strategic energy-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies.</p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>High Priority Level</p>
5	<p>IP 5(a) supporting investment for adaptation to climate change, including ecosystem-based approaches</p>	<p>Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint potentials in the field of climate change adaptation and a development of ecosystems. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions in a broad variety of fields and different territories (e.g. coastal areas, mountain areas, islands, rural or sparsely populated areas, densely populated urban areas).</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of cross-border climate change adaptation strategies or ecosystem approaches & their medium- or long-term application; permanent cross-border networks promoting climate change adaptation or ecosystem development) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. cross-border projects implementing aspects of already existing joint climate change adaptation strategies or ecosystem approaches).</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments.</p> <p>→ Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities, research institutes & agencies) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures.</p> <p>→ Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, employers' associations etc.) and other intermediary or professional organisations.</p> <p>→ Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises) and existing networks or clusters.</p> <p>→ Environmental NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on adaptation & ecosystem-based approaches).</p>	<p>A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth:</p> <p><i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i></p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for climate change adaptation & ecosystem development in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of climate change adaptation & ecosystem development within in the cooperation area.</p> <p>→ Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of integrated cross-border climate change adaptation & ecosystem strategies; focussed contribution to strategic climate change objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies.</p> <p>→ Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks promoting climate change adaptation or ecosystem</p>	<p>Very High Priority Level</p>

		(Scoring 3).			(Scoring: 2)	development. (Scoring: 3)	
	IP 5(b) promoting investment to address specific risks, ensuring disaster resilience and developing disaster management systems;	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint potentials in relation to risks having cross-border implications. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions in a broad variety of fields (e.g. on flooding, drought, forest fires, sea level rise, avalanches, storms, technological risks etc.) and in different territories (e.g. coastal areas, mountain areas, islands, rural or sparsely populated areas, densely populated urban areas).	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of cross-border risk prevention & risk management strategies & their medium- or long-term application; on-going operation of cross-border networks among organisations in charge of risk prevention & risk management) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. projects implementing cross-border flooding prevention measures and directly reducing flooding risks in the cooperation area).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities, research institutes & agencies) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, employers' associations etc.) and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises) and existing networks or clusters. → Environmental NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on risks).	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for addressing specific risks or disaster resilience in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of risk/disaster prevention and management within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of integrated cross-border risk prevention & risk management strategies; focussed contribution to strategic climate change objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks for risk / disaster management. (Scoring: 3)	High Priority Level
6	IP 6(a) investing in the waste sector to meet the requirements of the Union's environmental acquis and to address needs, identified by the Member States, for investment that goes beyond those requirements;	A larger number of cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials with respect to specific aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions which focus on particular themes, transport modes or sites of cross-border relevance.	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a cross-border waste disposal or recycling strategy & its medium- or long-term application; permanent cross-border network of organisations in charge of waste disposal or recycling) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint actions establishing cross-border waste disposal or recycling facilities going beyond MS requirements).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities & research institutes, public enterprises from the waste & recycling sector) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Specific intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises from the waste & recycling sector) and existing networks or clusters. → Environmental NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on waste generation & recycling).	An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed, but no direct contribution is made to deliver any of the six headline targets defined for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for waste management in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of waste management within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: joint elaboration & application of waste management strategies within the cooperation area; focussed contribution to strategic environmental objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks on waste management in the entire cooperation area or	High Priority Level

		(Scoring: 2)			(Scoring: 1)	parts of it. (Scoring: 3)	
IP 6(b) investing in the water sector to meet the requirements of the Union's environmental acquis and to address needs, identified by the Member States, for investment that goes beyond those requirements;	A larger number of cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials with respect to specific aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions which focus on particular themes, transport modes or sites of cross-border relevance.	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a cross-border water management strategy & its medium- or long-term application; permanent cross-border network of organisations in charge of water management) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint actions for a cross-border river-catchment area & implementation of measures directly improving water quality).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities & research institutes, water boards, public enterprises from the water sector) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Specific intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises from the water sector) and existing networks or clusters. → Environmental NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on water quality & water use).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities, research institutes & agencies, tourism boards) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of crafts) and other specific intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises from the environmental, cultural and tourism sector) and existing networks or clusters. → Environmental NGOs & civil society (for promoting natural & cultural heritage potentials).	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for joint water management in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of water management within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of joint water management strategies; focussed contribution to strategic environmental objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks on water management in the entire cooperation area or parts of it.	High Priority Level
		(Scoring: 2)			(Scoring: 2)	(Scoring: 3)	
IP 6(c) conserving, protecting, promoting and developing natural and cultural heritage;	Nearly all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on a variety of natural and cultural heritage assets with a cross-border dimension and in different types of territories (e.g. coastal areas, mountain areas, islands, rural or sparsely populated areas, urban areas).	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a cross-border strategy for natural / cultural heritage development & its medium- or long-term application; permanent cross-border networks of organisations in charge of particular natural or cultural heritage assets) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. implementation of joint measures which directly improve the conservation or protection status of cross-border natural & cultural heritage assets).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities, research institutes & agencies, tourism boards) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of crafts) and other specific intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises from the environmental, cultural and tourism sector) and existing networks or clusters. → Environmental NGOs & civil society (for promoting natural & cultural heritage potentials).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities, research institutes & agencies, tourism boards) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of crafts) and other specific intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises from the environmental, cultural and tourism sector) and existing networks or clusters. → Environmental NGOs & civil society (for promoting natural & cultural heritage potentials).	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i> (N.B. only if also paths for pedestrians and bikers are constructed)	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for natural & cultural heritage development in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of natural & cultural heritage development within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of joint strategies on natural and cultural heritage development; focussed contribution to strategic environmental objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks for natural & cultural heritage	Very High Priority Level

		(Scoring: 3)			(Scoring: 2)	development. (Scoring: 3)	
IP 6(d) protecting and restoring biodiversity and soil and promoting ecosystem services, including through Natura 2000, and green infrastructure;	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on a variety of themes or in different types of territories (e.g. coastal areas, mountain areas, islands, rural or sparsely populated areas, urban areas).	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a cross-border biodiversity strategy & its medium- or long-term application; permanent cross-border network of organisations promoting ecosystem services) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. implementation of measures establishing cross-border links between Natura 2000 or new cross-border green infrastructures).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities, research institutes & agencies) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of crafts, chambers of agriculture) and other specific intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises from the environmental sector) and existing networks or clusters. → Environmental NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on biodiversity & promoting ecosystem services).	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for an environmentally friendly development of the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of environmental development within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of cross-border environmental development strategies; focussed contribution to strategic environmental objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks in the fields addressed by the IP.		Very High Priority Level
		(Scoring: 3)			(Scoring: 2)		
IP 6(e) taking action to improve the urban environment, to revitalise cities, regenerate and decontaminate brownfield sites (including conversion areas), reduce air pollution and promote noise-reduction measures;	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on a variety of themes or in different types of urban areas (e.g. truly cross-border urban agglomerations; individual small & medium towns.).	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. permanent cross-border network among small & medium towns; elaboration of a joint revitalisation strategy for a cross-border urban agglomeration & its medium- or long-term application) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint implementation of measures which directly improve the environment of a cross-border urban agglomeration).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities, research institutes & agencies, urban planning associations) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, chambers of crafts) and other specific intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on environmental & revitalisation measures).	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for an environmentally friendly urban development in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of sustainable urban development within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: joint elaboration & application of theme or area-specific strategies for sustainable urban development; focussed contribution to strategic environmental und urban development objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of		Very High Priority Level

						informal or formal networks in the field of sustainable urban development. (Scoring: 3)	
	(Scoring: 3)				(Scoring: 2)		
IP 6(f) promoting innovative technologies to improve environmental protection and resource efficiency in the waste sector, water sector and with regard to soil, or to reduce air pollution;	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on a variety of themes or in different types of territories (e.g. coastal areas, mountain areas, islands, rural or sparsely populated areas, urban areas). (Scoring: 3)	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. cross-border clusters among specific R&I capacities which develop environmental technologies or innovative solutions for resource efficiency; permanent theme-specific networks which promote the cross-border uptake of innovative technologies) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. elaboration of a cross-border action plan on reducing air pollution & joint projects which directly reduce air pollution).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations in the relevant fields (e.g. universities, research institutes, technology transfer agencies, public enterprises etc.) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of commerce & industry, chambers of crafts, chambers of agriculture etc.) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations in the field of environmental technologies (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs promoting technology uptake.	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations in the relevant fields (e.g. universities, research institutes, specialised agencies, public enterprises etc.) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of commerce & industry, chambers of crafts, chambers of agriculture etc.) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs promoting resource-efficiency, green growth and eco-innovation.	A direct contribution is made to deliver headline targets for smart and sustainable growth: <i>investing 3% of GDP in R&D in particular by improving the conditions for R&D investment by the private sector;</i> <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right.</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for an environmentally friendly development of the cooperation area direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions on environmental technologies or innovative solutions for resource efficiency within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic R&I and environmental objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks or clusters in the field of environmental protection or resource efficiency. (Scoring: 3)	Very High Priority Level
IP 6(g) supporting industrial transition towards a resource-efficient economy, promoting green growth, eco-innovation and environmental performance management in the public and private sectors;	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on a variety of themes or in different segments of the public and private sectors.	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a multi-thematic or theme- or sector-specific cross-border resource-efficiency strategy; cross-border networks promoting eco-innovation in the private sector) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. implementation of joint projects which directly increase the cross-border uptake of innovative technologies or solutions for resource-efficiency).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations in the relevant fields (e.g. universities, research institutes, specialised agencies, public enterprises etc.) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of commerce & industry, chambers of crafts, chambers of agriculture etc.) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs promoting resource-efficiency, green growth and eco-innovation.	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations in the relevant fields (e.g. universities, research institutes, specialised agencies, public enterprises etc.) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of commerce & industry, chambers of crafts, chambers of agriculture etc.) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs promoting resource-efficiency, green growth and eco-innovation.	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for a transition towards a more resource-efficient economy in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of resource-efficiency transition within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: joint elaboration & application of comprehensive or theme- or sector-specific resource-efficiency strategies; focussed contribution to strategic environmental & resource efficiency objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial	Very High Priority Level

		(Scoring: 3)			(Scoring: 2)	governance: setting up of informal or formal networks promoting & supporting a resource-efficient cross-border economy. (Scoring: 3)	
7	IP 7(a) supporting a multimodal Single European Transport Area by investing in the TEN-T;	A few shared problems and joint development potentials exist in some cross-border areas which can be tackled through focussed cooperative actions. However, most of the IP-related territorial challenges and needs can be tackled more effectively by national, regional or local interventions. (Scoring: 1)	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a cross-border multimodal strategy for segments of a TEN-T corridor & its medium- or long-term application; permanent cross-border network of organisations in charge of multimodal hubs or platforms) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint actions on multimodal sites of the TEN-T which are of cross-border relevance & directly improve their multimodal capacity).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. universities, research institutes, agencies or public enterprises specialised on multimodal transport) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of commerce & industry) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises from the transport sector) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs promoting multimodality.	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth : <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i> (Scoring: 2)	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for multimodal transport in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of multimodal transport flows within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: joint elaboration & application of multimodality strategies within the cooperation area; contribution to strategic environmental & transport objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks promoting multimodality in the entire cooperation area. (Scoring: 3)	High Priority Level
	IP 7(b) enhancing regional mobility by connecting secondary and tertiary nodes to TEN-T infrastructure, including multimodal nodes;	A larger number of cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials with respect to specific aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions which focus on particular themes, transport modes or sites of cross-border relevance.	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a cross-border TEN-T connection strategy & its medium- or long-term application; permanent cross-border network of organisations in charge of multimodal hubs or platforms) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint measures directly improving the connectivity of secondary and tertiary nodes of cross-border relevance to TEN-T infrastructure).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities, research institutes & agencies, territorial development planning associations) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of commerce & industry) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises from the transport sector) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs promoting better regional mobility & increased multimodality.	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i> (Scoring: 2)	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for TEN-T connectivity in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of better connected transport flows within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: joint elaboration & application of TEN-T connection strategies within the cooperation area; focussed contribution to strategic transport objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks	High Priority Level

		(Scoring: 2)				(Scoring: 2)	promoting TEN-T connectivity of the entire cooperation area. (Scoring: 3)		
IP 7(c) developing and improving environmentally-friendly (including low-noise) and low-carbon transport systems, including inland waterways and maritime transport, ports, multimodal links and airport infrastructure, in order to promote sustainable regional and local mobility;	A larger number of cooperation areas have shared problems or joint development potentials with respect to specific aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions which focus on particular themes, transport modes or sites of cross-border relevance.		A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a cross-border sustainable mobility strategy & its medium- or long-term application; permanent cross-border network of organisations in charge of public transport) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint measures directly improving the cross-border public transport system; establishment of new cross-border infrastructures for cycling & pedestrians).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities, research institutes & agencies, territorial development planning associations, organisations in charge of public transport) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of commerce & industry) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises from the transport sector) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs promoting environmentally-friendly & low carbon transport.	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities, research institutes & agencies, territorial development planning associations, railway companies) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of commerce & industry) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises from the railway sector) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on & acceptance of noise-reduction measures).	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for sustainable mobility in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of sustainable mobility flows within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: joint elaboration & application of sustainable mobility strategies within the cooperation area; focussed contribution to strategic transport objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks promoting sustainable mobility within the entire cooperation area.		High Priority Level
		(Scoring: 2)				(Scoring: 2)			
IP 7(d) developing and rehabilitating comprehensive, high quality and interoperable railway systems, and promoting noise-reduction measures;	A larger number of cooperation areas have shared problems or joint development potentials with respect to specific aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions which focus on particular themes, major cross-border rail links or specific sites of cross-border relevance.		A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a cross-border strategy for developing a high quality & interoperable railway system & its medium- or long-term application; permanent cross-border network of public & private railway organisations) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. implementation of joint measures which directly improve the interoperability of the cross-border rail system).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities, research institutes & agencies, territorial development planning associations, railway companies) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of commerce & industry) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises from the railway sector) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on & acceptance of noise-reduction measures).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities, research institutes & agencies, territorial development planning associations, railway companies) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of commerce & industry) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises from the railway sector) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on & acceptance of noise-reduction measures).	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for railway interoperability in the cooperation area; direct increase of the quality and scope/intensity of railway interoperability within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: joint elaboration & application of railway interoperability strategies for the cooperation area; focussed contribution to strategic transport objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks promoting high quality and interoperable railway systems		High Priority Level

		(Scoring: 2)			(Scoring: 2)	in the cooperation area. (Scoring: 3)	
	IP 7(e) improving energy efficiency and security of supply through the development of smart energy distribution, storage and transmission systems and through the integration of distributed generation from renewable sources;	A larger number of cooperation areas have shared problems or joint development potentials with respect to ensuring efficiency & security of cross-border energy supply. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions which focus on particular themes addressed by the IP.	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a cross-border strategy for the deployment of smart energy distribution, storage and transmission systems & ongoing coordination of domestic policy action; permanent cross-border network of public & private actors from the energy sector) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. implementation of smart cross-border energy distribution, storage or transmission systems).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. agencies or public enterprises in charge of energy efficiency & energy supply) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Intermediary or professional organisations in the field of energy supply). → Private organisations (esp. enterprises producing & storing energy or operating transmission & distribution systems).	A direct contribution is made to deliver the two headline targets for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i> <i>increasing the share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption to 20% and of achieving a 20% increase in energy efficiency.</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for improving energy efficiency and security of supply in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of energy efficiency and security of supply within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of joint strategies for a coordination deployment of smart energy distribution, storage and transmission systems; focussed contribution to strategic energy-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks among public & private actors from the energy sector.	High Priority Level
		(Scoring: 2)			(Scoring: 2)	(Scoring: 3)	
8	IP 8(a) supporting the development of business incubators and investment support for self-employment, micro-enterprises and business creation (...) for (...) promoting sustainable and quality employment (...) by joint local employment initiatives, information and advisory services and joint training; Article 7 (1) (a) (i) ETC Regulation.	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on a variety of themes, economic sectors or particular person groups (e.g. unemployed, women etc.).	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a comprehensive strategy for cross-border business creation & its medium- and long-term application; network of business incubators or other specialised agencies & ongoing provision of support / advice for creating a new business across the border) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. implementation of a joint measure supporting female business creation and training for a cross-	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised development agencies, public risk capital providers, start-up centres, business incubators etc.) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, employers' associations etc.) and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. young enterprises, private risk capital providers) and specialised networks or clusters. → Civil society actors (esp. business clubs and entrepreneur networks).	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for inclusive growth: <i>raising the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 from the current 69% to at least 75%;</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for cross-border business creation in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of business development and business creation within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of a strategy for cross-border business creation; focused contribution to strategic economic development objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks in	Very High Priority Level

		border provisions of services).				the field of business development and business creation. (Scoring: 3)	
	(Scoring: 3)				(Scoring: 2)		
<p>IP 8(b) supporting employment-friendly growth through the development of endogenous potential as part of a territorial strategy for specific areas, including the conversion of declining industrial regions and enhancement of accessibility to, and development of, specific natural and cultural resources;</p> <p>for (...) promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility by (...) joint local employment initiatives, information and advisory services and joint training Article 7 (1) (a) (i) ETC Regulation.</p>	<p>Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on a variety of themes and in different types of territories (e.g. coastal areas, mountain areas, islands, rural or remote / sparsely populated areas, urban areas etc.).</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a comprehensive cross-border strategy for developing the area's endogenous potentials & its medium- and long-term application; networking among specific sub-areas & ongoing provision of support / advice for measures on endogenous potentials development) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. implementation of joint and jobs-creating measures among adjoining and declining industrial areas drawing upon a development of their shared endogenous potentials).</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. development agencies, rural & urban planning associations, tourism boards etc.) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, chambers of crafts, chambers of agriculture) and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private enterprises, developers) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on environmental & revitalisation measures).</p>	<p>A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for inclusive growth: <i>raising the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 from the current 69% to at least 75%;</i></p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for endogenous potentials development in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of endogenous potentials development within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of a cross-border strategy for endogenous potentials development; focussed contribution to strategic economic development objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks among various actors in the field of endogenous potentials development.</p>	Very High Priority Level	
<p>IP 8(c) supporting local development initiatives and aid for structures providing neighbourhood services to create jobs, where such actions are outside the scope of Regulation (EU) No 1304/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ;</p> <p>for (...) promoting sustainable and</p>	<p>A larger number of cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials with respect to specific aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions which focus on particular themes (e.g. new services addressing population aging) or on specific types of territories (e.g. areas</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. cross-border networking among structures providing neighbourhood services & ongoing provision of support / advice for designing new job-creating services) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint implementation of new job-creating cross-</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. public companies providing neighbourhood services, development agencies, rural & urban planning associations, etc.) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private enterprises providing neighbourhood services) and existing networks or</p>	<p>A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for inclusive growth: <i>raising the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 from the current 69% to at least 75%;</i></p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of job-creating neighbourhood services within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic socio-economic development objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks</p>	High Priority Level	

	<p>quality employment and supporting labour mobility by (...) joint local employment initiatives, information and advisory services and joint training Article 7 (1) (a) (i) ETC Regulation.</p>	<p>strongly affected by outward migration or population aging, deprived urban neighbourhoods, rural or remote / sparsely populated areas).</p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>border neighbourhood services in adjoining rural sub-areas strongly affected by population aging).</p>	<p>clusters. → NGOs (e.g. community or neighbourhood associations) & civil society.</p>	<p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>among structures providing neighbourhood services.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	
	<p>IP 8(d) investing in infrastructure for employment services;</p> <p>for (...) promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility by integrating cross-border labour markets, including cross-border mobility, (...), information and advisory services and joint training Article 7 (1) (a) (i) ETC Regulation.</p>	<p>Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on a variety of themes and in the fields as set out by the ETC-Regulation.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a cross-border labour market integration strategy & its medium- and long-term application; networking of regional / local employment services & ongoing provision of support / advice for cross-border commuters) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. implementation of cross-border training measures directly eliminating obstacles for labour force mobility).</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Public employment services, other relevant public-equivalent organisations (training) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, chambers of crafts, employers' organisations, trade unions etc.) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private recruitment & employment matching services, enterprises from different sectors) and existing networks. → NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on & acceptance of specific employment services).</p>	<p>A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for inclusive growth: <i>raising the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 from the current 69% to at least 75%;</i></p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for labour force mobility in the cooperation area; direct increase of cross-border commuter flows and of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions between employment or training services within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of a cross-border labour market integration strategy; focussed contribution to strategic employment- or mobility-related development objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks among employment services and other labour market relevant actors.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>Very High Priority Level</p>
9	<p>IP 9(a) investing in health and social infrastructure which contributes to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, promoting social inclusion through ... (...)</p>	<p>Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on a variety of themes and in the fields as set out by</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a strategy for cross-border health care and joint social services & its medium- and long-term application; cross-border network among health care services & ongoing actions for</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. different types of health & social institutions) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (esp. trade unions) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations.</p>	<p>A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for inclusive growth: <i>reducing the number of Europeans living below national poverty lines by 25% (i.e. lifting 20 million people out of poverty).</i></p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for access to cross-border services (social, cultural and recreational services); direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions between actors from the health, social, cultural and recreational sectors within in the cooperation area.</p>	<p>Very High Priority Level</p>

<p>for (...) combating poverty and any discrimination (...) across borders; Article 7 (1) (a) (ii) ETC Regulation.</p>	<p>the ETC-Regulation.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>service integration and service improvement) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint projects directly creating access to new cross-border cultural and recreational services).</p>	<p>→ Private organisations (e.g. enterprises from the health & social sectors) and existing networks promoting vocational training or lifelong learning. → NGOs representing interests of different person groups threatened by exclusion & civil society (for raising awareness on & acceptance of health & social infrastructure).</p>	<p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>→ Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of cross-border strategies for an improved access to health, social, cultural and recreational services; focussed contribution to strategic inclusion-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks among providers of health, social, cultural and recreational services.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	
<p>IP 9(b) providing support for physical, economic and social regeneration of deprived communities in urban and rural areas (...)</p> <p>for (...) promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination by promoting gender equality, equal opportunities, and the integration of communities across borders; Article 7 (1) (a) (ii) ETC Regulation.</p>	<p>A larger number of cooperation areas have shared problems or joint development potentials with respect to the aspects addressed by the IP and the ETC-Regulation. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions which focus on particular themes of cross-border relevance.</p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a cross-border socio-economic regeneration strategy for rural areas & its medium- and long-term application; cross-border network among urban areas & ongoing provision of support services for economic and social regeneration of deprived communities) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint projects furthering physical, social and economic regeneration in cross-border urban agglomerations).</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. development agencies; urban & rural territorial planning associations) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of crafts, trade unions) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. enterprises from different sectors) and existing networks. → NGOs enhancing social inclusion of different person groups threatened by exclusion & civil society.</p>	<p>A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for inclusive growth: <i>reducing the number of Europeans living below national poverty lines by 25% (i.e. lifting 20 million people out of poverty).</i></p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for cross-border social integration in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions between actors supporting a regeneration of deprived communities in urban or rural areas within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of cross-border regeneration strategies; focussed contribution to strategic inclusion-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks among rural and urban areas.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>High Priority Level</p>
<p>IP 9(c) providing support for social enterprises (...)</p> <p>for (...) promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination by</p>	<p>A larger number of cooperation areas have shared problems or joint development potentials with respect to the aspects addressed by the IP and the ETC-Regulation. They can be tackled effectively</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a cross-border social integration strategy & its medium- and long-term application; cross-border networking</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Public social enterprises, other public-equivalent social organisations and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (esp. social enterprise federations, trade</p>	<p>A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for inclusive growth: <i>reducing the number of Europeans living below national poverty lines by 25% (i.e. lifting 20 million people out of poverty).</i></p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for cross-border social integration in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions between actors from the social sector in the</p>	<p>High Priority Level</p>

	<p>promoting gender equality, equal opportunities, and the integration of communities across borders; Article 7 (1) (a) (ii) ETC Regulation.</p>	<p>through substantial cooperative actions which focus on particular themes of cross-border relevance.</p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>of social enterprises & ongoing provision of support / advice for measures promoting increased gender equality) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. implementation of joint projects directly furthering a better cross-border social integration of person groups threatened by exclusion).</p>	<p>unions etc.) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private social enterprises) and existing networks. → NGOs representing interests of specific person groups (women, the elderly, disabled persons, immigrants, ethnic or linguistic minorities etc.).</p>	<p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of cross-border social integration strategies; focussed contribution to strategic inclusion-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks among social enterprises and other social organisations.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	
	<p>IP 9(d) undertaking investment in the context of community-led local development strategies (...)</p> <p>for (...) promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination by promoting gender equality, equal opportunities, and the integration of communities across borders; Article 7 (1) (a) (ii) ETC Regulation.</p>	<p>A larger number of cooperation areas have shared problems or joint development potentials with respect to the aspects addressed by the IP and the ETC-Regulation. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions which focus on particular themes of cross-border relevance.</p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a cross-border community integration strategy & its medium- and long-term application; network among community-led local initiatives & ongoing provision of support / advice on development actions) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. implementation of joint initiatives directly strengthening integration of specific communities across borders).</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. development agencies; urban & rural territorial planning associations) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, chambers of crafts, employers' organisations, trade unions etc.) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. enterprises from different sectors) and existing networks. → NGOs representing interests of specific person groups (women, the elderly, disabled persons, immigrants, ethnic or linguistic minorities etc.). & civil society.</p>	<p>A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for inclusive growth: <i>reducing the number of Europeans living below national poverty lines by 25% (i.e. lifting 20 million people out of poverty).</i></p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for cross-border community integration in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions between communities in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of cross-border community integration strategies; focussed contribution to strategic inclusion-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks among community-led local development initiatives.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>High Priority Level</p>
	<p>TO 10: investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning (...)</p> <p>(...) by developing and implementing joint education, vocational training and training schemes; Article 7 (1) (a) (iii) ETC Regulation.</p>	<p>Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on a variety of themes and in</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. elaboration of a cross-border strategy for a coordination of educational or training policies & its medium- and long-term application; cross-border networking</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. different types of educational & training institutions) and permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, chambers of crafts, employers'</p>	<p>A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for smart growth: <i>reducing the share of early school leavers to 10% from the current 15% and of increasing the share of the population aged 30-34 having completed tertiary education from 31% to at least 40%;</i></p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for cross-border education & training in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions between training & education institutions in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy</p>	<p>Very High Priority Level</p>

	the fields as set out by the ETC-Regulation.	of educational or training institutions & ongoing provision of support / advice in fields addressed by the IP) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. development & implementation of joint education, vocational training or training schemes).	organisations, trade unions etc.) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. different types of educational & training institutions, enterprises from different sectors) and existing networks promoting vocational training or lifelong learning. → NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on & acceptance of specific measures).		coordination: elaboration & application of cross-border coordination strategies; focussed contribution to strategic education or training related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks in the IP-relevant fields.	
	(Scoring: 3)			(Scoring: 2)	(Scoring: 3)	
TO 11: enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration (...)	A larger number of cooperation areas have shared needs or joint development potentials with respect to specific aspects addressed by the TO. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions which focus directly on the EU-supported programme and projects or on general cross-border cooperation not directly linked to EU-support.	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. development of new initiatives for an improved cross-border governance & ongoing support to their implementation) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. preparation & set-up of cross-border EGTCs for the EU-programme or for individual EU-projects).	→ National, regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments (i.e. acting as programme or project partners). → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (i.e. acting as programme or project partners) and existing or emerging permanent cross-border cooperation structures. → Social partner organisations and other intermediary or professional organisations acting as project partners. → Private organisations acting as project partners → NGOs acting as project partners.	An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed (i.e. improving governance), but no direct contribution is made to deliver any of the six headline targets defined for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for more intense cross-border cooperation; direct increase of the scope & intensity of formalised cross-border cooperation within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: focussed contribution to strategic capacity building objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: establishment of formal cooperation structures for the EU-supported programme and its projects and also "outside" the context of EU-support.	High Priority Level
	(Scoring: 2)			(Scoring: 1)	(Scoring: 3)	

(*) Three criteria with different scoring are used for appraising & prioritising the cross-border dimension and cooperation relevance of TOs/IPs:

- Extensive cross-border dimension, leading to a very high cooperation relevance of the suggested IP-interventions (Scoring 3).
- Significant cross-border dimension, leading to a high cooperation relevance of the suggested IP-interventions (Scoring 2).
- Limited cross-border dimension, leading to a low cooperation relevance of the suggested IP-interventions (Scoring 1).

() Two basic modes of intervention are distinguished:**

- "Sustained Cooperation": a continuing cross-border cooperation effort is needed to achieve significant and lasting improvements with respect to a shared problem or joint development potential (i.e. delivered through permanent strategic co-operation structures, issue-specific networks or a continuation of individual projects).
- "One-off Cooperation": a time-limited cross-border cooperation effort is sufficient to definitively remove a shared problem or to exploit a joint development potential in a satisfactory manner.

(*) Three criteria with different scoring are used for appraising & prioritising the contribution of cooperation results to deliver headline targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy:**

- A direct contribution is made to headline targets from two different EU2020 growth priorities (Scoring 3).
- A direct contribution is made to one or two headline targets from one specific EU2020 growth priority (Scoring 2).
- An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed, but no or only a limited indirect contribution is made to the EU2020 headline targets (Scoring 1).

(**) Three criteria with different scoring are used for appraising & prioritising the contribution of cooperation results to advance core dimensions of territorial cohesion:**

- A direct contribution is made to all three dimensions (Scoring 3).
- A direct contribution is made to two dimensions (Scoring 2).

- A direct contribution is made to one dimension (Scoring 1).

(**) Total score and overall priority levels:**

- 8 or 9 = very high priority
- 6 or 7 = high priority
- 4 or 5 = medium priority
- 1 to 3 = low priority

ANNEX 2: Action potentials of transnational cooperation under the Thematic Objectives (TOs) and Investment Priorities (IPs) of the ESIF 2014-2020							
TO	IP	Analytical categories for an appraisal of TOs/IPs and criteria applied for their prioritisation (only under A, D & E)					Overall Priority Levels
		(A) Transnational dimension of IP-related territorial needs and challenges & cooperation relevance of suggested IP-intervention.	(B) Basic modes of intervention (i.e. sustained & one-off cooperation) required for achieving significant & lasting improvements on shared problems or joint development potentials.	(C) Basic types of stakeholders needed by cooperation to influence shared problems or joint development potentials (i.e. direct or indirect beneficiaries).	(D) Contribution of cooperation results to deliver headline targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy.	(E) Contribution of cooperation results to advance core dimensions of territorial cohesion (i.e. stronger territorial integration, improved territorial policy coordination, better territorial governance).	
		for the criteria, see (*) below	(**)		for the criteria, see (***) below	for the criteria, see (****) below	(*****)
1	IP 1(a) enhancing R&I infrastructure and capacities to develop R&I excellence, and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest;	A larger number of cooperation areas host specific R&I capacities of major transnational or European interest. They can be further developed through substantial cooperative actions that focus in particular on those segments of R&I excellence for which a critical mass exists in the transnational area. (Scoring: 2)	A significant and lasting improvement of important R&I capacities can mostly be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. set-up & running of new transnational R&I cooperation) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. further deepening or widening of existing R&I excellence cooperation).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations in the field of R&I excellence (e.g. universities, research institutes, technology transfer agencies). → Private organisations in the field of R&I excellence (esp. private research institutes) and existing regional-level or transnational clusters.	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for smart growth: <i>investing 3% of GDP in R&D in particular by improving the conditions for R&D investment by the private sector.</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions (R&I) within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic R&I objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks among R&I infrastructures and capacities.	High Priority Level
	IP 1(b) promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, (...);	Nearby all cooperation areas host R&I intensive enterprises and R&D centres or higher education institutions. They can be better linked through substantial cooperative actions in the full range of aspects addressed by the IP.	A significant and lasting improvement of the links between R&I potentials can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. development & ongoing operation of transnational R&I clusters & networks among technology transfer centres or clusters) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. development of new and innovative products & services).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations in the field of R&I (e.g. universities, research institutes, technology transfer agencies). → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, employers' associations etc.) and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations in the field of R&I (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises) and existing networks or clusters. → Civil society actors (esp. for	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for smart growth: <i>investing 3% of GDP in R&D in particular by improving the conditions for R&D investment by the private sector.</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions (R&I) within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic R&I objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks and clusters among R&I actors.	Very High Priority Level

		(Scoring: 3)		“quadruple helix approaches”).	(Scoring: 2)	(Scoring: 3)	
2	IP 2(a) extending broadband deployment and the roll-out of high-speed networks and supporting the adoption of emerging technologies and networks for the digital economy;	A few shared problems and joint development potentials exist in some transnational areas which can be tackled through focussed cooperative actions. However, most of the IP-related territorial challenges and needs can be tackled more effectively by national, regional or local interventions. (Scoring: 1)	A significant and lasting improvement of shared problems (where existing) can in general be achieved through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. elaboration of a joint strategy for coordinating the deployment of broadband and high-speed networks in larger contiguous rural zones of the transnational area).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & competent administrations. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations in the field of ICT-infrastructure deployment (e.g. specialised agencies & public companies). → Private enterprises in the field of ICT-infrastructure deployment.	An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed (i.e. field of action “digital society”), but only an indirect contribution is made to deliver the smart growth priority’s 3% of GDP R&D investment target (i.e. through improving the framework conditions for R&D activities & investments). (Scoring: 1)	→ Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of joint strategies for a coordination deployment of broadband and high-speed networks. (Scoring: 1)	Low Priority Level
	IP 2(b) developing ICT products and services, e-commerce, and enhancing demand for ICT;	A larger number of cooperation areas have shared problems and joint potentials for further developing specific ICT products / services or enhancing ICT demand in specific fields. They can be tackled effectively through substantial but issue-focused cooperative actions. (Scoring: 2)	A significant and lasting improvement can mostly be achieved through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint product & service development), but sometimes also through sustained cooperation (e.g. networks stimulating transnational ICT demand).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations in the field of ICT development (e.g. universities, research institutes). → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises) and networks or clusters specialised on ICT product/service development. → NGOs & civil society actors (esp. for demand stimulation).	An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed (i.e. field of action “digital society”), but only an indirect contribution is made to the inclusive growth priority’s employment target (i.e. because the jobs potentially created by transnational cooperation are too few in number). (Scoring: 1)	→ Stronger territorial integration: direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions (via new ITC products & services) within in the cooperation area. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks. (Scoring: 2)	Medium Priority Level
	IP 2(c) strengthening ICT applications for e-government, e-learning, e-inclusion, e-culture and e-health;	A larger number of cooperation areas have shared problems and joint potentials for further strengthening ICT applications in specific fields mentioned. They can be tackled effectively through substantial but issue-focused cooperative actions. (Scoring: 2)	A significant and lasting improvement can mostly be achieved through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. development of new ICT applications), but sometimes also through sustained cooperation (e.g. networks running or promoting specific transnational ITC-applications).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations concerned by ITC applications (e.g. universities, hospitals, theatres, museums etc.). → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises) and specialised networks or clusters in the field of ICT application development. → NGOs & civil society actors (esp. for social inclusion & demand stimulation).	An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed (i.e. field of action “digital society”), but only an indirect contribution is made to the inclusive growth priority’s employment target (i.e. because the jobs potentially created by transnational cooperation are too few in number). (Scoring: 1)	→ Stronger territorial integration: direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions (via ITC applications) within in the cooperation area. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks. (Scoring: 2)	Medium Priority Level
3	IP 3(a) promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the field of entrepreneurship promotion (e.g.	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. establishment of a transnational network among business	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised development agencies, public risk capital providers, start-up centres,	An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed (i.e. field of action “competitiveness”), but only an indirect contribution is made to the inclusive growth priority’s employment target	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for entrepreneurship within a cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial economic	High Priority Level

<p>the creation of new firms, including through business incubators;</p>	<p>elimination of obstacles for entrepreneurship, joint economic exploitation of new ideas, networking possibilities). They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on the full range of aspects addressed by the IP.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>incubators & ongoing provision of support services for the creation of new firms) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint development of approaches facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas & demonstration projects on their uptake by enterprises).</p>	<p>business incubators etc.). → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, employers' associations etc.) and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. young enterprises, private risk capital providers) and specialised networks or clusters. → NGOs & civil society actors (esp. business clubs and entrepreneur networks).</p>	<p>(i.e. because the jobs potentially created by transnational cooperation are too few in number).</p> <p>(Scoring: 1)</p>	<p>interactions within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic economic development objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks in the field of entrepreneurship promotion.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	
<p>IP 3(b) developing and implementing new business models for SMEs, in particular with regard to internationalisation;</p>	<p>Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the fields of SME development & internationalisation. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on the full range of aspects addressed by the IP.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. transnational networks providing ongoing support to SMEs for becoming more active in an international context) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint development of new business models for SMEs & demonstration projects on their uptake by enterprises).</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. development agencies, export promotion agencies). → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, employers' associations etc.) and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (esp. enterprises from relevant sectors) and specialised networks or clusters. → NGOs & civil society actors (esp. business clubs and entrepreneur networks).</p>	<p>An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed (i.e. field of action "competitiveness"), but only an indirect contribution is made to the inclusive growth priority's employment target (i.e. because the jobs potentially created by transnational cooperation are too few in number).</p> <p>(Scoring: 1)</p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for SME internationalisation within a cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial economic interactions within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic economic development objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks supporting SME internationalisation.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>High Priority Level</p>
<p>IP 3(c) supporting the creation and the extension of advanced capacities for product and service development;</p>	<p>A larger number of cooperation areas have shared problems and joint potentials for creating and extending advanced capacities in specific business sectors. They can be tackled effectively through substantial but focussed cooperative actions.</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can in general be achieved through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. transnational exchange on good practices in the field of product or service development & transfer of solutions ready for application etc.).</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. development agencies). → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, chambers of crafts, employers' associations etc.) and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (esp. enterprises from relevant sectors) and specialised networks or clusters. → NGOs & civil society actors (esp.</p>	<p>An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed (i.e. field of action "competitiveness"), but only an indirect contribution is made to the inclusive growth priority's employment target (i.e. because the jobs potentially created by transnational cooperation are too few in number).</p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial economic interactions within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic economic development objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks supporting SME capacity development.</p>	<p>High Priority Level</p>

		(Scoring: 2)		business clubs and entrepreneur networks).	(Scoring: 1)	(Scoring: 3)	
	IP 3(d) supporting the capacity of SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets, and to engage in innovation processes;	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint potentials for supporting growth capacities of SMEs. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. (Scoring: 3)	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. transnational networks providing ongoing support services for innovation in & internationalisation of SMEs) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. organisation of transnational trade fairs, joint actions for marketing SMEs towards the wider international context, joint development & testing of innovation initiatives for SMEs).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. business development agencies, innovation promotion agencies). → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, chambers of crafts, employers' associations etc.) and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (esp. enterprises from relevant sectors) and specialised networks or clusters. → NGOs & civil society actors (esp. business clubs and entrepreneur networks).	An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed (i.e. field of action "competitiveness"), but only an indirect contribution is made to the inclusive growth priority's employment target (i.e. because the jobs potentially created by transnational cooperation are too few in number). (Scoring: 1)	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for SME internationalisation & innovation within a cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial economic interactions within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic economic development objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks supporting SME innovation and internationalisation. (Scoring: 3)	High Priority Level
4	IP 4(a) promoting the production and distribution of energy derived from renewable sources;	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials with respect to renewable energy production & distribution. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions in a broad variety of fields (e.g. sunlight, wind, tides, waves, geothermal heat, biomass etc.) (Scoring: 3)	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. transnational networks promoting renewable energy production & distribution in the cooperation area) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. demonstration projects leading to joint renewable energy production or improved transnational distribution).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. universities & specialised research institutes, energy agencies, public enterprises). → Intermediary or professional organisations active in the field of renewable energies. → Private organisations (esp. enterprises from energy sector & specialised research institutes, networks or clusters). → NGOs & other civil society actors in the field of renewable energies.	A direct contribution is made to deliver the two headline targets for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i> <i>increasing the share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption to 20% and of achieving a 20% increase in energy efficiency.</i> (Scoring: 2)	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for renewable energy production & distribution in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic energy-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks promoting renewable energy production & distribution. (Scoring: 3)	Very High Priority Level
	IP 4(b) promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy use in enterprises;	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials with respect to energy	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. transnational networks	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. universities &	A direct contribution is made to deliver the two headline targets for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for an enterprise-level use of energy efficiency & renewable	Very High Priority Level

	<p>efficiency & renewable energy use in enterprises. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions in a broad variety of fields.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>promoting energy efficiency & renewable energy use in the cooperation area) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint development of measures on energy efficiency or renewable energy use & demonstration projects on the uptake of specific solutions by enterprises).</p>	<p>specialised research institutes, energy agencies, public enterprises). → Intermediary or professional organisations in the field of energy efficiency & renewable energies. → Private organisations (esp. enterprises from energy sector & specialised research institutes, networks or clusters). → NGOs & other civil society actors in the field of energy efficiency & renewable energies.</p>	<p><i>emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right; increasing the share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption to 20% and of achieving a 20% increase in energy efficiency.</i></p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>energy in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of energy efficiency & renewable energy within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic energy-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks promoting energy efficiency & renewable energy use in enterprises.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	
<p>IP 4(c) supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector;</p>	<p>Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials with respect to energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in the public and housing sectors. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions in a broad variety of fields (e.g. promoting & demonstrating innovative or new solutions).</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. transnational networks promoting smart energy management & demonstration projects on renewable energy use in the public & housing sectors) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. transnational exchange on & transfer of good practices and existing / emerging technologies for energy efficiency and smart energy management etc.).</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. universities & specialised research institutes, energy agencies, public enterprises, social housing companies). → Intermediary or professional organisations in the field of energy efficiency, energy management & renewable energies. → Private organisations (esp. enterprises from energy sector, specialised research institutes, networks or clusters, housing companies). → NGOs & other civil society actors (e.g. housing owners or residents associations).</p>	<p>A direct contribution is made to deliver the two headline targets for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right; increasing the share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption to 20% and of achieving a 20% increase in energy efficiency.</i></p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for realising energy efficiency & smart energy management in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of energy efficiency within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic energy-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks promoting energy efficiency & smart energy management in the public & housing sectors.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>Very High Priority Level</p>
<p>IP 4(d) developing and implementing smart distribution systems that operate at low and medium voltage levels;</p>	<p>A few shared problems and joint development potentials exist in some transnational areas which can be tackled through focussed cooperative actions. However, most of the IP-related territorial challenges and needs can be tackled more</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement of shared problems (where existing) can in general be achieved through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint planning of a development or implementation of smart distribution systems).</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations in charge of operating & developing distribution systems (e.g. agencies). → Intermediary or professional organisations in the field of distribution systems. → Private organisations (esp.</p>	<p>A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>increasing the share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption to 20% and of achieving a 20% increase in energy efficiency.</i></p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>→ Improved territorial policy coordination: joint planning of smart distribution systems; contribution to strategic energy-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>Medium Priority Level</p>

	effectively by national, regional or local interventions. (Scoring: 1)		enterprises operating & developing distribution systems).			
IP 4(e) promoting low-carbon strategies for all types of territories, in particular for urban areas, including the promotion of sustainable multimodal urban mobility and mitigation-relevant adaptation measures;	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on a broad variety of fields and in different types of territories (e.g. coastal areas, mountain areas, islands, rural or sparsely populated areas, densely populated urban areas). (Scoring: 3)	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. joint development of a transnational or of territory-specific low carbon strategies and their medium- or long-term implementation) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint action plan & demonstration projects on sustainable urban mobility).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. universities, specialised research institutes, agencies, public transport companies etc.). → Social partner organisations and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (esp. enterprises, specialised research institutes). → NGOs & other civil society actors.	A direct contribution is made to deliver the two headline targets for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i> <i>increasing the share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption to 20% and of achieving a 20% increase in energy efficiency.</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for a low-carbon development of the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of low carbon action within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of integrated transnational or territory-specific low carbon strategies; contribution to strategic energy-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks promoting a low-carbon development of the transnational area. (Scoring: 3)	Very High Priority Level
IP 4(f) promoting research and innovation in, and adoption of, low-carbon technologies;	A larger number of cooperation areas host specific R&I capacities in the field of low-carbon technologies. These capacities can be further developed through substantial cooperative actions which focus on low-carbon R&I segments with a critical mass and on a wider promotion of the adoption of low carbon technologies in the cooperation area and the EU. (Scoring: 2)	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. set-up & ongoing running of transnational clusters developing new low-carbon technologies) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint action planning & demonstration projects supporting an adoption of existing low-carbon technologies).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations in the field of low-carbon technologies (e.g. universities, research institutes, technology transfer agencies). → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, employers' associations etc.) and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations in the field of low-carbon technologies (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs promoting low-carbon technology uptake.	A direct contribution is made to deliver headline targets for smart and sustainable growth: <i>investing 3% of GDP in R&D in particular by improving the conditions for R&D investment by the private sector;</i> <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i> <i>increasing the share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption to 20% and of achieving a 20% increase in energy efficiency.</i> (Scoring: 3)	→ Stronger territorial integration: direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions (low-carbon R&I) within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic R&I and low carbon objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks or clusters in the field of low-carbon technologies. (Scoring: 3)	Very High Priority Level
IP 4(g) promoting the use of high-	A few shared problems and joint development	A significant and lasting improvement can in	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent	A direct contribution is made to deliver the two headline	→ Stronger territorial integration: direct increase of	Medium Priority

	efficiency co-generation of heat and power based on useful heat demand;	potentials exist in some transnational areas which can be tackled through focussed cooperative actions. However, most of the IP-related territorial challenges and needs can be tackled more effectively by national, regional or local interventions. (Scoring: 1)	general be achieved through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. transnational exchange on state-of-the-art technology or emerging technological solutions & demonstration projects supporting an adoption of those technologies or solutions).	administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. energy agencies). → Intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (esp. enterprises operating & developing heating systems).	targets for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i> <i>increasing the share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption to 20% and of achieving a 20% increase in energy efficiency.</i> (Scoring: 2)	the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of high-efficiency energy co-generation within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic energy-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. (Scoring: 2)	Level
5	IP 5(a) supporting investment for adaptation to climate change, including ecosystem-based approaches	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint potentials in the field of climate change adaptation and a development of ecosystems. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions in a broad variety of fields and different territories (e.g. coastal areas, mountain areas, islands, rural or sparsely populated areas, densely populated urban areas). (Scoring 3).	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. joint development of transnational or territory-specific climate change adaptation or ecosystem approaches & their medium- or long-term implementation; transnational networks promoting climate change adaptation or ecosystem development) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. transnational projects implementing already existing joint climate change adaptation or ecosystem approaches).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities, research institutes & agencies). → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, employers' associations etc.) and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises) and existing networks or clusters. → Environmental NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on adaptation & ecosystem-based approaches).	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i> (Scoring: 2)	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for climate change adaptation & ecosystem development in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of climate change adaptation & ecosystem development within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of integrated transnational or territory-specific climate change adaptation & ecosystem strategies; contribution to strategic climate change objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks promoting climate change adaptation or ecosystem development. (Scoring: 3)	Very High Priority Level
	IP 5(b) promoting investment to address specific risks, ensuring disaster resilience and developing disaster management systems;	A larger number of cooperation areas have shared problems and joint potentials in relation to specific risks with major cross-country implications. They can be tackled effectively through	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. transnational networks developing, implementing and running joint theme- or territory-specific risk / disaster management	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities, research institutes & agencies). → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry,	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for addressing specific risks or disaster resilience in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of risk/disaster	High Priority Level

		substantial but focussed cooperative actions on specific fields (e.g. on flooding, drought, forest fires, sea level rise, avalanches, technological risks etc.) or in different territories (e.g. coastal areas, mountain areas, islands, rural or sparsely populated areas, densely populated urban areas).	systems in a medium- or long-term perspective) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. transnational projects implementing already existing joint management approaches or systems).	employers' associations etc.) and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises) and existing networks or clusters. → Environmental NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on risks).		prevention and management within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of joint risk management systems; contribution to strategic climate change objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks for risk / disaster management.	
		(Scoring: 2)			(Scoring: 2)	(Scoring: 3)	
6	IP 6(a) investing in the waste sector to meet the requirements of the Union's environmental acquis and to address needs, identified by the Member States, for investment that goes beyond those requirements;	A few shared problems and joint development potentials exist in some transnational areas which can be tackled through focussed cooperative actions. However, most of the IP-related territorial challenges and needs can be tackled more effectively by national, regional or local interventions.	A significant and lasting improvement can in general be achieved through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. transnational exchange on good practices and state-of-the-art or emerging solutions in the field of waste management on & transfer of those solutions etc.).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities & research institutes, public enterprises from the waste & recycling sector). → Specific intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises from the waste & recycling sector) and existing networks or clusters. → Environmental NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on waste generation & recycling).	An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed, but no direct contribution is made to deliver any of the six headline targets defined for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.	→ Stronger territorial integration: direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of waste management within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic environmental objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies.	Medium Priority Level
	IP 6(b) investing in the water sector to meet the requirements of the Union's environmental acquis and to address needs, identified by the Member States, for investment that goes beyond those requirements;	A few shared problems and joint development potentials exist in some transnational areas which can be tackled through focussed cooperative actions. However, most of the IP-related territorial challenges and needs can be tackled more effectively by national, regional or local interventions.	A significant and lasting improvement can in general be achieved through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. transnational exchange on & transfer of good practices in the water sector going beyond the usual EU-requirements, joint action planning for a wider river-catchment area & implementation of demonstrations measures which directly improve water quality).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities & research institutes, water boards, public enterprises from the water sector). → Specific intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises from the water sector) and existing networks or clusters. → Environmental NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on water quality & water use).	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of water management within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of joint water management systems for river-catchment areas; contribution to strategic environmental objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies.	Medium Priority Level
	IP 6(c) conserving,	Nearby all cooperation	A significant and lasting	→ National and esp. regional / local	A direct contribution is made	→ Stronger territorial	Very
		(Scoring: 1)			(Scoring: 1)	(Scoring: 2)	
		(Scoring: 1)			(Scoring: 2)	(Scoring: 2)	

<p>protecting, promoting and developing natural and cultural heritage;</p>	<p>areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on a variety of natural and cultural heritage assets with a transnational dimension and in different types of territories (e.g. coastal areas, mountain areas, islands, rural or sparsely populated areas, urban areas).</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. transnational networks promoting & developing natural or cultural heritage assets) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. elaboration of a joint action plan & implementation of demonstration projects which directly improve the conservation or protection status of transnational natural & cultural heritage assets).</p>	<p>public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities, research institutes & agencies, tourism boards). → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of crafts) and other specific intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises from the environmental, cultural and tourism sector) and existing networks or clusters. → Environmental NGOs & civil society (for promoting natural & cultural heritage potentials).</p>	<p>to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i> (N.B. only if also paths for pedestrians and bikers are constructed)</p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for natural & cultural heritage development in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of natural & cultural heritage development within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic environmental objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks for natural & cultural heritage development.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>High Priority Level</p>
<p>IP 6(d) protecting and restoring biodiversity and soil and promoting ecosystem services, including through Natura 2000, and green infrastructure;</p>	<p>Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on a variety of themes or in different types of territories (e.g. coastal areas, mountain areas, islands, rural or sparsely populated areas, urban areas).</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. development of transnational or territory-specific strategies & medium- or long-term implementation of measures restoring biodiversity or linking Natura 2000 areas; transnational networks promoting ecosystem services) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. elaboration of a joint action plan & concrete demonstration projects which directly establish green infrastructures or new ecosystem services).</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities, research institutes & agencies). → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of crafts, chambers of agriculture) and other specific intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises from the environmental sector) and existing networks or clusters. → Environmental NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on biodiversity & promoting ecosystem services).</p>	<p>A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i></p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for an environmentally friendly development of the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of environmental development within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of joint transnational or territory-specific strategies; contribution to strategic environmental objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks in the fields addressed by the IP.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>Very High Priority Level</p>
<p>IP 6(e) taking action to improve the urban environment, to revitalise cities, regenerate and decontaminate</p>	<p>A larger number of cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials with respect to specific aspects</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. transnational networks developing specific</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities, research institutes &</p>	<p>A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by</i></p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of sustainable urban development within in the cooperation area.</p>	<p>High Priority Level</p>

<p>brownfield sites (including conversion areas), reduce air pollution and promote noise-reduction measures;</p>	<p>addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions which are focused on specific themes or types of urban areas (e.g. large metropolitan areas, small & medium towns etc.).</p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>revitalisation strategies & promoting their medium- or long-term application) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. elaboration of a joint action plan & implementation of concrete demonstration projects which directly improve the urban environment).</p>	<p>agencies, urban planning associations). → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, chambers of crafts) and other specific intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on environmental & revitalisation measures).</p>	<p><i>30% if the conditions are right;</i></p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>→ Improved territorial policy coordination: joint elaboration & application of theme or area-specific strategies for sustainable urban development; contribution to strategic environmental and urban development objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks in the field of sustainable urban development.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	
<p>IP 6(f) promoting innovative technologies to improve environmental protection and resource efficiency in the waste sector, water sector and with regard to soil, or to reduce air pollution;</p>	<p>Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on a variety of themes or in different types of territories (e.g. coastal areas, mountain areas, islands, rural or sparsely populated areas, urban areas).</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. transnational clusters among specific R&I capacities which develop environmental technologies or innovative solutions for resource efficiency; transnational networks among specific types of territories which promote the uptake of innovative technologies in one or more specific fields) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. elaboration of a joint action plan among urban areas & implementation of demonstration projects which directly reduce air pollution or the generation of waste).</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations in the relevant fields (e.g. universities, research institutes, technology transfer agencies, public enterprises etc.). → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of commerce & industry, chambers of crafts, chambers of agriculture etc.) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations in the field of environmental technologies (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs promoting technology uptake.</p>	<p>A direct contribution is made to deliver headline targets for smart and sustainable growth: <i>investing 3% of GDP in R&D in particular by improving the conditions for R&D investment by the private sector;</i> <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right.</i></p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions on environmental technologies or innovative solutions for resource efficiency within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic R&I and environmental objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks or clusters in the field of environmental protection or resource efficiency.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>Very High Priority Level</p>
<p>IP 6(g) supporting industrial transition towards a resource-efficient economy, promoting green growth, eco-innovation and environmental performance</p>	<p>Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. transnational networks promoting resource efficiency & green growth) and also through one-off cooperation during a</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations in the relevant fields (e.g. universities, research institutes, specialised agencies, public enterprises etc.). → Social partner organisations (esp.</p>	<p>A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i></p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for a transition towards a more resource-efficient economy in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of resource-</p>	<p>Very High Priority Level</p>

	management in the public and private sectors;	cooperative actions on a variety of themes or in different segments of the public and private sectors. (Scoring: 3)	limited time period (e.g. elaboration of a sector-specific joint action plan & implementation of concrete demonstration projects which directly increase the uptake of innovative technologies or solution).	chambers of commerce & industry, chambers of crafts, chambers of agriculture etc.) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs promoting resource-efficiency, green growth and eco-innovation.		efficiency transition within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic environmental & resource efficiency objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks promoting & supporting a resource-efficient transnational economy. (Scoring: 3)	
7	IP 7(a) supporting a multimodal Single European Transport Area by investing in the TEN-T;	A larger number of cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials with respect to specific aspects of intermodal transport. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions which focus on particular transport modes, transport corridors or sites of transnational relevance (e.g. major sea or inland water ports, other multimodal platforms etc.). (Scoring: 2)	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. a transnational network which elaborates a joint multimodal strategy for a specific transport corridor and promotes its medium- or long-term application) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint action plan for various sites of transnational relevance & implementation of concrete measures which directly improve their multimodal capacity).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. universities, research institutes, agencies or public enterprises specialised on multimodal transport). → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of commerce & industry) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises from the transport sector) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs promoting multimodality.	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for multimodal transport in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of multimodal transport flows within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: joint elaboration & application of multimodality strategies within the cooperation area; contribution to strategic environmental & transport objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks promoting multimodality in the entire cooperation area or in specific corridors. (Scoring: 3)	High Priority Level
	IP 7(b) enhancing regional mobility by connecting secondary and tertiary nodes to TEN-T infrastructure, including multimodal nodes;	A larger number of cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials with respect to specific aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions which focus on	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. a transnational network among specific types of territories which elaborates a joint TEN-T connection strategy for a particular mode and promotes its medium- or	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities, research institutes & agencies, territorial development planning associations). → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of commerce & industry) and other specialised intermediary or	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for TEN-T connectivity in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of better connected transport flows within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: joint elaboration	High Priority Level

	particular themes, transport modes or types of territories (e.g. coastal areas & islands, mountain areas, rural or sparsely populated areas, major transport corridors etc.). (Scoring: 2)	long-term application) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint action plan for a specific transport corridor & implementation of concrete demonstration projects which directly improve secondary and tertiary connectivity within this corridor).	professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises from the transport sector) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs promoting better regional mobility & increased multimodality.		& application of TEN-T connection strategies within the cooperation area; contribution to strategic transport objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks promoting TEN-T connectivity of the entire cooperation area or of specific territories. (Scoring: 3)	
IP 7(c) developing and improving environmentally-friendly (including low-noise) and low-carbon transport systems, including inland waterways and maritime transport, ports, multimodal links and airport infrastructure, in order to promote sustainable regional and local mobility;	Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on a variety of themes and transport modes or in different types of territories (e.g. coastal areas & islands, mountain areas, rural or sparsely populated areas, urban areas, major transport corridors etc.). (Scoring: 3)	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. a transnational network among specific types of territories which elaborates a joint sustainable mobility strategy for a particular mode and promotes its medium- or long-term application) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint action plan for a specific transport corridor & implementation of concrete demonstration projects which directly increase sustainable mobility within this corridor).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities, research institutes & agencies, territorial development planning associations, public port authorities). → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of commerce & industry) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises from the transport sector) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs promoting environmentally-friendly & low carbon transport.	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for sustainable mobility in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of sustainable mobility flows within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: joint elaboration & application of sustainable mobility strategies within the cooperation area; contribution to strategic transport objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks promoting sustainable mobility within the entire cooperation area or in specific territories. (Scoring: 3)	High Priority Level
IP 7(d) developing and rehabilitating comprehensive, high quality and interoperable railway systems, and promoting noise-reduction measures;	A larger number of cooperation areas have shared problems or joint development potentials with respect to specific aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions which focus on particular themes, major transport corridors or	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. a transnational network which elaborates a joint strategy for a high quality & interoperable railway system in a specific transport corridor and promotes its medium- or long-term application) and also through one-off	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised universities, research institutes & agencies, territorial development planning associations, railway companies). → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of commerce & industry) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations.	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right;</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for railway interoperability in the cooperation area; direct increase of the quality and scope/intensity of railway interoperability within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: joint elaboration & application of railway interoperability strategies	High Priority Level

		sites of transnational relevance. (Scoring: 2)	cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint action plan for various sites of transnational relevance & implementation of concrete measures which directly improve the rails system's interoperability).	→ Private organisations (e.g. private research institutes, enterprises from the railway sector) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on & acceptance of noise-reduction measures).		within the cooperation area; contribution to strategic transport objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks promoting high quality and interoperable railway systems within parts of the entire cooperation area. (Scoring: 3)	
	IP 7(e) improving energy efficiency and security of supply through the development of smart energy distribution, storage and transmission systems and through the integration of distributed generation from renewable sources;	A few shared problems and joint development potentials exist in some transnational areas which can be tackled through focussed cooperative actions (e.g. ensuring efficiency & security of transnational energy supply). However, most of the IP-related territorial challenges and needs can be tackled more effectively by national, regional or local interventions. (Scoring: 1)	A significant and lasting improvement can in general be achieved through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. elaboration of a joint strategy for coordinating the deployment of smart energy distribution, storage and transmission systems in larger contiguous zones of the transnational area).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. agencies or public enterprises in charge of energy efficiency & energy supply). → Intermediary or professional organisations in the field of energy supply). → Private organisations (esp. enterprises producing & storing energy or operating transmission & distribution systems).	A direct contribution is made to deliver the two headline targets for sustainable growth: <i>reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right; increasing the share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption to 20% and of achieving a 20% increase in energy efficiency.</i>	→ Improved territorial policy coordination: elaboration & application of joint strategies for a coordination deployment of smart energy distribution, storage and transmission systems; contribution to strategic energy-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. (Scoring: 1)	Medium Priority Level
8	IP 8(a) supporting the development of business incubators and investment support for self-employment, micro-enterprises and business creation;	Nearly all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on a variety of themes, economic sectors or particular person groups (e.g. unemployed, women etc.). (Scoring: 3)	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. transnational network of business incubators or other specialised agencies & ongoing realisation of joint actions) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. exchange on & transfer of good practices in the field of stimulating female self-employment and business creation).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. specialised development agencies, public risk capital providers, start-up centres, business incubators etc.). → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, employers' associations etc.) and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. young enterprises, private risk capital providers) and specialised networks or clusters. → Civil society actors (esp. business clubs and entrepreneur networks).	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for inclusive growth: <i>raising the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 from the current 69% to at least 75%;</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of business development and business creation within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic economic development objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks in the field of business development and business creation. (Scoring: 3)	Very High Priority Level

<p>IP 8(b) supporting employment-friendly growth through the development of endogenous potential as part of a territorial strategy for specific areas, including the conversion of declining industrial regions and enhancement of accessibility to, and development of, specific natural and cultural resources;</p>	<p>Nearby all cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials in the full range of aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions on a variety of themes and in different types of territories (e.g. coastal areas, mountain areas, islands, rural or remote / sparsely populated areas, urban areas etc.).</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. transnational network among island regions which elaborates a joint strategy for endogenous potentials development and promotes its medium- or long-term application) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. exchange on & transfer of good practices in the field of endogenous potentials development).</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. development agencies, rural & urban planning associations, tourism boards etc.). → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, chambers of crafts, chambers of agriculture) and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private enterprises, developers) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on environmental & revitalisation measures).</p>	<p>A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for inclusive growth: <i>raising the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 from the current 69% to at least 75%;</i></p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of endogenous potentials development within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic economic development objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks among various actors in the field of endogenous potentials development.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>Very High Priority Level</p>
<p>IP 8(c) supporting local development initiatives and aid for structures providing neighbourhood services to create jobs, where such actions are outside the scope of Regulation (EU) No 1304/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ;</p>	<p>A larger number of cooperation areas have shared problems and joint development potentials with respect to specific aspects addressed by the IP. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions which focus on particular themes (e.g. new services addressing population aging) or on specific types of territories (e.g. areas affected by outward migration, deprived urban neighbourhoods, rural or remote / sparsely populated areas).</p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. transnational networking among regions strongly affected by population aging & ongoing provision of support / advice for designing new job-creating services) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. exchange among structures providing neighbourhood services & transfer of good practices supporting job creation).</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. public companies providing neighbourhood services, development agencies, rural & urban planning associations, etc.). → Social partner organisations and other intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private enterprises providing neighbourhood services) and existing networks or clusters. → NGOs (e.g. community or neighbourhood associations) & civil society.</p>	<p>A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for inclusive growth: <i>raising the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 from the current 69% to at least 75%;</i></p> <p>(Scoring: 2)</p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions in the field of job-creating neighbourhood services within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic socio-economic development objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks in the field of job-creating neighbourhood services.</p> <p>(Scoring: 3)</p>	<p>High Priority Level</p>
<p>IP 8(d) investing in infrastructure for employment services;</p>	<p>A few shared problems and joint development potentials exist in some transnational areas which can be tackled through focussed cooperative actions (e.g. increasing transnational</p>	<p>A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. transnational networking of regional / national employment services & ongoing provision of</p>	<p>→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Public employment services & other public-equivalent organisations. → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, chambers of crafts, employers'</p>	<p>A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for inclusive growth: <i>raising the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 from the current 69% to at least 75%;</i></p>	<p>→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for labour force mobility in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions between employment services</p>	<p>High Priority Level</p>

		labour force mobility). However, most of the IP-related territorial challenges and needs can be tackled more effectively by national, regional or local interventions. (Scoring: 1)	support services increasing transnational labour force mobility) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. joint action planning & implementation measures directly eliminating obstacles for labour force mobility).	organisations, trade unions etc.) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private recruitment & employment matching services, enterprises from different sectors) and existing networks. → NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on & acceptance of specific employment services).		within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic employment- or mobility-related development objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks among employment services. (Scoring: 3)	
9	IP 9(a) investing in health and social infrastructure which contributes to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, promoting social inclusion through (...)	A few shared problems and joint development potentials exist in some transnational areas which can be tackled through focussed cooperative actions (e.g. distance telemedicine services for remote or sparsely populated areas, specific services which support social inclusion or address the needs of an aging population etc.). However, most of the IP-related territorial challenges and needs can be tackled more effectively by national, regional or local interventions. (Scoring: 1)	A significant and lasting improvement can in general be achieved through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. transnational exchange on innovative approaches in the health or social sectors & transfer of good practices).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. different types of health & social institutions). → Social partner organisations (esp. trade unions) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. enterprises from the health & social sectors) and existing networks promoting vocational training or lifelong learning. → NGOs representing interests of different person groups threatened by exclusion & civil society (for raising awareness on & acceptance of health & social infrastructure).	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for inclusive growth: <i>reducing the number of Europeans living below national poverty lines by 25% (i.e. lifting 20 million people out of poverty).</i> (Scoring: 2)	→ Stronger territorial integration: direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions between actors from the health, social, cultural and recreational sectors within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic inclusion-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. (Scoring: 3)	Medium Priority Level
	IP 9(b) providing support for physical, economic and social regeneration of deprived communities in urban and rural areas;	A few shared problems and joint development potentials exist in some transnational areas which can be tackled through focussed cooperative actions. However, most of the IP-related territorial challenges and needs can be tackled more effectively by national, regional or local interventions. (Scoring: 1)	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. transnational network among rural areas & ongoing provision of support services for economic and social regeneration of deprived communities) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. transnational exchange on policies supporting	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. development agencies; urban & rural territorial planning associations). → Social partner organisations (esp. chambers of crafts, trade unions) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. enterprises from different sectors) and existing networks. → NGOs enhancing social inclusion of different person groups threatened by	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for inclusive growth: <i>reducing the number of Europeans living below national poverty lines by 25% (i.e. lifting 20 million people out of poverty).</i> (Scoring: 2)	→ Stronger territorial integration: direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions between deprived communities in urban or rural areas within in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic inclusion-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks among rural and urban areas. (Scoring: 2)	High Priority Level

			economic and social regeneration of urban & transfer of good practices).	exclusion & civil society.			
		(Scoring: 1)			(Scoring: 2)	(Scoring: 3)	
	IP 9(c) providing support for social enterprises;	A few shared problems and joint development potentials exist in some transnational areas which can be tackled through focussed cooperative actions. However, most of the IP-related territorial challenges and needs can be tackled more effectively by national, regional or local interventions.	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. transnational networking of social enterprises & ongoing provision of support / advice for a better social integration of person groups threatened by exclusion) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. transnational exchange among social enterprises & transfer of good practices reducing social fragmentation in the cooperation area).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Public social enterprises & other public-equivalent social organisations. → Social partner organisations (esp. social enterprise federations, trade unions etc.) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. private social enterprises) and existing networks. → NGOs representing interests of specific person groups (women, the elderly, disabled persons, immigrants, ethnic or linguistic minorities etc.).	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for inclusive growth: <i>reducing the number of Europeans living below national poverty lines by 25% (i.e. lifting 20 million people out of poverty).</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions between social enterprises in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic inclusion-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks among social enterprises.	High Priority Level
		(Scoring: 1)			(Scoring: 2)	(Scoring: 3)	
	IP 9(d) undertaking investment in the context of community-led local development strategies;	A few shared problems and joint development potentials exist in some transnational areas which can be tackled through focussed cooperative actions. However, most of the IP-related territorial challenges and needs can be tackled more effectively by national, regional or local interventions.	A significant and lasting improvement can mostly be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. transnational network among community-led local development initiatives & ongoing provision of support / advice) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. transnational exchange among community-led local development initiatives & transfer of good development practices).	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. development agencies; urban & rural territorial planning associations). → Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, chambers of crafts, employers' organisations, trade unions etc.) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. enterprises from different sectors) and existing networks. → NGOs representing interests of specific person groups (women, the elderly, disabled persons, immigrants, ethnic or linguistic minorities etc.). & civil society.	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for inclusive growth: <i>reducing the number of Europeans living below national poverty lines by 25% (i.e. lifting 20 million people out of poverty).</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: direct increase of the scope & intensity of spatial interactions between community-led local development strategies in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic inclusion-related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks among community-led local development strategies.	High Priority Level
		(Scoring: 1)			(Scoring: 2)	(Scoring: 3)	
	TO 10: investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning;	A few shared problems and joint development potentials exist in some transnational areas which can be tackled through focussed	A significant and lasting improvement can mostly be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. transnational networking of educational or training	→ National and esp. regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments. → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (e.g. different types of educational & training institutions).	A direct contribution is made to deliver one headline target for smart growth: <i>reducing the share of early school leavers to 10% from the current 15% and of increasing</i>	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for education & training in the cooperation area; direct increase of the scope &	High Priority Level

	cooperative actions. However, most of the IP-related territorial challenges and needs can be tackled more effectively by national, regional or local interventions. (Scoring: 1)	institutions & ongoing provision of support / advice in fields addressed by the IP), but also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. transnational exchange of experience in fields addressed by the IP & transfer of good practices).	→ Social partner organisations (e.g. chambers of commerce & industry, chambers of crafts, employers' organisations, trade unions etc.) and other specialised intermediary or professional organisations. → Private organisations (e.g. different types of educational & training institutions, enterprises from different sectors) and existing networks promoting vocational training or lifelong learning. → NGOs & civil society (for raising awareness on & acceptance of specific measures).	<i>the share of the population aged 30-34 having completed tertiary education from 31% to at least 40%;</i> (Scoring: 2)	intensity of spatial interactions between training & education institutions in the cooperation area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic education or training related objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: setting up of informal or formal networks in the IP-relevant fields. (Scoring: 3)	
TO 11: enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration (...) (...) by developing and coordinating macro-regional and sea-basin strategies; Article 7 (1) (b) ETC Regulation.	A larger number of cooperation areas have shared needs or joint development potentials with respect to specific aspects addressed by the TO. They can be tackled effectively through substantial cooperative actions which focus on the programme or project levels and on existing or emerging macro-regional & sea-basin strategies. (Scoring: 2)	A significant and lasting improvement can be achieved through sustained cooperation (e.g. better coordination with & ongoing support to deliver existing or emerging macro-regional & sea-basin strategies) and also through one-off cooperation during a limited time period (e.g. on the preparation & set-up of transnational EGTCs for the programme or for individual projects).	→ National, regional / local public authorities & their competent administrative departments (i.e. acting as programme and project partners or being involved in an EU-level strategy). → Other public or public-equivalent organisations (i.e. acting as programme and project partners or being involved in an EU-level strategy). → Social partner organisations and other intermediary or professional organisations acting as project partners. → Private organisations acting as project partners → NGOs acting as project partners.	An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed (i.e. improving governance), but no direct contribution is made to deliver any of the six headline targets defined for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. (Scoring: 1)	→ Stronger territorial integration: elimination or alleviation of specific obstacles for an implementation of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies; direct increase of the scope & intensity of formalised project-level cooperation within in the transnational area. → Improved territorial policy coordination: contribution to strategic capacity building objectives of EU macro-regional or sea-basin strategies. → Better territorial governance: establishment of formal cooperation structures at programme-level; setting up of other informal or formal transnational networks. (Scoring: 3)	High Priority Level

(*) Three criteria with different scoring are used for appraising & prioritising the transnational dimension and cooperation relevance of TOs/IPs:

- Extensive transnational dimension, leading to a very high cooperation relevance of the suggested IP-interventions (Scoring 3).
- Significant transnational dimension, leading to a high cooperation relevance of the suggested IP-interventions (Scoring 2).
- Limited transnational dimension, leading to a low cooperation relevance of the suggested IP-interventions (Scoring 1).

() Two basic modes of intervention are distinguished:**

- "Sustained Cooperation": a continuing transnational cooperation effort is needed to achieve significant and lasting improvements with respect to a shared problem or joint development potential (i.e. delivered through permanent strategic co-operation structures, issue-specific networks or a continuation of individual projects).
- "One-off Cooperation": a time-limited transnational cooperation effort is sufficient to definitively remove a shared problem or to exploit a joint development potential in a satisfactory manner.

(*) Three criteria with different scoring are used for appraising & prioritising the contribution of cooperation results to deliver headline targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy:**

- A direct contribution is made to headline targets from two different EU2020 growth priorities (Scoring 3).
- A direct contribution is made to one or two headline targets from one specific EU2020 growth priority (Scoring 2).
- An important aspect of the EU2020 Strategy is addressed, but no or only a limited indirect contribution is made to the EU2020 headline targets (Scoring 1).

(**) Three criteria with different scoring are used for appraising & prioritising the contribution of cooperation results to advance core dimensions of territorial cohesion:**

- A direct contribution is made to all three dimensions (Scoring 3).
- A direct contribution is made to two dimensions (Scoring 2).
- A direct contribution is made to one dimension (Scoring 1).

(**) Total score and overall priority levels:**

- 8 or 9 = very high priority
- 6 or 7 = high priority
- 4 or 5 = medium priority
- 1 to 3 = low priority