EGTC monitoring report 2016 and impacts of Schengen area crisis on the work of EGTCs

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List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full term
AEBR	Association of European Border Regions
CBC	Cross-border cooperation
CEF	Connecting Europe Facility
CIVEX	Commission of Citizenship, Governance, Institutional and External Affairs of the Committee of the Regions
CLLD	Community-led Local Development
CoR	European Committee of the Regions
COTER	Commission of Territorial Cohesion Policy of the European Committee of the Regions
DEAR	Development education and awareness raising
EAFRD	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
ECON	Commission for Economic Policy of the European Committee of the Regions
ECOS	Commission of Economic and Social Policy of the European Committee of the Regions
EGTC	European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation
ENVE	Commission of Environment, Climate Change and Energy of the European Committee of the Regions
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ESF	European Social Fund
ESIF	European Structural and Investment Funds
ETC	European Territorial Cooperation
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign direct investment
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
ITI	Integrated Territorial Investment
JAP	Joint Action Plan
MA	Managing Authority
MS	Member State
MOT	Mission Opérationelle Transfrontalière
NAT	Commission for Natural Resources of the European Committee of the Regions
OCT	Overseas Countries and Territories
POCTEFA	Interreg Programme VA Spain-France-Andorra
POCTEP	Interreg Programme VA Spain-Portugal
SEDEC	Commission for Social Policy, Education, Employment, Research and Culture of the European Committee of the Regions
SME	Small and medium sized enterprises
SPF	Small Project Fund
RIS3	Research and Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialisation

List of EGTC acronyms and abbreviations

Note to the reader: For improved readability and better legibility of the report, the EGTCs are referred to by their official acronyms as mentioned in the EGTC register of the CoR[1]. If there is no official acronym, either the English name (if listed in the register) or the name in the language of the seat country is used to minimise the length of the names. In all cases, the different languages' abbreviation of 'EGTC' is translated into English to avoid confusion between names and the translation of the term EGTC. The following list gives an overview of the used abbreviations. The number in the left column refers to the register number of the EGTC in the CoR register.

No	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Full name (in English or seat country language)
1	Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai	Eurométropole Lille-Kotrijk-Tournai
2	Ister-Granum	Ister-Granum European Grouping of Territorial Co-operation Ltd
3	GNP	Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial Galicia – Norte de Portugal
4	Amphictyony	EGTC Amphictyony of Twinned Cities and Areas of the Mediterranean
5	UTTS	Ung-Tisza-Túr-Sajó (Hernád-Bódva-Szinva) Limited Liability EGTC
6	Karst-Bodva	Limited liability European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Karst-Bodva
7	Duero-Douro	Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial Duero-Douro
8	Flandre-Dunkerque-Côte d'Opale	Groupement Européen de Coopération Territoriale West Vlaanderen/Flandre-Dunkerque-Côte d'Opale
9	ArchiMed	GECT ArchiMed
10	Pyrénées-Méditerranée	GECT Pyrénées-Méditerranée
11	Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau	GECT Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau
12	ZASNET	Agrupamento Europeu de Cooperação Territorial ZASNET, AECT
13	HC	Agrupació Europea de Cooperació Territorial Hospital de Cerdanya
14	Grande Région	GECT INTERREG "Programme Grande Région"
15	SaarMoselle	Eurodistrict Saarmoselle

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[1] https://portal.cor.europa.eu/egtc/CoRActivities/Pages/welcome.aspx

16	ABAÚJ - ABAÚJBAN	ABAÚJ - ABAÚJBAN European Grouping of Territorial Co-operation Ltd
17	Pons Danubii	Pons Danubii EGTC
18	BTC	Bánát - Triplex Confinium Limited Liability EGTC
19	Arrabona	Arrabona Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Közhasznú Csoportosulás
20	Linieland van Waas en Hulst	"Linieland van Waas en Hulst" Europese Groepering voor Territoriale Samenwerking
21	Euregio Tirolo - Alto Adige - Trentino	GECT Euregio Tirolo - Alto Adige - Trentino
22	GO	Territorio dei comuni: Comune di Gorizia (I), Mestna Občina Nova Gorica (Slo) e Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba (Slo)
23	Pirineus - Cerdanya	GECT Pirineus – Cerdanya
24	Espacio Portalet	Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial "Espacio Portalet"
25	RDV	Rába-Duna-Vág European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability
26	Eurorégion Nouvelle Aquitaine-Euskadi-Navarre	GECT Eurorégion Nouvelle Aquitaine-Euskadi-Navarre
27	Gate to Europe	Európa-kapu Korlátolt Felelösségü Európai Területi Együttműködési Csoportosulás
28	BODROGKÖZI	BODROGKÖZI Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Közhasznú Csoportosulás
29	Novohrad-Nógrád	Novohrad-Nógrád European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability
30	Pannon	Pannon European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Ltd.
31	Efxini Poli – SolidarCity Network	EGTC EFXINI POLI - Network of European Cities for Sustainable Development
32	EUKN	European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation European Urban Knowledge Network Limited
33	Euregio Senza Confini	GECT "Euregio Senza Confini r.l."
34	TRITIA	European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation TRITIA limited
35	Sajó-Rima / Slaná-Rimava	Sajó - Rima / Slaná - Rimava European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability
36	Via Carpatia	European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Via Carpatia Limited

37	Parc européen Alpi Marittime – Mercantour	Parc européen / Parco europeo Alpi Marittime - Mercantour
38	P.M.I.B.B.	Gruppo Europeo di Cooperazione Territoriale (G.E.C.T) Parco Marino Internazionale delle Bocche di Bonifacio (P.M.I.B.B)
39	Secrétariat du Sommet de la Grande Région	GECT "Secrétariat du Sommet de la Grande Région"
40	TATRY	EGTC TATRY Ltd.
41	Spoločný región	European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Spoločný región limited
42	Torysa	Torysa European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation
43	Svinka	Svinka European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation
44	Alzette Belval	GECT Alzette Belval
45	AEuCC	Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial Ciudades de la Cerámica, AECT limitada
46	Eurocity of Chaves-Verín	European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Eurocity of Chaves-Verín
47	European Common Future Building	European Common Future Building European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability
48	CETC-EGTC	Central European Transport Corridor Limited Liability European Grouping of Territorial Co-operation
49	HP-HP	Huesca Pirineos – Hautes Pyrénées
50	AECT-FPI	Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial Faja Pirítica Ibérica
51	European Border Cities	European Border Cities European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Limited Liability
52	ESPON	ESPON EGTC – European Node for Territorial Evidence
53	PAHT	GECT Pays d'Art et d'Histoire Transfrontalier Les Vallées Catalanes du Tech et du Ter
54	Interregional Alliance for the Rhine-Alpine Corridor	Interregional Alliance for the Rhine-Alpine Corridor EGTC
55	MASH	MASH European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation
56	Mura Region	Mura Region European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Limited Liability
57	Tisza	Tisza European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Limited Liability

58	INTERREG Grande Région	GECT-Autorité de gestion programme INTERREG V A Grande Région
59	NOVUM	European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation NOVUM Limited
60	León-Bragança	Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial León-Bragança
61	PONTIBUS	PONTIBUS European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Limited Liability
62	EUCOR The European Campus	Eucor The European Campus
63	EMI	European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation "European Mycological Institute"
64	PROUD	Eisenbahnneubaustrecke Dresden Prag EVTZ
65	Eurodistrict PAMINA	Groupement Européen de Coopération Territoriale Eurodistrict PAMINA

List of Member States

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

Executive Summary

The EGTC monitoring report is part of the regular monitoring exercise of the European Committee of the Regions on the annual progress and development of the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC) instrument. The EGTC monitoring report 2016 gives an overview of the current state of play and revisits the development in 2016.

The review of the national legislation in order to implement the European EGTC regulation in national law shows that all Member States (MS) have adopted the European Union (EU) Regulation, but only a few of them have renewed their national provisions after the amendment of the EGTC regulation in 2013. The last national updates go back to 2015, while others are under elaboration or planned to be adopted. MS in which authorities participate in several EGTCs or hold EGTC seats are especially active contributors to facilitating exchange and knowledge creation among stakeholders. The means of providing information and support vary greatly. Hungary is the only country with a systematic and regular approach to fostering exchange among EGTC approval authorities and support EGTCs.

The specific topic of the 2016 monitoring report scrutinises potential effects of the recent Schengen area crisis and the introduction of border controls during 2015-2016. So far, most EGTCs are not experiencing any impact on their work. Some were faced with longer travel times or difficulties crossing the border, but with few exceptions, such incidents would be relevant for any other EGTC and are not related to specific EGTC activities. Nevertheless, concerns are raised that if the Schengen crisis is prolonged or border controls are extended or implemented more strictly and extensively, this could have a serious impact on several EGTCs.

The description of EGTCs is at the centre of the annual EGTC monitoring report. As of the end of 2016, 65 EGTCs exist, five of which were founded during 2016. For each EGTC, a factsheet describes the main characteristics. Those EGTCs described in previous editions of the EGTC monitoring report are described briefly with a focus on their tasks and links to European Territorial Cooperation (ETC). For some EGTCs, no activities could be identified, implying that not all EGTCs established are actually working. The first EGTC will be formally closed in 2017. EGTCs founded late in 2015 or during 2016 are described in more lengthy factsheets that include a summary of governance structures and other principal characteristics of the EGTCs.

A comparison of the factsheets shows that the variety of types of EGTCs in terms of their geographic location, players involved, topics covered and type of tasks has increased considerably over recent years. However, EGTCs still remain fairly concentrated in specific European border areas, with a few MS not involved in any EGTCs. The number of EGTCs that include members from non-EU MS is still low but has been rising considerably. This regards mostly members from Switzerland.

The membership of some EGTCs has changed since the last monitoring report, with a few EGTCs losing members and more EGTCs gaining members. All EGTCs founded in 2016 have a cross-border focus but differ strongly in terms of thematic focuses and memberships. They range from local, regional and national authorities to scientific institutions and universities. Some have a cross-thematic focus on territorial development; others have very specific tasks for enhancing cooperation between universities or the preparation of a certain infrastructure development.

Compared with previous years, EGTCs have, on average, grown somewhat in the size of their staff and budgets. Funding for the majority of EGTCs depends on membership fees, which are augmented by either national and/or international resources. EGTCs benefit from a variety of programmes other than ETC, including, for example, other European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF), Horizon 2020, LIFE, Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), Erasmus and Europe for Citizens.

EGTCs have been involved in wide-ranging fields of activity. By definition, EGTCs that implement European projects and/or programmes have a high potential to contribute to the objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy and its flagship initiatives. Direct links to flagship initiatives are rather rare. Apart from general contributions to different objectives of Europe 2020, activities in support of sustainable and inclusive growth tend to be among the most prominent EGTC actions. In relation to the fields of activity of the European Committee of the Regions (CoR) Commission, the ones most frequently cited by EGTCs are tourism, culture and sports, transport and environment. Apart from environmental actions, this distribution is similar to actions mentioned in past years.

ETC provides the most widely used European funding for EGTCs, through projects from a variety of programmes. Nevertheless, only a few EGTCs are more directly involved in the implementation of programmes and parts of programmes. In 2016, 17 EGTCs indicated they had implemented ETC projects, and in many cases, more than one project. The total number of ETC projects implemented by EGTCs in 2016 is still relatively low, which may be explained

by the delayed start of some ETC programmes. Apart from being a partner or lead partner in an ETC project, EGTCs also contribute indirectly to the implementation of ETC through a variety of other actions, such as capacity building, support to programmes or membership in Monitoring Committees. Many more EGTCs intend to become involved in ETC until the end of the 2014-2020 programming period. But some obstacles remain for EGTCs to enhance their involvement in ETC. These relate mostly to differences between the MS.

EGTCs also make use of the new instruments available under ESIF. In 2016, the number of EGTCs using one or more of the new instruments was higher than expected in the 2015 EGTC monitoring report. Nevertheless, the overall number of EGTCs making use of these instruments is low, although more EGTCs intend to use them in the future.

Two EGTCs have been involved in the implementation of Research and Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialisation (RIS3) in 2016. One of them is directly related to a cross-border RIS3. A few more EGTCs are interested in extending their activities related to RIS3 or contributing in different ways to RIS3 projects.

Application of the EGTC instrument is very dynamic. Every year new EGTCs are constituted. For the end of 2016, 23 EGTCs under constitution could be identified. Several of them are awaiting approval, with two of them being established already. The majority of identified undertakings are under preparation, though the state of preparation varies widely. Prospective EGTC members can be found all across the EU and once established, they will contribute to even further widening the variety of fields of actions and regions involved in EGTCs. Some EGTCs previously identified as 'under constitution' have not pursued their constitution further. This is partly due to obstacles encountered in relation to developing statutes and conventions, overall complexity in setting up an EGTC or difficulties encountered when seeking support from national authorities. Other reasons for stopping or delaying EGTC constitution processes are of external nature, such as administrative reforms or changing political representatives.

1 Introduction

The EGTC monitoring reports are part of the regular monitoring exercise of the European Committee of the Regions on the annual progress and development of the EGTC instrument. The EGTC monitoring report 2016 gives an overview of the current state of play, focusing on the activities and development of the 65 EGTCs currently in place.

The EGTC monitoring report 2016 begins with the analysis of national legislation development toward the implementation of the amended EGTC Regulation (EU) No 1302/2013 to provide an update on the legal basis for EGTCs (Chapter 2).

EGTC monitoring reports are usually accompanied by a specific topic, which is relevant for the EGTCs' work. The specific topic of the EGTC monitoring report 2016 refers to the recent Schengen area crisis and the introduction of border controls during 2015-2016. Reasons for that have been the influx of migrants and asylum seekers, as well as the terrorist attacks that took place during the past year in some of the MS of the EU. The monitoring report 2016 will look at whether and to what extent this crisis has influenced the territory and work of the EGTCs (Chapter 3).

An overview of the activities and development of EGTCs during 2016 follows (Chapter 4). For this, new factsheets have been developed for the EGTCs, using different colour codes to better display the relevant information. EGTCs created up to the autumn of 2015 are described in one-page factsheets (Section 4.1). EGTCs founded after that date and up to the end of 2016 are described in more elaborated factsheets of two pages (Section 4.2). It will be the first time that information on the nine most recent EGTCs will be provided. This provision of information per EGTC is complemented by an analysis of activities across all EGTCs (Chapter 5). This analysis aims at highlighting the main policy fields relevant for EGTCs, their involvement in Cohesion Policy, the achievements and obstacles of their work. This cross-analysis may inspire future EGTCs in the wide potential use of the instrument.

A special chapter is devoted on EGTCs in the phase of constitution, i.e. on EGTCs awaiting approval, in preparation, or at the stage of an idea (Chapter 6). This chapter looks at two angles; the progress made by EGTCs under constitution toward finalising their foundation process, as well as an overview of the potential new EGTCs' foundation processes. Consequently, the report concludes with some general findings on the evolution of the EGTC instrument and its implementation in 2016 (Chapter 7).

2 Comparative analysis of national provisions

All MS have adopted the EGTC Regulation (EC) No 1082/2006 as outlined in Annex 1, which lists the corresponding provisions and authorities and indicates updates of national / regional provisions. Most information that was not available in the past has now been collected. In principle, all MS have fulfilled their obligation to adopt the EGTC Regulation. This chapter scrutinises the further development of national provisions especially related to the adoption of provisions in view of the amended EGTC Regulation (Section 2.1) and efforts made by MS to support the implementation of the EGTC instrument (Section 2.2).

2.1 Development of national legislation to implement the EGTC regulation

By December 2016, 20 out of 55 approval authorities[2] have adopted the amended EGTC Regulation (EU) 1302/2013, as shown in Table 1. Annex 1 provides a more detailed overview with information on the date of adoption and competent authorities. It shows which MS have adopted the amended EGTC regulation (EU) 1302/2013 since the last monitoring report and what other minor adjustments by the competent authorities or editorial corrections have been implemented as compared with the EGTC monitoring report 2015[3].

First provisions were already adopted in 2015. Among those MS that have adopted new provisions are MS and regions in which several EGTCs exist, e.g. Spain, Portugal, the Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia or Baden-Württemberg in Germany (see Table 1). But also most Austrian states have adopted new provisions after the amendment of the EGTC regulation in 2013.

Only eight MS have not yet adopted new provisions but are currently in the phase of adopting or drafting new provisions. Among these are MS with several EGTCs, like Greece and Cyprus. Other MS and regions that plan to draft and adopt new provisions are e.g. Bavaria in Germany, Styria in Austria (planned for 2017) and Estonia (not before 2018). The Irish authorities want to assess the need for new provisions before they decide on how to proceed.

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[2] This includes the 28 MS and the regional approval authorities in those MS where the competence is delegated to the regional level (i.e. in AT, BE and DE).
[3] Committee of the Regions, 2016

Table 1: Updated national/regional provision – state and intentions (30 March 2017)

Member State	New provisions adopted	New provisions drafted, but not adopted	Provisions not yet drafted but planned	No intention to draft and adopt new provisions
AT - Burgenland	x			
AT - Carinthia	x			
AT - Lower Austria	x			
AT - Salzburg	x			
AT - Styria			x (for 2017)	
AT - Tyrol	x			
AT - Upper Austria		x		
AT - Vienna	x			
AT - Vorarlberg	x			
BE - Brussels Capital				x
BE - Flanders Region				x
BE - German-Speaking Community				x
BE - Walloon Region				
BG	x			
CY		x (in the process of drafting)		
CZ	x			
DE - Baden-Württemberg	x			
DE - Bavaria			x	
DE - Berlin				x
DE - Brandenburg				x
DE - Bremen				x
DE - Hamburg				x
DE - Hesse				x
DE - Mecklenburg Western Pomerania				x
DE - Lower Saxony				x
DE - North-Rhine Westphalia				x
DE - Rhineland-Palatinate				x
DE - Saarland				x
DE - Saxony				x
DE - Saxony-Anhalt				x
DE - Schleswig-Holstein				x
DE - Thuringia				x

DK	x			
EE			x (for 2018)	
EL		x		
ES	x			
FI	x			
FR				
HR	x			
HU	x			
IE			x (need assessment)	
IT				x
LT				
LU				x
LV				
MT				
NL			x	
PL	x			
PT	x			
RO	x			
SE				x
SI	x			
SK	x			
UK				x

Answer outstanding

Source: Spatial Foresight, based on information collected from responsible authorities.

Most MS and regions (at least 21) do not intend to draft and adopt new provisions at all. Among these are both MS with several EGTCs like Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg, and MS with only a few EGTCs, such as most German states ('Länder'). Another six authorities have not indicated in due time whether new provisions are underway or whether any such intentions exist (highlighted in orange). However, some MS that have not replied to the request for information, such as Lithuania, Latvia and Malta have only very limited or no experience with the EGTC instrument. Thus, it is unlikely that they plan to adopt new provisions. Hence, inactivity of national authorities indicates either that they see no need for new provisions, because they consider existing provisions to be sufficient or that there is no interest in the EGTC instrument. In some cases it may also reflect a lack of awareness of the instrument's existence.

2.2 Member State activities to improve coordination and transparency in EGTC activities

The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission agreed that they would undertake efforts inside the European institutions and the MS to support the use of the EGTC instrument. This inter-institutional statement is part of the

annex to the amended EGTC Regulation (EU) No 1302/2013. It aims for coordination activities to raise awareness in order to improve the visibility of the EGTC instrument. Furthermore, the European institutions ask the MS to undertake their own coordination and communication actions to ensure smooth authorisation procedures for new EGTCs within the given time limits.

The EU MS use various means to promote the possibilities of the EGTC instrument as a tool for territorial cooperation and to foster communication and coordination among and between authorities.

Joint statement of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission relating to awareness raising and Article 4 and 4a of the EGTC Regulation*
The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission agree to undertake better coordinated efforts for awareness raising among and inside the institutions and Member States in order to improve the visibility of the possibilities to use EGTCs as an optional instrument available for territorial cooperation in all EU policy areas.
In this context, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission invite Member States in particular to undertake appropriate actions of coordination and communication among national authorities and between authorities of different Member States in order to ensure clear, efficient and transparent procedures of authorisation of new EGTCs within the time limits fixed.
* EGTC Regulation (EU) No 1302/2013, Annex, 17 December 2013

Many approval authorities provide information online. However, available information differs both quantitatively and qualitatively. It ranges from basic information about what an EGTC actually is and contact details to guidance documents. Partially, this also includes not only European documents but guidance developed by the MS. In addition, several authorities offer to consult with interested players upon request. To be updated on recent developments, learn and informally exchange experience with colleagues from other authorities and countries, representatives furthermore participate in events that are organised by institutions and ministries in their own countries and in others as well.

Some MS also initiate bi-lateral exchanges with their neighbouring countries. When interest in using the EGTC instrument first emerged after it was introduced in 2006, Spain, for example, agreed with French and Portuguese authorities on common procedures for the foundation process. To increase the visibility of the instrument and its possibilities, authorities from e.g. Luxembourg, Slovakia, Flanders in Belgium or the Saarland in Germany used meetings of working groups and other committees related to territorial cooperation to present the EGTC instrument as a potential tool for cooperation.

Only a few MS have so far organised events with a specific focus on the EGTC instrument. In past years, some countries like Slovakia, Italy, Greece, Germany and Cyprus held single seminars, conferences, forums, information days or

training sessions at irregular intervals or in the context of a specific occasion. These events aim at different target groups, from existing EGTCs and involved authorities of EGTCs in constitution and interested players. By far the most active authority is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Hungary. It is the only national authority responsible for EGTC that organises regular annual events. Among these are (i) an annual EGTC Forum with EGTCs and different ministries and organisations to inform each other and promote networking activities and (ii) an annual Meeting of the European EGTC Approval Authorities to which approval authorities from all MS are invited to exchange experience and improve communication. In addition, each year the Hungarian approval authority organises three to four workshops together with existing EGTCs.

3 Impacts of the Schengen Area crisis on EGTCs

The Schengen Agreement is the epitome of the free movement of people, a fundamental right guaranteed to all European Union citizens. According to the Schengen Agreement, first signed back in 1985, citizens of the European Union are enabled to cross the internal borders without being subject to any border controls.[4]

Nevertheless, Member States within the Schengen area are allowed to temporarily reintroduce border controls at their internal borders. This capacity is restricted to serious threats to public policy or internal security but must remain an exception and be limited in time. Such a case has been the influx of migrants and asylum seekers during recent years, as well as a number of terrorist attacks in the European territory, which initiated temporary internal border controls at some MS and sparked a Schengen area crisis.

3.1 Relevant territories of EGTCs

For this study, the current list of border controls and in particular the controls in force in 2016 are of interest. The table below provides an overview of border controls in 2015 and 2016 that are related to the ongoing influx of refugees and asylum seekers and terrorist attacks. It is simplified in comparison with the official notification by the European Commission[5] by only giving month and year of the control rather than the exact dates. Border controls due to foreseeable events (e.g. G7 summit, Tour de France) and thus not attributable to the Schengen area crisis have been excluded from this list.

Table 2: Overview of temporary border controls 2015-2016 (excl. foreseeable events)

Member State	Duration	Reasons
France	July 2015 – Jan 2017	Nice attack, all internal borders
	Dec 2015 – May 2016	Emergency state (Paris attacks), all internal borders
Norway	June 2016 – Feb 2017	Ports with ferry connections to DK, DE and SE
	Jan 2016 – Jun 2016	Influx of persons seeking international protection
	Nov 2015 – Jan 2016	Unexpected migratory flow - all borders (focus on ports)
Sweden	June 2016 – Feb 2017	Harbours in Police Region South & West & Öresund bridge
		Influx of persons seeking international protection - all

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[4] https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/schengen_en
[5] https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/schengen/reintroduction-border-control_en

	Jan 2016 – Jun 2016	borders (focus on harbours in Police Regions South and West, Oresund bridge)
	Nov 2015 – Jan 2016	Influx of persons seeking international protection - all borders (focus on harbours in Police Regions South and West, Oresund bridge)
Denmark	June 2016 – Feb 2017	Ports with ferry connections to DE and DK-DE land border
	Mar 2016 – Jun 2016	Influx of persons seeking international protection - all internal borders (focus on DE, incl. ferries)
	Jan 2016 – Mar 2016	Unexpected migratory flow - all internal borders (focus on DE, incl. ferries)
Austria	May 2016 – Feb 2017	Land border with SI and HU
	Nov 2015 – May 2016	Influx of persons seeking international protection - all borders (focus on SI, HU, IT), authorised border crossing points
	Sep 2015 – Nov 2015	Influx of persons seeking international protection - all borders (focus on IT, HU, SI, SK)
Germany	May 2016 – Feb 2017	Land border with AT
	Nov 2015 – May 2016	Influx of persons seeking international protection - all borders (focus on AT)
	Sep 2015 – Nov 2015	Influx of persons seeking international protection - all borders (focus on AT)
Belgium	Feb 2016 – Mar 2016	Border between West-Vlaanderen and France
Hungary	Oct 2015	Influx of persons seeking international protection - land border with Slovenia
Slovenia	Sep 2015 – Oct 2015	Influx of persons seeking international protection - land border with Hungary

Source: Spatial Foresight, based on https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/schengen/reintroduction-border-control_en

Comparing this list with the location of members of existing EGTCs indicates for which EGTCs border controls are especially relevant. Theoretically, apart from a few other EGTCs, all EGTCs with French members and many EGTCs around Hungary may be expected to experience effects from the Schengen Area crisis.

3.2 Effects for EGTCs

Several studies exist with regard to obstacles and effects of border controls. A research paper commissioned by the European Parliament[6] summarises the findings of five different studies[7]. It distinguishes between impacts on (i) intra-Schengen travel for work and tourism, (ii) travel into the Schengen Area from

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[6] Europe Economics, 2016
[7] see e.g.: Bruegel, 2016; Bertelsmann Foundation, 2016; European Commission, 2016a; France Stratégie, 2016

outside, (iii) movements of goods and services, and (iv) capital investment. In addition to this focus on economic aspects and the estimation of costs, further obstacles can be identified. A study on the needs for cross-border cooperation[8], commissioned by the European Commission (EC), specifies that not only administrative barriers but also (i) socio-economic disparities, (ii) physical obstacles, (iii) cultural obstacles and (iv) normative and institutional obstacles affect cross-border development.

For assessing the impacts of the Schengen Area crisis on EGTCs, the EGTCs were asked about effects they observe in their territory, how these affect their work and whether the Schengen crisis created new obstacles for them. These were mirrored against the above categories.

Although the introduction of border controls across some countries of the Schengen area has affected the territory of the EGTCs, it did not heavily affect their work and created hardly any new obstacles. The majority of the EGTCs are not affected at all, despite being located in areas with implementation of border controls. Thus, despite France's internal borders being closed for long periods during 2015-2016, some of the EGTCs along its borders, such as the EGTC Pyrénées-Méditerranée, the EGTC Eurorégion Nouvelle Aquitaine-Euskadi-Navarre, PMIBB, Alzette Belval, EGTC PAHT, the EGTC INTERREG Grande Région and the newly found EGTC Eurodistrict PAMINA, did not report any effect. Similarly, the MASH EGTC was not affected by the temporary border closure in 2015 between Hungary and Slovenia.

In total, 13 EGTCs from areas affected by the reintroduction of border controls, confirmed that posing border controls had an effect in their wider territory. However, most of them stated that this did not affect their everyday work. Examples are the Parc européen Alpi Marittime – Mercantour, the EGTC Flandre-Dunkerque-Côte d'Opale and the EGTC Secrétariat du Sommet de la Grande Région.

Some EGTCs from areas affected highlighted that travel times increased at least temporarily and traffic jams were occurring when passport controls took place. This has been an effect reported by EGTCs, such as Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai, SaarMoselle, EUCOR The European Campus and the EGTC Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau.

Another subtle effect on the EGTCs has been the increased passport controls at the border between France and Spain. This measure has had a limited effect, with no further issues for the EGTC Espacio Portalet, but has been more

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[8]   European Commission, 2016b

challenging for the EGTC HC. Being a hospital, it faced some challenges regarding newborn babies in the hospital, who officially were "French nationals born abroad", but who did not yet have an official French passport to report at the border controls and enter France.

The EGTC Euregio Senza Confini has mentioned yet another effect. The Schengen area crisis has triggered the EGTC to address the issue of migrants through participation in a project on decentralised cooperation with the Western Balkans. In the framework of the MIGRALONA project, the EGTC aims to select experiences and models of reception and integration and the cross-border coordination procedures existing among the EGTC partners.

Finally, the example of EUCOR The European Campus sees the benefit of an EGTC in the context of the challenged Schengen area, even if the effect is not directly linked to the reintroduction of border controls. Due to the decision of the Swiss population to limit immigration, the Swiss universities fear to be excluded from EU funds. For them, the EGTC offers a more stable opportunity to take part in European projects.

Some EGTCs also reported effects due to the migration crisis that cannot be directly linked to the Schengen area, as they refer to external Schengen borders. The Pannon EGTC, which has partners from Hungary, Slovenia and Croatia, explained that the Schengen area crisis did not affect cooperation among the partners, but traveling from and to Croatia has been difficult on a few occasions for the EGTC officers when the border between Hungary and Croatia was completely closed down for a while to stop the flow of refugees.

For the EGTC Gate to Europe, the intention to connect bicycle routes between Romania and Hungary in the course of an extension of the Schengen area is on hold. Thus, the Schengen area crisis directly affected further integration prospects on this cross-border area.

Some EGTCs provided speculative responses on impacts if their territory was affected by the reintroduction of border controls, either by implementing the controls more rigidly in the territories already affected or by extending the controls to other internal Schengen area borders. These responses illustrate the benefits of the Schengen area for EGTCs. For some EGTCs, crossing the border is natural, as it existed even before the creation of the EGTC (e.g. EGTC Alzette Belval). As pointed out by the EGTC Secrétariat du Sommet de la Grande Région, the experience of closed borders in the Schengen area has sensitised the EGTC members, who have started to actively lobby against border closures on the grounds that they seriously threaten cooperation. The EGTC Amphictyony, for instance, mentioned that the prevention of free circulation can create problems in the cross-border and interregional cooperation. The EGTC

Eurodistrict PAMINA highlighted that if border controls were to be re-established in the whole Schengen area, this would certainly affect cross-border relationships and increase mental and/or psychological blockages relating to border-location. The EGTC GO pointed out that although it has not been affected by the Schengen crisis, closing the borders would have had a dramatic effect on the EGTC, taking into account that the conditions for the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the EGTC are based on freedom of movement of goods and people. Thus, restrictions in the Schengen area would have a severe impact on the operability of EGTC GO, making the conditions that have created the EGTC GO almost useless.

Summing up, the analysis allows for several interesting conclusions.

- The effects observed and reported depend very much on the type of activities implemented by the individual EGTC.
- From the different possible types of impacts of border controls as identified in different studies, mainly impacts in terms of travel times are observed so far.
- Until now, the EGTCs' daily work is largely unaffected by the reintroduction of border controls along internal Schengen borders. But there is some concern that stricter, longer lasting or more extensive border controls would affect the work in the long run.
- The concerns of EGTCs not directly affected by the reintroduction of border controls are an indication of the value given to the free movement of people and goods.
- The perception of the reintroduction of border controls varies along different parts of one border (e.g. along the French-German border). This indicates that the location of the EGTC in terms of types of border crossings (major routes vs. small local crossings) seems to matter.
- The Schengen area crisis also had some effects on integration perspectives and cooperation along the external Schengen area borders.

4 Overview of the state of play of the EGTCs

This chapter aims to summarise the main information for each EGTC, focussing in particular on its tasks and relation to European Territorial Cooperation (ETC). It differentiates between EGTCs that were already monitored in previous EGTC monitoring reports[9] and newly founded EGTCs. EGTCs described in previous monitoring exercises are presented with shortened factsheets providing only updated data in addition to the description of tasks (Section 4.1). EGTCs founded in late 2015 and during 2016 are described in more extensive factsheets that also describe some general characteristics regarding their structures (Section 4.2). Map 1 gives an overview of the territorial location of all 65 EGTCs existing at the end of 2016.

In order to collect the necessary information to compile this report, all EGTCs were contacted with a questionnaire to gather all information needed in a structured way. As far as possible, this information was reviewed for consistency and edited to improve legibility of the factsheets. Differences in details provided in the factsheets result from the information obtained from the EGTCs.

For a few EGTCs, no update on their activities could be collected because they either did not answer repeated requests or were not willing to provide information. Thus, the information for the following EGTCs is not updated in this monitoring report:
- UTTS EGTC;
- Karst-Bodva EGTC;
- EGTC ArchiMed;
- Novohrad-Nógrád EGTC.

Very limited or no activities reported by some EGTCs for the year 2016 suggest that not all EGTCs may still be active. A few may even never have been operational. For some EGTCs that were founded several years ago, this might indicate that the initial ambitions have not been achieved and that they may no longer possess an effective governance structure. For a few EGTCs there is evidence that they are "not fulfiling their mission set by their funding documents"[10]. This applies to the EGTCs UTTS and Karst-Bodva and to some degree to the EGTCs Torysa and Svinka.[11]

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[9] Committee of the Regions, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011
[10] Hesz et al., 2016, p. 42
[11] Ibid and research of the current EGTC monitoring report.

Map 1: Territorial dimension of EGTCs as of December 2016

The Territorial Dimension of EGTCs, December 2016

Legend

Cross-border EGTCs

Transnational EGTCs
- ArchiMed EGTC[2]
- Central European Transport Corridor EGTC (CETC-EGTC)
- European Node for Territorial Evidence (ESPON EGTC)[13]
- Interregional Alliance for the Rhine-Alpine Corridor EGTC[12]

Network EGTCs
- Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial Ciudades de la Cerámica (AEuCC EGTC)[8]
- European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN EGTC)[9]
- Network of European Cities for Sustainable Development (EGTC EFXINI POLI)[11]
- EGTC Amphictyony of Twinned Cities and Areas of the Mediterranean
- EUCOR - The European Campus EGTC[15]

EGTC Linieland van Waas en Hulst[6] • Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai EGTC[1] • GECT Alzette Belval • GECT Eurodistrict Region PAMINA[19] • GECT Flandre-Dunkerque -Côte d'Opale[4] • Eurodistrict Saarmoselle • GECT "Secrétariat du Sommet de la Grande Région"[5] • GECT Autorité de gestion programme INTERREG V A Grande Région[14] • INTERREG "Programme Grande Région" EGTC[3] • Eucor - The European Campus EGTC[15] • GECT Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau

Euregio Tirolo-Alto Adige-Trentino EGTC • Euregio Senza Confini r.l. EGTC • Parc Européen/Parco Europeo Alpi Marittime-Mercantour EGTC • Territorio dei comuni: Comune di Gorizia, Mestna Občina Nova Gorica e Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba EGTC • Parco Marino Internazionale delle Bocche di Bonifacio (P.M.I.B.B.) EGTC[7]

Eisenbahnneubaustrecke Dresden - Prag EGTC[17] • EGTC NOVUM Ltd. • Spoločný región EGTC

Eurocity of Chaves -Verín EGTC • Eurorégion Nouvelle Aquitaine -Euskadi-Navarra • Euroregion Pyrénées-Méditerranée EGTC • Galicia-Norte de Portugal EGTC • EGTC León-Bragança • EGTC Hospital de la Cerdanya[9] • Duero-Douro EGTC[18] • ZASNET EGTC • Espacio Portalet EGTC • EGTC EMI[16] • Pirineus-Cerdanya EGTC • PAHT EGTC • Huesca Pirineos -Hautes Pyrénées EGTC • Faja Pirítica Ibérica EGTC

TRITIA EGTC • TATRY EGTC • Torysa EGTC • Via Carpatia EGTC • Spoločný región EGTC • PONTIBUS EGTC LLt • Slaná-Rimava EGTC • Novohrad-Nógrád EGTC • Bodrokközi EGTC • TISZA EGTC • Rába-Duna-Váh EGTC • Karszt-Bódva EGTC • Ung-Tisza-Túr-Sajó EGTC • European Border Cities EGTC • Arrabona EGTC • Ister-Granum EGTC • Svinka EGTC • Gate to Europe EGTC • Pons Danubii EGTC • Abaúj-Abaújban EGTC • MASH EGTC • European Common Future Building EGTC • Pannon EGTC[10] • Mura Régió EGTC • Bánát-Triplex-Confinium EGTC

Specific members not displayed in the EGTC territory:

1: French National State, Region Hauts-de-France, Department Nord (both FR), Belgian Federal State, Region and Community of Flanders, Province of West Flanders, Region of Wallonia, the French Community of Belgium and the Hainaut Province (all BE).
2: Italian Association of Small Islands (ANCIM), ARCES University College (both IT), Local Development Agency of Larnaca (CY).
3: French Government.
4: French National State, Region of Nord-Pas-de-Calais, Department Nord, Department of Pas-de-Calais, Urban Planning Agency Flanders-Dunkirk (AGUR) (all FR), Belgian Federal State, Flemish Parliament and the Flemish Government (all BE).
5: Government of Catalonia (ES), French Government, French National Health Insurance and Languedoc-Roussillon Regional Health Agency (FR).
6: Province of Oost-Vlaanderen, Intermunicipal partnership for the Waasland region in Flanders (Interwaas), Maatschappij Linker Scheldoever (MLSO) (all BE) and the Province of Zeeland (NL).
7: Agency for the Environment of Corsica (FR).
8: Museum of the Argentona Cantir, Museum of Esplugues de Llobregat, Association "Lo Cadub" de La Galera, Association of Ceramic Cities in Spain (all ES), Association of Ceramic Cities in France (FR), Association of Ceramic Cities in Italy (IT), Association of Ceramic Cities in Cyprus (CY) and Association of Ceramic Cities in Romania (RO).
9: All EUKN members are the respectively relevant national authorities.
10: University of Pécs and Dabune-Drava National Park (HU).
11: RABC Vidin (BG) and Institute of Urban Environment and Human Capital of Panteion University (EL).
12: Port of Rotterdam Authority (NL), Port of Antwerp (BE), Duisburger Hafen AG (DE), Port autonome de Strasbourg (FR), Kanton Basel-Stadt (CH) and Uniontrasporti (IT).
13: Members of the ESPON EGTC are the Brussels Capital Region, the Flemish Region, the Walloon Region (all BE), and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, but the ESPON Programme refers to the territory of the EU28 plus Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Iceland, and Norway.
14: Members of the EGTC are the Region of Lorraine (FR) and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, but the cooperation programme also refers to the territory of the Region of Wallonia (BE), Rhineland-Palatinate and Saarland (both DE).
15: Members of the Eucor - The European Campus EGTC are the universities of Basel (CH), Haute-Alsace, Strasbourg (both FR), Freiburg and Karlsruhe (both DE).
16: Members of the EGTC European Mycological Institute are the Chamber of Agriculture of the Dordogne (FR), the Forest Science Centre of Catalonia, the Natural Heritage Foundation of Castilla y León and the Agrifood Research and Technology Centre of Aragon (all ES).
17: All members of the EGTC Eisenbahnneubaustrecke Dresden - Prag are displayed because of the equal relevancy of the national and regional players in the implementation of the EGTC.
18: Ayuntamiento de Caramarzana de Tera (local administration).
19: Region Grand Est (FR).

spatial foresight

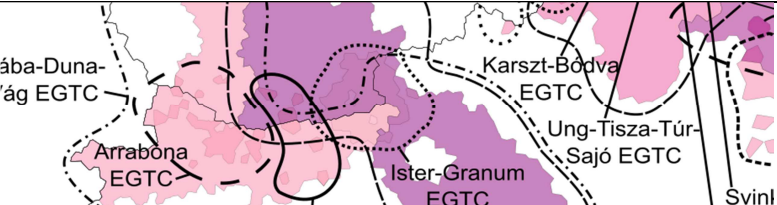0   250   500   750   1000 km

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4.1 Factsheets for EGTCs founded before Autumn 2015

All 56 EGTCs already subject to the EGTC monitoring report 2015 are described in the following sub-sections with updated information. If information could not be updated, this is highlighted in the factsheet.
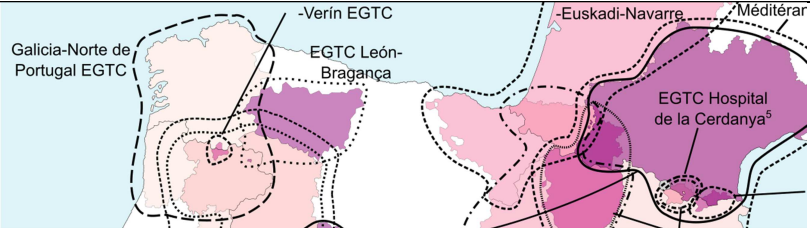
4.1.1 Eurométropole Lille-Kotrijk-Tournai

European Committee of the Regions	waas en Huist Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai EGTC[1] Belval GECT Euro-district Regio PAMINA[19]
Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Eurométropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai / Eurometropool Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai (Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai)**
Countries involved	France and Belgium
Modification of membership	Five cities joined the EGTC within its territory.
Changes in convention/statutes	Not yet, but there is a project to change statutes/convention (simplification - two years for the presidency instead of one year for each "region"; problem about "quorum").
Tasks	In the period 2016-2020 the EGTC is involved in Interreg projects carried out by partners: employment without borders, Grenzeloos competent, etc. and develops projects related to sustainable development. This includes the development of a digital eurometropolitan hub, cross-border block release training, promotion of language learning, job-training correlation across borders through involvement in interregional projects "EMPLOYMENT-TRAINING" and with the Benelux union, cross-border mobility, coordination of the Blue Space constituted by the territory, promotion of alternative energies.

The EGTC develops cohesion on the ground through its very concrete actions affecting the territory.

Regarding ETC, 2016 was the transition year, adjusting priorities and defining precise actions. In the remaining programming period 2014-2020, the EGTC will become involved as associated operator with the employment without borders project/ partner operator in Grenzeloos competent (competences without frontiers). This project is about information on cross-border employment and participation in the establishment of a cross-border socio-economic observatory. |
Challenges or issues	It is important to reinforce the recognition of the EGTC instrument at EU level to ensure that EGTCs are considered as transnational partnerships when submitting for calls for proposals and to enable the EGTCs (as a convener) to be able to submit micro-projects.
Budget	€ 1,600,000
Staff (in FTE)	7 until the end of April 2016; 8 since May 2016

4.1.2 Ister-Granum European Grouping of Territorial Co-operation Ltd

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**HU:** Ister-Granum Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Csoportosulás **SK:** Európske zoskupenie územnej spolupráce s ručením obmedzeným Ister-Granu **EN:** Ister-Granum European Grouping of Territorial Co-operation Ltd (Ister-Granum EGTC)
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Tasks	The primary task is to implement territorial cooperation programmes and projects co-financed by the EU. Further tasks are within the scope of the EGTC's objectives: a) implementation of other specific actions, programmes and projects with or without financial contribution from the European Union; b) continuation of business activities; c) raising awareness on competitive advantages occurring at local, national and cross-border level of the territorial cooperation that aim at strengthening economic and social cohesion; d) ensuring the human and financial resources necessary for achieving the objectives and implementing the tasks; e) influencing decisions concerning regional policy within the institutional framework created by the European Union; f) acting as contact with international organisations. Ister-Granum EGTC is involved in and is implementing new instruments, i.e. in field of culture – CLLD of city of Esztergom, in the field of cross-border logistics – Ister-Granum Entrepreneur and Logistics Zone ITI and in the field of local products – JAP Ister-Granum Local product is prepared. The EGTC will be a partner in cross-border projects, coordinator of cross-border strategies and will manage some regional projects mainly in the fields of cross-border industrial zones, local products, tourism, infrastructure development and culture.
Challenges or issues	The only obstacles for the EGTC related to the implementation of ETC projects are difficulties to obtain loans for pre-financing the projects. Due to the financial crisis, the city of Esztergom went bankrupt and because of the financial difficulties some members left the partnership. For these reasons, in 2011 a new management structure started to rebuild the cooperation based on new financial solutions and with a new impetus.
Budget	€ 125,000 of which are: 15% members' own resources, 57% various project funds and 18% EGTC operation support from the HU national budget. Annual budget approved every year by the council.
Staff (in FTE)	4, a director, two Hungarian and one Slovak employee. Staff is employed under Hungarian law.

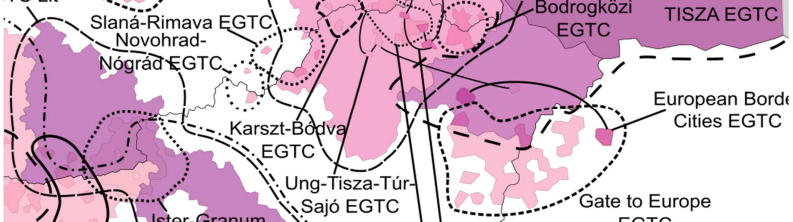## 4.1.3 Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial Galicia – Norte de Portugal

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial Galicia – Norte de Portugal (GNP AECT)
Countries involved	Spain and Portugal
Tasks	The EGTC has two different roles. One main focus is to support the development of the ETC programme Spain-Portugal, where it has contributed by developing the Common Investment Plan for 2014-2020, used as a guide for Galicia North Portugal area. The other role of the EGTC is actively seeking to participate as project partner mainly in the Spanish-Portuguese ETC programme, but also in other relevant programmes such as Atlantic Area, Interreg Europe, Europe for Citizens and Erasmus+, ESPON or SUDOE. Main topics of interest are higher education and VET cooperation, employment, innovation, business development, culture, local administration cooperation, environment, tourism, and social issues. For 2014-2020, the EGTC will continue to consolidate its role in European cross-border cooperation, promoting several projects and contributing to strengthening cooperation between Galicia and the North of Portugal, particularly in the strategic axes of the Common Investment Plan (CIP): 1. an innovative Euroregion focused on research and transfer; 2. a competitive Euroregion focused on employment; 3. a Euroregion focused on environmental quality and heritage; 4. a Euroregion focused on institutional capacitation to serve citizenship. The EGTC has worked for improving employment, through the development of cross-border Job Days. Other work includes fostering higher education and VET, through the Iacobus programme and through keeping the working groups for recognition of VET titles in the Euroregion. The Iacobus programme was also a step forward for the development of cross-border innovation and R&D projects. All actions are guided by the CIP Galicia North Portugal 2014-2020, which has been elaborated following the Europe 2020 strategy. The EGTC has also developed joint strategies under the priorities defined in the CIP and RIS3-T, namely to reinforce the clusters existing on both sides of the border supporting job creation and engaging different municipalities and other public services in environmental protection actions (ex Reserva da Biosfera Gerês-Xúres). The EGTC cooperates with municipalities both from Galicia and North Portugal to develop innovative ways for joint management of public services. These public services are related mainly to sports and cultural facilities.
Challenges or issues	In some programmes, EGTCs are still not recognised as a partner that incorporates a team of partners from different countries as a single partner.

Budget	Approximately € 450,000 made available by the members' own resources and some EU funds from ETC programmes.
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of implementation in 2016	None due to the end of the POCPTEP Programme. Nevertheless, the EGTC has submitted quite a few proposals during the year. Specifically a proposal for the new POCTEP (Interreg VA Spain-Portugal) that, if approved, would also include some actions in 2017.
Staff (in FTED)	6 employees (3 Spanish and 3 Portuguese) from which 4 are directly employed. The other two, the CEO and the Secretary, are delegated.

4.1.4 EGTC Amphictyony of Twinned Cities and Areas of the Mediterranean

EGTC Amphictyony of Twinned Cities and Areas of the Mediterranean (European Committee of the Regions)	
Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	EGTC Amphictyony of Twinned Cities and Areas of the Mediterranean (Amphictyony/ΑΜΦΙΚΤΥΟΝΙΑ/Anfizionia)
Countries involved	Greece, Cyprus, Italy, France, Palestine
Modification of membership	New member: municipality of Ramallah (Palestine). Members that left the EGTC: Comunita Montana della Murgia Tarantina & Comunita Montana Murgia Barese left the EGTC. It is envisaged to incorporate other municipalities from Israel, Lebanon, Syria and Northern Africa. They shall be incorporated as full members of the EGTC through signature and ratification of the statutes and the convention on the basis of their eligibility within the Cross-Border Cooperation Programme ENI CBC "Mediterranean Sea Basin".
Changes in convention/statutes	The statutes changed in 2016 due to organisational reasons.
Tasks	The EGTC organises seminars for the elected representatives and staff of municipalities that are members of the EGTC Amphictyony. Regarding the involvement of the EGTC in EU projects, it acts as leader or as a partner in programmes and projects such as LADDER, URGENT, CUPID and Europe for Citizens. In future, the EGTC would like to deepen the participation of citizens in non-material and material development, in social cohesion and to contribute to European Identity. During 2016, the EGTC Amphictyony held a series of seminars for the elected representatives and the staff of its municipalities' members. The seminars were attended by 400 executives from all over Greece. They were focused on the analysis of European projects concerning the development of municipalities. The projects promoted the need for the participation of citizens in all processes and increased their awareness to become active. This is based on the belief of the EGTC Amphictyony that effects can only be realised if citizens are aware that Europe belongs to them and they belong to Europe.
Challenges or issues	National legislations present obstacles for the implementation of ETC projects.
Budget	€ 120,000
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of implementation in 2016	DEAR-programme: **LADDER** project with a project budget of € 121,594.80 (85% EU co-funding); **URGENT** project with a project budget of € 15,430 (100% EU co-funding)
Staff	None
Impact of changes of EGTC regulation on EGTC	The revised EGTC regulation needs further improvement in the area of staff recruitment. The EGTC wishes to be able to recruit staff like a private corporation. The new regulation has also enabled the EGTC Amphictyony to enter into contact with third countries.

4.1.5 Ung-Tisza-Túr-Sajó (Hernád-Bódva-Szinva) Limited Liability EGTC*

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Ung-Tisza-Túr-Sajó (Hernád-Bódva-Szinva) Limited Liability EGTC (UTTS)**
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Tasks	To implement projects that contribute to achieving the objectives of the Grouping. The EGTC designed several projects that are waiting for resources from the central government.
Budget	The EGTC does not have an initial budget; the director paid for the registration (translation costs, travel costs, lawyers' fees...)
Staff (in FTE)	None

*All efforts to contact the official representatives of this EGTC failed in the last three years. The information in the table dates back to the EGTC Monitoring Report 2013.

4.1.6 Limited liability European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Karst-Bodva*

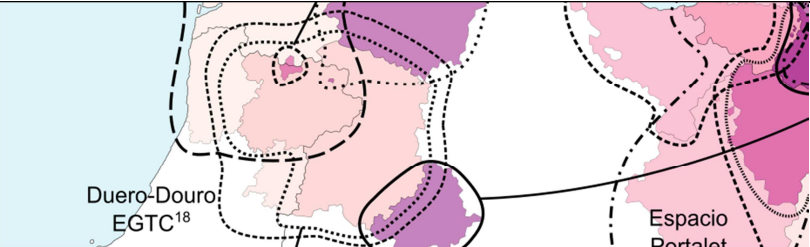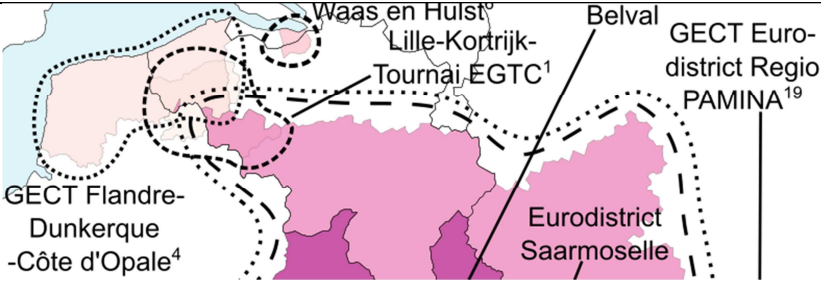|	
Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Európske zoskupenie územnej spolupráce Kras-Bodva s ručením obmedzeným - Karszt-Bódva Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Csoportosulás - Limited liability European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Karst-Bodva - Zoskupenie Kras Bodva - Karszt-Bódva Csoportosulás (Karst-Bodva EGTC)**
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Tasks	The tasks of the EGTC are: - develop and realise a common development programme based on a shared strategy integrating economic, social and environmental activities; - support entrepreneurship, especially for SMEs in tourism, cultural development and cross-border business; - jointly protect environmental and cultural values and prevention of environmental and technological risks; - assist partnerships between communal and rural areas of cities and villages; - improve local and regional infrastructure; - support joint infrastructure in health services, culture, travel and tourism and education; - use resources from Slovak, Hungarian governments and EU funds (ERDF, ESF, cohesion funds and policy).
Budget	Not approved in 2011. Only an initial contribution of € 500 from its members to register the EGTC.
Staff (in FTE)	None

*All efforts to contact the official representatives of this EGTC failed in the last three years. The information in the table dates back to the EGTC Monitoring Report 2013.

4.1.7 Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial Duero-Douro

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial Duero-Douro (Duero-Douro)**
Countries involved	Spain and Portugal
Modification of membership	One new member: Ayuntamiento de Carmarzana de Tera (local administration)
Tasks	The Duero-Douro EGTC itself is a Cohesion Policy tool. It brings together 200 municipalities from two countries, allowing their administrations to work together in search of cohesion solutions. The main obstacle in relation to most ETC programmes is that EGTCs are not considered as a partnership institution incorporating two countries. As a result, EGTCs cannot act as sole beneficiary in most of the programmes, although they legally represent two different countries.
Challenges or issues	The EGTC faces challenges every day when it tries to implement projects in two countries with laws and bureaucratic procedures that do not recognise the correspondent operations on the other side of the border. The national administration agencies in our MS are not totally adapted to European regulations, programmes and recommendations, and it becomes difficult to implement projects in two countries when they cannot recognise the other country's authorities and documents.
Budget	€ 1,022,931.60 made available by the contribution of its members (€ 1,000 per member) and via public subsidies
Staff (in FTE)	20 employees from both Spain and Portugal on average

4.1.8 Groupement Européen de Coopération Territoriale West Vlaanderen/Flandre-Dunkerque-Côte d'Opale

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	Groupement Européen de Coopération Territoriale West Vlaanderen / Flandre-Dunkerque-Côte d'Opale
Countries involved	Belgium and France
Tasks	The EGTC provides an added value by the nature of its structure and organisation: all public authorities on both sides of the border are members of the EGTC. Furthermore, a French and Flemish social-economic society takes part (in)directly in the EGTC's organisation. The composition of the partnership allows a cross-border multi-level governance structure in the territory of the EGTC. This structure allows a practical bottom-up approach regarding problems, difficulties, opportunities and challenges that require the additional competences, mediation, assistance and support of the members. At the same time, the multi-level governance structure allows a top-down information flow that helps the members with the daily execution of their tasks. The EGTC does not implement any ETC programmes because a large number of its members already do so. In 2015, the EGTC adopted a multi-annual action programme based on the principles of economic development, sustainability and social and cultural cohesion and in line with the Interreg V France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen programme. The four thematic working groups of the EGTC have to establish an annual action plan every year in order to execute the multi-annual action programme adopted by the Assembly of the EGTC. Most of the activities of the EGTC are / have to be in line with the major axes and objectives of this Interreg programme and several activities have been translated into Interreg V projects (see below). The EGTC also facilitates the setting up of networks between its stakeholders in order to develop new Interreg V projects on its territory. Topics dealt with in 2016 are economic development, water and flood management, spatial planning, public services and citizen participation. The EGTC will execute the Interreg V projects that started in 2016 and will continue the preparations of a new Interreg V project on alternative modes of public transport in cross-border rural regions. The EGTC also aims to submit at least one micro-project in the field of social and cultural cohesion. Through the Interreg projects (Interreg V France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen programme) in which the EGTC is involved, a joint management of public services is encouraged, i.e. in the field of water management, spatial planning, employment, public transport and others. By implementing or supporting multiple Interreg V projects, the EGTC is contributing to the Europe 2020 Strategy. The EGTC did not contribute to flagship initiatives.
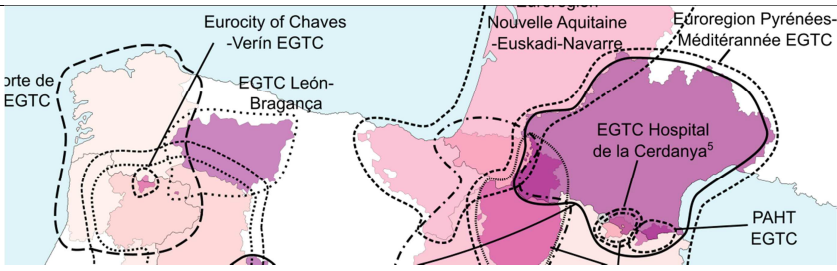
Challenges or issues	For the moment, there are no challenges or issues. The authorities of the Interreg V programme France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen consider the EGTC as an important player when it comes to encouraging stakeholders to establish or to participate in EU funded projects and to facilitate networking between stakeholders with a view of submitting new projects.
Budget	€ 376,614.17 mainly from financial contributions of the members, according to the principle of parity between French and Belgian members (each 50%).
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of imple-mentation in 2016	Three EU funded projects, all three are part of the Interreg V France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen programme: (1) **Mageteaux:** flood and water management in the cross-border coastal region – total budget of the project: € 2,235,000 (55% co-funded by EU) - total budget for the EGTC: € 59,000; (2) **Partons 2.0**: more efficient organisation of social public services in the cross-border rural region through participation of citizens & increased cross-border accessibility to public services – total budget of the project: € 2,248,000 (55% co-funded by EU) - total budget for the EGTC: € 31,000; (3) **Grenzeloos Competent/Compétences sans frontières**: improve matching cross-border labour market supply and demand through cross-border job promotion, training programmes and coaching employers – total budget of the project: € 4,000,000 (50% co-funded by EU) - total budget for the EGTC: € 54,000
Staff (in FTED)	2

4.1.9 EGTC Archi-Med*

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	GECT ArchiMed
Countries involved	Italy, Spain, Cyprus and Greece
Tasks	The tasks of the EGTC comprise: - the creation of a stable structure for cooperation among its members; - the promotion of common interests among its members in the European Union; - the development of exchange events between their respective communities. The EGTC pursues the objective of implementing EU co-financed programmes, projects and actions of territorial cooperation among its members.
Challenges or issues	To be able to integrate all Mediterranean islands in the EGTC including those that are not part of EU Member States.
Budget	€ 60,000 constituted by an annual membership fee from each of the members, proportional to their population.
Staff (in FTE)	Director. There are also two people working for the EGTC employed in the Region of Sicily.

*All efforts to contact the official representatives of this EGTC failed in the last three years. The information in the table dates back to the EGTC Monitoring Report 2013.
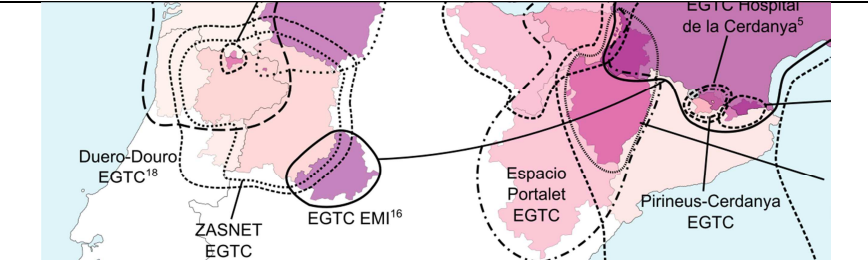
4.1.10 GECT Pyrénées-Meditérrannée

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**GECT Pyrénées-Méditerranée - AECT Pirineos Mediterráneo - AECT Pirineus Mediterrània**
Countries involved	Spain and France
Changes in convention/statutes	The convention/statutes will be changed during 2017.
Tasks	The main fields of action are culture, innovation, sustainable development, higher education and tourism. The task of the EGTC is to carry out the projects LINKS UP (funded by Interreg SUDOE) and KISS ME (funded by Interreg Europe).
Challenges or issues	European projects in the fields of innovation, higher education, support to increase competitiveness, culture and sustainable development.
Budget	Around € 800,000 – € 1,000,000 contributed by the ontribution of the four regions and also through EU funds. Financial control is carried out by the French financial administration.
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of imple-mentation in 2016	The EGTC was involved in five EU-funded projects during 2016: **LINKS UP** (SUDOE) – Lead Partner **KISS ME** (Interreg Europe) – Partner **The SPUR** (Europe créative) – Partner **SPIN** (Erasmus+) – Lead Partner **E-Health Eurocampus** (Erasmus+) – Lead Partner
Staff (in FTE)	9 employees, of which 5 in Toulouse (employed under French law), 4 in Barcelona (employed under Spanish law)
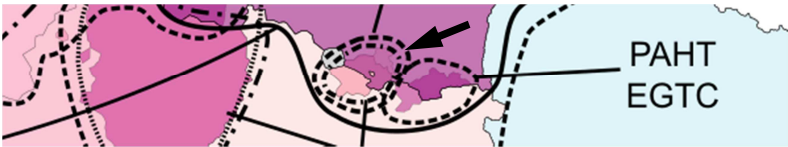
4.1.11 GECT Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**GECT Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau - EVTZ Eurodistrikt Strasbourg-Ortenau**
Countries involved	Germany and France
Tasks	The EGTC is a grouping of cities working on cross-border projects and activities. It can either be partner of projects with its own funds, or project promoter with EU funds (for example Interreg). It implements cohesion policy in a concrete way. The EGTC can take on all possible roles in implementing ETC programmes: project manager, project partner, provider of co-financing, etc. It can facilitate civil society groups to generate cross-border projects that can receive EU funding. With the Interreg Programme, the EGTC will set up the 3rd generation of Interreg financial support for "micro-projects" 2014-2020 (assistance for project preparation, administrative support...). The EGTC was active during 2016 in a wide range of topics in relation to ETC: economy, employment, education, bilingualism, social policy, environment, civil society, culture, sport, citizen participation, etc. The EGTC has implemented the Europe 2020 Strategy through numerous actions: Employment, climate change and energy (cross-border tram Strasbourg-Kehl and bus Erstein-Lahr), education (Fund for bilingualism), poverty and social exclusion (Fund for young refugees), public health (cross-border projects for risk reduction of drug use), etc. The EGTC promotes the development of joint strategies of economic growth, social cohesion and sustainability. The strategy is decided by the EGTC's Council, which is composed of 25 French and 25 German elected representatives. It also fosters the joint management of public services, i.e. through the working group on prevention and security, with public services and authorities from France and Germany.
Challenges or issues	Differences in national and regional competences may slow down the functioning of projects in fields that are handled differently across EU MS (i.e. health, employment and social inclusion). An example is health insurance in general or certificates issued at sports events in particular. Also one obstacle for the EGTC is the heavy administration of EU-funded projects.
Budget	€ 850,000 provided by a membership fee per member proportional to the population (about € 1 per inhabitant).
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of imple-mentation in 2016	**Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau: un marché de l'emploi à 360°- ein auf 360° offener Arbeitsmarkt**: total project budget of € 2,147,99.20 (€ 1,073,599.60 co-funded by the EU); budget implemented by EGTC € 187,026.30
Staff (in FTE)	7 permanent employees
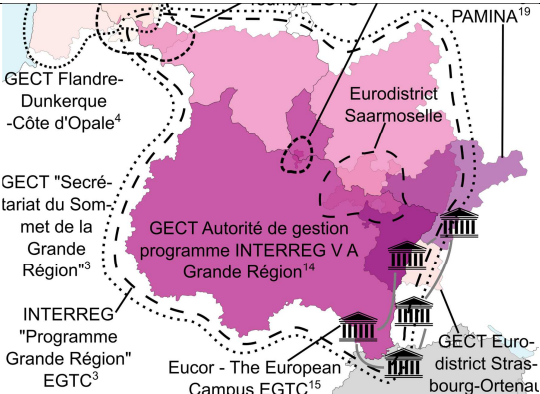
4.1.12 Agrupamento Europeu de Cooperação Territorial ZASNET, AECT

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Agrupamento Europeu de Cooperação Territorial ZASNET, AECT (ZASNET)**
Countries involved	Portugal and Spain
Tasks	The EGTC ZASNET manages the cross-border biosphere reserve Meseta Ibérica and was declared by UNESCO in June 2015 as an instrument for nature preservation and sustainable development. The EGTC submits applications to Interreg VA and VB programmes. In the remaining 2014-2020 funding period, the EGTC plans to implement the Strategic Plan for Territorial Cooperation and Development, ZASNET 2020. It targets sustainable growth through cross-border cooperation and risk prevention as well as better management of natural resources. Its mandate is to preserve and protect the environment, conserve, promote and develop the natural and cultural heritage. The EGTC also plans to manage public services jointly through the Transboundary Biosphere Reserve Meseta Ibérica. The EGTC involves public and private actors of the territory in the activities and actions it develops. It is a member of RIET (Iberian Network of Transborder Entities Portugal - Spain), which is a member of supra-regional committees.
Challenges or issues	Requests for information were issued to several national authorities in order to find out about the legal environment and applicable laws (especially for EGTC staff members).
Budget	€ 154,848.96, consisting of i) the annual obligatory membership fee of € 20,000 that covers the operational / management costs for the whole year, ii) EU-Funds (ERDF, ESF and other Cohesion funds), iii) other grants and subsidies and iv) any other income in legal conformity with the statutes
Staff (in FTE)	1 Director, 1 Environmental engineer and the Technical Commission – 6 members working from their respective administrations. The Technical Commission has a representative from each member, entitled to decide on daily activities and priorities.

4.1.13 Agrupació Europea de Cooperació Territorial Hospital de Cerdanya

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Agrupació Europea de Cooperació Territorial Hospital de Cerdanya / Groupement Européen de Coopération Territoriale Hôpital de Cerdagne (AECT-HC / GECT-HC)**
Countries involved	Spain and France
Tasks	The immediate added value of the building of this hospital is that it provides access to specialised healthcare to the French population (14,500) of the Cerdan plateau. Previously, this population had no access to the existing Spanish hospital across the border, and had to travel 105 km to Perpignan to access specialised care. The existence of the cross-border hospital fosters improvements in research and innovation, employment and mobility and social inclusion. The creation of the cross-border hospital contributed to the employment strategy by retaining/attracting young professionals, particularly in nursing and healthcare jobs, which is in line with the objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy. The EGTC itself represents a joint management of the public healthcare service through the French and Spanish (Catalan) healthcare authorities. The EGTC does foster the development of joint strategies for economic growth, social cohesion and sustainability by participating in the creation of a cross-border paediatric healthcare facility, which has been under construction since summer 2016. Plans for a geriatric facility are also under way.
Challenges or issues	The EGTC is currently in the third year of a five-year period of launching and stabilisation. Any further development must be approved within the framework of the Strategic Plan, currently under construction.
Budget	€ 20,000,000
Staff (in FTE)	In 2016 the hospital attained its approved workforce limit of 195 FTE. Approximately 40% of these were new hires and 60% were already employed by the now decommissioned hospital in Puigcerdà.

4.1.14 GECT INTERREG "Programme Grande Région"*
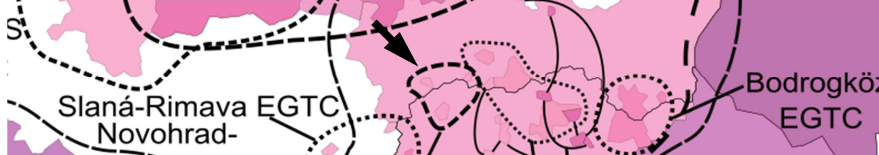
Name of the EGTC	**GECT INTERREG "Programme Grande Région" - EVTZ INTERREG "Programm Großregion" (Grande Région / Großregion)**
Countries involved	France, Germany, Luxembourg and Belgium
Tasks	The EGTCs remaining task is to assist in the closure of the Interreg IVA programme Grande Région. The EGTC will be closed after the respective operational programme is officially terminated by the European Commission.
Budget (2015)	€ 519,227 for the entire programming period, of which 50% is covered by the ERDF. The EGTC is financed through the Technical Assistance of the programme.
Staff (in FTE)	1 staff member in charge of the programme closure on behalf of the EGTC.

* The EGTC will face closure soon. Therefore, it has implemented only very limited activities during 2016.

4.1.15 Eurodistrict Saarmoselle
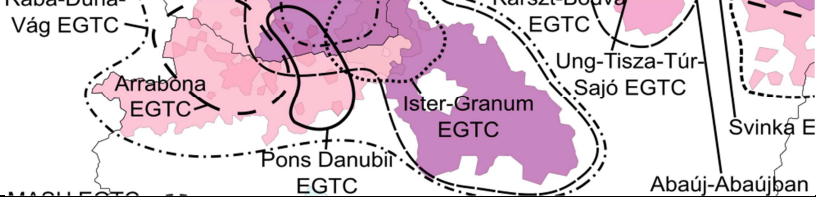
Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	Eurodistrikt Saarmoselle - Eurodistrict Saarmoselle (SaarMoselle)
Countries involved	France and Germany
Tasks	The EGTC develops joint strategies of economic growth to enhance common territorial marketing and collaboration of the promoters of economic development. It also develops joint strategies of social cohesion in the health sector and in the learning of the neighbour language. Regarding the joint management of public services, the EGTC tries to develop cross-border day-care facilities for toddlers. In the remaining period 2014-2020, the EGTC plans to execute - projects targeting the development of cross-border planning processes; - a tourism project with the aim to improve sites of industry culture and to market their touristic added-value and products, - several other projects to increase the border permeability and studies relating to a new tram-train line that will connect Saarbrücken (Germany) with Forbach (France). It has become increasingly difficult for EGTCs with communal partners to get EU funding because of increasing competition. Targets and objectives set in the programmes have recently become more distanced from the needs of citizens. The main priority is on large-scale projects to foster innovation and economic development. People-to-people projects barely stand a chance to attract funding in some Interreg Programmes.
Challenges or issues	The EGTC faces difficulties with regard to the employment of staff from the two countries, as they have different working hours per week, different rules with regard to salaries, public holidays, number of days off, etc. In addition, it is difficult for the EGTC to find bilingual staff who are qualified and willing to accept the working conditions.
Budget	€ 1,150,000
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of implementation in 2016	4 projects under Interreg VA Grande Région: **1) Centre d'aide à la mobilitée transfrontalière** (Increasing youth employability) – total project budget € 2,732,675.18 (of which 60% co-funded by EU), € 150,000 implemented by the EGTC; **2) Des clefs pour l'avenir des jeunes dans la GR: langues, interculturalité, information et orientation professionnelle via l'éducation** (Increasing youth employability) – total project budget € 7,280,064.27 (of which 60% co-funded by EU), € 90,000 implemented by the EGTC; **3) Ticketing Sarre-Moselle** (cross-border-ticketing-system for buses) – total project budget € 3,135,000 (of which 60% co-funded by EU), € 144,050 implemented by the EGTC; **4) COSANGR** (cooperation in health sector) – total project budget € 1,366,500 (of which 60% co-funded by EU), € 40,000 implemented by the EGTC.
Staff (in FTE)	1 directly hired during 2016; 5.25 employed indirectly

4.1.16 ABAÚJ - ABAÚJBAN European Grouping of Territorial Co-operation Ltd*
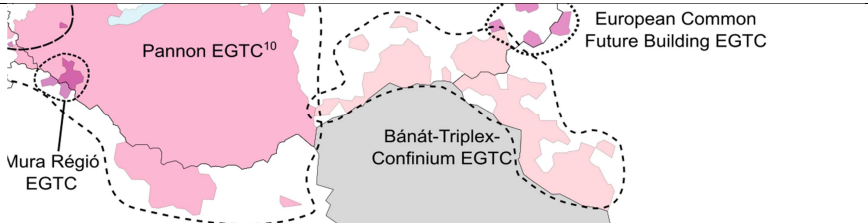
Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**HU: ABAÚJ - ABAÚJBAN Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Közhasznú Csoportosulás** **SK: Európske zoskupenie územnej spolupráce ABOV v ABOVE s ručením obmedzeným** **EN: ABAÚJ - ABAÚJBAN European Grouping of Territorial Co-operation Ltd (ABAÚJ - ABAÚJBAN EGTC)**
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Tasks	The EGTC represents an added value to the European Union's cohesion policy objectives as it defines development targets and objectives in the region. In this context it provides knowledge on local specificities and trends including, for example, employment development. In relation to ETC, the EGTC has drawn up a development plan for the target area. The plan deals with several economic sectors and includes the regional growth objectives through fostering economic development and social cohesion. However, the plan is not yet implemented but it is seen as providing added value to the broader region (macro-regional strategy). During the current programming period, the EGTC's main task is to provide as much funding as possible to its members' development ideas. There are no obstacles for the EGTC to access and to implement ETC projects and programmes.
Challenges or issues	In the development plan, the EGTC draws up a new institutional network. The implementation of this modern, yet dynamic structure would represent a challenge.
Budget	HUF 3 million (approximately € 9,630).
Staff (in FTE)	Not relevant as the statutes of the EGTC specify that the relevant administrative tasks are carried out by a contracted non-profit organisation. This includes the preparation and the implementation of decisions. During 2016, the mandated body was the Public Youth Foundation (Ifjúságért Közhasznú Alapítvány).

*The EGTC has the same director as EGTC BODROGKÖZI EGTC Ltd., which explains the similar information in the field 'Tasks'.
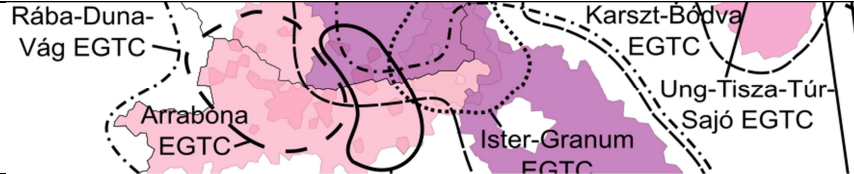
4.1.17 Pons Danubii EGTC

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Pons Danubii EGTC**
Countries involved	Slovakia and Hungary
Tasks	The EGTC implements projects of territorial cooperation with or without the financial contribution of the EU in the following fields: entrepreneurship, tourism, environment, and accessibility. Specific support aims to create interconnections between urban and rural areas. Within the framework of ETC, the EGTC organises workshops together in Slovakia and Hungary every third month, where the stakeholders discuss current problems and grant opportunities. During the remaining programming period, the EGTC would like to implement SK-HU projects that will have an impact on tourism, transport and urban development of its member towns. The EGTC aims to develop joint strategies for economic growth, social cohesion and sustainability. It has determined common development strategies and priorities with its member towns and will be supported by CESCI (consultancy) in the development of the strategy.
Budget	About € 300,000 through annual membership fees of municipalities, based on € 0.5 per inhabitant per member
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of implementation in 2016	**Sustainable heritage management of WAterway REgions (SWARE)** / Interreg Europe Programme – total project budget € 1,365,338; € 153,732 implemented by EGTC (of which 85% co-funded by EU).
Staff (in FTE)	3 persons were employed: 1 director, 1 financial and stakeholder manager, 1 thematic manager who is also in charge of administrative tasks

4.1.18 Bánát - Triplex Confinium Limited Liability EGTC

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Banat-Triplex Confinium European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Limited (BTC EGTC)**
Countries involved	Hungary, Romania and Serbia (the latter as observing member)
Tasks	The main goal of the EGTC is the facilitation of harmonious development of the Banat region to strengthen economic, social and territorial cohesion through a triple (HU-RO-RS) cross-border cooperation. In relation to ETC, the EGTC has prepared partnerships and project proposals related to Interreg-IPA CBC Hungary-Serbia, Interreg VA Romania-Hungary and to the Danube Transnational Programme. The main topics for the current period are water management, agriculture, renewable energy, climate change, culture and tourism and the development of SMEs. Although the EGTC has not contributed directly to the implementation of the Europe 2020 strategy, it has contributed indirectly by preparing project proposals that are adapted to the strategy for 2017. The EGTC's joint regional strategy includes actions to foster economic growth, social cohesion and sustainability, especially in the fields of employment, R&D, climate protection, sustainable energy management and education. An aim of the EGTC is to include the Serbian observer as a full member of the EGTC after ratification of the signed Madrid Framework Convention by the Serbian government.
Challenges or issues	In the implementation of cross-border cooperation programmes, the EGTC has encountered some legal obstacles. The EGTC needs further development in terms of new partners from EU Member States.
Budget	€ 120,000
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of implementation in 2016	In 2016 BTC EGTC implemented, managed and coordinated 4 EU-funded projects (EEA Grants-Climate change, Europe for Citizens).
Staff (in FTE)	3
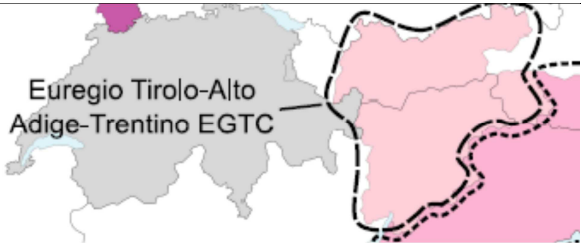
4.1.19 Arrabona Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Közhasznú Csoportosulás

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Arrabona Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Közhasznú Csoportosulás (Arrabona EGTC Ltd.)**
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Modification of membership	One Slovakian member left the EGTC: Nagymegyer (Veľký Meder) Now the EGTC has 26 members from Hungary and four members from Slovakia.
Tasks	The Arrabona EGTC will implement projects to help its members and their settlements in the field of urban and territorial development/management.
Challenges or issues	The EGTC encountered legal/administrative obstacles on the Slovak side on the establishment procedure, although the EGTC is seated in Hungary.
Budget	Receipts amounted to € 250,318 and expenditures to € 173,885. The budget is composed of an annual membership fee paid by all municipalities, as well as external funding earned from tenders.
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of imple-mentation in 2016	During 2016, there were no EU-funded projects implemented yet. However, the EGTC envisages participating in upcoming calls. The first call of the Interreg Slovak Republic – Hungary cooperation programme was opened only mid-summer 2016.
Staff (in FTE)	Director, 5 project managers and a project assistant full-time, all from Hungary

4.1.20 "Linieland van Waas en Hulst" Europese Groepering voor Territoriale Samenwerking
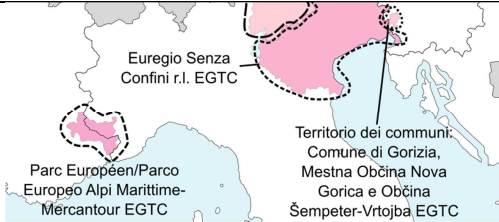
Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**"Linieland van Waas en Hulst" Europese Groepering voor Territoriale Samenwerking (EGTC Linieland van Waas en Hulst)**
Countries involved	Belgium and the Netherlands
Modification of membership	On 17 October 2016 Maatschappij Linker Scheldeoever (MLSO) joined the EGTS Linieland. Since 1982 this organisation has taken care of the management of land and the land policy of the Waaslandport (left bank port of Antwerp - www.mlso.be).
Tasks	The added value of the EGTC consists in rolling out and implementing cross-border projects by means of co-financing by different European Structural and Investment Funds (Interreg Vlaanderen-Nederland, LEADER, PDPO). The EGTC currently implements three EU projects as lead and co-partner. For the remaining 2014-2020 period, the EGTC plans to 1) take the lead in the development of the project 'Grenspark Groot-Saeftinghe' (nature, biodiversity, agriculture, tourism); 2) represent the members in global projects such as Havenland (Port of Antwerp) and Geopark Schelde Delta; and 3) take the lead in the improvement of the transnational labour market and the economic development by organising the annual job fair and the Bedrijvenavond (an event where local entrepreneurs can visit other companies in the region). Developing joint strategies of economic growth, social cohesion and sustainability is part of the EGTC's agenda: EGTC Linieland works around the four themes of port & economy, mobility, nature, recreation & cultural history and habitation and liveability. The EGTC also fulfils the role of a cross-border organisation, managing public services by acting as a service provider for the members of the EGTC and acting as project secretariat.
Challenges or issues	The EGTCs faces some issues in the long term. Additionally, there is a lack of a transnational statute for the EGTC's staff. Furthermore, it does not encounter an advantage originating from the status of an EGTC when participating in European programmes.
Budget	€ 273,368.55.
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of imple-mentation in 2016	1) Leadpartner **Grenspark Groot Saeftinghe Interreg Vlaanderen-Nederland:** Total project budget € 2,790,111.72; € 306 980 implemented by EGTC (of which 50% co-funded by EU); 2) Co-partner **Grensinfovoorziening Interreg Vlaanderen-Nederland:** Total project budget € 2,519,275 (of which 50% co-funded by EU), EGTC budget € 36,200. 3) Leadpartner **Agrarische Eigenheid Waas Toeristisch Potentieel LEADER:** Total project budget € 150,800 (of which 65% co-funded by EAFRD), EGTC budget € 12,230.
Staff (in FTE)	3 Full time equivalents. This is complemented by the cooperation of many people so it is difficult to quantify exactly.

4.1.21 GECT Euregio Tirolo - Alto Adige – Trentino

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**EVTZ Europaregion Tirol-Südtirol-Trentino / GECT Euregio Tirolo - Alto Adige - Trentino**
Countries involved	Italy and Austria
Tasks	The EGTC carries out mainly concrete cross-border projects in several fields covered by the ETC regulation. A specific focus is on research, youth, education, culture, economic and social affairs, environment and mobility.
	The EGTC has a yearly work programme with 20-25 projects financed and managed by the EGTC itself. The EGTC is a coordinating point for more than 30 projects of the EGTC members. Main topics in 2016 were the Euregio Science Fund, Euregio Mobility Fund for university students and teachers, Euregio Music Camp, Euregio Summer Camp and Euregio Sport Camp as summer weeks for adolescents in Euregio, the follow-up of the Euregio Academy that was held in the course of the European Forum Alpbach, a congress centre co-financed by the EGTC that was inaugurated by the President of the EC Jean-Claude Juncker in August 2016, an online calendar for cultural highlights in the whole Euregio, several thematic conferences in the field of labour and education, retirement homes, architecture and the task force profugees.
	In the Interreg IT-AT programme the EGTC is participating as associated, project or lead partner. Already in May 2015 the EGTC board had decided on a proper strategy for the EGTC's participation in Interreg IT-AT. A first project with the EGTC as a lead partner is the Project "ALBINA" that develops a system for a unique daily avalanche report in the European Region Tyrol-South Tyrol-Trentino. The EGTC is associated partner of the Interreg project Start.eu, regarding a new platform for start-up companies.
	The EGTC is participating in the process of establishing the CLLD process in the European Region Tyrol-South Tyrol-Trentino under the Interreg IT-AT Programme. The EGTC is organising a couple of conferences and meetings among the members' political leaders and administrative experts (economic and social affairs, labour, spatial planning, refugees, sport etc.) that lead to an exchange of best practices.
	The EGTC has established the Euregio Science Fund to finance exclusively cross-border research projects. It provides funding for the three universities to finance the exchange of students and teachers. A first common service to citizens of the European Region Tyrol-South Tyrol-Trentino will be a daily avalanche bulletin, which is of high importance for the mountainous region.
	Regarding the EGTC's involvement in the macro-region, it coordinates the Action Group 4 "Mobility" within the EUSALP macro-regional strategy.
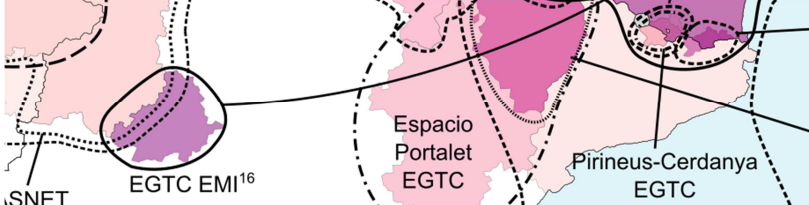
Challenges or issues	Not in terms of partners, but in terms of structures, management processes and financial means. A main challenge is to some degree the EGTC's own convention/statutes, which do not allow having EGTC personnel under Austrian law.
Budget	€ 2,900,000
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of imple-mentation in 2016	**1) Interreg IT-AT project** was established in 2016 and will be financed from 2017 to 2019; **2) EUSALP Action group lead 4 "Mobility"** includes € 100,000 financial means through the Interreg ALPINE SPACE programme that was requested directly by the State of Tyrol as managing partner of the EGTC in this project. **3) Start.eu** (associated partner) **4) ALBINA** (lead partner, Interreg IT-AT)
Staff	The EGTC has no personnel of its own. The staff count is 9 persons of which 8.5 are FTE. The members contribute 2 persons per member to the EGTC; the personnel costs for 4 employees are reimbursed by the EGTC to the Autonomous Province of Bozen-Bolzano South Tyrol.
Impact of changes of EGTC regulation on EGTC	Regarding earlier problems in relation to the employment of staff, the EGTC found a solution to the problem by changing the convention/statutes.

4.1.22 Territorio dei comuni: Comune di Gorizia (I), Mestna Občina Nova Gorica (Slo) e Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba (Slo)

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Territorio dei comuni: Comune di Gorizia (I), Mestna Občina Nova Gorica (Slo) e Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba (Slo) - Območje občin: Comune di Gorizia (I), Mestna občina Nova Gorica (Slo) in Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba (Slo) (GECT GO / EZTS GO)**
Countries involved	Italy and Slovenia
Tasks	The EGTC represents the cooperative structure of the three cities Gorizia, Nova Gorica and Sempeter-Vrtojba to deliver concrete results towards delivering joint services or joint management of natural and cultural resources. The EGTC represents the only tool able to 1) implement an integrated strategic approach for urban development, 2) represent the needs of the three municipalities by means of a representative assembly, which eliminates the threat of domination by any of the three cities 3) capitalise on past cooperation experiences, 4) preserve the continuity of the cooperation and 5) act in the whole cross-border area without the border limitations encountered by each single municipality. Through territorial analysis and discussions, three main pillars have been identified relating to EU Cohesion Policy: 1) capitalisation of two European programming periods of the Interreg Italy-Slovenia programme, in order to maximise the effectiveness and efficiency of public investments; 2) revitalisation of the "border economy" with an innovative approach to strengthen the area; 3) growth of joint local services to the citizens of the three municipalities, enhancing the excellence of the territory. Thanks to the 2014-2020 regulatory framework, the EGTC was designated as intermediate body and sole beneficiary to perform an ITI financed by the CBC Italy-Slovenia programme. During the remaining programming period, the EGTC will take a strong role in the Italy-Slovenia cross-border cooperation programme, through implementing these actions: 1) "Isonzo – Soča" pilot action that will develop an integrated cross-border network of cycling and walking, linked to SO 3.1 of the CP Italy-Slovenia "Conserving, protecting, restoring, and developing natural and cultural heritage"; 2) "Health" pilot action that intends to build a network of integrated services providing a joint use of the health systems, contributing to SO 4.1 of the CP Programme "Strengthen the institutional cooperation capacity through mobilizing public authorities and key actors of the Programme area for planning joint solutions to common challenges"; 3) Another pilot project is envisaged for which the framework conditions are currently created. The project aims to launch new economic perspectives in the field of transport & logistics by connecting the missing railway link

	between Italy and Slovenia in the area of Gorizia-Nova Gorica-Šempeter-Vrtojba.
	During the long period of negotiation to set up the ITI operation, the EGTC clearly realised that ETC continues to be based on the principle of territoriality of expenditures. The national management and control systems (both in Italy and Slovenia) were not yet ready to put in practice the 2014-2020 regulatory framework for EGTCs acting as sole beneficiary. The strict rules set up by Member States created many constraints and it was very difficult to create a new management model based on the principle that an EGTC acts as single contracting authority both in the Italian and Slovenian territories. The LP principle is still considered the only methodology to deliver project outputs although if it is not an asset to plan a real cross-border strategy. This principle would again imply a territorial separation both of the investments and of the human resources needed to implement the cross-border strategy adopted by EGTC GO Assembly in an innovative way. Thanks to a strong commitment both of the MA and of DG Regio, which helped in assessing the whole procedure, the sole beneficiary model was created. Being the only ITI operation managed by an EGTC as sole beneficiary in Europe, it is likely that framework conditions are not "in favour" of this type of operation.
	The strategic plan, set up by the EGTC contributes to the Danube macro-region with the pillars "Mobility rail road air" Action (4) - "To ensure sustainable metropolitan transport systems and mobility" and Action (5) - "To improve the regional/ local cross-border infrastructure and the access to rural areas" are elements of the EGTCs' strategic plan. The EGTC also contributes to the Adriatic-Ionian macro-region through the ITI pilot project "Isonzo Soca" and to the EUSALP Strategy through the alignment of projects towards the strategic objectives.
Challenges or issues	The EGTC needs further development since the third pillar of its strategy related to launching new economic perspectives in the field of transport & logistics has not been reached. This action needs a very strong multilevel governance approach, since national, regional and local administrative levels are involved in the process. Despite a considerable amount of funding spent in the past programming period of the CP Italy-Slovenia programme to realise feasibility plans, many difficulties have been met in the negotiation process for the realisation of the railway infrastructure. In 2018, an updating of the EGTC's strategic plan is planned, taking into account the first outcomes of the EU Cohesion Policy.
Budget	€ 40,000
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of implementation in 2016	No projects were implemented during 2016. An ITI operation will start in 2017. The two pilot projects of the ITI operation have been financed for a total budget of € 10,000,000 - ERDF contribution €8,500,000. During 2017, the EGTC will implement the project "CycleWalk" financed by the second call of Interreg Europe Programme for a total budget of € 293,207 - ERDF contribution € 24,225.95.
Staff (in FTE)	1 Director appointed directly by the assembly and 4 people as permanent staff transferred by the three municipalities on the basis of an agreement signed by the three mayors (2 on full-time basis and 2 on part-time basis).
Impact of changes of EGTC regulation on EGTC	According to the EGTC, the regulatory framework is sufficiently developed. Critical impacts have been met in the implementation procedures, since the Member States' application of the EGTC rules is too strict.
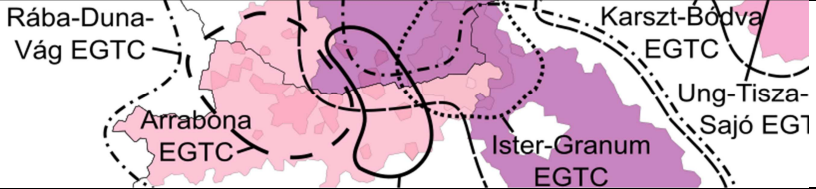
4.1.23 GECT Pirineus – Cerdanya

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**GECT Pirineus – Cerdanya - AECT Pirineus – Cerdanya**
Countries involved	France and Spain
Tasks	The added value for European Cohesion policy provided by the creation of the EGTC is that it is possible to test the viability and effectiveness of this new type of structure to promote the development of cross-border projects. For now, however, the EGTC structure is too small to truly allow the cross-border development of the territory. The working practices on both sides of the border differ and the problems of the rural territories as well as the financial difficulties of these territories on both sides of the border leave little time and means for a thorough cross-border cooperation, in spite of the legal structure of the EGTC that is dedicated to this end. The EGTC is currently a cross-border but very local structure (two intercommunalities combined) in a sparsely populated and very rural area. As a result, the EGTC intends to intervene more on a case-by-case basis than to plan a real roadmap. It remains a tool to facilitate the emergence of cross-border projects but at the moment does not constitute an active structure with missions to implement projects with dedicated staff.
Challenges or issues	The EGTC suffered from a very long process of establishment (about three years) due to difficulties in translating and aligning the country regulations and the fact that the relevant French authorities delayed signing of the statutes.
Budget	€ 15,000
Staff (in FTE)	The EGTC does not yet employ its own staff but works with employees from the two members.
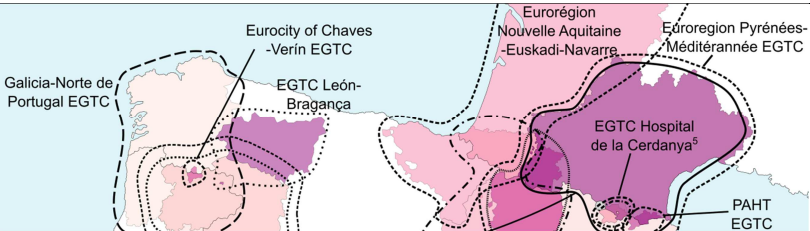
4.1.24 Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial "Espacio Portalet"

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial "Espacio Portalet" (EGTC Espacio Portalet / EGTC Espace Pourtalet)**
Countries involved	Spain and France
Tasks	The EGTC promotes public-private collaboration in the tourism sector through a strategy of sustainable development and improvement of the quality of life with increased security against natural risks on the cross-border road that passes through El Portalet. In the framework of ETC, the EGTC acts as a link between public and private actors on both sides, fostering the promotion of projects and cooperation activities at local and regional levels in the fields of culture, tourism, infrastructure security and economic development. In the remaining programming period, the EGTC will implement the INTURPYR and SECURUS projects within the Interreg VA POCTEFA programme. INTURPYR, which is led by the EGTC, is a tourist project to create a unique tourist destination in the central Pyrenees based on sustainable development, innovation and private public development. SECURUS, in which the EGTC is a partner, is a project to improve the management of natural risks based on innovation and cooperation between actors on both sides. The EGTC will also work on the dynamisation and management of different cultural, patrimonial and economic development actions between public and private actors from both sides. In terms of joint management of public services, the EGTC is coordinating the different administrations, but to date it does not carry out concrete joint work. For now the EGTC does not develop joint strategies but its projects and specific actions go in the direction of economic development, social cohesion and sustainability. During 2016, the EGTC continued with the maintenance of a residence for artists from both sides of the border in its second year.
Challenges or issues	Limited recognition of the EGTC as official representative of two countries in the European sector programmes. More concrete problems linked to the functioning of the EGTC are the different existing regulations, different ways of functioning of public institutions and the language barriers to effective communication between some actors.
Budget	€ 886,241.93, coming from a proportional allocation of funds from the members as well EU-funding.
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of implementation in 2016	The EGTC was implementing 2 Interreg VA POCTEFA projects in 2016: **1) INTURPYR/EFA 026/15** – total project budget € 2,941,307; € 70,000 implemented by the EGTC (of which 65% is co-funded by the EU); **2) SECURUS/EFA 039/15** – total project budget € 4,220,626.80; € 50,000 implemented by the EGTC (of which 65% is co-funded by the EU).
Staff (in FTE)	1 EGTC Director, 1 tourism expert and employees from the two members.
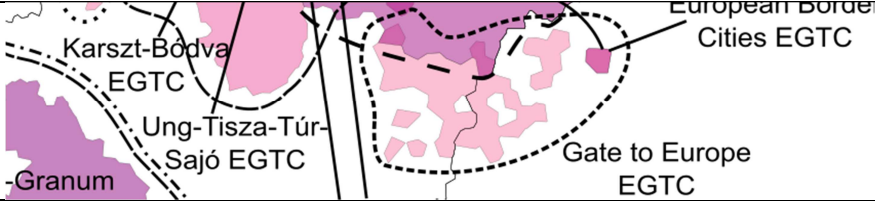
4.1.25 Rába-Duna-Vág European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**HU: Rába-Duna-Vág Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Társulás (RDV ETT)** **SK: Európske zoskupenie územnej spolupráce Raba-Dunaj-Váh s ručením obmedzeným (EZÚS RDV)** **EN: Rába-Duna-Vág European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability (RDV EGTC)**
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Changes in convention/statutes	The convention/statutes were changed on the 01.07.2016 because the partnership was enlarged in 2015.
Tasks	The EGTC prepared a group for managing the SPF within the CBC Programme Interreg VA Slovak Republic – Hungary (PO 4 - Promoting cross-border cooperation of public authorities and people living in border areas; Specific Objective 4.2). The SPF provides opportunities for the designated target groups to receive funding for implementation of micro-projects with a budget between € 5,000 and 50,000 (i.e. cultural exchanges, human resources, elaboration of studies, economic development, environmental protection, tourism, communication, other infrastructure). In the remaining programming period, the EGTC will be a partner in cross-border projects and coordinator of cross-border strategies. It will also manage some regional projects mainly in the field of cross-border industrial and silver economy, local products, tourism development and culture. The only obstacles for the EGTC in the implementation of ETC projects are difficulties in getting loans for pre-financing the projects.
Challenges or issues	Long process of establishment due to a lengthy process to adopt the Convention and Statutes by the Slovak Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development.
Budget	€ 50,000 of which 50% are members' own resources and various project funds and 50% EGTC operation support from the Hungarian national budget. The annual budget is approved every year by the council.
Staff (in FTE)	1 director and 1 secretary, both from Slovakia. Both are employed under Hungarian law.

4.1.26 GECT Eurorégion Nouvelle Aquitaine-Euskadi-Navarre

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**GECT Eurorégion Nouvelle Aquitaine-Euskadi-Navarre** *(the name was changed, 'Nouvelle' and 'Navarre' were added)*
Countries involved	France and Spain
Modification of membership	The Spanish region of Navarre was integrated into the EGTC. At the beginning of 2017, the Foral Community of Navarre joined the Eurorégion Aquitaine-Euskadi.
Changes in convention/statutes	Convention and Statutes were modified in 2016 to allow Navarre's integration in the EGTC, and its normal running with three members.
Tasks	In the remaining 2014-2020 programming period, the EGTC intends to implement a project that provides student training for public examinations to become teachers in bilingual schools. The Euroregional Strategic Plan for the 2014-2020 programming period is in line with the Europe 2020 Strategy. Regarding the joint management of public services, the EGTC supports the structuring of Euroregional value chains in the fields of marine and coastal resources, ENR, agriculture/agri-food and health-biohealth. The EGTC is co-organiser of a workshop in April 2017 under the umbrella of DG Mare on Blue Growth in the framework of the Atlantic Action Plan Support.
Challenges or issues	A challenge was the adaptation of both legal systems and obtaining permission from both states. It was also important to find a French authority used to dealing with Spanish and French financial documents.
Budget	€ 1,650,000 financed equally by the Autonomous Community of Euskadi, Navarre and the Regional Council of Aquitaine, € 550,000 each partner.
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of implementation in 2016	The EGTC is currently working on two Interreg A projects: **"Crossborder Employment"** and **"Crossborder Transport"**.
Staff (in FTE)	1 Director, 1 Administration and Finance Coordinator, 3 staff members responsible for projects and cooperation

4.1.27 Európa-kapu Korlátolt Felelösségü Európai Területi Együttmüködési Csoportosulás

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Európa-kapu Korlátolt Felelösségü - Európai Területi Együttmüködési Csoportosulás (Európakapu ETT) - Gruparea Europeană de Cooperare Teritorială Poarta Europa cu Răspundere Limitata (Poarta Europa GECT) (EGTC Gate to Europe Ltd.)**
Countries involved	Hungary and Romania
Tasks	The EGTC's activities and initiatives are in line with the Europe 2020 strategy because it is working on the creation of new jobs and economic and social development. In 2016, the EGTC developed a document entitled "Integrated development of the Gate to Europe EGTC", which is an assessment on the real development needs of the area. The Interreg VA Romania-Hungary programme was launched during the final days of 2016. The EGTC is now working on preparing a project in the field of natural heritage and is waiting for the start of IP8. Through this, the EGTC wants to create new jobs, promote joint local products and brands and organise joint cultural events and festivals. In May 2016 the General Assembly of the EGTC voted on the opening of a branch office in Romania. The EGTC is now preparing the documents for the Romanian Ministry of Development. The EGTC developed one flagship project entitled "Together without borders", but it was rejected. The aim of the flagship was the creation of an abattoir and a fruit-processing factory with the aim to sustain the agriculture and farms, create new jobs and to produce natural, healthy products locally. The integrated development strategy for the EGTC was elaborated by CESCI (consultancy). The strategy was drawn up using innovative tools; priorities were defined in connection with the real needs of the area. It is based on collected information from the local level.
Challenges or issues	A main challenge is pre-financing and the problem of getting a bank loan. The EGTC could not receive loans from banks because it does not own its buildings.
Budget	HUF 12.5 million (approximately € 40,000).
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of implementation in 2016	The EGTC participated as partner with a Romanian association in an **Erasmus**+ project, experience exchange in the field of youth and culinary habits. The EGTC did not receive funds but the participants' travel, accommodations and meals were reimbursed from the project.
Staff (in FTE)	1 Director

4.1.28 BODROGKÖZI Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Közhasznú Csoportosulás*

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**BODROGKÖZI Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Közhasznú Csoportosulás (BODROGKÖZI EGTC Ltd)** *(the name was changed by adding 'Közhasznú')*
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Tasks	The EGTC represents an added value to the European Union's cohesion policy objectives as it defines development targets and objectives in the region. In this context, it provides knowledge on local specificities and trends including, for example, employment development. In relation to ETC, the EGTC has drawn up a development plan for the target area. The plan deals with several economic sectors and includes the regional growth objectives through fostering economic development and social cohesion. However, the plan is not yet implemented but it is seen as providing an added value to the broader region (macro-regional strategy). During the current programming period, the EGTC's main task is to provide as much funding as possible to its members' development ideas. There are no obstacles for the EGTC to access and to implement ETC projects and programmes.
Challenges or issues	In the development plan, the EGTC draws up a new institutional network. The implementation of this modern, yet dynamic structure would represent a challenge.
Budget	HUF 3 million (approximately € 9,630).
Staff (in FTE)	Not relevant as the statutes of the EGTC specify that the relevant administrative tasks are carried out by a contracted non-profit organisation. This includes the preparation and the implementation of decisions. During 2016, the mandated body was the Public Youth Foundation (Ifjúságért Közhasznú Alapítvány).

*The EGTC has the same director as EGTC ABAÚJ - ABAÚJBAN EGTC, which explains the similar information in the field 'Tasks'.

4.1.29 Novohrad-Nógrád European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability*

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Novohrad-Nógrád Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Csoportosulás (Novohrad-Nógrád ETT) - Európske zoskupenie územnej spolupráce Novohrad-Nógrád s ručením obmedzeným (EZÚS Novohrad-Nógrád) - Novohrad-Nógrád European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability (Novohrad-Nógrád EGTC)**
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Tasks (2015)	The EGTC's target is to promote cooperation beyond borders, reinforcing economic and social cohesion. This should be achieved through decreasing unemployment with comprehensive plans that focus on sustainable development. The EGTC takes care of short-term tasks on infrastructure and business development, training, education and research, tourism, and protection of the environment.
Challenges or issues (2015)	The EGTC operates in a very disadvantaged region. It is challenging to make the inhabitants aware of the potential of an EGTC.
Budget	No support from the Hungarian national budget for 2016.
Staff (in FTE)	There is currently no staff hired. A search for a new director is underway.

*All efforts to contact the official representatives of this EGTC failed during this year. The information in the table was kindly provided by Dr. Patricia Abaffy from the Department for Cross-border Development and Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary. Information not provided by her dates back to the EGTC Monitoring Report 2015, as indicated in the left column.

4.1.30 Pannon European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Ltd.

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Pannon Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Társulás (Pannon ETT) - Panonsko Europsko Zdruzenje za Teritorialno Sodelovanje z Omejeno Odgovornostjo - (Pannon Panonsko ETZ) - Pannon European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Ltd. (Pannon EGTC)**
Countries involved	Hungary, Slovenia and Croatia
Modification of membership	There is currently one authority awaiting approval, the Slovenian local community Moravske Toplice. Negotiations are ongoing with the autonomous province of Vojvodina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Medimurje County (HR), Koprivnica-Križevci county (HR) and the city of Osijek (HR).
Tasks	The main task of the EGTC is to implement EU co-funded programmes and projects of territorial cooperation. Currently, further tasks and projects for the grouping are being specified based on the programme document for 2014-2020. The EGTC planned a bus service between Pécs and Osijek. The EGTC plans to incorporate the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Challenges or issues	A challenge is to provide an own contribution for the planned projects.
Budget	€ 30,500 collected through a membership fee of HUF 1 (€ 0.0034) per inhabitant and Hungarian subsidies of about € 28,500.
Staff (in FTE)	1 person with part-time work assignment contract
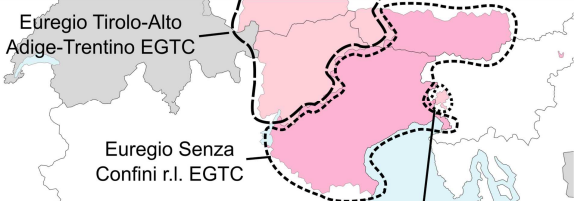
4.1.31 EGTC EFXINI POLI - Network of European Cities for Sustainable Development

	Network of European Cities for Sustainable Development (EGTC EFXINI POLI)
Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**EGTC EFXINI POLI - Network of European Cities for Sustainable Development (EGTC Efxini Poli - SolidarCity Network)**
Countries involved	Greece, Cyprus and Bulgaria
Modification of membership	The EGTC has started entering into discussion with potential new members from Albania.
Tasks	In 2016, the EGTC has been a partner in two EU-funded projects, Europe for Citizens and ERASMUS+, both in reference to the circular economy and waste prevention. In both cases, the EGTC has been the bridge for municipalities to increase knowledge capacity of their staff by having access to training and networking workshops organised by the projects on the topics of the circular economy and waste prevention. The EGTC has started implementing territorial cooperation projects in the field of green growth and climate change. In addition, the EGTC is involved in H2020 projects, regarding innovation-enabled sustainable urban development. The EGTC implements activities for economic growth, social cohesion and sustainability, which are incorporated in different projects. It is not yet feasible to implement a joint strategy due to the lack of funding for such an action. During 2016, the EGTC submitted a proposal to the ADRION programme with partners from the Adriatic-Ionian macro-region in the field of sustainable tourism development. The EGTC EFXINI POLI has easy access to European projects and programmes due to the experience accumulated throughout its years of existence. However, a big challenge is to have access to funding as an intermediate body (Managing Authority), to be able to implement a strategy of territorial cooperation and local development in its member areas. In Greece, where the seat of the EGTC is located, power is still centralised, which inhibits the deployment and implementation of a unified strategy for the EGTC members.
Challenges or issues	The EGTC EFXINI POLI aspires to develop a Balkan Mediterranean Macroregional Strategy and for this reason intends to identify partners from the Balkan area to join the partnership.
Budget	€ 200,000
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of implementation in 2016	Two EU-funded projects: **1) CENSE -** Europe For Citizens Programme, **2) LAWPRET -** ERASMUS+ Programme.
Staff (in FTE)	5 permanent employees from the previous organisation: 1 accountant; 2 project managers; 1 administrative staff; 1 Managing Director
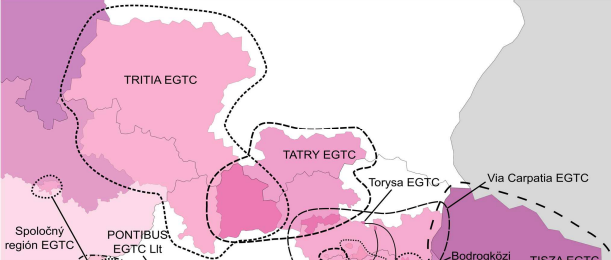
4.1.32 European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation European Urban Knowledge Network Limited

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation European Urban Knowledge Network Limited (EUKN EGTC)**
Countries involved	Cyprus, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Luxembourg, the Netherlands. Supported by the EC, EUROCITIES Network, and URBACT.
Tasks	Through the exchange of knowledge on economic, social and urban issues between different European countries, the EUKN aims to integrate different regions, promote inter-territorial cooperation and exchanges to minimise disparities. The EGTC provides knowledge support to the Urban Agenda for the EU and is part of the technical secretariat for the Urban Agenda for the EU, funded by DG REGIO. The EGTC cooperates closely with ETC programmes, mainly URBACT and ESPON, on events and projects. In 2016, the EUKN EGTC and URBACT have organised a seminar to support the Urban Poverty Partnership, which is part of the Urban agenda for the EU. The grouping contributed indirectly to the objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy by providing information on topics that are important for the Strategy.
Challenges or issues	It took a long period (two years) to constitute the EGTC as a legal entity. National institutional frameworks were not ready for EGTCs. The grouping also encountered problems regarding the fact that initially, the EGTC was subjected to the normal national VAT system.
Budget	€ 500,000, based on two forms of funding: membership fees proportional to the size of the country population to cover all member activities, and funding for additional activities, e.g. strategic research activities (for both members and non-members).
Staff (in FTE)	The staff is either employed in the Dutch national urban research institute Platform that hosts the EUKN or hired as freelancers. The EUKN is currently exploring employment of own staff (4 FTE in 2016).

4.1.33 GECT "Euregio Senza Confini r.l."

Euregio Tirolo-Alto Adige-Trentino EGTC

Euregio Senza Confini r.l. EGTC

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**GECT "Euregio Senza Confini r.l. – Euregio Ohne Grenzen mbH" (Euregio "Senza Confini")**
Countries involved	Italy and Austria
Tasks	The EGTC Euregio Senza Confini was founded in order to encourage, facilitate and promote cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation between its members for the strengthening of economic and social cohesion. The objectives of the EGTC focus on specific areas of intervention: 1) energy, environmental resources and waste management; 2) transport, infrastructure and logistics; 3) culture, sports, education and high level training; 4) social-health; 5) civil protection; 6) science, research, innovation and technology; 7) agriculture; 8) tourism; 9) productive activities; 10) communication infrastructure; 11) work, vocational training and trade.

The use of EGTCs to deliver other EU policies, not only ETC programmes, should also be encouraged. Whether in the fields of transport, environmental improvement, health, research collaboration, education and culture or others, an EGTC may add to the value of EU policies by offering a more structured and adaptable mean of implementation. Particular fields of interest are transport infrastructure and logistic, social-health, tourism, civil protection, work, vocational training and trade, research and innovation.

The EGTC Euregio Senza Confini is an observer partner in some CBC Programmes. The EGTC also participates as observer to the Steering Committee of the Italy-Austria CBC Programme. In the framework of the Alpine Convention, for 2017-2018, the grouping will have the presidency of the transnational Working Groups "Mountain Forests" and "Sustainable Tourism".

In the future, the EGTC will act as a beneficiary partner in cross-border and transnational ETC programmes. |
Budget	€ 405,000 through endowment fund and membership fees.
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of imple-mentation in 2016	In 2016 EGTC Euregio Senza Confini participated as observer to the following projects in the framework of the CBC Italy-Austria Programme: **1) BIO-CRIME / BIO-WELFARE** - budget of the project (ERDF approved): € 949,705; **2) HEALTHNET** - budget of the project (ERDF approved): € 944,950.95.
Staff (in FTE)	The EGTC does not yet employ its own staff but works with three employees from the three members, plus one Director.
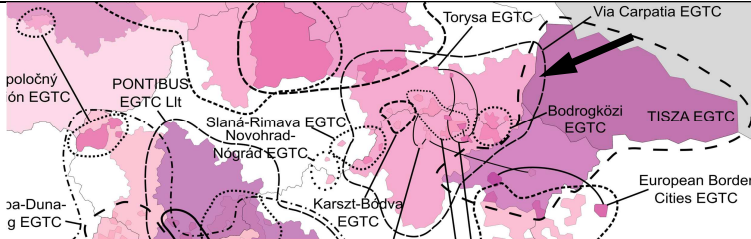
4.1.34 European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation TRITIA limited

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Europejskie Ugrupowanie Współpracy Terytorialnej TRITIA z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością (EUWT TRITIA z o.o.) - Evropské seskupení pro územní spolupráci TRITIA s omezenou odpovědností (ESÚS TRITIA s o.o.) - Európske zoskupenie územnej spolupráce TRITIA s ručením obmedzeným – (EZÚS TRITIA s.r.o.) - European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation TRITIA limited**
Countries involved	Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland
Changes in convention/statutes	The EGTC added to the statutes the possibility for decision "per rollam" (by letter) by the EGTC's organs.
Tasks	The EGTC conducts projects to implement cohesion policy. The EGTC plans to implement projects from Interreg VA, Interreg Europe, Interreg Central Europe and Europe for Citizens in the remaining funding period. An example is a motel of freight transport within the territory TRITIA EGTC. The EGTC has developed joint strategies through providing analysis and strategies of systematic cooperation among the EGTC TRITIA regions for 2014-2020.
Challenges or issues	The new type of legal entity raises many questions. The future role of EGTCs in cohesion policy, etc. is not clarified yet.
Budget	€ 88,000 made up of annual contributions from the members.
Staff (in FTE)	4 positions: director, financial manager, 2 project managers.
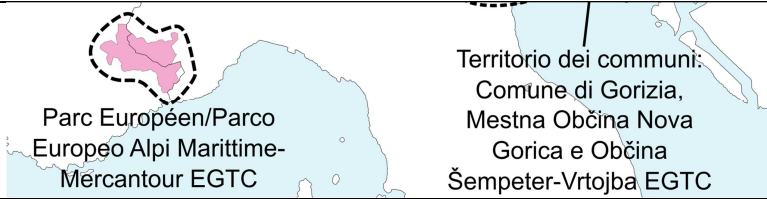
4.1.35 Sajó - Rima / Slaná - Rimava European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Sajó - Rima Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Csoportosulás (Sajó-Rima ETT) - Európske zoskupenie üzemnej spolupráce Slána - Rimava s ručením obmedzeným (EZÚS Slaná-Rimava) - Sajó - Rima / Slaná - Rimava European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability (Sajó-Rima / Slaná-Rimava EGTC)**
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Changes in convention/statutes	The convention of the EGTC was changed in 2015. The positions of chairman and director were joined.
Tasks	The relationship became stronger among the towns of the EGTC through the submission of an Interreg application. Before the application, there were joint consultations where the EGTC mapped out the necessary conditions to strengthen the four towns' cooperation and their cooperation with the other towns in the region in the areas of employment, economy, culture, gastronomy and sport. The grouping submitted an Interreg application that includes cultural cooperation and the strengthening of cooperation between local governments and schools, cooperation of schools – meeting of partner towns' schools and heritage guarding groups in schools. Furthermore, in the future, there will be cooperation between leisure time centres, artisanal and craftsmanship shows and organisations of other traditional programmes. The EGTC also fosters the cooperation of local governments of the four towns that take part in the EGTC. It now plays a major role in its member towns – Putnok Járási Település, Ózd Járási Település, Tornalja and Rimaszombat Járási Település. In the strategy of the EGTC, economic growth, social cohesion and sustainability are important. The EGTC intends to foster development through public road development as a factor of the areas' cohesion with the existing relationships. Furthermore, potential of renewable energy on both sides of the border, mutual intentions of catching up, mutual brownfield opportunities, good practices in the area of venture development and partnership building and artisanal and craftsmanship shows provide an asset. In the field of social cohesion, there is the opportunity of harmonisation of social, health-related and educational capacities and to exchange best practices of social use of local governments' wealth (public works), and opportunities for increasing local employment. The presence of cities that can be regarded as employment centres is an asset.
Challenges or issues	The EGTC has a need for further development in order to reach its goals.
Budget	The budget of the Sajó-Rima EGTC is HUF 3,330,000 (approximately € 14,670) in the operational application. The membership fee is € 1,000 per year per town.
Staff (in FTE)	A part-time director and a part-time administrator (the director resigned in the second half of 2016).
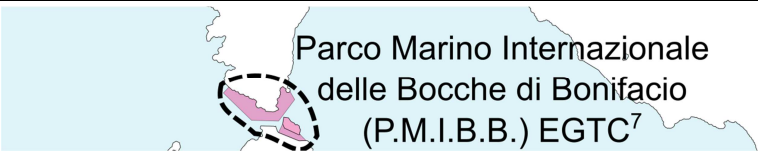
4.1.36 European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Via Carpatia Limited

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Via Carpatia Limited - Európske zoskupenie územnej spolupráce Via Carpatia s ručením obmedzeným - Via Carpatia Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési - Csoportosulás**
Countries involved	Slovakia and Hungary
Tasks	The EGTC was established to facilitate and support cross-border, transnational and regional cooperation. Its goal is to enhance economic and social coherence, especially by realising cross-border cooperation projects and programmes. The main objective of these projects is to improve the level of cross-border inter-institutional cooperation and to enhance the development of tourism. During 2016, the EGTC submitted six projects within the first call for proposals of the Interreg VA SK-HU cooperation programme. In three cases the EGTC was in the role of project applicant and in three cases as the drafter of the proposal. For the remaining funding period, the Via Carpatia EGTC is planning to submit a project within the Interreg VA SK-HU cooperation programme with the aim to support local products and the local economy. The EGTC gained a primary role in the SPF of the Interreg VA SK-HU cooperation programme. It is a tool within the cooperation programme for organisations to implement projects with small total budgets. Among the objectives of the EGTC are the implementation of projects for the development of strategies and initiatives leading to the acquisition of the management of the EU-funded cross-border cooperation programme for the realisation of joint projects and development strategies.
Challenges or issues	To be successful in the mentioned areas is the main challenge. In the future, the EGTC plans to strengthen cooperation with municipalities, educational institutions, regions, etc., to achieve the objectives more effectively.
Budget	€ 40,000 through membership contributions.
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of imple-mentation in 2016	During 2016 the EGTC worked on the submission of 2 projects within other EU-funded programmes (outside ETC). Unfortunately, none of these projects were successful. **1) "Be active! Be creative! Be cooperative! - 3B"** (575836-CITIZ-1-2016-1-SK-CITIZ-TT) - within the Europe for Citizens Programme, the main objective of this project was to strengthen the cooperation between the municipalities, towns and different types of institutions in the Košice Self-governing Region and in the Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County, **2) "Find out how to be more local positive – Local +"** - within the Visegrad Grant Programme. The main aim of the project was to support local products.
Staff (in FTE)	1 director and 1 director's assistant (both Slovak nationality), 2 project managers and 1 project manager assistant.
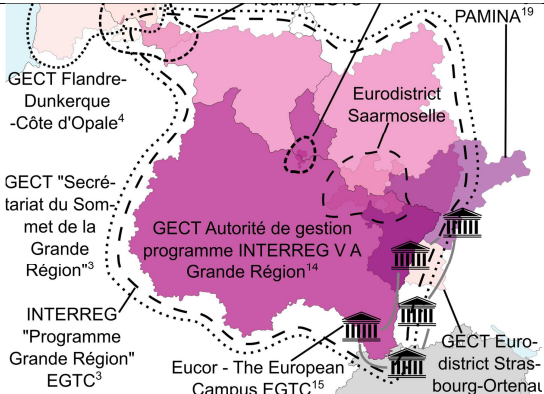
4.1.37 Parc européen / Parco europeo Alpi Marittime – Mercantour

European Committee of the Regions	Parc Européen/Parco Europeo Alpi Marittime-Mercantour EGTC / Territorio dei communi: Comune di Gorizia, Mestna Občina Nova Gorica e Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba EGTC
Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Parc européen / Parco europeo Alpi Marittime - Mercantour**
Countries involved	France and Italy
Tasks	The objective of the EGTC is the facilitation and promotion of cooperation among its members in the protection, promotion, awareness and management of the natural, cultural and landscape heritage. Through its actions, the EGTC promotes coordination of cohesion policies in the Southern Alps region. In the cross-border cooperation programme ALCOTRA, the EGTC is considered as a project partner and has no role in structuring and monitoring projects. In the remaining programming period, the grouping will participate in the elaboration of a territorial scope project (PITER) in the ALCOTRA cooperation programme. Regarding the development of joint strategies, the EGTCs' main purpose is to intervene in the field of joint sustainable management of natural areas of exceptional character. It will also contribute to the Alpine macro-regional strategy as part of the PITER application.
Challenges or issues	There have been issues since the EGTC foundation three years ago. It is currently in its full development phase. Another issue arises from the fact that the EGTC is regarded as having to apply the law of the state where it has its headquarters (impact on controls and the rate of financing, for example).
Budget	Approximately € 170,000.
Staff (in FTE)	The EGTC has no direct employees, in the sense that no remuneration is paid by the EGTC. For its management, the EGTC created two jobs (director and deputy director), occupied free of charge by the directors of its two founding members. In administrative support and project setup / follow-up, the EGTC relies on 2 indirect FTEs, from its two founding members.
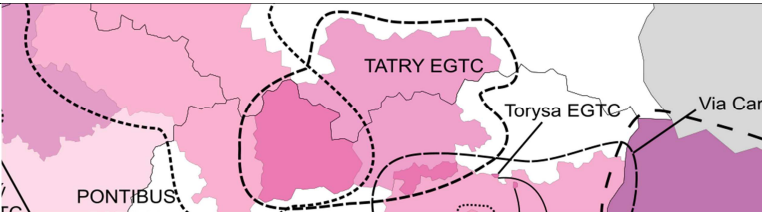
4.1.38 Gruppo Europeo di Cooperazione Territoriale (G.E.C.T) Parco Marino Internazionale delle Bocche di Bonifacio (P.M.I.B.B)

Parco Marino Internazionale delle Bocche di Bonifacio (P.M.I.B.B.) EGTC[7]

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Gruppo Europeo di Cooperazione Territoriale (G.E.C.T) Parco Marino Internazionale delle Bocche di Bonifacio (P.M.I.B.B) - Groupement Européen de Coopération Territoriale (G.E.C.T) Parc Marin International des Bouches de Bonifacio (P.M.I.B.B.)**
Countries involved	Italy and France
Tasks	The EGTC constitutes the formal framework of the International Marine Park of Bonifacio Strait. The EGTC promotes protection, management and joint promotion of natural and cultural resources of Bonifacio Strait in order to implement a joint policy regarding sustainable development. The Assembly of the EGTC has not been established yet. This means that the EGTC currently has no director, president or budget. In 2011, the Environment Office of Corsica (OEC) created the "preparatory mission of the EGTC-PMIBB", a team of two individuals (with permanent contracts) that is still functioning. This enables the Environment Office of Corsica and the National Park of La Maddalena Archipelago to work together (participation in European programmes, studies, etc.) even if the EGTC does not function properly.
Budget	The EGTC Assembly has not been established yet, so there is no budget for 2016 so far.
Staff (in FTE)	As explained above, the operational structure does not function yet, but in 2011, the OEC created the "preparatory mission of the EGTC-PMIBB", a team of two individuals that was still functioning in 2016 and worked on a daily basis with the PNALM team for the EGTC (participation in European programmes, studies, etc.).
Impact of changes of EGTC regulation on EGTC	Not for the moment but in the future, it will have to be stated under which legislation EGTC staff will be hired, as the level of annual wages in Italy and France differs considerably.

4.1.39 GECT "Secrétariat du Sommet de la Grande Région"
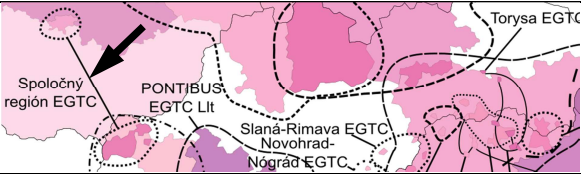
Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	GECT "Secrétariat du Sommet de la Grande Région" - EVTZ "Gipfelsekretariat der Großregion"
Countries involved	Germany, Belgium, France and Luxembourg
Tasks	The EGTC is the administrative support organ of the institutional cooperation between its members. It follows and supports the activities of the summit and the working groups. The grouping ensures the continuity between each political presidency and is in charge of communication about the activities of the summit. This EGTC does not have the mission to lead or participate in European funding programmes. It has no operational budget. Regarding the development of joint strategies, the working groups and working communities respond to a political mandate developed for a period of two years in the political "common declaration". On this basis, the working groups develop their work programme, which pursues the exchange of best practices and if possible the definition of common strategies. The objectives of the Strategy Europe 2020 are part of the political strategy of cooperation.
Budget	€ 600,000
Staff (in FTE)	Staff is composed of a manager, a project officer, an interpreter/translator and a secretary. The EGTC has a rotative directorate, which follows the political presidency of the Greater Region.

4.1.40 EGTC TATRY Ltd.
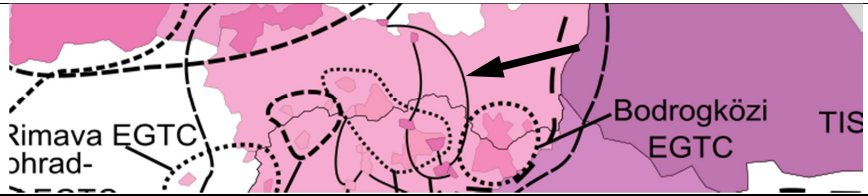
Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**EUWT TATRY z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością (EUWT TATRY z o.o.) - EZÚS TATRY s ručením obmedzeným (EZÚS TATRY s r.o.) – EGTC TATRY Ltd.**
Countries involved	Poland and Slovakia
Tasks	The EGTC allows cross-border partnerships to be implemented on a higher formal, organisational and institutional level, and it is the natural continuation of the experiences and common actions of Poles and Slovaks around the Tatra Mountains borderlands, which initially were the beginning of Euroregion TATRY. The creation of the EGTC TATRY has led to a significant innovation in the way that territorial cooperation is carried out. The EGTC can act as sole beneficiary of ETC projects, as it has already done in a micro-project. As the sole beneficiary, the EGTC can facilitate the preparation and implementation of projects and simplify the coordination, management and accounting of common cross-border projects for the local governments from Polish-Slovak border. Actual performance will become evident in practice over the coming two to three years. The EGTC is a tool for the use of local authorities of the Polish-Slovak borderland for the more effective and efficient implementation of projects in the Interreg VA PL-SK 2014-2020 programme. The local governments from Poland and Slovakia gained the opportunity to absorb EU funds to a greater extent than in the past. It is an effective instrument that allows them to overcome the barriers and difficulties encountered by common Polish-Slovak projects due to, inter alia, different legal, formal or administrative systems and uneven access to EU funds in Poland and Slovakia. The EGTC offers the opportunities to create sound relations and cooperation between Polish and Slovak authorities of Małopolska, Prešov and Žilina Region and the cooperation of governance structure from national governments of both countries based on the principles of partnership and subsidiarity. For the remaining funding period, the EGTC plans to 1) use the opportunities provided by the Interreg VA Poland-Slovakia 2014-2020 Programme: as the sole beneficiary and as the partner in the projects and micro-projects, and by supporting the local governments in the preparation and implementation of cross-border projects, 2) implement the flagship project "Cycling route around the Tatra Mountains – stage II", 3) carry out the priorities of the Strategy of EGTC TATRY, 4) prepare, carry out and coordinate the cooperation projects in partnerships with other EGTCs, 5) increase the participation in other ETC programmes and 6) prepare for the new programming period to gain the possibility of participating in the management of a cooperation programme, or part thereof. The EGTC addresses the priorities and targets established in the Europe 2020 strategy in the projects that have been prepared and implemented. The development of cycling tourism around the Tatra Mountains will increase efficiency in the use of resources and the attractiveness of the natural and

	cultural heritage in the Polish-Slovak border region. Local communities obtain an attractive tourist product and have the possibility to develop new services related to leisure time activities. It will stimulate the local communities to take up and pursue economic activities linked to cycling tourism. This will be positive for the economic and social development of the Polish-Slovak border region. This flagship project also promotes greener modes of travel by bike. The implementation of the micro-project "Cross-border specialist and vocational training in EGTC TATRY" will improve job opportunities in the area of intervention of EGTC TATRY. The professional skills of participants in the cross-border training and courses will increase, including the use of modern IT tools on the job. In its daily operations, the EGTC works towards the aims outlined in the EGTC TATRY STRATEGY FOR THE YEARS 2014-2020 by implementing projects in the four strategic areas: 1) joint cultural and natural heritage, 2) cross border education, 3) cross border partnerships and 4) freedom of movement and accessibility in the area around the Tatras. The EGTC has noticed that the experts evaluating and scoring proposals often do not understand that an individual EGTC complies with the 4 criteria in cross-border partnerships such as: joint preparation of the project, joint realisation, joint financing, joint staff, and should therefore obtain the highest assessment in the quality of cross-border partnerships.
Challenges or issues	There is still too little applicable Polish experience and best practices in the functioning of EGTCs. There is no agreement on the management of the SPF in the Polish-Slovak Interreg VA Programme for the years 2014-2020 because of the opposition of the Slovak part of the Programming Group, particularly of the border regions of Prešov and Žilina. Due to that decision, the EGTC may not participate in the implementation programme part (in particular Polish-Slovak cross-border micro-projects), which hampers the achievement of the EGTC's full potential.
Budget	€ 50,000
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of imple-mentation in 2016	1) EGTC TATRY is the lead partner of the flagship project in the Interreg V-A Poland-Slovakia 2014-2020 Programme in the partnership with 9 Polish and Slovak local governments (project entitled **"Cycling route around the Tatra Mountains – stage II"**) budget of the project € 5,892,204.48 - total budget implemented by EGTC TATRY - € 208,074.75 EUR- co-financing value from ERDF € 4,885,762.93 2) ECTC TATRY is the sole beneficiary of the micro-project in the area of education entitled **"Cross-border specialist and vocational training in EGTC TATRY"** Additionally, the director of EGTC TATRY is a member of the Monitoring Committee of Interreg VA PL-SK 2014-2020 and the sole beneficiary preparing cross-border projects and micro-projects in the same Interreg cooperation programme. The EGTC also supports local governments in the preparation and implementation of cross-border projects.
Staff (in FTE)	2.25 FTE = 3 persons: director and 2 project managers

4.1.41 European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Spoločný región limited

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Európske zoskupenie územnej spolupráce Spoločný región s ručením obmedzeným - Evropské seskupení pro územní spolupráci Společný region s omezenou odpovědností - European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Spoločný región limited**
Countries involved	Slovakia and Czech Republic
Tasks	The added value of the EGTC in the implementation of Cohesion Policy is the deepening of institutional cooperation in the territory of the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic. During 2016, the EGTC was not involved in the preparation and is not directly involved in the implementation of the cross-border cooperation programme Slovak Republic – Czech Republic 2014-2020 either in the Slovak Republic, where its scope and the seat is, or in the Czech Republic, for the managing authority did not allow it to participate. In 2016, it became involved in the call of the Ministry of Transport Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic to support the creation of policy documents and it is currently developing the concept for thematic routes for the territory of the Slovak part. The Czech part of the territory was not entitled. The managing authority did not consider the EGTC as a partner. This has not changed since the establishment of the EGTC in 2012. During 2016, the EGTC has, however, been entitled as an applicant in the cross-border cooperation programme for the programming period 2014-2020, which was not the case in the previous period. Additionally, EGTC Spoločný región has drafted basic common strategic documents and gradually updates and expands them.
Challenges or issues	Access to ETC funds was expected to be easier through the EGTC but one project in the field of tourism has already been rejected for reasons of legitimacy – thus the EGTC is facing the challenge of becoming a legitimate and accepted player in the future programme. Later, the EGTC became eligible as applicant, but it has not been involved in the preparation of programming documents either in the Slovak Republic or in the Czech Republic. Thus the grouping cannot be directly involved in the implementation of cross-border programmes, since the management authorities do not consider the EGTC as a partner.
Budget	In 2016 the EGTC received support for the project Concept for Thematic Routes from the Ministry of Transport Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic in the amount of € 14,200. Other membership fees have not been levied.
Staff (in FTE)	The director plus one person working as administrative support.

4.1.42 Torysa European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Torysa Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Csoportosulás (Torysa ETT) - Európskeho zoskupenia územnej spolupráce Torysa (Torysa EZÚS) - Torysa European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (Torysa EGTC)**
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovak Republic
Modification of membership	The administration for enlargement is in process. At last one Hungarian town called Monostorpályi will join the grouping.
Tasks	The EGTC works on the implementation of a technology called TCG, which is unique in the EU. It is a waste recycling technology. So far, the EGTC has not implemented any ETC projects, as there were only engineering works in progress during 2016. In the remaining period, the EGTC plans to implement projects in the field of energy and climate change, with topics regarding technology used to produce synthetic gas from waste with zero emissions. The power plant would process 500 tons of waste per day. The EGTC will help the countries where we implement these power plants in economic growth and with handling waste problems. Regarding technical accomplishment, the EGTC works together with the Hungarian firms MOL and NHKV.
Challenges or issues	The EGTC has financial problems, which slow down the work.
Budget	About € 3,333.
Staff (in FTE)	Director and 20-25 freelance social workers
Impact of changes of EGTC regulation on EGTC	The EGTC thinks that the revised EGTC regulation has no critical impact for the EGTC.

4.1.43 Svinka European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Svinka Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Csoportosulás (Svinka ETT) - Europskeho Zoskupenia Uzemnej Spoluprace Svinka (Svinka EZÚS) - Svinka European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (Svinka EGTC)**
Countries involved	Hungary and the Slovak Republic
Tasks (2015)	The task of the EGTC is to develop the members' territory with ecological and sustainable projects. However, the EGTC mentioned that it should not yet get involved in ETC. Implementation of ERDF and ESF projects: 1) cooperation and know-how transfer between stakeholders in the fields of economy and environment; 2) support of infrastructure; 3) enhancement of the cooperation between research institutes; 4) environmental protection; 5) development and implementation of projects with a focus on the prevention of natural and technological risks.
Challenges or issues	The EGTC has to realise the first feasible competitive proposals.
Budget	€ 1,800.
Staff (in FTE)	Director and 20-25 freelance social workers
Impact of changes of EGTC regulation on EGTC	The EGTC thinks that the revised EGTC regulation has no critical impact for the EGTC.

4.1.44 GECT Alzette Belval
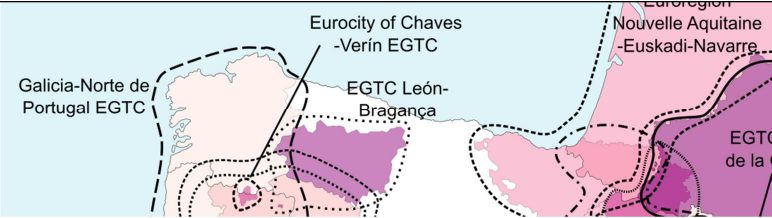
Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**GECT Alzette Belval**
Countries involved	France and Luxembourg
Tasks	The EGTC was created to assure a common and complementary development, to develop a real cross-border urban agglomeration, to improve the quality of life of its inhabitants and to support the development and the implementation of cross-border projects, by supporting a common and complementary development on both sides of the border. The EGTC also invests in education with cross-border projects for FR/LU schools and youth. It is also acting for the development of urban and soft mobility. Since July 2016, the EGTC has been leading an Interreg VA Greater Region project called "Alzette Belval, vivons ensemble!" (Alzette Belval living together!), to develop the "feeling of belonging" of the same cross-border city. It helps the actors in the area (administrations, associations, schools / high schools, inhabitants, etc.) to realise and succeed in their cross-border projects, in any field: sport, tourism, culture, agriculture, education, etc. The EGTC also created a territorial development strategy for the period 2014-2016 called "Alzette Belval, working together to make the cross-border agglomeration" and is currently working on the second period (2017-2020). It has a bottom-up approach, made with and for the local actors in the working fields of the EGTC. With regard to the joint management of public services, the EGTC works with the managers of public services (mobility especially) to contribute to common development. For example, the EGTC tries to find an agreement for the coordination of the bus timetables and to coordinate the joint development of bike paths on both sides of the border. In the remaining period, the EGTC plans to implement the current Interreg project and other projects, especially in the field of mobility. The EGTC also supports local actors who want to develop Interreg projects.
Challenges or issues	The EGTC is still young. There is much to do to achieve its initial objectives. The main obstacles are rooted in the differences between FR/LU laws. For example, in the field of athletics competitions: in France, it is compulsory for the runners who are not members of an official French athletic (with a French athletics license) club to give a medical certificate to the organisations. Even though the French Athletics Federation (FFA) and the Luxembourg Athletics Federation are both members of the International Association of Athletics Federation, the FFA does not recognise official athletics licenses other than French ones. This is an example of obstacles in implementing ETC projects and programmes.
Budget	€ 212,842.13 (€ 128,000 from the membership fees fo 2016 and € 84,842.13 transfer from 2015).
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of implementation in 2016	1) Interreg project **"Alzette Belval vivons ensemble!"** Total budget: € 192,056.45 € - EGTC funding: € 76,822.58 - EU co-funding: € 115,233.87 2) the EGTC is also "opérateur méthodologique" (methodological operator) of an Interreg project about the quality of water of the local river. Name of the project: **"Alzette, objectif qualité"**. No budget indicated.
Staff (in FTE)	No staff was indicated.

4.1.45 Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial Ciudades de la Cerámica, AECT limitada

European Committee of the Regions	Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial Ciudades de la Cerámica (AEuCC EGTC)
Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial Ciudades de la Cerámica, AECT limitada (AEuCC, AECT limitada)
Countries involved	Spain, Italy, France and Romania (observer cities from Austria and Poland)
Modification of membership	In some other countries, the EGTC has discussions in progress for the creation of further AEuCC (Austria, Switzerland, Hungary, Latvia, Slovenia). There are also plans to incorporate associations of Cities of Ceramics (to be created) in USA, Russia, Korea and China.
Changes in convention/statutes	However, no changes of the statutes/convention are currently in preparation with (a) substantial changes (regarding new members, new city seat), (b) some formal changes (referring to the amended EGTC Regulation) (c) some smaller formal internal changes (d) some technical changes still depending on the new members (number of representatives in the assembly, number of vice presidents, etc.)
Tasks	The EGTC is a rare example of an institutionalised interregional cooperation (rather than cross-border or transnational). It is deeply involved in a specific sector (artistic and craft ceramics in which it is highly specialised and has network relations. Its characteristics permit a strong achievement of cohesion results (mainly in jobs and growth) and to reach out to a large number of stakeholders. The EGTC is seen as a good example of how EGTCs could be developed and be effective for a wider area (interregional – EU level) in a very specialised sector.

Given the interregional approach of the EGTC, it could play an important role in ETC: The EGTC could enlarge theoretically to 27 or more members. At present, the interregional characteristics of EGTC are not recognised or supported with concrete opportunities. An Interreg Europe project (the only possible Interreg programme for our geographic characteristics) was presented but rejected (because EGTCs are not recognised as a "development tool" and the EGTC did not manage any "policy").

The EGTC is already preparing projects to be presented to EU programmes (mainly Interreg Europe, MED, Central Europe, Italy-Croatia, IT-FR-Maritime, also to Erasmus+, Creative Europe, Citizen and COSME). Every project (as well the ones not related to ETC) contains many benefits related to EU cohesion policy.

The Europe 2020 Strategy (together with Cohesion Policy and ETC) is embedded in the EGTC's statutes, even if no approved project has yet enabled their concrete implementation. The openness of the EGTC to new members itself represents a strong message to Europe in times of crisis (not only in economic terms).

In terms of joint strategies, the EGTC's role is described (and concretely realised) in art. 5 of its statutes (specific target and functions): territorial cooperation is a specific target of the EGTC, based on the ceramic sector, with the aim of enhancing economic and social development and cohesion. The |

	functions of the AEuCC, linked to the specific target and in relation to art. 7.4 of the EGTC regulation, are: joint projects and actions of territorial cooperation, promotion and protection of cultural heritage, tourist and cultural development of its regions and cities, improvement of ceramic craft, promotion of vocational training and competitiveness, organisation of international events, even in an area larger than the EU, improvement of energy efficiency, pollution reduction, waste disposal, quality of life, analysis, research and study on employment, innovation, new technologies, internationalisation, clusters, etc. New national associations of cities of ceramics are widening the territorial scope. Overall, the EGTC increases the sense of belonging to a specific and distinctive European identity founded on shared cultural and historical values and on cooperation between cities with an ancient ceramic tradition.
Challenges or issues	At this moment, it only needs some initial grant to enhance its structure at a minimum level.
Budget	€ 32,000
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of imple-mentation in 2016	The EGTC submitted some projects (Interreg Europe, Erasmus+ KA2) but they were rejected. (Currently, the proposals are being amended).
Staff (in FTE)	Direct = 0, Indirect = 1 (50% of Italian coordinator, 30% of Spanish coordinator, 10% of French and Romanian coordinator). AEuCC could plan to manage direct employees in case of success of at least one European project. (4 are in preparation).

4.1.46 European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Eurocity of Chaves-Verín

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial Eurocidade Chaves-Verín (Eurocidade Chaves-Verín, AECT) - Agrupamento Europeu de Cooperação Territorial Eurocidade Chaves-Verín (Eurocidade Chaves-Verín, AECT) - European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Eurocity of Chaves-Verín (Eurocity of Chaves-Verín, EGTC)**
Countries involved	Spain and Portugal
Tasks	The added value of the EGTC lies in the implementation of cross-border actions, which would be difficult to implement separately, in creating economies of scale, avoiding duplication of efforts and resources and in the common management of European projects.

In recent years, the EGTC has been carrying out a number of actions and cross-border cooperation initiatives, within the scope of the operational programme for cross-border cooperation Spain-Portugal. Examples are a case study of cooperation structure of proximity (near the citizen) or a living laboratory to implement initiatives that would overcome the still-existing "barriers" between Portugal and Spain and demonstrate that territorial cohesion at the border level is possible. In this sense, the EGTC has developed several actions in the area of cross-border health, common conservation and management of cross-border protected areas, common equipment management, creation of cross-border tourist products, etc. On the other hand, the EGTC collaborates with other European cross-border urban agglomerations and networks to share experience and transfer knowledge in solving common problems of a cross-border nature.

In the remaining programming period the EGTC plans to: 1) develop actions to increase citizen participation in the decision-making of the EGTC; 2) develop actions for active aging; 3) jointly organise cultural and sport events; 4) increase the provision of ICT in common public services; 5) create a cross-border public transport service; 6) manage natural areas commonly; 7) conserve the natural historical heritage; 8) consolidate and promote the cross-border tourist destination "Chaves-Verín" and the network of tourist information points; 9) promote connectivity and virtual tourism; 10) consolidate the thermalism cluster; 11) support the modernisation and internationalisation of SMEs in the Eurocity; 12) implement a cross-border co-working entrepreneurship office and support the creation of start-ups; 13) create a cross-border online marketing platform for agricultural and traditional products; 14) create a cross-border brand of organic products and organise fairs jointly; 15) implement a cross-border IP telecommunications network; 16) implement a cross-border system for the collection of municipal solid waste; 17) create a network of Atlantic area Eurocities.

The EGTC contributes to the European 2020 Strategy, especially: 1) in improving the business sector of the tourism and thermal cluster, consolidating the tourist destination "Chaves-Verín", capable of competing globally; 2) in modernising the cross-border labour market, through specialised training or in |

	the support of cross-border labour mobility through the Citizens Information Service; and 3) by improving the efficiency of public administration, by the common and innovative management of the municipal equipment's of the two cross-border municipalities.
	The objectives of the EGTC to contribute to the objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy are under revision, directing them towards investment in growth and jobs: an intelligent, sustainable, competitive and inclusive Eurocity, for economic growth and job creation in its territory. As strategic axes towards an economic growth, social cohesion and sustainability, the following common joint strategic objectives are defined in the strategic plan of the EGTC: 1. An Intelligent Eurocity 1.1. Support to key sectors of the local economy in research, development and innovation (R & D & I) 1.2. Investment in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) 2. A Sustainable Eurocity 2.1. Promoting sustainable, intelligent and inclusive urban development 2.2. Conservation of the cultural and natural heritage of the Eurocity 2.3. Promoting transport and sustainable mobility in the Eurocity 3. A Competitive Eurocity 3.1. Improving the competitiveness of SMEs 3.2. Promoting training and job mobility in the Eurocity 4. An Inclusive Eurocity 4.1. Improve access to public services 4.2. Strengthening the institutional capacity of the Eurocity
	The EGTC jointly manages several public services. Firstly, the EGTC offers a euro citizenship card, allowing residents of both cities access with the same conditions and fees to different municipal public facilities in the two cities (libraries, sports and cultural facilities, etc.). At the cultural level, the EGTC publishes a cultural agenda on a monthly basis. In terms of tourism, the tourism information points of the two municipalities work together, where several tourism products are created and promoted jointly. In terms of youth, the Eurocity has a rehearsal room and a youth information office. The Eurocity also has its own facilities, and as well as providing the services mentioned above, it has an information service for citizens on cross-border issues (labour mobility, etc.), in addition to providing this space for events, networking, cultural exhibitions, etc.
Challenges or issues	Given that the area of influence of the cities of Chaves and Verín extends beyond their territorial jurisdiction, it is necessary to involve supra-municipal administrations in the implementation of cross-border territorial cooperation projects, especially in the area of management of supra-municipal equipment, infrastructures, transport, civil protection, rural development, nature areas and tourism. At the same time, the slow transfer of powers by the municipalities hinders the proper development of the EGTC. There is also a lack of human resources at the EGTC. Another obstacle is the need for a tax identification number for the other country, rather than only for the seat country. Also, there are obstacles in the national competencies in solving CBC issues and different public administrative levels are in charge of the same issue in each Member State.
Budget	€ 175,000
Staff (in FTE)	No staff was indicated.

4.1.47 European Common Future Building European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability
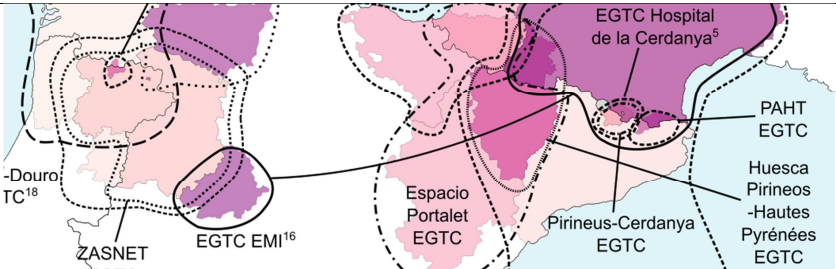
Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Európai Közös Jövő Építő Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Csoportosulás (Európai Közös Jövő Építő ETT) - Gruparea Europeană de Cooperare Teritorială pentru Construcţia unui Viitor European Comuncu Răspundere limitată (GECT Construcţia unui Viitor European Comun) - European Common Future Building European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability (European Common Future Building EGTC)**
Countries involved	Hungary and Romania
Modification of membership	The EGTC has incorporated four new members during 2016: Dorobanti, Macea (both RO), Tótkomlós and Battonya (both HU)
Changes in convention/statutes	Since new members have joined the grouping, the convention/statutes were changed.
Tasks (2015)	The general goal is to enhance economic and social cohesion between the EGTC members. Furthermore, common regional development plans have been elaborated. The EGTC develops and implements various projects and it puts in place common infrastructure to sustain those projects. Its activities include common product development cooperation, common marketing activities, common touristic development and the improvement of disaster management. The task of the EGTC is to implement relevant projects, to ensure the personal and material conditions to the operation, to validate the interest of this grouping.
Budget	Approximately € 20,000.
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of imple-mentation in 2016	One project, financed by the Hungarian Government (it is not clear whether it was co-funded by the European Community).
Staff (in FTE)	The EGTC has 2 employees in a part time job, 1 director and 1 financial manager.

4.1.48 Central European Transport Corridor Limited Liability European Grouping of Territorial Co-operation

	Central European Transport Corridor EGTC (CETC-EGTC)
Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	Central European Transport Corridor Limited Liability European Grouping of Territorial Co-operation (CETC-EGTC Ltd.)
Countries involved	Sweden, Poland and Hungary and Croatia. Associated members with an observer status from Poland.
Modification of membership	The Croatian associated members (Karlovačka County, Varaždin County, Primorje-Gorski Kotar County) changed their status in the EGTC from observing members to regular members.
Changes in convention/statutes	The statutes and convention were amended on 3 December 2015 in connection with the change of status of the Croatian partners. The statutes will also be amended in February 2017 in connection with the change of status of the Polish partner (Lower Silesian Voivodeship).
Tasks	In 2016 the EGTC became involved (as an associated partner) in the preparations to implement three transport projects funded as part of European Territorial Cooperation. Two of these – TENTacle and NSB CoRe – were marked as central to the implementation of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region. The TalkNET project will constitute a basis for developing cooperation with stakeholders in the southern part of the corridor. As part of the cooperation with other projects, including TENTacle, NSB CoRe, EMMA, TalkNET and the Baltic Sea – Black Sea, joint recommendations to revise the TEN-T network in 2023 will be prepared. The Strategic Centre of CETC-EGTC Ltd., launched in December 2015 in the Zala County (Hungary), began working on a coordinated investment sequence, which is to contribute to achieving economic and social cohesion of the transnational territory between the Baltic and the Adriatic Seas. The Strategic Centre prepared a project (CEE-GreenTrans) for which the final confirmation of funding decisions from the Interreg Central Europe Cooperation Programme is pending. The EGTC will be the leader of the project. CETC-EGTC Ltd. Director is also a regional expert in the Interreg Baltic Sea Region 2014 – 2020 and Interreg Central Europe 2014-2020 programme. In the Action Plan, adopted in 2016, the partners of the EGTC plan to prepare a development strategy for the EGTC, with a particular focus on the innovation strategy and a joint R&D strategy and/or programme. The EGTC supports projects and initiatives of macro-regional interest. In the remaining programming period, the EGTC is planning to implement a project within Interreg Central Europe cooperation programme. The EGTC points towards the need to recognise the necessity of carrying out an international project involving the redevelopment of the Oder River to grade 4 navigability and connecting it through the Danube and the Elbe to the Black Sea and the western and northern parts of Europe. The EGTC also wants to take part in the new projects aiming at sustainable support for the development of the regional economies involved that would translate into improvement of the employment indicators and the quality of the natural environment and the living conditions of those living there.

Challenges or issues	Challenges refer to the topics relevant for actions of the EGTC, which are co-modality, environment, innovation (smart specialisation), economic growth and regional cohesion.
Budget	€ 50,448.58
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of imple-mentation in 2016	In 2016 EGTC joined as an associated partner to two EU-funded projects (without receiving funding from the projects): **1) TENTacle** - Interreg Baltic Sea Region Programme - € 3.5 milion; **2) NSB Cor**e - Interreg Baltic Sea Region Programme - € 3.5 million.
Staff (in FTE)	5 persons are employed indirectly.

4.1.49 Huesca Pirineos – Hautes Pyrénées

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Huesca Pirineos – Hautes Pyrénées (HP-HP)**
Countries involved	Spain and France
Tasks	The EGTC contributes to the development of cross-border cooperation policy. It also contributes to the objective of promoting a dynamic economic system of the border area based on trade of services and goods where relations were almost non-existent. Currently, the EGTC implements an Interreg POCTEFA project in the field of agri-food products, gastronomy and tourism. One of the main obstacles is that the fact of having a project submitted by an EGTC (e.g. a stable cooperation agency that demonstrates the ability and willingness of its members to continue to cooperate on a permanent basis) is not a differentiating element in the assessment of projects. Setting up an EGTC and ensuring its operation represents a major challenge for members, which is not reflected in the project selection. In the mountain areas, the economy depends increasingly on tourism. This includes both, the sectors that provide direct services (accommodation, catering, guides, etc.) as well as traditional sectors. Without potential customers able to value the products, livestock rising (cheese, meat, etc.) would not be possible. The same holds for construction, crafts, or private and public services. Hence, the EGTC, by focusing on new tourism diversification strategies, integrated with traditional activities (agri-food products) and new forms (gastronomy), is improving the capacity for economic development and conveying a message of environmental respect. The EGTC contributes to the Europe 2020 strategy through the development of local strategies. The EGTC does not contribute in a strict sense to a macro-regional strategy. However, the grouping is engaged in exchanges with the other EGTCs in the area and with the public administrations involved in the objectives to be aimed for in the central Pyrenees: a vision for economic development that converts the border into a local market, because of its proximity.
Budget	The budget for 2017 is € 619,000, derived from the implementation of the project POCTEFA EFA 08/15 made in the Pyrenees-Fait in Pyrénées (INSPYR).
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of implementation in 2016	**INSPYR** project through the Interreg POCTEFA – budget allocated to the EGTC € 619,000.
Staff (in FTE)	Currently, since the approval of the POCTEFA project, one person has been recruited for the functions of director. The tasks of the project management are contracted to service companies.
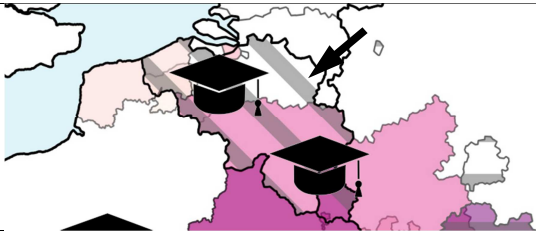
4.1.50 Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial Faja Pirítica Ibérica

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial Faja Pirítica Ibérica (AECT-FPI)** *(acronym was changed)*
Countries involved	Spain and Portugal
Tasks	The EGTC's purpose is cooperation in the fields of cultural heritage, tourism and local development. The valorisation of the mining heritage is crucial, as it is part of the identity of the two areas.

The EGTC has approved to draft strategic and action plans to put the EGTC into motion. The plan should serve as a roadmap. The EGTC envisages the implementation of the Europe 2020 strategy in the future. This dimension was included in the action plan; however, since it is not yet approved, there is no such action towards Europe 2020 strategy yet.

The EGTC will identify potential obstacles in the future when it will become more involved in the subject. As long as the action plan is not yet approved, no impact could be evaluated.

The grouping is not yet involved in ETC. It intends to cooperate with some mining companies that would be new members of private law. |
Challenges or issues	The involvement of the regional administration like Junta de Andalucía and CCDR ALENTEJO is crucial because the EGTC FPI lacks economic and staff resources, as it is composed of small local authorities. The EGTC finds itself currently in a critical state.
Budget	No budget was indicated.
Staff	The EGTC has no staff.
Impact of changes of EGTC regulation on EGTC	No negative impact at all. The changes in the EGTC regulation were an improvement.

4.1.51 European Border Cities European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Limited Liability

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**European Border Cities European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Limited Liability (European Border Cities EGTC)**
Countries involved	Hungary and Romania
Tasks	The EGTC's general aim is to strengthen economic and social cohesion between its members in the framework of cross-border cooperation. Furthermore, the grouping aims to elaborate and implement common regional development programmes, plans and cross-border projects, as well as the development of tourism and its infrastructure and common marketing in its area. The EGTC wants to use the application possibilities of the Hungary-Romania cross-border cooperation programme and the possibilities of the Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine cross-border cooperation programme in the remaining 2014-2020 programming period as well. The EGTC is also investigating possible project proposals for other EU programmes (e.g.: Europe for citizens; ERASMUS+ etc.).
Budget	The Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade awarded a grant of HUF 5,300,000 (approximately € 17,061) for the start of the technical programme. Additionally, the membership fees were added to the budget for the year 2016.
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of imple-mentation in 2016	In 2016, no calls for proposals were launched in the framework of the Romania-Hungary CBC 2014-2020 and Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENI 2014-2020 Programmes. Calls for proposals in relevant programmes will be launched in 2017. The EGTC will submit project proposals for relevant calls in 2017.
Staff (in FTE)	5

4.1.52 ESPON EGTC – European Node for Territorial Evidence
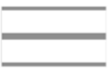
Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	ESPON EGTC – European Node for Territorial Evidence (ESPON EGTC)
Countries involved	Belgium and Luxembourg
Tasks	The purpose of the ESPON EGTC is to act as single beneficiary to implement and deliver the content envisaged by the ESPON 2020 cooperation programme. The ESPON 2020 cooperation programme is designed to support the reinforcement of the effectiveness of EU Cohesion Policy and other sectorial policies and programmes under European Structural Investment (ESI) funds as well as national and regional territorial development policies, through the production, dissemination and promotion of territorial evidence. The EGTC is the single beneficiary responsible for implementing the ESPON 2020 cooperation programme that is set in the framework of cohesion policy and is one of the territorial cooperation programmes under the interregional strand. The objective of the programme is to promote the effectiveness of EU cohesion policy and other sector policies and programmes under ESIF as well as national and regional territorial development policies, through the production, dissemination and promotion of territorial evidence covering the entire territory of the 28 EU Members States, as well as the four Partner States of Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. The purpose is to contribute to a cohesion policy that has the maximum effect in supporting the Europe 2020 strategy, strengthening the capacity of the EU economy to grow, innovate and generate employment, and to deliver a positive and lasting impact in promoting territorial cohesion and harmonious development across EU regions and Member States. Support to national and regional authorities in contributing to the Europe 2020 strategy and to territorial cohesion is an inherent part of the programme. The ESPON 2020 Cooperation Programme is an ETC programme and therefore, the EGTC as the single beneficiary, is directly involved in implementing one of the ETC programmes under the interregional strand. The role of the EGTC in supporting other ETC programmes is related to providing relevant evidence that programmes might use for their monitoring and evaluation proposes, for defining the thematic priorities of calls for proposals, developing future orientations post 2020. During 2016, the EGTC commenced a range of research activities in the following thematic fields: inner peripheries, low-carbon economy, possible territorial futures, SMEs, FDI flows, spatial planning and governance systems, employment dynamics. In 2016, the EGTC launched a survey aiming ESIF programmes to assess their needs for territorial evidence support. It is planned during 2017 to launch a new project for targeted evidence support aimed at 19 ESIF programmes, including ETC programmes. The objective of the project will be to provide tailored evidence support or programme territories and for benchmarking their programme areas in its larger European territorial context including detailed analysis, maps, territorial indicators and datasets. This will

	include practical workshops with stakeholders to identify key challenges and potentials in a European context and which in turn can support the setting of public investment priorities accompanied by tangible targets. The EGTC produces macro-regional monitoring tools. One tool for the Baltic Sea Region (BSR - TeMO) has been successfully produced so far and this will be further developed with other new monitoring tools and its launch is planned in 2017.
Budget	€ 12,736,494.20
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of imple-mentation in 2016	Single beneficiary of the ESPON 2020 cooperation programme
Staff (in FTE)	18
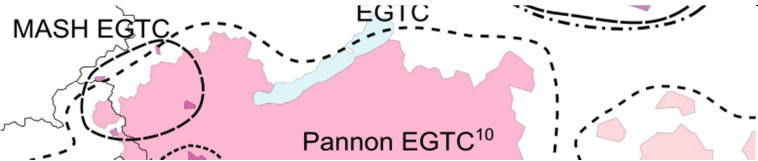
4.1.53 GECT Pays d'Art et d'Histoire Transfrontalier Les Vallées Catalanes du Tech et du Ter

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**GECT Pays d'Art et d'Histoire Transfrontalier Les Vallées Catalanes du Tech et du Ter - AECT País d'Art i d'Història Transfronterer Les Valls Catalanes del Tec i del Ter - AECT País de Arte e Historia Transfronterizo Los Valles Catalanes del Tec y del Ter (GECT PAHT)**
Countries involved	France and Spain
Modification of memberschip	The EGTC intends to incorporate an actor of private law, which is one association loi 1901 (France) as a member.
Tasks	The EGTC implemented a European project in the framework of Interreg POCTEFA: Patrimc@t. It is a heritage valuation project that supported a heritage interpretation centre, a digital application, publications and the rehabilitation of monuments. The grouping develops joint strategies by creating jobs, qualification and professionalisation, development of tourism as an economic sector, maintenance of the population and especially families on both sides of the border.
Budget	n.a.
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of imple-mentation in 2016	Interreg POCTEFA: **Patrimc@t.** Heritage Valuation Project: Heritage interpretation centre, digital application, publications, rehabilitation of monuments. Total project budget € 4,488,217.38 – Budget implemented by the EGTC € 987,800 - Amount co-funded by the EU for theEGTC € 519,220.
Staff (in FTE)	The EGTC hired 2.3 FTE directly during 2016 and 0.5 FTE indirectly (delegated staff).
Impact of changes of EGTC regulation on EGTC	The lack of a European status for the staff created an injustice between employees according to their nationality (social rights, pensions located in a foreign country).

4.1.54 Interregional Alliance for the Rhine-Alpine Corridor EGTC
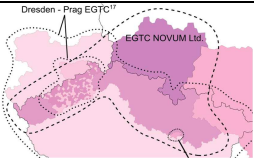
European Committee of the Regions	**Interregional Alliance for the Rhine-Alpine Corridor EGTC**
Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Interregional Alliance for the Rhine-Alpine Corridor EGTC**
Countries involved	Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, France and Switzerland
Modification of membership	The number of members has grown from 10 to 20. This includes a non-EU member, which is the Swiss canton of Basel-Stadt. A 21st member will be included soon.
Changes in convention/statutes	The convention/statutes were changed since the EGTC received new members during 2016.
Tasks	The main objective of the EGTC is to facilitate and promote territorial cooperation among its members and to jointly strengthen and coordinate the territorial and integrated development of the multimodal Rhine-Alpine Corridor from the regional and local perspective. In this framework, the EGTC has developed a "Joint Strategy" for the Rhine-Alpine Corridor. Prospects of incorporating entities of private law only exist in the EGTC in the Advisory Board.
Budget	€ 140,000
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of implementation in 2016	The EGTC implemented one EU-funded project: **RAIS-IT** (CEF).
Staff (in FTE)	n.a.

4.1.55 MASH European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation*

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**MASH Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Terület Társulás - MASH European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation - MASH EZTS Evropskega Združenja za teritorialno sodelovanje (MASH ETT)**
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovenia
Tasks	The EGTC was created to provide a platform allowing mayors to work together on common cross-border projects and programmes. The EGTC was involved in the development of joint strategies. The EGTC has prepared and plans to prepare more projects under the Slovenia-Hungary Interreg VA programme, especially under TO 11.
Challenges or issues	The EGTC encountered some challenges. But what these were is not mentioned.
Budget	n.a.
Staff (in FTE)	1 director

*All efforts to contact the official representatives of this EGTC failed during this year. The information in the table was kindly provided by Dr. Patricia Abaffy from the Department for Cross-border Development and Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary.

4.1.56 European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation NOVUM Limited

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Europejskie Ugrupowanie Współpracy Terytorialnej Novum z Ograniczoną Odpowiedzialnością (EUWT NOVUM z o.o.) - Evropské seskupení pro územní spolupráci NOVUM, s ručením omezeným (ESUS NOVUM s.r.o.) - European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation NOVUM Limited (EGTC NOVUM Ltd.)**
Countries involved	Czech Republic and Poland
Tasks	The EGTC carries out the following tasks: 1) developing cooperation, extending the capacity and joint use of human resources and infrastructure, primarily in tourism, culture, education and health care, and also for the needs of technology research and development; 2) supporting the joint protection of natural and cultural resources and their joint management, and preventing natural and technological risks; 3) reducing isolation through improved access to transport, information and communication services and networks, as well as cross-border systems and facilities of water and energy supply and waste management; 4) supporting entrepreneurship, primarily the development of SMEs, tourism, culture and cross-border trade; 5) supporting research, technological development and innovation; 6) supporting effective and coherent cross-border cooperation, including legal and administrative cooperation; 7) promoting the integration of cross-border job markets; 8) promoting local employment initiatives, gender equality and equal opportunities, training and social integration; 9) supporting relations between urban and rural areas; 10) ensuring cooperation, dialogue and enhancing political and social debate; 11) facilitating the creation, application and implementation of projects within the framework of a development strategy prepared jointly. In 2016, in collaboration with other partners, the EGTC prepared two projects to be co-funded through Interreg Central Europe. It also prepared a project to the Interreg Programme Poland-Czech Republic. The topics of these projects cover renewable energy sources and energy efficiency, which fall under the areas of the Europe 2020 Strategy. In the remaining programming period, the EGTC plans to be project coordinator and also project partner. The main topics are: renewable energy sources, energy efficiency, transport, spas, and education. In a project that is planned to be co-funded from Horizon 2020, the EGTC has a partner from the Ukraine. The objective of the project is to support an energy industry research centre.
Budget	€ 120,000 from annual contributions from the members.
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of implementation in 2016	**"Droga S3/D11 nasz wspólny priorytet"**, Interreg Czech Republic-Poland, total budget: € 8,692.16, co-funded by the EU: € 7,388.35.
Staff (in FTE)	3 positions: 1 director, 1 vice-director, 1 office assistant.

4.2 Factsheets for EGTCs founded since Autumn 2015

This section describes the EGTCs founded since Autumn 2015 which were thus not included in any previous monitoring report. This includes four EGTCs founded in late 2015 as well as the five EGTCs constituted during 2016. The following map gives an overview of the geographic location of these nine EGTCs.

Map 2:   Territorial dimension and location of EGTCs founded since Autumn 2015
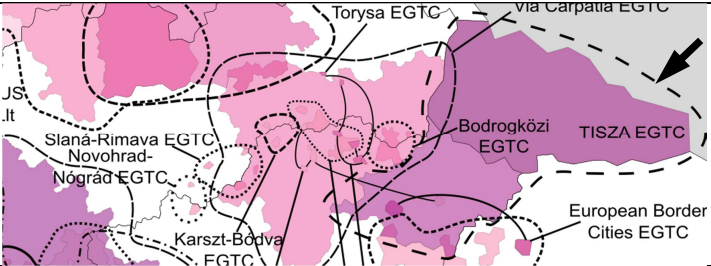
4.2.1 Mura Region European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Limited Liability

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Mura Régió Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Csoportosulás (Mura Régió ETT) - Regija Mura Europska grupacija za teritorijalnu suradnju s ograničenom odgovornošću (Regija Mura EGTS) - Mura Region European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Limited Liability (Mura Region EGTC)**
Countries involved	Hungary and Croatia
Summary	The association for nationalities and regional development along the river Mura (MNTT) is a regional governmental partnership established in 1993 to further the economic development of its member villages, and to preserve Croatian national traditions. Over more than the past twenty years, a significant portion of the projects tendered by the association was implemented cross-border and resulted in a network of personal contacts, which will serve as collateral for the future. Based on this previous experience, "MURA REGION European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation" has been created in partnership with Muramenti Nemzetiségi Területfejlesztési Társulás.
History and current status	The EU accession of Croatia in 2014 was the basis for the foundation of the EGTC. The EGTC agreement is the result of the HUHR CBC project and the decisions of local authorities. The EGTC was constituted by registration on 28 May 2015.
Seat	Kossuth Street 83, Tótszerdahely, H-8864
Members	The EGTC has 16 members: Members in Hungary: Tótszerdahely Községi Önkormányzat, Eszteregnye Községi Önkormányzat, Fityeház Községi Önkormányzat, Molnári Községi Önkormányzat, Murakeresztúr Községi Önkormányzat, Petrivente Községi Önkormányzat, Rigyác Községi Önkormányzat, Semjénháza Községi Önkormányzat, Szepetnek Községi Önkormányzat, Tótszentmárton Községi Önkormányzat, Valkonya Községi Önkormányzat; Members in Croatia: Općina Donja Dubrava, Općina Donji Kraljevec, Općina Donji Vidovec, Općina Goričan, Općina Kotoriba
Key indicators	Number of inhabitants: 22,500 people Surface area: ca. 200 km^2 Number of municipalities in the respective EGTC territory: 20 municipalities (11 in Hungary, 9 in Croatia)
Enlargement intents	Two municipalities in Hungary (Letenye, Bázakerettye), ca. 4,500 citizens, three municipalities in Croatia (Orehovica, Legrad, Sveta Marija), ca. 7,000 citizens, the contribution from the Croatian government is under preparation.
Duration	The EGTC is founded without termination.
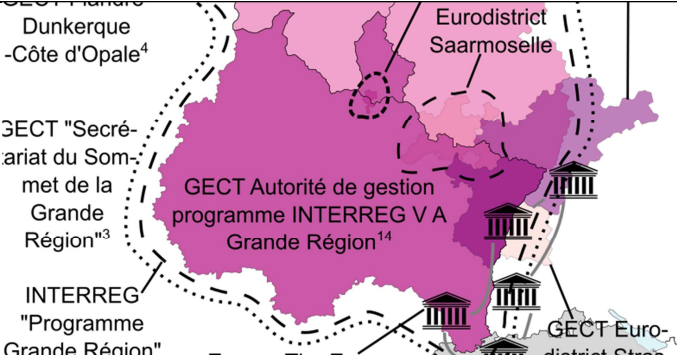
Objectives	The objective of the EGTC is to strengthen EU economic, social and territorial cohesion among its members. The specific objective is to take advantage of the legal personality of the EGTC by co-financing from the EU, through the implementation of ETC projects.
Tasks	The purpose of the EGTC is first and foremost cross-border cooperation involving support for territorial cooperation and the removal of barriers to the internal market. The added-value of the EGTC in the implementation of cohesion policy is the support to the development of the economy and employment in peripheral areas. The EGTC has created a development strategy and has submitted three project proposals for the HU-HR Interreg programme: two focussing on water and bike tourism development, one for a people-to-people programme. In cooperation with six other EGTCs, the grouping is preparing a project to be submitted to the Interreg Europe programme. The EGTC is also involved in the development of a project to be submitted to the second call of the SME cooperation under the HU-HR Interreg programme. In the remaining period, the EGTC wants to realise the recommendations from the development strategy (Croatian interpretation of the strategy is under development). The EGTC was founded and is operating in harmony with the Europe 2020 strategy.
Challenges or issues	The EGTC needs further development regarding its management.
Budget	€ 28,909 (40% members' own resources, 60% EGTC operation support from the HU national budget).
Staff (in FTE)	1 director, 1 direct and 1 indirect employee.
Law applicable	Hungarian public law
Governance organs and their main competencies	Decisions are made by the body of mayors. President and co-president.
Function of EGTC according to Art. 7 of the EGTC Regulation	The EGTC shall facilitate and promote territorial cooperation to strengthen cohesion by making use of financial support from the EU.
Public participation processes of the EGTC	Website, Facebook page, regular meetings of mayors
Mechanisms of political accountability	n.r.
Languages	Croatian, Hungarian, English

4.2.2 Tisza European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Limited Liability

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Tisza Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Társulás (Tisza ETT) - Європейське об'єднання територіального співробітництва з обмеженою відповідальністю ТИСА (ЄОТС ТИСА) - Tisza European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Limited Liability (Tisza EGTC)**
Countries involved	Hungary and Ukraine
Summary	The EGTC was established aiming at the development of cross-border cooperation of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County with the Transcarpathian region (Ukraine) through EU tenders. Building connections at the external border of the EU with a neighbouring third country is a challenge for the EU, Hungary and Ukraine.
History and current status	The EGTC was registered on 26 October 2015 with wide social and political support on both sides on regional and county levels. It is a unique new organisation in the EU and the Ukraine.
Seat	The seat is in Kisvárda, Hungary and there is an office in Uzhorod, Ukraine.
Members	Three founding members: from Hungary: Self-government of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County and Kisvárda City from Ukraine: Transcarpathia Country Council
Key indicators	Number of inhabitants (2012): 1.825 million people (of which 1.258 million in the Ukraine and 0.577 million in Hungary) Surface area: 5,936 km² (in Hungary) and 12,777 km² (in Ukraine) Number of municipalities in the respective EGTC territory: 229 municipalities (in Hungary) and 609 (in Ukraine)
Enlargement intents	None
Duration	The EGTC was founded for an unlimited duration.
Objectives	Improve the cooperation and social cohesion of the cross-border region covering the territory of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and Transcarpathia County. Develop the infrastructure, business and tourist attractions on both sides of the borders using possible EU Funds and support.
Tasks	The purpose of the EGTC is to create a solid and stable cooperation and social cohesion across the EU external border area and to develop the infrastructure and economy of the area. It shall adapt EU best practices in different fields and support the Euro-Atlantic integration of the Ukraine. The EGTC represents added value for and by implementing EU cohesion policy through the development of the border crossing points and connecting infrastructure at the EU external border. In 2016, the grouping created the framework and infrastructure for the functioning of the EGTC. As it was newly created, the EGTC is currently preparing, for example, for the ENI HUSHROUA CBC Programmes' application.
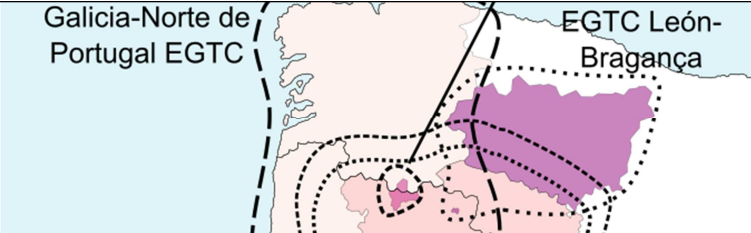
	The EGTC has just finalised drafting the Integrated Territorial Cohesion Strategy for the Tisza EGTC, which is a joint strategy. The EGTC also contributes to the Danube macro-regional strategy. In the remaining funding period, the EGTC intends to generate project proposals and to coordinate the fund sources for different organisations and own projects in different fields such as infrastructure, tourism, health, education, and to support mobility across the external border area.
Challenges or issues	The EGTC needs time to join ETC programmes and projects actively.
Budget	€ 40,000
Staff (in FTE)	2 staff members
Law applicable	Hungarian law
Governance organs and their main competencies	The structure of the EGTC is the following: the main decision making body is the general Assembly. Additionally, there is the Supervisory Board and two offices, with the main office located in Kisvára (Hungary) and the other office in Uzhorod (Ukraine).
Function of EGTC according to Art. 7 of the EGTC Regulation	The EGTC shall facilitate and promote territorial cooperation to strengthen cohesion by making use of financial support from the EU.
Public participation processes of the EGTC	The EGTC permits public participation through multiple channels. Citizens can become involved through the EGTC's website and a Facebook page. The EGTC also presents at different conferences and meetings and exchanges with other members of the Hungarian Forum for EGTCs. During the preparation of the EGTC's strategy, it organised and participated in interviews and meetings with different authorities, self-governing bodies, local municipalities, organisations, institutions, universities and NGOs. The EGTC was consulted on reports and interviews on different regional televisions. It is currently in charge to prepare presentation forums in Uzhhorod (Ukraine) on 27 May 2017, in Kisvárda (Hungary) and in Brussels soon.
Mechanisms of political accountability	Tisza EGTC was founded by official bodies, based on the decisions of the general assemblies of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Kisvárda City (both Hungary) and the Transcarpathian County Council (Ukraine). As representatives from the countries involved, these bodies ensure the democratic legitimacy of the EGTC. The main decision making body of Tisza EGTC is the General Assembly with the founding bodies as members. In the meetings of the General Assembly, the EGTC usually invites external guests representing the relevant foreign ministries, development ministries, and governing commissioners, ministerial commissioners, general consultants, experts, etc. Before the meetings, the supervisory board discusses the main objectives, such as the budget report, and proposes them for approval. This report has to be presented to the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, which supervises and coordinates all EGTCs in Hungary.
Languages	Hungarian and Ukrainian
Impact of changes of EGTC regulation on EGTC	The EGTC was created involving a third country (non-EU MS).

4.2.3 GECT-Autorité de gestion programme INTERREG V A Grande Région

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**GECT-Autorité de gestion programme INTERREG V A Grande Région (GECT-INTERREG Grande Région)**
Countries involved	Luxembourg and France
Summary	Management of the Interreg Programme INTERREG V A Grande Région / Großregion
History and current status	GECT-INTERREG IV Programme Grande Région
Seat	4, place de l'Europe, L-1499 Luxembourg
Members	Ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures (LU); Conseil régional Grand Est (FR)
Key indicators	Inhabitants: 2,901,977 Surface area: 26,133 km^2 Number of municipalities: 2,445
Enlargement intents	No enlargement intents
Duration	Limited time (duration of the current Interreg Programme)
Objectives	Management of the Interreg Programme INTERREG V A Grande Région / Großregion
Tasks	The task of the EGTC is to function as a centralised management structure for the Interreg programme, which can employ staff and work for the benefit of the whole programme area. The grouping implements the tasks of the MA according to article 125 of EU Regulation No. 1303/2013 and article 23 of EU Regulation No. 1299 /2013.
Budget	€ 959,877
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of implementation in 2016	**INTERREG VA Grande Région / Großregion** – programme budget: € 233,004,409 - budget implemented by the EGTC: € 8,905,451 - amount co-funded by the EU: € 139,802,646
Staff (in FTE)	Staff hired: 8 FTE, staff employed: 12 FTE
Law applicable	Luxembourgish law
Governance organs and their main competencies	Assembly of the EGTC. The director and the staff of the EGTC implement the decisions taken by the Assembly.
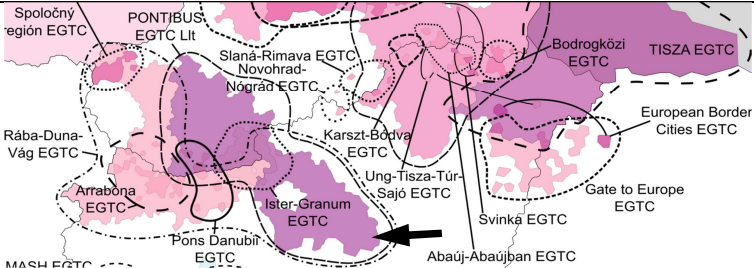
Function of EGTC according to Art. 7 of the EGTC Regulation	The EGTC was founded to implement an ETC programme (INTERREG VA Grande Région).
Public participation processes of the EGTC	not relevant
Mechanisms of political accountability	The EGTC is answerable to the Monitoring Committee of the Programme.
Languages	French

4.2.4 Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial León-Bragança

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial León-Bragança - Agrupamento Europeu de Cooperação Territorial León-Bragança (AECT León-Bragança)
Countries involved	Spain and Portugal
Summary	The territory of the EGTC has a low population density. To promote the common development of the area, it aims at cooperation in fields beneficial to attracting people. Cooperation makes use of territorial cooperation at cross-border and transnational levels. The common interests of the members are related to the (a) promotion of the agri-food sector, (b) battle against depopulation of territories, (c) creation of youth employment, (d) promotion of tourism, (e) revitalisation of the economy, especially in rural areas and (f) assistance to municipalities with less than 20,000 inhabitants.
History and current status	Previously there was no working relationship.
Seat	Province of León
Members	Two members: Diputación Provincial de Léon, Câmara Municipal de Bragança
Key indicators	Number of inhabitants: 508,945 Surface area: 16,755 km^2 Number of municipalities in the respective EGTC territory: 212
Enlargement intents	No enlargement intents for the moment, but additional members could be included in the future.
Duration	Undetermined duration
Objectives	The EGTC has the following objectives: 1) develop the common space and promote territorial relations between the members of the EGTC, León-Bragança and traditional domains of cooperation: environment, tourism, culture and local development; 2) implement transnational territorial cooperation in the local policies of each of the members; 3) collaborate with other EGTCs, with other regional and local authorities in the execution of cooperation projects; 4) promote the territory of the León-Bragança EGTC, abroad for the valorisation of potential and own resources; 5) settle inhabitants and generate synergies to attract new population into the territory.
Tasks	The purpose of the EGTC is to promote economic and social cohesion in both territories. The added value for the cohesion policy consists in the increase in the number of inhabitants and the promotion of the territory. The EGTC targets the attraction of new population into its rural areas and the promotion of economic and social cohesion. The EGTC initiated its work in December 2015; only some activities of

	promotion in both territories and some cooperation activities have been implemented so far. The EGTC, in the scope of the competences, will carry out activities oriented to rural development, economic development, sustainable development, education, training and employment, equal opportunities, agriculture and livestock.
Budget	€ 60,000
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of imple-mentation in 2016	2 Interreg POCTEP projects: **1) AGROINVEST** – total project budget: € 1,059,000 (of which 75% co-funded by the EU) – implemented by the EGTC: € 87,500 **2) PLAN ESTRATÉGICO AECT LEÓN-BRAGANÇA** – total project budget € 250,000 (of which 75% co-funded by the EU) – implemented by the EGTC: € 62,500
Staff (in FTE)	No staff was indicated.
Law applicable	Reglamento (CE) 1082/2006 del Parlamento y del Consejo, Reglamento (UE) 1302/2013 del parlamento y del Conseju y el Real Decreto 23/2015, de 23 de enero. The applicable legislation is the Spanish legislation by virtue of the "ius soli" of the registered office of the EGTC, which is located in León.
Governance organs and their main competencies	A plenary assembly, consisting of a representative from each entity member of the EGTC, three of each; a president of the plenary assembly, a vice-president and a director.
Function of EGTC according to Art. 7 of the EGTC Regulation	Promotion of territorial cooperation to strengthen economic, social and territorial cohesion of the European Union and overcoming existing obstacles in the internal market.
Public participation processes of the EGTC	n.a.
Mechanisms of political accountability	The control of the funds and the annual budget is organised by the Diputacion of León, as required by article 6 of Regulation (EC) 1082/2006, of 5 July.
Languages	Spanish and Portuguese

4.2.5 PONTIBUS European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Limited Liability

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**PONTIBUS Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Társulás– (PONTIBUS Korlátolt Felelősségű ETT) - Euórpske zoskupenie územnej spolupráce PONTIBUS s ručením obmedzeným – (EZÚS PONTIBUS s ručením obmedzeným) PONTIBUS European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Limited Liability (PONTIBUS EGTC Limited Liability)**
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovak Republic
Summary	The general objective for which the EGTC was established is the development and support of cross-border and interregional cooperation between its members. The EGTC can carry out special activities of territorial cooperation in addition to fulfilling the objectives, with or without the financial support of the Union.
History and current status	The EGTC was founded by registration at the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade in January 2016. The founding of the EGTC was preceded by an intense preparation of the founding members that lasted about one year.
Seat	Hungary, 1052 Budapest, Városház u. 7
Members	Two members: Pest County and Nitra Self Governing Region.
Key indicators	Number of inhabitants: 1,911,037 (of which 684,922 in Slovakia, 1,226,115 in Hungary) Surface area: 12,737 km² (of which 6,344 km² in Slovakia, 6,393 km² in Hungary) Number of municipalities: 541 (of which 354 in Slovakia, 187 in Hungary)
Enlargement intents	There is an intention to include new members, but without increasing the area of the PONTIBUS EGTC.
Duration	Indefinite period. The winding up of the EGTC is decided upon the unanimous voting of the Assembly.
Objectives	The objectives are specified within the following priorities: transport, economy, R&D, energy and renewable energy sources, human resources, agriculture and food industry, environment, tourism, culture, sport and health and social care.
Purpose of the EGTC	The general purpose for which the EGTC was established is the development and support of cross-border and interregional cooperation between its members, for strengthening economic and social cohesion through carrying out joint activities, and the implementation of projects and programmes of cross-border cooperation.

Tasks	In 2016 the EGTC acted as mediator and facilitator in the preparation process for a bridge construction over the river Ipeľ between the municipalities Chľaba-Ipolydamásd, located on the border of the two counties. In 2017 the continuation of this process is expected as well as the submission of this project under the Interreg cross-border cooperation (CBC) V-A SK-HU. At the end of 2016, a project was prepared and submitted with the title "Convergence of regional development of Nitra County and Pest County" in the Interreg VA SK-HU Programme. The project is aimed to strengthen the institutional cooperation in strategic planning and regional development. The EGTC is a partner of the project. In the programming period 2014-2020, the grouping will seek opportunities and will actively participate in the implementation of EU programmes and national programmes in those areas that are defined as the priority areas of cooperation in its statutes. The main problem area in the implementation of projects / programmes for the EGTC is the lack of own financial resources that would permit the reimbursement system for projects over a longer period of time. The problem appears to be related to the employment of qualified human resources, which cannot be financed by the EGTC, since it is only financed by annual membership fees and subsidies granted by the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade. EGTC PONTIBUS has not yet developed a joint medium-term strategy. Its development is suggested as one of the activities of the submitted project (Convergence of regional development Nitra region and Pest county), which is currently in the process of evaluation. The EGTC is very keen to contribute to the implementation of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region, in those areas that are common and compatible with the priority areas of the grouping, namely: mobility, energy, environment, climate risks, and the socio-economic area.
Challenges or issues	EGTC is fully operational in order to fulfil its objectives with the current member base, although from the perspective of effective cooperation, creating cooperative relations and partnerships is very important for its work.
Budget	€ 23,000 of which € 6,000 come from membership feesand € 17,000 from a grant from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade Hungary.
Staff (in FTE)	The EGTC had no full-time employees in 2016. Three people were working for the EGTC on an agreement on the establishment terms as well as one non-profit company executing the economic agenda also on an agreement on the establishment terms.
Law applicable	Hungarian law
Governance organs and their main competencies	The bodies of the Grouping are as follows: - **Assembly** is the supreme body of the EGTC and adopts its decisions in the form of resolutions on issues entrusted to its powers. - **Director** is the management body of the EGTC, with representative authority. The director manages the activities of the EGTC and acts in its name. - **Supervisory Board** is the controlling body. - **Work Groups** - **Secretariat** performs the administrative tasks and is managed and controlled by the director.

Function of EGTC according to Art. 7 of the EGTC Regulation	The EGTC shall facilitate and promote territorial cooperation to strengthen cohesion by making use of financial support from the EU.
Public participation processes of the EGTC	The public takes part in the activities of EGTC indirectly in the form of receiving and sharing of published information about the EGTC through readily available means of communication. The planned establishment of a website is expected to streamline the process of public participation in the EGTC.
Mechanisms of political accountability	No mechanisms in place.
Languages	Hungarian, Slovak and English
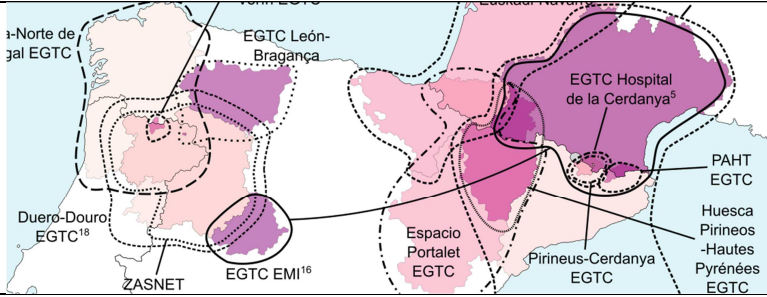
4.2.6 Eucor The European Campus EGTC

	EUCOR - The European Campus EGTC[1]
Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Eucor The European Campus**
Countries involved	France, Germany and Switzerland
Summary	By acquiring the legal status of an EGTC, the Eucor universities wish to promote cross-border cooperation between higher education institutions in the tri-national Upper Rhine region. The EGTC serves as an instrument for the universities to raise their profile and enhance their standing in the European and international competition for funding, students and researchers.
History and current status	The agreement out of which the alliance between the universities along the Upper Rhine was born in 1989 specifies the shared goal of cooperating in the areas of teaching and research. Regarding the first, the universities have established 16 transnational study programs in the Upper Rhine region. In research, roughly 50 projects were completed within the framework of the Interreg Upper Rhine programmes III–IV and several research networks have sprung up in the Upper Rhine region. Although at the beginning of this century, this collaboration was seen as the result of the successful creation of transnational networks in the Upper Rhine area, the idea also began to emerge that the teaching and research potential of the Upper Rhine was not being developed to the fullest. According to statistics, the Upper Rhine is, in fact, a highly developed research region with an extremely high number of higher education and research institutions. On these grounds, the university presidents and rectors of Eucor laid the cornerstone of a new form of alliance when, in December 2015, they signed the documents to found an EGTC with headquarters in Freiburg, Germany, called Eucor – The European Campus. On February 24, 2016, the EGTC acquired a legal personality when the founding documents were published in the Official Journal of the State of Baden-Württemberg, Germany. It thus became the first EGTC to consist solely of universities and the second EGTC seated in Germany.
Seat	Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany
Members	Five members: University of Basel, University of Freiburg, University of Haute-Alsace, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology and the University of Strasbourg.
Key indicators	115,000 students, 15,000 researchers, 11,000 PhD candidates, total budget of the universities of 2.3 billion Euros
Enlargement intents	Not for the moment, but the convention allows other higher education or research institutions from the Upper Rhine area to become members of the EGTC, if all founding members agree.
Duration	Unlimited time
Objectives	The objectives of the EGTC are the following: 1) joint planning for strategy, structure and development; 2) defining a shared research profile and shared procurement of funding; 3) joint appointment of high-ranking academic personnel; 4) further development and marketing of study programs; 5) developing innovative and internationally competitive pilot study programs; 6) improving the cross-border transition of Eucor university graduates to the regional employment market; 7) facilitating the mobility of students and researchers within the European Campus; 8) establishing a joint corporate image of the European Campus.

Tasks	The EGTC is originally an instrument to commonly manage EU structural funds. This function also applies to the EGTC Eucor - The European Campus, which aims to apply for European grants. However, the grants aimed at are not only ESIF (like Interreg), but also funds from other European public policies, i.e. research and education. The EGTC is thus not only an added value for the implementation of cohesion policy but also for the policies targeting the European Research Area. The EGTC may apply for further Interreg funds, in the Upper Rhine Program or in the Interreg Europe program. However, since the EGTC is carried by universities, the focus is clearly on European funds in the field of research and education. No specific obstacles can be mentioned so far. However, for funds in the Horizon 2020 programme, the EGTC wants to overcome the three member countries rule. In fact, since the EGTC was created by universities coming from two member countries and from Switzerland, the EGTC could therefore cover three countries when applying for EU funds as a lead partner. However, if this rule did not apply, the attractivity of the EGTC instrument would suffer and research labs could eventually doubt the added value of an application for EU-funds through the EGTC. Through the Interreg-VA-Upper Rhine Project "Eucor - The European Campus", the EGTC develops a common strategic development plan for the European Campus. This will allow the strategic relevance of the cross-border perspective for each of the five member universities. In terms of sustainability, the availability of highly qualified human capital on a cross-border scale can thus be assured in the long run and is the basis for economic growth for the region. In the short run, the EGTC plans to develop joint calls for researchers in order to finance projects in the fields of research and education. In the long run, the EGTC also wishes to provide common research infrastructures for all five member universities. There is no specific implication of the EGTC in macro-regions. However, there are contacts to other cross-border regions, which cooperate in the field of higher education and research, such as the Greater Region or the border region between France and Spain. The EGTC already incorporates the University of Basel (Switzerland). Other higher education or research institutions on the part of Switzerland, which is located in the Upper rhine region, can also join the EGTC, if the Assembly and the public authorities of the member universities approve.
Challenges or issues	Several "business models" for the EGTC have to be developed. This will take place within the strategy meeting in May 2017. One option could be to offer joint higher education or training programmes through the EGTC, mainly those oriented to students from outside the EU. Another option could be the development of a joint knowledge and technology transfer office for promoting research applications and supporting their viability on the market.
Budget	€ 200,000
Staff (in FTE)	No staff directly hired in 2016
Law applicable	Landeshaushaltsordnung (LHO), Baden-Württemberg, Germany

Governance organs and their main competencies	The Assembly is the highest governance organ of the EGTC. It includes the presidents and rectors of the five member universities. The President is the legal representative of the EGTC. He/She is a member of the Assembly and is elected by the Assembly for a period of three years. He/She has a representative who is also member of the Assembly and is also elected for a period of three years. The Committee of the Vice-Presidents prepares the decisions of the Assembly and includes one member of the political level of each member university. The Director is the person responsible for the operational work of the EGTC and is nominated by the Assembly for three years. He/She leads the office, based in Freiburg and Strasbourg. The Director coordinates cooperation and prepares the topics that are dealt with in the Assembly and in the Committee of the Vice-Presidents.
Function of EGTC according to Art. 7 of the EGTC Regulation	The EGTC shall make use of financial support from the EU especially in the fields of research.
Public participation processes of the EGTC	No specific public participation processes are planned. However, the EGTC seeks cooperation with student representative organisations. The students' representatives therefore participate as guests in the Assembly.
Mechanisms of political accountability	Political accountability works mainly through the necessary approval of the annual budget by the local authority responsible for the EGTC (Regierungspräsidium Freiburg). By controlling the budget, the member universities of the EGTC are held accountable for the achievement of their objectives.
Languages	German and French
Impact of changes of EGTC regulation on EGTC	The revised EGTC regulation has allowed the EGTC to incorporate the University of Basel from Switzerland.

4.2.7 European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation "European Mycological Institute"

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation "European Mycological Institute" - Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial "Instituto Micológico Europeo" - (EMI)**
Countries involved	Spain and France
Summary	The initiative to create the European Institute of Mycology emerged from the territorial cooperation project Interreg IVB SUDOE www.micosylva.com and has among its main objectives: 1) to consolidate a partnership created in 2008 within the framework of the European Interreg IVB SUDOE in order to stimulate and transfer an R&D&I leading to: a) valuing the mycological resource in our territories through mycotourism, myco-gastronomy and agro-food innovation; b) promoting innovative forest management (called myco-forestry) to ensure the persistence of forests and fungi in a context of climate change; 2) working together to solve the needs of the mushrooms and truffles sector in Europe, in particular: a) regulatory and fiscal aspects that hinder the development of commercialisation; b) joint solutions to conflicts of use caused by commercial collection, recreational, local, foreign; c) joint solutions to the commercial threats of globalisation; 3) transferring to the mycology sector the technological advances generated by universities and research centres; 4) raising awareness in European urban and rural society for a joint governance of the territories and their uses; 5) coordinating the competitive European funds for the participating partners through the EGTC-EMI.
History and current status	The EGTC "European Mycological Institute" is an entity of the European Union (BOE No.122 of May 20, 2016), composed of partners of prominent territories either for their mycological production and/or the degree of valorisation and innovation generated from these forest resources. It was born as a result of the capitalisation of results of the project www.micosylva.com in the framework of the Territorial Cooperation Program INTERREG SUDOE.
Seat	Campus Universitario Duques de Soria, 42004 Soria (Spain)
Members	Five members: Chambre d'Agriculture de la Dordogne, Centro Tecnológico Forestal de Cataluña, la Diputación de Ávila, la Fundación Patrimonio Natural de Castilla y León and Région Occitanie
Key indicators	No information available
Enlargement intents	Countries with a special interest in managing and valorising mycological resources. The next partners are: Agro-Food Research and Technology

	Centre of Aragon (Gobierno de Aragón), Conselh Val d'Aran and the City council of Soria. The EGTC plans to incorporate a member from Canada.
Duration	Long term
Objectives	The EGTCs objectives are: A) to promote mycosylviculture and sustainable management of wild edible mushrooms; B) to promote in Europe the valuation of wild edible mushrooms; C) to serve as the interlocutor of the demands of the sector before the EU; D) to build R&D&I projects of interest to the sector.
Tasks	The purpose of the EGTC is to carry out and manage, under a sustainable development perspective, projects and cooperation actions related to the management and valorisation of mycological resources, including the following areas of work: • research, innovation and development in sectorial management; • evaluation and sectorial information; • training; • social awareness; • regulations: development and promotion; • provision of services. The valorisation of mycological resources is an example of added value in rural areas. The EGTC is currently defining its strategic plan. It is fully aligned with the Europe 2020 strategy.
Challenges or issues	The EGTC needs further development (in terms of partners and tasks) in order to achieve its objectives.
Budget	€ 25,000
Staff (in FTE)	None at the moment, as the EGTC was just founded.
Law applicable	Spanish law
Governance organs and their main competencies	At the moment only the Assembly of all partners.
Function of EGTC according to Art. 7 of the EGTC Regulation	No information available
Public participation processes of the EGTC	None at the moment, as the EGTC was just founded.
Mechanisms of political accountability	None at the moment, as the EGTC was just founded.
Languages	Spanish, French and English

4.2.8 Eisenbahnneubaustrecke Dresden Prag EVTZ

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Eisenbahnneubaustrecke Dresden Prag EVTZ / Nové železniční spojení Drážďany - Praha ESÚS (PROUD EGTC)**
Countries involved	Germany and Czech Republic
Summary	The EGTC has several tasks. It focuses on political, technical, organisational and communication support to national authorities and decision-makers responsible for the implementation of the new railway line Dresden-Prague. The EGTC coordinates the preparatory and project work related to this project and develops public relations in order to obtain broad public support for the realisation of the project and promote cross-border cooperation.
History and current status	The Free State of Saxony and the Czech Republic have been cooperating to support the idea of a new rail line outside the existing line for removing cross-border bottlenecks between Saxony and the Czech Republic since the mid-1990s. In summer 2014, both sides decided to establish a project company using the legal form of an EGTC. In April 2016, the necessary documents were signed in Ústí nad Labem. After publishing the constitution of the EGTC in September 2016, the first constitutional meeting took place in Dresden in November 2016.
Seat	Dresden in the Free State of Saxony (Germany)
Members	The EGTC has four members: the Czech Republic, the Free State of Saxony, Ústí nad Labem Region and the Saxon Switzerland-Ore Mountain County.
Key indicators	The EGTC comprises a total area of 97,300 km² with 14.5 million inhabitants living in 267 municipalities. The area that is directly affected by the new rail line is smaller, though: it is an area of 6,988 km² with about 1.1 million inhabitants living in 37 municipalities.
Enlargement intents	The enlargement of the EGTC depends on the future progress of the infrastructure project, particularly with regard to the infrastructure managers. The decision will however only be made in the next years.
Duration	The EGTC duration is restricted to the time of the preparation and realisation of the project, i.e. until the new rail line has been put into operation.
Objectives	The main objective is to promote the rail project by means of coordinated activities on both sides of the border and a transparent public information system.
Tasks	The purpose of the EGTC is to develop and coordinate planning activities, communicate with national authorities, the European Commission and the general public from the very beginning and in a transparent way. It is furthermore supposed to obtain funding for the project. The EGTC is an indirect partner in a cross-border project of the Interreg VA programme and is going to become a project partner for an application in autumn 2017 in the context of the Interreg VB Central Europe Programme. By developing rail transport and removing bottlenecks between Germany and the Czech Republic along the Orient/East-Med TEN-T Core Network Corridor, the project is expected to affect economic and territorial development in the wider transnational area.

Challenges or issues	The EGTC has only recently started. To what extent it will be necessary to expand the EGTC and involve more partners will depend on further development of the infrastructure project. For the time being, it is not envisaged.
Budget	€ 80,000 (plus additional contributions by the members to future project activities)
EU-funded projects and programmes in phase of implementation in 2016	The EGTC is an indirect member in the Interreg VA project **"Saxon-Czech Cross-border cooperation for the development of rail transport"**. The project will start in 2017. The project budget of Saxony and the Czech Republic, which are partners in the project and members of the EGTC, is about €957,000.
Staff (in FTE)	So far, no staff has been hired by the EGTC. Staff employed by the EGTC members is working for the EGTC.
Law applicable	German law
Governance, organs and their main competencies	There is a simple governance structure: (1) The Director and the Deputy Director, respectively, have no voting rights. (2) The Assembly consist of representatives from the EGTC's four members. All decisions have to be made unanimously.
Function of EGTC according to Art. 7 of the EGTC Regulation	The EGTC does not function as a programme or managing authority for a programme or parts of a programme (ERDF, ESF or others) but aims at making use of financial support from the EU to develop the infrastructure.
Public participation processes of the EGTC	No specific public participation processes have been established yet. So far, the EGTC members promote the EGTC and the project in presentations, at fairs, meetings or events in the area. A homepage is under construction.
Mechanisms of political accountability	The EGTC reports to the respective national and State ministries and regional authorities.
Languages	For meetings it is German and Czech, in daily work it is usually English. The website will be in German, Czech and English.

4.2.9 Groupement Européen de Coopération Territoriale Eurodistrict PAMINA

Name of the EGTC (Acronym)	**Europäischer Verbund für Territoriale Zusammenarbeit Eurodistrikt PAMINA - Groupement Européen de Coopération Territoriale Eurodistrict PAMINA (EVTZ Eurodistrikt PAMINA - GECT Eurodistrict PAMINA)**
Countries involved	France and Germany
Summary	The main task of the EGTC is to facilitate and intensify cooperation in support of balanced and sustainable territorial development and, in this way, to improve the daily lives of citizens. The EGTC is a platform for collecting and exchanging expertise and resources and it promotes territorial cohesion in the border area without any intention of replacing the existing competent authorities.
History and current status	1988: Signing of the Declaration of Intent of Wissembourg, 1991: Inauguration of the PAMINA office in the old customs office of Lauterbourg (France), 1997: Signing of the cooperation agreement of the informal political association PAMINA, 2003: Signing of the decree and inaugural meeting of the LGCC REGIO PAMINA in Wissembourg (France), 2008: Adoption of a new name: EURODISTRICT REGIO PAMINA, 2014: Adoption of a new name: Eurodistrict PAMINA, December 2016: Signing and publication of the decree creating the EGTC Eurodistrict PAMINA, January 2017: inaugural meeting of the EGTC Eurodistrict PAMINA in Haguenau (France)
Seat	Ancienne douane, 2 rue du Général Mittelhauser - 67630 Lauterbourg (France - Département du Bas-Rhin)
Members	15 members: Région Grand Est, Département du Bas-Rhin, Ville de Haguenau, Regionalverband Mittlerer Oberrhein, Stadtkreis Karlsruhe, Stadtkreis Baden-Baden, Landkreis Karlsruhe, Landkreis Rastatt, Stadt Rastatt, Verband Region Rhein-Neckar, Kreisfreie Stadt Landau, Landkreis Germersheim, Landkreis Südliche Weinstraße, Landkreis Südwestpfalz, Stadt Germersheim
Key indicators	The EGTC comprises an area of 6,500 km² with 1.7 million inhabitants living in 502 municipalities (317 in France, 130 in Rhineland-Palatinate, 55 in Baden-Württemberg).
Enlargement intents	There are no intentions to enlarge the EGTC in terms of the area of coverage. However, the admission of new members within the area is in preparation.
Duration	Indefinite period. According to the statutes of the EGTC, its dissolution requires unanimity of all members.

Objectives	The overarching objective of the EGTC is to facilitate and intensify cooperation in support of balanced and sustainable territorial development and, in this way, to improve the daily lives of citizens. For this purpose, the EGTC may develop activities, develop and implement programmes and projects and apply for funding. The EGTC intends to inform people and support cross-border cooperation between both public and private players. For this purpose, it advises citizens, companies and associations, regional and other authorities on all issues arising from cross-border cooperation.
Tasks	Cross-border cooperation, the main objective and purpose of the Eurodistrict PAMINA, allows and encourages people to exercise their right of freedom of movement beyond national borders. European as well as national legislation often disregards negative effects that new laws might have in border regions. The EGTC aims to attenuate these negative effects and to enable people to experience directly the benefits that result from the European Union. The EGTC is involved in Interreg VA projects as lead partner as well as associated or co-financing partner. In the previous funding period, the Eurodistrict was lead-partner and co-financing partner of the framework project "Small-project fund PAMINA21" (within the scope of the Interreg IVA programme Upper Rhine). Thirty-two projects were implemented with a total budget of € 1.4m. However, the framework project ended in 2013 and support for micro-projects will only be continued in 2017 (with new organisational arrangements within the scope of Interreg VA Upper Rhine). In 2016, the EGTC was not involved in any Interreg project due to the delayed start of the Interreg VA programme Upper Rhine. In addition, the programme authority has to cope with an increasing administrative burden that results from programme requirements. With regard to the small-scale or micro-projects, the impact of the modified funding procedures on the EGTC's activities remains to be seen. In 2017, the EGTC will, however, launch different projects in the framework of the programme Interreg VA Upper Rhine. It is lead partner of projects in the field of education (online game, school meetings, new media) and employment (focus on older workers, care and health professions). It co-finances a project that deals with the promotion and implementation of micro-scale projects for the civil society and general public. Furthermore, the EGTC is associated partner in a project that aims at promoting cross-border apprenticeships and will be associated partner of two projects in the fields of air quality and civil protection, respectively.
Challenges or issues	The admission of new members within the given area (under preparation) will strengthen the local ties of the EGTC and thus intensify cross-border networking and cooperation at local and regional levels.
Budget	€ 607,733.92
Staff (in FTE)	So far, all staff members of the EGTC are employed indirectly, i.e. they are delegated by the respective EGTC member. The team consists of six employees, 5.6 FTE in total (incl. the Director).
Law applicable	The EGTC Eurodistrict PAMINA is governed by French law, namely the Code général des collectivités territoriales (articles L.5721-1 et seq.)

Governance, organs and their main competencies	(1) The Assembly decides on all matters in line with the EGTC's objectives according to its statutes. The Assembly may delegate part of its competences to the Managing Committee or the President. (2) The President, supported by the Vice-Presidents, prepares and executes the assembly's decisions. He/she is head of administration, responsible for on-going activities and affairs, and represents the EGTC in legal matters, at meetings and events. She/he settles current affairs and may delegate some tasks and duties to the Vice-Presidents. (3) The Managing Committee is the executive body of the EGTC. It prepares the budget and decides on the employment of staff. (4) The organs are supported by sectorial committees involving political representatives and committed experts if necessary. Furthermore, so-called "PAMINA multipliers" (PAMINA women's association, PAMINA seniors network, PAMINA adult education centre, PAMINA Business Club, biosphere reserve Vosges du Nord/Pfälzerwald) support the EGTC to maintain strong ties to the civil society and different sectors. Besides this, the EGTC coordinates the network of Eurodistricts in the Upper Rhine area. It cooperates with the Upper Rhine Conference, the Upper Rhine Council and other decision-makers and players in the area of the Upper Rhine tri-national metropolitan region. At European level, the EGTC is an active member of the Association of European Border Regions (AEBR) and the Mission Opérationelle Transfrontalière (MOT).
Function of EGTC according to Art. 7 of the EGTC Regulation	The EGTC conducts Interreg A projects but does not function as programme or managing authority for a programme or parts of a programme (ERDF, ESF or others).
Public participation processes of the EGTC	No formalised public participation processes exist for the time being. Nevertheless, the EGTC fosters tight links with the organised civil society mainly by means of so-called "multipliers" (PAMINA women, PAMINA seniors, PAMINA Business Club etc.).
Mechanisms of political accountability	Legally binding decisions are adopted by both the Managing Committee and the Assembly.
Languages	French and German

5 The Groupings in a nutshell – Implementing actions of European Territorial Cooperation

This chapter assesses the activities of the EGTCs in terms of their contribution to implementing programmes and projects of European Territorial Cooperation (ETC). Therefore, this chapter provides a cross-analysis of the EGTCs by comparing them from different thematic perspectives, namely:

Section 5.1: Evolution of geography and partnership
Section 5.2: EGTCs' staff, budget and projects
Section 5.3: Thematic focus of activities of the EGTCs
Section 5.4: Profile, achievements and obstacles of EGTCs in ETC
Section 5.5: Use of new instruments and smart specialisation strategies

The analysis principally includes all 65 EGTCs existing at the end of 2016. When smaller samples were used, this is mentioned in the text and figures/tables. Whenever the analysis mentions 'newly' constituted EGTCs, it refers to the five EGTCs founded during 2016. The four EGTCs founded late in 2015 are subsumed under the previously established EGTCs. The analysis of this chapter is complemented with information in Annexes 2 and 3.

5.1 Evolution of geography and partnership

The following gives an overview of the number of EGTCs founded since the introduction of the EGTC instrument. This overview includes information on the geography of new EGTCs and of changes in EGTC partnerships and provides updates on the occurrence of the main types of EGTCs as differentiated in previous EGTC monitoring reports.

During 2016, five new EGTCs were registered at the CoR. Thus, as of December 2016, a total of 65 EGTCs exist. In comparison with previous years, the number of newly constituted EGTCs was relatively low (see Figure 1).

Since the first EGTC foundations in 2008, some EGTCs have lost momentum or did not result in the cross-border cooperation activities they intended to facilitate. These EGTCs seem to be either never operational (Karst-Bodva EGTC), or their tasks were time-limited (Grande Région EGTC) or they did not pass audit controls and hence recommendations were issued for winding up

(UTTS EGTC)[12]. This may imply the first dissolving of EGTCs in the coming years.

Figure 1: Number of EGTCs according to year of foundation
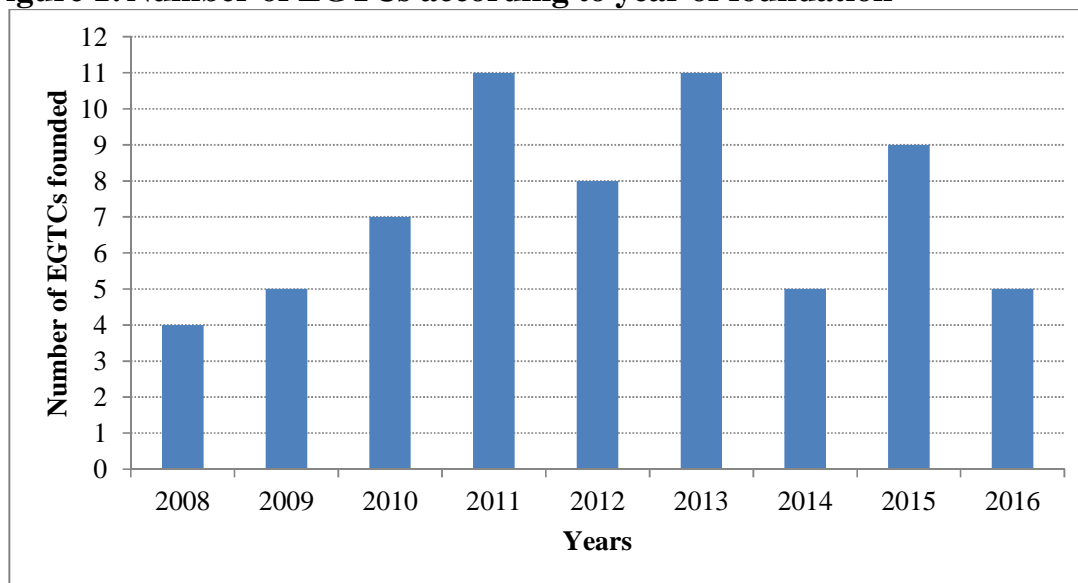
Source: Spatial Foresight, based on information from the official CoR EGTC register

Geography

The number of EGTC foundations in Central-Eastern Europe with mostly Hungarian involvement has decreased. In contrast to previous years, in 2016 only one EGTC with Hungarian involvement (PONTIBUS EGTC) was founded, compared to two and three during 2015 and 2014 respectively. However, it has to be recognised that especially in Hungary, the territorial coverage of EGTCs is particularly high. Other new EGTC foundations are EUCOR The European Campus EGTC, as well as the EGTC Eurodistrict PAMINA, located in the French-German and Swiss border areas. Two more EGTCs have been created in other areas: one in the French-Spanish border area (EMI EGTC) and another on the German-Czech Republic border area (PROUD EGTC).

EGTCs can be differentiated along three major typologies; i.e. **cross-border EGTCs** that mainly address proximity aspects of local and regional importance, **transnational EGTCs** whose territory is considerably wider than that of, for example, cross-border cooperation areas and **network EGTCs** having as a priority networking activities among their members who typically do not have a connected territory. So far, the cross-border EGTCs represent the majority with 56 EGTCs. Only a few have a truly transnational or network character (Table 3).

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[12] Hesz et al., 2016, p. 42

In addition to the Tisza EGTC, founded in 2015, three more EGTCs now have members from non-EU Member States: EUCOR The European Campus and the Interregional Alliance for the Rhine-Alpine Corridor EGTC, both with members from Switzerland, and Amphictyony with a member from Palestine. This increase in members from non-EU countries is thus due to both the creation of new EGTCs during 2016 and the addition of new partners from non-EU Members States in already existing EGTCs.

Table 3: Type and geography of existing and new EGTCs

Geography of EGTC*	No until 2015	New EGTCS	Comments
Cross-border Iberia & southern France	14	1	The EGTC EMI is located in a cross-border context but is open to wider cooperation in terms of a network EGTC.
Cross-border North-west Europe	9	2	The EGTC Eurodistrict PAMINA was founded during 2016. The new EGTC EUCOR The European Campus has a non-EU member from Switzerland.**
Cross-border Alpine area	4		
Cross-border area involving Germany, Poland and Czech Republic	2	1	New EGTC in an area with no previous EGTCs: PROUD EGTC
Cross-border areas involving Hungary & Slovakia	23	1	The PONTIBUS EGTC was founded during 2016.
Transnational	3		The Interregional Alliance for the Rhine-Alpine Corridor EGTC has enlarged its membership considerably from 10 to 20 members and now includes also a Swiss member.
Network	5		The network EGTC Amphictyony has extended its geography to a non-European member (city of Ramallah in Palestine).

* The differentiation of the groups follows as much as possible the outlines of the different parts of Map 1.
** This EGTC is depicted as 'network' EGTC in the map as it is constituted by universities rather than public authorities. Nevertheless, this network has a clear cross-border perspective, given the location of the members. This example shows that the assignment of EGTCs to certain groups is sometimes ambivalent.
Source: Based on EGTC monitoring report 2015 and adjusted by Spatial Foresight calculations and data from new EGTCs

Partnership
Eleven EGTCs indicated that their members have changed. Three of them reported a reduction of members (Arrabona EGTC, EUKN EGTC and Amphictyony EGTC). The other EGTCs with membership changes reported an enlargement compared with past years. While it is mostly administrative units

that joined these EGTCs, there are also other public players that joined existing EGTCs. This is the case for the EGTC Linieland van Waas en Hulst. It was originally an EGTC of only administrative authorities, and its newest member, the Maatschappij Linker Scheldeoever (MLSO), is an experienced player in land area and land policy management. One Network EGTC (Amphictyony) has incorporated a new member from a non-European country: Ramallah from Palestine joined the EGTC in 2016.

The most dominant type of partnership is the cooperation of local authorities with small- to medium-scale cooperation structures between 2 and 20 municipalities representing the most frequently encountered form. The second most prominent type of partnership among the EGTCs is cross-border cooperation involving regional level authorities. One of the new EGTCs falls also under this group (see Table 4).

Table 4: Type of partnerships of existing and newly founded EGTCs

Partnerships of EGTCs	Until 2015	New EGTCS	Comments
Cross-border:			
Local level:			
- 2-20 members	18		
- 21-100 members	6		
Local-regional level	5	2	*The new EGTCs in this category are EMI and Regio PAMINA*
Regional level	16	1	*The new EGTC is PONTIBUS*
Regional-national level	2		
Local-regional-national level	4	1	*PROUD EGTC represents the new EGTC in this category.* *The administrative reform in France has led to a reorganisation of regions and competences. It remains to see what this implies in terms of involvement of the French state in EGTCs.*
Transnational / Networks:			
Local-regional	5		
National	2		
Without territorial authorities:			
- Cross-border	1	1	*EUCOR The European Campus – The members of the EGTC consist of five universities.*
- Transnational/network	1		

Source: Based on EGTC monitoring report 2015 and adjusted by Spatial Foresight calculations and data from new EGTCs

31 EGTCs mentioned that they intend to enlarge their group of members in the short or longer term. These intentions range from vague ideas about new members and first informal approaches to ongoing approval procedures for new members.

5.2 EGTCs' staff, budget and projects

The role of EGTCs can be illustrated quantitatively through the development of their staff, budget and number of externally financed projects. As regards the projects, a more qualitative assessment complements this analysis in Section 5.4 for assessing the role of EGTCs particularly in European Cohesion Policy and ETC.

Staff
Staff, hired directly or indirectly, ensures the sound functioning of EGTCs. For 2016, 50 out of the 65 EGTCs have reported staff that is hired directly in the majority of cases. Compared with the **180 persons** hired by the EGTCs in 2015, the staff of EGTCs for 2016 has more than doubled. As reported by the EGTCs, approximately **460 persons** were working at the EGTCs in 2016.

This increase is partly explained by additional staff hired by the EGTC Hôpital de Cerdanya (EGTC HC). The grouping has hit the maximum threshold of 195 full-time equivalents (FTE) on the one hand due to new recruitments and on the other because of a closure of a nearby hospital whose employees were taken over.

If the EGTC-HC staff is subtracted from the total staff number of all EGTCs, approximately **215 persons** (FTE) worked for the EGTCs in 2016.[13] This represents an increase of around 50% compared with 2015. This is explained through the additional EGTCs created in 2016, the increase of staff hired and the fact that the reply rate of EGTCs providing information for 2016 has been higher. Excluding the EGTC HC, the EGTCs that reported staff had about 4.7 FTE on average in 2016. This is about the same level of the FTE per EGTC reported in previous years (see Figure 2).

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[13] The actual number of FTE may even be somewhat higher if e.g. freelance social workers (see EGTCs Torysa and Svinka in Annex 2) are included in the calculation.

Figure 2: Average number of FTE per EGTC* between 2010 and 2016
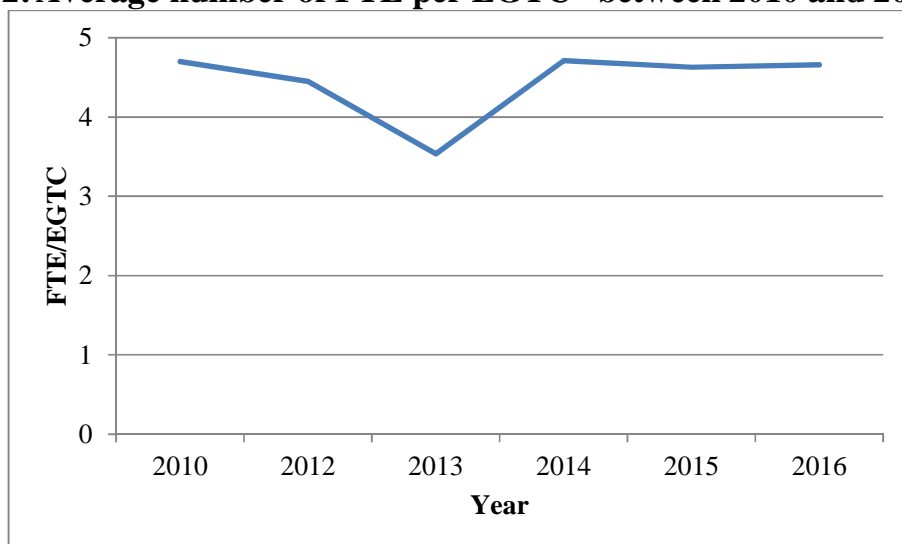
*The average FTE/EGTC was calculated including only those EGTCs that reported staff hired/employed. EGTC HC is excluded from the calculation. Thus, for 2016 the sample consists of 46 EGTCs.
Source: Spatial Foresight, based on information from EGTC monitoring report 2015 and data collected from EGTCs

Budget

Membership fees still provide the primary source of the EGTCs' budgets. For 2016, 26 EGTCs indicated that membership fees covered all or at least part of their budget. This number might be higher, since not all EGTCs provided information on the detailed composition of the budget.

Figure 3: Average budget per EGTC* in Euros between 2010 and 2016
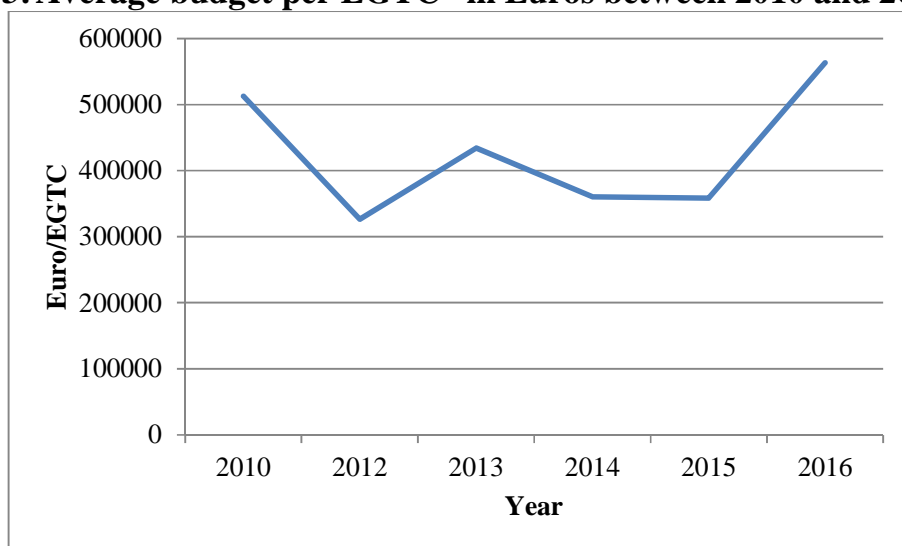
*The average Euro/EGTC was calculated including only those EGTCs that reported at least a rough indication on their budget not equal to zero. EGTC HC is excluded from the calculation.
Source: Spatial Foresight, based on information from EGTC monitoring report 2015 and data collected from EGTCs

Altogether, 61 EGTCs indicated their budget. Some of them are not precise; thus, no exact total budget of the EGTCs can be calculated. Nevertheless, the amounts reported total about € 51 million. This sumincludes € 20 million from EGTC HC, which in terms of its staff plays an outstanding role compared with all other EGTCs, given that it is the only EGTC so far that is operating an infrastructure. Compared with 2015, the total budget for all EGTCs has increased strongly by about 40%[14]. This is due to three reasons, first because new EGTCs have been founded, second because more EGTCs provided information in 2016 than in 2015 and third because the budget itself has increased in 2016 in numerous individual EGTCs. Those EGTCs that reported their budget, and again excluding the EGTC HC, had a budget of about € 560,000 on average in 2016. This is considerably higher than the average budgets reported in previous years (see Figure 3).

Other important sources of funding for EGTCs are national and regional contributions from the respective Member States' budget. For 2016, 15 EGTCs indicated that they benefitted from national and / or regional funds. It is worth noting that in recently funded EGTCs with Hungarian participation, some EGTCs were supported quite substantially by the central Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. This illustrates that there is a national interest in promoting EGTCs at the Hungarian borders.

Table 5: Use of EU funds other than ERDF (2016)

Fund/ Programme	EGTCs
European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)	EGTC Linieland van Waas en Hulst, EGTC Spoločný región
Horizon 2020	ZASNET
LIFE	ZASNET
CEF	Interregional Alliance for the Rhine-Alpine Corridor EGTC
Development education and awareness raising (DEAR)	Amphictyony
Creative Europe	EGTC Pyrénées-Méditerranée
Erasmus+	EGTC Pyrénées-Méditerranée, EGTC Gate to Europe, EGTC Efxini Poli - SolidarCity Network
Europe for Citizens	BTC EGTC, EGTC Efxini Poli - SolidarCity Network, EGTC Via Carpatia

Source: Spatial Foresight, based on data collected from EGTCs

Another source of funding is the contribution from EU funds. It is mainly provided through ESIF (ERDF/ETC, ESF, EAFRD) but EGTCs also benefit from LIFE and Horizon 2020 funding. Altogether, ten EGTCs have indicated that they received EU programme funding outside ESIF (see Table 4). Twenty-

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[14] Including the budget of the EGTC HC.

two EGTCs have implemented European projects, mostly through ETC.[15]
EGTCs voiced a general interest in diversifying their funding sources. Actually,
the number of EGTCs using European funds may be even higher than reported
here, since it is not always apparent whether regional or national funding
received by an EGTC might be co-financed by the EU.

5.3 Thematic focus of activities of EGTCs

Previous EGTC monitoring reports outlined the great diversity of topics covered
by EGTCs. This has not changed. This section presents the EGTCs' thematic
fields of activities that relate to supporting the Europe 2020 strategy and its
flagship initiatives, as well as the policy areas according to the different
Commissions of the CoR. Both thematic differentiations are based on the
responses provided by the EGTCs for 2016.

5.3.1 Europe 2020 flagship initiatives

Europe 2020, launched in 2010, is the overarching EU strategy for smart,
sustainable and inclusive growth in the EU, which guides all EU policies such as
Cohesion Policy. Seven flagship initiatives support the realisation of these three
overall aims, as shown in the table below.

Table 6: Overview of the Europe 2020 flagship initiatives

Smart growth	Sustainable growth	Inclusive growth
Digital agenda for Europe	Resource efficient Europe	An agenda for new skills and jobs
Innovation Union	An industrial policy for the globalisation era	European platform against poverty
Youth on the move		

Source: http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/europe-2020-in-a-nutshell/flagship-initiatives/index_en.htm

As outlined in the amended EGTC Regulation[16] "EGTCs can have the potential
… to contribute to meeting the objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy", and the
strategy and its flagship initiatives are also relevant for the activities of EGTCs.
This holds true in particular for those EGTCs that implement European
programmes or projects, as outlined in Section 5.4, which can thus be assumed
to contribute to the implementation of Europe 2020. This is, however, not made
explicit as shown by the analysis below.

Twenty-five EGTCs explained that they contribute to the implementation of the
Europe 2020 strategy either directly or indirectly, with very limited links to
specific flagship activities. Only the EGTC GO at the IT-SI border clearly
mentioned that it contributes to the flagship initiatives. This is done through two
ITI pilot projects. The first contributes to the initiative "Resource efficient

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[15] For more details on the role of ETC for EGTCs see Section 5.4 below.
[16] Regulation (EU) No 1302/2013, Recital (4)

Europe" and the second to the "European platform against poverty". By means of the pilot project "Isonzo-Soča" the EGTC aims to improve accessibility and attractiveness of the area of the EGTC municipalities through a series of interventions, new infrastructure or rehabilitation works related to pedestrian and cycle mobility to reduce gas emissions. By means of the second pilot project "Health" the EGTC intends to identify and connect health and social service offerings existing in its territory by establishing a healthcare network built on both the existing excellence of the Italian and Slovenian areas and on the analysis of the population's health needs, contributing to healthcare and social inclusion of the cross-border population in a period when spending on healthcare services tends to be reduced.

In the future, this direct contribution to flagship initiatives may be complemented by the EGTC AECT-FPI that intends to include Europe 2020 flagship initiatives in its future strategic and action plans.

Most EGTCs contribute to the Europe 2020 strategy without referring to the flagship initiatives, be it through projects, or through aligning their policies with the overall Europe 2020 objectives. This is done in various thematic fields relevant for the Europe 2020 strategy.

Smart and Inclusive growth
EGTCs contribute to the implementation of the Europe 2020 strategy through activities fostering employment. The EGTC GNP, for instance, has worked on improving employment through the development of cross-border Job Days in different fields of activities and by bringing key economic and business players at regional and local levels together. In the field of education, the EGTC has fostered vocational learning through the 'Iacobus' programme, which was a step towards cross-border innovation and R&D projects. The EGTC highlights that all its actions are guided by the Common Investment Plan Galicia North Portugal 2014-2020, which was elaborated following the Europe 2020 strategy, and indicates how the EGTC works in support of the strategy. Another example is the EGTC TATRY, which implemented the micro-project "Cross-border specialist and vocational training in EGTC TATRY" that aims improve job opportunities in the area. The professional skills of participants of the cross-border training and courses will increase, including the use of modern IT tools. The EGTC Strasbourg-Ortenau also works on activities supporting employment in the region. The EGTC HC, although not using EU funding programmes, also mentions that the creation of the cross-border hospital contributed to retaining and attracting young professionals, particularly in the sectors of nursing and healthcare. Similarly the EGTC Tirolo – Alto Adige – Trentino fosters the creation of new knowledge and new highly qualified jobs through the Euregio Science Fund. Also, the EGTC Chaves-Verín has worked on modernising the

cross-border labour market, through specialised training and in support of cross-border labour mobility.

Sustainable growth
Some EGTCs focus on activities related to energy and resource efficiency, as for example the EGTC Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau. The EGTC NOVUM has been involved in the preparation of two Interreg projects for the Interreg Central Europe programme that focused on renewable energy sources and energy efficiency, as well as reasonable energy consumption.

Europe 2020 in general
Other EGTCs mentioned that they are fully aligned with the Europe 2020 priorities, as for example the Mura Region EGTC, the EMI EGTC, the AEuCC, EGTC, EGTC Eurorégion Nouvelle Aquitaine-Euskadi-Navarre and the ZASNET EGTC. Depending on the variety of topics covered, they may thus contribute to more than one Europe 2020 objective. Other EGTCs highlighted that they contribute to the Europe 2020 strategy more indirectly. This is done, for instance, by providing information on topics that are important for the Europe 2020 strategy (EUKN EGTC) or by including the objectives of Europe 2020 in the political strategy of cooperation (EGTC Secrétariat du Sommet de la Grande Région).

EGTCs also contribute to the overall objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy, through their projects. An example is the EGTC TATRY, which has worked on projects for promoting tourism activities. This stimulated the local communities to take up and pursue economic activities linked to cycling tourism, which in turn is expected to be positive for the economic and social development of the PL-SK border region. This project also promotes 'greener' modes of transport by bike, thus contributing to a resource efficient Europe. This example illustrates the breadth of contributions to Europe 2020 by EGTCs. By implementing or supporting several Interreg V projects and/ or development strategies, various EGTCs contribute to the Europe 2020 strategy, without directly referring to flagship initiatives. Examples are the EGTC Flandre-Dunkerque-Côte d'Opale, BTC EGTC, the EGTC HP-HP and the EGTC Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau.

5.3.2 Activities in CoR Commissions' policy areas

EGTCs activities are related to the policy areas of the six CoR Commissions, i.e. CIVEX, COTER, ECON, NAT, SEDEC and ENVE. There is a large diversity of thematic activities, ranging from culture and sports, transport, forestry, nature and biodiversity, to human rights, civil protection and youth employment. The table in Annex 3 displays in more detail the fields of activities per each EGTC.

Figure 4 summarises the activity fields of the EGTCs per CoR Commission. It differentiates between activities in which EGTCs are already active (in green) and activities for which the EGTCs have shown interest in taking action (in orange).

As in 2015, tourism took first place in EGTCs' fields of interest in 2016. In total, 39 EGTCs indicated that they are active in this field. Seven EGTCs expressed their interest in tourism-related actions. Culture and sports activities are the second most popular EGTC activities. Thirty-five EGTCs already take on culture and sports related actions, while five EGTCs indicated their interest in such activities.

Figure 4: Fields of activity grouped according to CoR Commissions in 2016
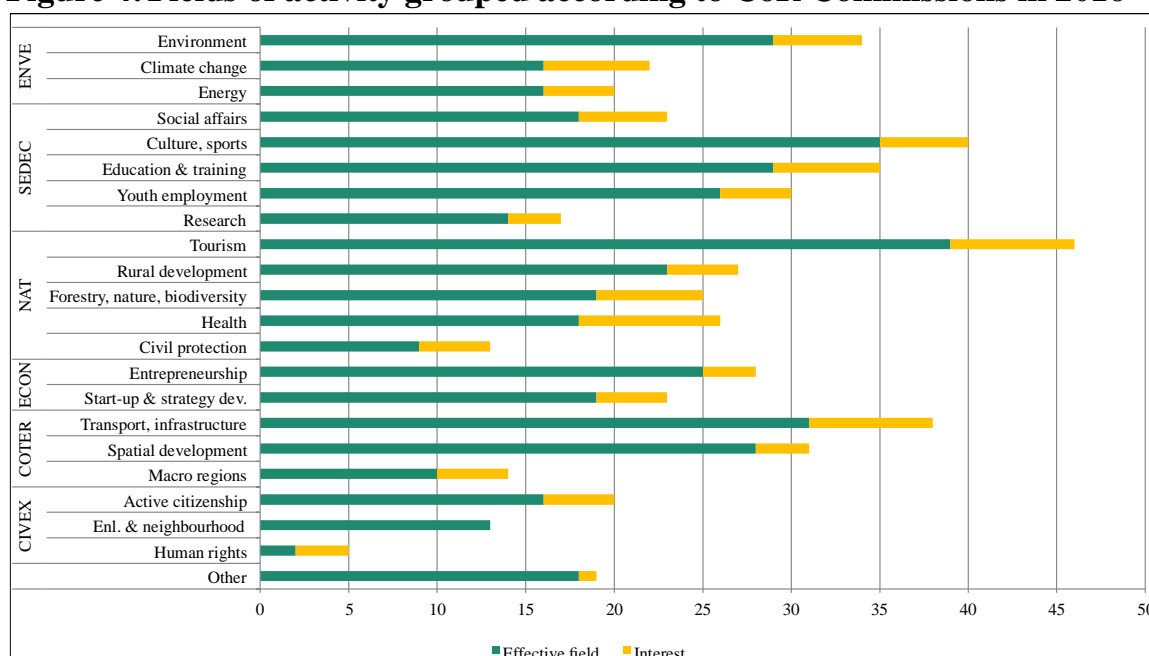
Source: Spatial Foresight, based on data collected from EGTCs

Transport activities take third position, unlike 2015 when transport was second. A total of 31 EGTCs are already active in transport activities, while seven express their interest.

Environment is a new entry in the list of the most popular actions. Together with education and training activities, these activities are among the actions with the highest concern. Twenty-nine EGTCs indicated that they work on actions on environment and/or on education and training. The interest in getting active in environmental actions and education and training is rather low.

Among the fields with the lowest actions and interest are human rights and civil protection actions, but also enlargement and neighbourhood and research related actions. Furthermore, activities related to macro-regions are not among the

actions of many EGTCs, which may partly result from many EGTCs being located in areas not covered by macro-regions. However, even if they generally consider that they have activities in the fields of macro-regions, some EGTCs do not explicitly point out the kinds of actions within the macro-regional strategies. This may indicate that they work in the macro-regional fields of action but are often not directly involved in macro-regional strategy implementation.

5.4 Profile, achievements and obstacles of EGTCs in ETC

The original objective of implementing the EGTC instrument was to better facilitate ETC, both at programme and project level.[17] Thus, the role of EGTCs in ETC needs to take into account not only their participation in ETC projects but also in relation to programme implementation and their wider involvement in programming etc. (sub-section 5.4.1). This is complemented by indications of future expectations of the EGTCs to implement ETC. Although a considerable number of EGTCs contribute to implementing ETC, in some cases they still face obstacles. These are reconsidered in sub-section 5.4.2.

5.4.1 Role of EGTCs in ETC in 2016 and beyond

There are still only two EGTCs that implement ETC programmes. One is the EGTC INTERREG Grande Région, acting as Managing Authority (MA) that replaces the previous EGTC responsible for the implementation of the cross-border Interreg programme of the Greater Region (EGTC Grande Région). The other example is the ESPON EGTC, which has a specific role, since it is the sole beneficiary of the ESPON programme 2014-2020 and as such responsible for implementing the programme's studies. In addition, in few cases EGTCs have been given the responsibility for implementing a Small Project Fund (SPF) (i.e. RDV EGTC).

Participation in ETC projects is much more common among EGTCs. In 2016, 17 EGTCs that replied to the questionnaire indicated that they have been involved either as partner or as lead partner in ETC projects. They indicated around 35 ETC projects, which is a very low number compared with the roughly 70 ETC-projects that were reported for 2015[18]. This decrease can be explained through the winding-up of the old programming period (2007-2013) and the fact that the new programming period (2014-2020) has not yet been fully operational. This may also be a reason for the still relatively low number of Interreg V programmes with EGTCs as beneficiaries.

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[17] See e.g. Zillmer et al., 2015, p. 19
[18] See Committee of the Regions, 2016, Annex 2

Table 7: EGTCs in ETC in 2016

ETC programme	EGTCs involved	Role of EGTCs
Interreg VA SK-HU	RDV EGTC	In charge of setting up a group managing the SPF
Interreg VA FR-Wallonie-Vlaanderen	EGTC Flandre-Dunkerque-Côte d'Opale	Project implementation and associated partner
Interreg VA Flanders-The Netherlands	EGTC Linieland van Waas en Hulst	Project implementation
Interreg VA Upper Rhine	EGTC Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau	Project implementation
Interreg VA Grande Région	EGTC SaarMoselle, EGTC Alzette Belval INTERREG Grande Région	Project implementation; managing partner; Managing Authority
Interreg VA IT-AT	EGTC Euregio Tirolo - Alto Adige – Trentino, EGTC Euregio Senza Confini	Project implementation; observer
Interreg VA POCTEFA	EGTC Espacio Portalet, EGTC Eurorégion Nouvelle Aquitaine-Euskadi-Navarre, EGTC HP-HP, EGTC PAHT	Project implementation
Interreg VA POCTEP	EGTC León-Bragança	Project implementation
Interreg VA PL-SK	EGTC TATRY	Project implementation
Interreg VA CZ-PL	EGTC NOVUM	Project implementation
Interreg VB SUDOE	EGTC Pyrénées-Méditerranée	Project implementation
Interreg VB Alpine Space	EGTC Euregio Tirolo - Alto Adige - Trentino	Managing partner
Interreg VB Baltic Sea Region	CETC-EGTC	Associated partner
Interreg Europe	EGTC Pyrénées-Méditerranée, Pons Danubii EGTC	Project implementation
ESPON	ESPON EGTC	Single beneficiary of programme

Source: Spatial Foresight, based on data collected from EGTCs

Regarding the capabilities of getting involved in ETC, the EGTCs mentioned that the involvement could happen and is happening through multiple ways that go beyond those described above. EGTCs may therefore co-finance or facilitate ETC projects, or be institutions in charge of development plans for the ESIF programmes etc. The following list gives some examples for different involvements of EGTCs:

- GNP EGTC through the development of the Common Investment Plan for 2014-2015 for the Interreg VA Programme Spain-Portugal;
- ABAÚJ – ABAÚJBAN EGTC and BODROGKÖZI EGTC by drawing up a development plan for the respective EGTC area;

- Pons Danubii EGTC by organising workshops to discuss problems and grant opportunities;
- BTC EGTC by preparing the partnership and project objectives related to different Interreg V programmes, namely Hungary-Serbia, Romania-Hungary and the transnational Danube Programme.
- EGTC Euregio Tirolo – Alto Adige – Trentino by functioning as coordination point for more than 30 projects of their members and by providing a platform for numerous activities in the regions;
- EGTC GO by promoting organisational innovations to the MA for project implementation and preparing the future implementation of an ITI in the frame of the Interreg VA Italy-Slovenia programme;
- EGTC EFXINI POLI through serving as capacity building and exchange platform for the staff of their members;
- EUKN EGTC organised cooperation and networking events with other Programmes and EGTCs;
- EGTC Euregio Senza Confini by participating as an observer partner in Interreg VA programmes;
- the EGTC TATRY through its director who is a member of the Monitoring Committee of the Interreg VA Poland-Slovak Republic programme and by supporting local governments in the preparation and implementation of cross-border projects;
- EGTC Eurocidade Chavez-Verín through its involvement in a case study on the dimension and structure of institutional proximity;
- ESPON EGTC by launching a survey to identify the needs of 19 ESIF programmes including ETC programmes for territorial evidence support.

Many EGTCs mentioned that they have submitted concrete project proposals either alone or as (lead) partners in a joint proposal to the open call for projects of the Interreg programmes. Twenty-eight EGTCs have explicitly mentioned that they intend to apply for projects in the framework of calls for projects until the end of the 2014-2020 programming period, when all Interreg programmes will be operational. Some projects are planned to start early in 2017 already. Most EGTCs founded more recently during 2016 do not yet implement ETC projects but intend to do so in the near future. In addition, a considerably larger number of EGTCs will apply for European funds without a link to ETC. The EGTCs therefore aim to intensify their involvement in the implementation of EU Cohesion Policy and in ETC in particular.

However, not all EGTCs aim to benefit from ETC funds. Fourteen EGTCs either did not provide any information on future intentions or explicitly excluded ETC involvement. By purpose, the EGTC Flandre-Dunkerque-Côte d'Opale does not participate in ETC programmes, as the members of the EGTC already do so

extensively. Another example is the EGTC HC, which by its objectives relies on different funding and used ETC only for developing the hospital.[19]

5.4.2 Obstacles in involvement of EGTCs in ETC

EGTCs still face some obstacles when involved in ETC. These obstacles are of different natures and have different causes that are not necessarily or directly linked to shortcomings of the EGTCs. The obstacles can be grouped according to financial and legal aspects; partly they are due to a lack of recognition of the EGTCs in national legislations, strategic inconsistencies, and others (Table 8).

Table 8: Obstacles in the involvement of EGTCs in ETC

Issue	Obstacle	No. of EGTCs reporting obstacles
Finances	Bankruptcy of members	1
	Challenges in financial agreements from both sides/ availability of support	2
	Missing experience / more capacity building needed	2
	Lack of stable financial framework for operational stability/ pre-financing of projects	3
Staff / Expenses	Difficulties to find qualified staff	1
	Varying wage / tax levels, national differences in labour law (timing and criteria), etc.	4
Legal	Lengthy period of constitution because of difficulties related to implementing EGTC law in national law (incl. recognition of documents	5
National inconsistencies	Different competences/ objectives/ strategic ideas of different level bodies on each side of the border	2
Recognition challenges	Recognition of EGTCs as cross-border/transnational-partners (ETC) or by MA (it should be easier to acquire funding)	4
Structural challenges	Furthering the involvement of EGTCs in ETC	2
EGTCs in ETC	Programmes not yet fully operational, lack of calls for projects, lack of time	2
	Lack of lobbying/coordination towards higher levels (national/regional/EU) of interests	3

Source: Spatial Foresight, based on data collected from EGTCs

Several of the above mentioned obstacles are related to differences between MS, whether it regards responsibilities, strategic orientations, different laws, recognition of documents etc. This illustrates the influence of national politics on the functioning of EGTCs, which may not be negligible at times of increasing nationalisation trends. At the same time, public players become members of EGTCs to stabilise their cross-border/transnational activities, as was outlined e.g. for EUCOR The European Campus.

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[19] See e.g. Zillmer et al., 2015, p. 115

5.5 Use of new instruments and smart specialisation strategies

New instruments such as Community-Led Local Development (CLLD), Integrated Territorial Investments (ITI) and Joint Action Plans (JAP) as well as the implementation of smart specialisation strategies (RIS3) are at the heart of the ESIF programming period 2014-2020. As part of Cohesion Policy they also provide potential fields of action for EGTCs.

New instruments

In 2016, the uptake of these new instruments is higher than it was in 2015. In total, four EGTCs have actually used at least one of the three instruments in 2016. The four EGTCs that used CLLD did not use either ITI or JAP. Table 9 lists the EGTCs that considered the use of such instruments in 2015 and those that actually used them in 2016. Three of the four EGTCs that used ITI also used JAP.

From the EGTCs that expressed their interest in these new instruments during 2015, two EGTCs actually used at least one instrument in 2016 (in italics in the left column of the table below); namely the EGTC Spoločný region and Ister-Granum EGTC.

Table 9: Comparison of use of new instruments 2015 and 2016

Instrument	Considerations 2015	Actual activity 2016
CLLD	- *EGTC Spoločný región* - EGTC Euregio Tirolo - Alto Adige - Trentino	- Arrabona EGTC - European Common Future Building EGTC - PONTIBUS EGTC
ITI	- *Ister-Granum EGTC* - ABAÚJ - ABAÚJBAN EGTC - *EGTC GO* - EGTC Alzette Belval	- Ister-Granum EGTC - RDV EGTC - EGTC GO* - EGTC Gate to Europe - EGTC Spoločný región
JAP	- *EGTC Spoločný región* - AEuCC EGTC	- Ister-Granum EGTC - Bánát - Triplex Confinium EGTC - RDV EGTC - EGTC Spoločný región

* Preparation in 2016, actual start in 2017
Source: Spatial Foresight, based on information from EGTC monitoring report 2015 and data collected from EGTCs

In addition, more EGTCs consider the use of such instruments for the future: six EGTCs consider the use of CLLD in future, nine the use of ITI and/or JAP respectively. Partially, these include EGTCs that already use one or the other new instrument; or EGTCs that are open to any of the three instruments without having used any of them so far (see Table 10).

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Table 10:Intentions for future use of new instruments

CLLD	ITI	JAP
Ister-Granum EGTC	✓	✓
EGTC Spoločný región	✓	✓
ABAÚJ - ABAÚJBAN EGTC		
BODROGKÖZI EGTC		
	Bánát - Triplex Confinium EGTC	✓
	EGTC SaarMoselle	
	EGTC Parc européen Alpi Marittime – Mercantour	
		EGTC Amphictyony
		EGTC TRITIA
		AEuCC EGTC
✓	PONTIBUS EGTC	
	EGTC Via Carpatia	
ZASNET EGTC		
European Border Cities EGTC		
Mura Region EGTC		

✓ New instrument already used by the EGTC in the respective row
Source: Spatial Foresight, based on data collected from EGTCs

Smart Specialisation Strategies

Two EGTCs have been involved in the implementation of Smart Specialisation Strategies in 2016. These are the AEuCC EGTC and the CETC-EGTC. The EGTC GNP at the PT-ES border highlights that some of its actions are directly related to the Galicia North Portugal Cross Border S3. The RIS3 is also one of the key documents for innovation, e.g. for the IACOBUS Programme. Even more, this EGTC collaborates in the development of the cross-border RIS3.

The Mura Region EGTC shows interest in being involved in RIS3 and the EGTC AECT-FPI is working on smart specialisation in view of the action plan. Similarly, the EGTC Espacio Portalet has been involved in RIS3 projects, such as with the InturPYR project of tourist innovation in the Pyrenees, and the Innovation project SECURUS in natural risk management on cross-border roads.

Other EGTCs or actions of EGTCs have been indirectly involved in the implementation of RIS3. For instance, the EGTC GO is not involved or in charge of any action connected with the RIS3 implementation, but its activities are aligned to the Slovenian and Italian RIS3 and refer to the Isonzo-Soca Pilot action. In addition, the RIS3 structures the programme development of the EGTC Eurorégion Nouvelle Aquitaine-Euskadi-Navarre in the field of 'knowledge economy – innovation – competitiveness of enterprises', while the EGTC Secrétariat du Sommet de la Grande Région is involved in the exchange of information to further develop projects (e.g. working group 'economic questions').

6 EGTCs under construction

This chapter reviews the development of EGTCs under constitution. Thereby it distinguishes different states of constitution and compares the development since the last monitoring report 2015. The list provided in Section 6.1 does not claim to be complete but is based on data available to the CoR and extensive desk research and interviews with existing EGTCs and other relevant authorities.

EGTCs under constitution repeatedly report delays in their constitution process and sometimes the process is even interrupted and not pursued further. Section 6.2 is devoted to these obstacles and provides an overview.

6.1 Overview of EGTCs under constitution

Two prospective EGTCs that were reported during 2015 to await approval or be in preparation, respectively, were approved in 2016. These are namely the EGTCs EUCOR The European Campus and Eurodistrict PAMINA. In addition, three other EGTCs finalised their constitution process in 2016, although they were not reported in the previous monitoring report. These EGTCs are presented in Chapter 4 with extensive factsheets.

The following table lists all identified EGTCs under constitution at the end of 2016. Overall, 23 EGTCs could be identified. The number of constitution processes has increased considerably compared with previous years. Especially the number of EGTCs in preparation has grown.

In January 2017, the EGTC IPOLY-VÖLGYE (see no. 1 in table below) received its approval. Similarly, the foundation of the EGTC InterPal - Medio Tejo has been recently published (no. 2 in below table). Thus, both are established at the moment of drafting of this report. Only two of the nine EGTCs awaiting approval at the end of 2016 previously reported their intention for the monitoring report. For one prospective EGTC still under constitution the status reported in 2015 could not be verified (Eurocidade Valença do Minho – Tui). Nevertheless, the idea to found this EGTC is still alive and currently, an examination of which cooperation form will suit best the needs of the two cities is underway. Therefore, its status is now displayed as 'idea'.

All EGTCs awaiting approval expect to finalise their constitution process in 2017, mostly in the first half of the year. For the European Campus of Studies and Research, the approval furthermore depends on the adoption of a regional implementation rule in Bavaria, which is planned but not yet processed (see Chapter 3).

Table 11:Overview of EGTCs under constitution according to status

No.	Name	Status 2015	Status 2016	Countries
1	IPOLY-VÖLGYE	not included	Awaiting approval	Hungary, Slovakia
2	EGTC InterPal - Medio Tejo	not included	Awaiting approval	Portugal, Spain
3	EGTC Alpine Pearls	In preparation	Awaiting approval	Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Slovenia, France
4	Cittaslow	In preparation	Awaiting approval	Italy, Netherlands
5	Rio Minho	not included	Awaiting approval	Spain, Portugal
6	Eurociudad del Guadiana	not included	Awaiting approval	Spain, Portugal
7	European Campus of Studies and Research	not included	Awaiting approval	Germany, Austria
8	ELIKAS AMKE / H.E.L.I.C.A.S. EGTC Ltd.	not included	Awaiting approval	Greece, Bulgaria
9	INNOVATIVE EUROPE - INEU	not included	Awaiting approval	Greece, Bulgaria
10	Trans-Oderana	In preparation	In preparation	Germany, Poland
11	Alto Adriatico/Severni Jadran/ Sjeverni Jadran	In preparation	In preparation	Italy, Slovenia, Croatia
12	EGTC Saint Martin Sint Maarteen	In preparation	In preparation*	France, Netherlands
13	Shrines of Europe	not included	In preparation	Poland, Germany, France, Austria, Portugal
14	Odra+Oder	not included	In preparation	Poland, Germany
15	Euro Contrôle Route (ECR)	not included	In preparation	Belgium, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, France, Germany, Ireland, UK, Poland, Austria, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Lithuania, Croatia
16	EGTC David	not included	In preparation	Slovenia, Austria
17	Geopark Muskauer Faltenbogen	not included	In preparation	Poland, Germany
18	Geopark Karawanken-Karavanke	not included	In preparation	Slovenia, Austria
19	EGTC Muraba	not included	In preparation*	Slovenia, Hungary
20	DeltaMed	not included	In preparation*	Italy, Greece
21	Sportzentrum Ralingen-Rosport	not included	In preparation*	Germany, Luxembourg
22	EGTC Hercules	not included	In preparation*	UK, Spain
23	Eurocidade Valença do Minho - Tui	Awaiting approval	Idea	Portugal, Spain

* Assessment not based on response from EGTC but other information such as approval authorities, news etc.

Some EGTCs currently in preparation cannot assess when their constitution process may be finalised. However, the majority of these EGTCs under constitution expect to finalise their preparation during 2017 and to be approved either in 2017 or 2018.

EGTCs under constitution vary widely regarding their thematic focus and geographic location. As in the past, many cross-border EGTCs under constitution tend to have a cross-thematic approach focusing on territorial development of their cities or regions. However, there are also EGTCs under constitution with a specific thematic focus. Examples are the support and marketing of environmentally friendly tourism of a network of 24 Alpine tourism destinations (Alpine Pearls), religious touristic places (Shrines of Europe); improving road safety, sustainability, fair competition and labour conditions in road transport (Euro Contrôle Route - ECR) and educational networks and collaboration (European Campus of Studies and Research).

Many local and regional authorities will become members of these future EGTCs, but also national authorities (ECR) and educational institutions (European Campus of Studies and Research) are among them. Similarly the number of prospective members per EGTC varies from two to more than 20.

Map 3 gives a tentative overview of the geographic locations of the EGTCs under constitution at the end of 2016. In contrast to the map on existing EGTCs, these indications do not correspond to the territory covered by the prospective members of the EGTCs. Many of the EGTCs under constitution will work in a cross-border context. But there are also some network EGTCs with transnational or interregional orientation (e.g. Shrines of Europe and ECR). The prospective EGTC Cittaslow provides a very specific example in terms of its approach to founding the EGTC, since it has a network character but has started its foundation with members from two countries that will be extended in the future.

Overall, prospective EGTC members can be found all across the EU. Only one example includes members from non-EU countries (Alpine Pearls). However, a few prospective EGTCs plan to extend their membership; some of them want to include members from non-EU MS (Cittaslow & H.E.L.I.C.A.S). New cross-border EGTCs can be found mainly in border areas with previous EGTC foundations (east-central Europe and Portugal-Spain, Greater Region). In addition there are a few other foundation processes e.g. along the DE-PL border and in south-eastern Europe.

Taking these observations together, the variety of applications of the EGTC instrument is likely to expand further with the foundation of EGTCs currently under constitution.

Map 3: **Geographical distribution of EGTCs under constitution, February 2017**
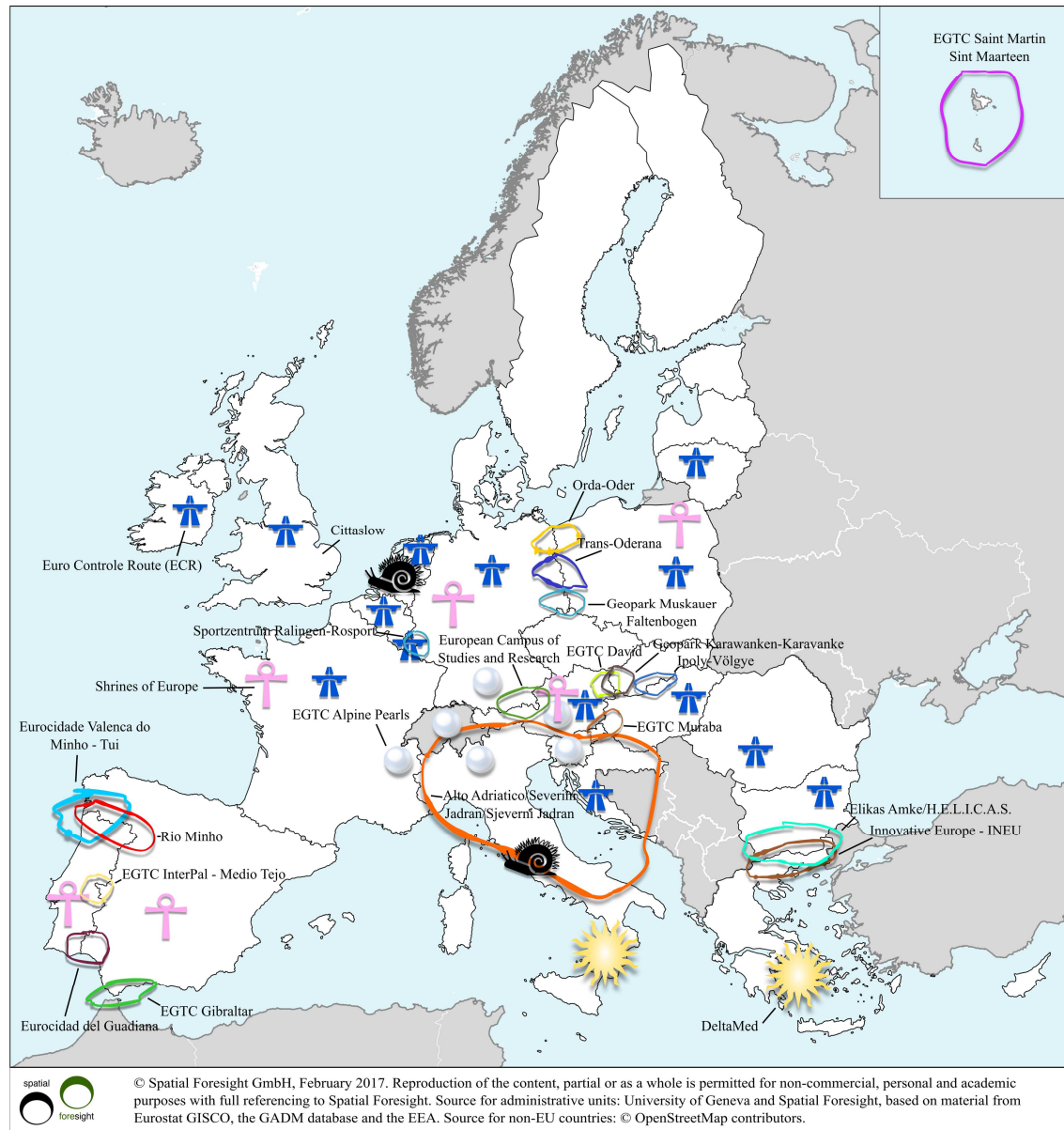
Source: Spatial Foresight, based on data collected from EGTCs, national authorities and EGTCs under constitution

6.2 Obstacles encountered for delayed constitutions

A few EGTCs reported as prospective in the previous monitoring report do not seem to be pursued further. In some cases, representatives explicitly mentioned that there is no intention to pursue the foundation of an EGTC any further (e.g. OPCC, ESIN) or that they interrupted the process for at least a few years (e.g. Euroregion Neiße-Nisa). In other cases, the representatives could not be contacted and updated information could not be gathered. This holds especially for some prospective EGTCs that were reported with unchanged status for

several years (e.g. Megidia – Silistra, The route of the Phocaeans) as well as the EGTC initiative made by the Interreg IVB project COASTGAP that was finalised in 2015 (see Table 12).

Table 12:Prospective EGTCs not pursued further

Name	Status 2015	Countries
Medgidia - Silistra	Awaiting approval	Bulgaria, Romania
The route of the Phocaeans	In preparation	n.a.
Euroregion Neiße-Nisa	In preparation	Poland, Germany
COASTGAP - Coastal Governance and Adaptation Policies in the Mediterranean	Idea	Italy, France, Greece, Cyprus, Spain, Croatia, Germany
OPCC - Pyrenees Observatory of Climate Change	Idea	France, Spain, Andorra
European Small Islands Federation - ESIN	Idea	Denmark, Great Britain, Sweden, Italy, Ireland, Greece, Estonia, Croatia, Finland, France

EGTCs frequently mention that decisions about the liability of the EGTC cause delays. Other lengthy decisions concern questions on seat decisions, budgets and staff. The time needed for these decisions varies considerably depending on the individual EGTC's characteristics and past cooperation experience.[20] Other effects delaying foundation processes are linked to external conditions, e.g. in the case of regional administrative reforms or if political representatives change during the foundation process, since this affects the ownership to further pursue the EGTC constitution. This occurs especially if EGTCs aim to be of limited liability in connection with the different implementation rules applying in the MS. This comes together with varying support by approval authorities. EGTCs under constitution sometimes express the wish for better support and collaboration to speed up the foundation process. In a few cases, communication procedures with approval authorities for obtaining approval are lengthy if additional documents or clarifications are requested. This often tends to be less critical if the approval authorities are consulted early in the constitution process. Delays are furthermore occurring in cases with members from several countries, especially including non-EU MS. In order to speed up the process, Cittaslow, for example, has decided to establish the EGTC with members from two countries for a start. This aims at reducing the complexity to complete the same procedures in parallel in several different countries. After successful foundation, it is envisaged that members from up to 18 additional EU MS and Turkey, that are part of the current cooperation structure,[21] will join stepwise.

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[20] See also Zillmer et al., 2014; Zillmer and Lüer, 2016; Zillmer and Toptsidou, 2014
[21] http://www.cittaslow.org/node/246

7 Conclusions

This EGTC monitoring report highlights that the variation in tasks, partnership and territorial structures of EGTCs has further increased in 2016. The different examples illustrate that EGTCs' tasks vary from soft general cooperation activities to very concrete subjects that are impossible to tackle without cross-border cooperation. Only five EGTCs were constituted during 2016, which is a relatively low number compared with most previous years. However, the instrument still appears to be attractive, since more than 20 possible EGTC establishments have been identified as under preparation or awaiting approval.

New cross-border EGTCs continuously develop in particular in areas that are neighbouring to other EGTCs. This indicates that positive experience made by some stakeholders is transferred to neighbouring regions. One amendment of the EGTC regulation in 2013 aimed to clarify and support the participation of players from non-EU MS in EGTCs and allows for different procedures. The uptake of this amendment is rather slow with first members from Switzerland, Ukraine and Palestine. The latter, for instance, has become a member of an EGTC through signature and ratification of the statutes and the convention on the basis of their eligibility within the Cross-Border Cooperation Programme ENI CBC "Mediterranean Sea Basin". There is still no EGTC including Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT).

A few EGTCs out of the total number of 65 EGTCs established up to the end of 2016 are not active anymore or have never been operational. No EGTC is closed yet. The first EGTC expected to close is the EGTC Grande Région, after closure of the Interreg IVA programme Grande Région for which the EGTC acted as MA. This has been replaced by a new EGTC to improve the operability as MA.

All MS fulfil the formal requirement of having adopted the EGTC regulation. However, only a few MS have updated their implementation provisions after the amendment of the EGTC regulation in 2013. This is, however, not related to the actual occurrence of EGTCs in the territories of the MS. Many MS with several EGTC seats or members of EGTCs take action to support the implementation of the instrument, though with different intensity.

Many EGTCs either implement projects funded under ETC or contribute otherwise to European policy objectives as laid out in the Europe 2020 strategy. The implementation of ETC programmes still plays a minor role, though this was one of the original main objectives for which the EGTC instrument was developed. The Schengen area crisis affects relatively few EGTCs. Only single EGTCs see effects on their work. More EGTCs are concerned in case of continuous challenges of the Schengen area.

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Annex 1 – Legislation update

Answer outstanding	New provisions as compared with EGTC monitoring report 2015	Minor adjustments & updates compared with EGTC monitoring report 2015

MS	EGTC National Provision	Date of adoption, incl. Regulation 1302/2013	Competent authority	General information
AT - Burgenland	Burgenländisches EVTZ-Gesetz - Bgld. EVTZG	24 Feb 2011, Amendment 1302/2013 adopted: Dec 2014	Land Burgenland (Regional government – federal state of Burgenland)	Public or Private law with Limited or Unlimited Liability *
AT - Carinthia	Kärntner EVTZ-Gesetz - K-EVTZG	18 Dec 2008, Amendment 1302/2013 adopted: Oct 2014	Land Kärnten (Regional government – federal state of Carinthia)	Public or Private law with Limited or Unlimited Liability *
AT - Lower Austria	Niederösterreich EVTZ-Gesetz	21 Jan 2010 Amendment 1302/2013 adopted: Aug 2015	Land Niederösterreich (Regional government – federal state of Lower Austria)	Public or Private law with Limited or Unlimited Liability *
AT - Salzburg	Salzburger EVTZ- Anwendungsgesetz - S.EVTZ-G	26 Sep 2009, Amendment 1302/2013 adopted: Feb 2015	Land Salzburg (Regional government – federal state of Salzburg)	Public or Private law with Limited or Unlimited Liability *
AT - Styria	Steiermärkisches EVTZ-Anwendungsgesetz - StEVTZG	17 Nov 2009, revised: Sep 2013	Land Steiermark (Regional government – federal state of Styria)	Public or Private law with Limited or Unlimited Liability *
AT - Tyrol	Tiroler EVTZ- Gesetz	3 Sep 2010, Amendment 1302/2013 adopted: Oct 2014	Land Tirol (Regional government – federal state of Tyrol)	Public or Private law with Limited or Unlimited Liability *
AT - Upper Austria	EVTZ-Anwendungsgesetz OÖ-EVTZG.	31 Mar 2011	Land Oberösterreich (Regional government – federal state of Upper Austria)	Public or Private law with Limited or Unlimited Liability *
AT - Vienna	W-EVTZG	24 Sep 2010, Amendment 1302/2013 adopted: Apr 2015	Municipal Administration of the City of Vienna	Public or Private law with Limited Liability

MS	EGTC National Provision	Date of adoption, incl. Regulation 1302/2013	Competent authority	General information
AT - Vorarlberg	EVTZ-Gesetz	23 Apr 2009, Amendment 1302/2013 adopted: Jun 2015	Land Vorarlberg (Regional government - federal state of Vorarlberg)	Public or Private law with Limited or Unlimited Liability *
BE - Brussels Capital	Ordonnance portant exécution du Règlement (CE) n° 1082/2006 du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 5 juillet 2006 relatif à un Groupement européen de coopération territoriale (GECT) (1)	14 May 2009	Government of the Region of Brussels Capital	Public Law
BE - Flanders Region	Houdende uitvoering van de Verordening (EG) Nr. 1082/2006 van het Europees Parlement en de Raad van 5 juli 2006 betreffende een Europese groepering voor territoriale samenwerking (EGTS)	6 Dec 2007	Ministry for Regional Development	n.a.
BE - German-Speaking Community	Dekret Über Die Zuständige Behörde Zur Ausführung Der Verordnung (Eg) Nr. 1082/2006 Über Den Europäischen Verbund Für Territoriale Zusammenarbeit	23 Jun 2008	Government of the German-speaking Community	Public Law
BE - Walloon Region	C.R.I.C. N° 68 (2008-2009)	10 Feb 2009	Ministry of Internal Affairs	n.a.
BG	Decree No. 199 of 29 August 2007 / Decree No. 24 of 10.02.2015	4 Sep 2007, Amendment 1302/2013 adopted: Feb 2015	Council of Ministers	Public law with Unlimited Liability
CY	Απόφαση 67.446 με ημερομηνία 9/7/2008 (Decision of the Ministerial Council 67.446 as of 9/7/2008)	Jul 2008	Committee of representatives from the Ministry of the Interior, the Directorate General for European Programmes, Coordination and Development and the Department of registrar of companies and official receiver	Private law, non-profit

MS	EGTC National Provision	Date of adoption, incl. Regulation 1302/2013	Competent authority	General information
CZ	Zákon, kterým se mìní zákon è. 248/2000 Sb., o podpoøe regionálního rozvoje, ve znìní pozdìjších pøedpisù, zákon è. 218/2000 Sb., o rozpoètových pravidlech a o zmìnì nìkterých souvisejících zákonù (rozpoètová pravidla), ve znìní pozdìjších pøedpisù, a zákon è. 89/1995 Sb., o státní statistické slubì, ve znìní pozdìjších pøedpisù (154/2009 Sb.)	7 May 2009, Amendment 1302/2013 adopted: Nov 2015	Thematic responsible Ministry	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
DE - Baden-Württemberg	Verwaltungsvorschrift der Ministerien zur Ausführung der Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über den EVTZ	18 Jun 2007, Amendment 1302/2013 adopted: 25 Mar 2015	Regional Council of Freiburg (on behalf of the State of Baden-Württemberg)	Public law with Unlimited Liability **
DE - Bavaria	Art. 13 Gesetz über die Zuständigkeiten zum Vollzug wirtschaftsrechtlicher Vorschriften	20 Dec 2007	Regional Council of Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz) (on behalf of the Free State of Bavaria)	Public law with Unlimited Liability **
DE - Berlin	Senatsbeschluss Nr. 200/2007	20 Feb 2007	Senate Department for Economics, Energy and Public Enterprises (Berlin)	Public law with Unlimited Liability **
DE - Brandenburg	Brandenburgische EVTZ-Zuständigkeitsverordnung	22 Nov 2007, revised 23 Jun 2012	Ministry for the Interior and Municipality Affairs (Brandenburg)	Public law with Unlimited Liability **
DE - Bremen	Landesinterne Organisationsanordnung (unpublished)	n.a.	Municipal Administration of Bremerhaven	Public law with Unlimited Liability **
DE - Hamburg	Anordnung über Zuständigkeiten im Zusammenhang mit dem EVTZ	17 Nov 2008, revised 29 Sep 2015	Senatskanzlei (Hamburg)	Public law with Unlimited Liability **
DE - Hesse	Landesinterne Organisationsanordnung (unpublished)	n.a.	Hessian Ministry of Economics, Energy, Transport and Regional Planning (Hesse)	Public law with Unlimited Liability **
DE - Mecklenburg Western	Landesverordnung zur Übertragung von Zuständigkeiten nach der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1082/2006 im Land	18 Jun 2007	Ministry for Economics, Employment and Health (Mecklenburg Western	Public law with Unlimited Liability **

MS	EGTC National Provision	Date of adoption, incl. Regulation 1302/2013	Competent authority	General information
Pomerania	Mecklenburg- Vorpommern		Pomerania)	
DE - Lower Saxony	Interner Beschluss der Landesregierung (unpublished)	10 Jul 2007	State Chancellery (Lower Saxony)	Public law with Unlimited Liability **
DE - North-Rhine Westphalia	Verordnung zur Regelung von Zuständigkeiten nach der EG-Verordnung über den Europäischen Verbund für territoriale Zusammenarbeit (Europäische Territorialverbundverordnung - ZV EVTZ)	29 Apr 2008	Ministry for Economic Affairs, Energy, Industry and Craftmanship (North-Rhine Westphalia)	Public law with Unlimited Liability **
DE - Rhineland-Palatinate	Landesverordnung über die zuständigen Behörden zur Ausführung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1082/2006 über den Europäischen Verbund für territoriale Zusammenarbeit	18 Jul 2007	Ministry of the Interior and Sport (Rhineland-Palatinate)	Public law with Unlimited Liability **
DE - Saarland	Verordnung über die Zuständigkeit zur Ausführung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1082/2006	07 May 2008	Ministry for Economics, Employment, Energy and Transport (Saarland)	Public law with Unlimited Liability **
DE - Saxony	EVTZ-Zuständigkeitsverordnung	02 Jan 2008	Regional Council of Dresden and the Ministry of the Interior (Saxony)	Public law with Unlimited Liability **
DE - Saxony-Anhalt	Beschluss der Landesregierung über die Benennung der zuständigen Stelle/Behörde in Sachsen-Anhalt im Wege eines Organisationerlasses im Rahmen der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1082/2006	24 July 2007	Ministry for Economics, Science and Digitisation (Saxony-Anhalt)	Public law with Unlimited Liability **
DE - Schleswig-Holstein	Gesetz- und Verordnungsblatt für Schleswig-Holstein, Buchstabe A, Ziffer 1	17 Dec 2009	Ministry of Justice, Cultural and European Affairs (Schleswig-Holstein)	Public law with Unlimited Liability **

MS	EGTC National Provision	Date of adoption, incl. Regulation 1302/2013	Competent authority	General information
DE - Thuringia	Thüringer EVTZ-Zuständigkeitsverordnung	23 July 2007	Thuringian Administration Office (on behalf of the Free State of Thuringia)	Public law with Unlimited Liability **
DK	Lov om administration af forordning om oprettelse af en europæisk	1 Jun 2008, amendment adopted: 21 Feb 2014	Danish Commerce and Company Agency and approval of the request for participation from the Danish Enterprise and Construction authority	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
EE	Euroopa Parlamendi ja noukogu määruse (EÜ) Nr 1082/2006 "ETKR kohta" rakendamise seadus	5 Jun 2008	Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
EL	Law No 3613 - Article 22 - EGTC (in English)	30 Jun 2008 (adoption of the amendment envisaged for Jan / Feb 2017)	Committee consisting of Minister of Interior and a representative of the Ministry of Economy and Finance	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
ES	Real Decreto 37/2008 por el que se adoptan las medidas necesarias para la aplicación efectiva del Reglamento (CE) n° 1082/2006 / Real Decreto 23/2015	18 Jan 2008, amendment adopted: Jan 2015	An EGTC is notified to the Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, which transmits all applications (and modifications) to the Ministerio de Administraciones Públicas	Public law with Unlimited Liability
FI	Act on a European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (1340/2015)	24 Jul 2009, amendment adopted: 20 Nov 2015	Ministry of Employment and the Economy	Public law with Unlimited Liability
FR	Loi n° 2008-352 visant à renforcer la coopération transfrontalière, transnationale et interrégionale par la mise en conformité du code général des collectivités territoriales avec le règlement communautaire relatif à un groupement européen de coopération territoriale	16 Apr 2008	State Representative at the regional level: Préfectures de région	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability

MS	EGTC National Provision	Date of adoption, incl. Regulation 1302/2013	Competent authority	General information
HR	Zakon o provedbi uredbi Europske Unije o Europskoj Grupaciji za Teritorijalnu Suradnju	13 Jun 2014	Ministry of Administration	n.a.
HU	Act XCIX of 2007 on the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (in English)	25 Jun 2007, amendment 1302/2013 adopted: Dec 2014	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Public law with Limited Liability
IE	Statutory Instrument, S.I. No. 533	16 Dec 2009	Department of Finance	Public or Private law with Limited Liability
IT	Disposizioni per l'adempimento di obblighi derivanti dall'appartenenza dell'Italia alle Comunità europee - Capo III - Attuazione del regolamento (CE) n. 1082/2006	23 Jun 2009	General Secretariat of the Prime Minister	Public law with Limited Liability
LT	Lietuvos Respublikos Europos Terirotinio Bendradarbiavimo Grupiu I Statymas	3 Jun 2008	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Public law with Limited Liability
LU	Loi portant diverses mesures d'application du règlement (CE) N. 1082/2006 relatif à un GECT	19 May 2009	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure, Department for Spatial Planning	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
LV	Eiropas teritoriālās sadarbības grupu likums	20 Aug 2009	Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government Affairs	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
MT	L.N. 8 of 2011	12 Jan 2011	Ministry of Finance	Public or Private law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
NL	Uitvoeringswet EGTS-verordening	26 Nov 2009	Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations	Public law with Unlimited Liability
PL	Ustawa z dnia 7 listopada 2008 r. o europejskim ugrupowaniu współpracy terytorialnej	7 Nov 2008, amendment 1302/2013 adopted: 11 Sep 2015	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Public law with Unlimited Liability
PT	Decree Law No. 376/2007, Decree Law No. 60/2015	9 Nov 2007, amendment 1302/2013 adopted: 22 Apr 2015	Ministry for the Environment, Territorial Planning and Regional Development	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability

MS	EGTC National Provision	Date of adoption, incl. Regulation 1302/2013	Competent authority	General information
RO	Emergency Ordinance regarding the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (no. 9/2015)	12 Nov 2007, amendment 1302/2013 adopted: 2015	Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism	Public
SE	Svensk författningssamling - Lag om europeiska grupperingar för territoriellt samarbete	1 Aug 2009	Companies Registration Office	Public or Private law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
SI	Uredbo o ustanavljanju evropskega zdruzenja za teritorialno sodelovanje (EZTS)	30 Mar 2008, amendment 1302/2013 adopted: Apr 2015	Government Office for Local Self-Government and Regional Policy	Public law with Unlimited Liability
SK	Act No. 90/2008 Coll. on a EGTC	15 Feb 2008, amendment 1302/2013 adopted: 2015 and 2016	Ministry of Construction and Regional Development	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
UK	Statutory Instrument - 2007 No. 1949, Guidance Note, Statutory Instrument 2008 No. 718	1 Aug 2007, revised 1 Apr 2008	The Secretary of State	Public or Private law with Unlimited Liability

Source: Spatial Foresight, based on data collected from national authorities.

Annex 2 – Overview of key characteristics of EGTCs

	EGTC	Foundation year	Seat	Other countries	Partnership	No of partners	Purpose (2016)	Ongoing ETC projects 2016	Budget in						Staff (from 2013 in FTE)					
									2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai	2008	FR	BE (operational seat)	national, regional, CU, local (147 municipalities)	19	Creating cooperation structures between the political and institutional representatives of its members and helps to concretise more quickly on what are the needs of the French-Belgium inhabitants of the territory	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,407,000	1,600,000	8	12	12	12	10	8
2	Ister-Granum	2008	HU	SK	local functional area around the cities of Esztergom (HU) and Štúrovo (SK); intent to reach 102 members (initial members of euroregion)	82	Primary task: implement territorial cooperation programs and projects co-financed by the European Union, Six more detailed sub-tasks:	0	18,400	74,000	54,000	54,000	125,000	125,000	4	2	2	3	4	3
3	GNP	2008	ES	PT	national (PT), regional (ES) - rather rural area	2	Promotion of interconnection for the Euroregion and fostering of cross-border cooperation	0	350,000	270,000	270,000	400,000	400,000	450,000	7	6	6	6	6	6
4	Amphic-tyony	2008	GR	CY, IT, FR, Palestine	local	46	Cooperation among elected representatives and staff of municipalities; implementation of EU projects	0	500,000	135,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	120,000	0	0	0	0	0	0

#	EGTC	Foundation year	Seat	Other countries	Partnership	No of partners	Purpose (2016)	Ongoing ETC projects 2016	Budget in						Staff (from 2013 in FTE)					
									2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
5	UTTS	2009	HU	SK	local	4	Local development			-	-	-	-	n.a.		0	0	0	0	n.a.
6	Karst-Bodva	2009	SK	HU	local attempt to include micro- region has failed	3	Cross-border development strategy in a region with nature reserve		-	500	-	-	-	n.a.		0	0	0	0	n.a.
7	Duero-Douro	2009	ES	PT	local plus associations of municipalities	~200	Achieve territorial cohesion, solving common needs, through joint actions in rural areas from Spain and Portugal	0	170,000	650,000	650,000	654,000	654,000	1,022,932	7	15	7	30	30	20
8	Flandre-Dunker que-Côte d'Opale	2009	FR	BE (operational seat)	national, regional, local	13	Facilitate and promote efficient and coherent cross-border cooperation in the region	3	300,000	270,000	327,265	320,000	320,000	376,614	2	0	0	0	0	2
9	Archi Med	2011	IT	ES, CY, GR	regional	7	Development and implementation of projects; valorisation of existing cooperation	n.a.		60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	n.a.		1	1	1	1	n.a.
10	Pyrénées-Méditerra née	2009	FR	ES	regional	4	Culture, Innovation, sustainable development, higher education, tourism	1	700,000	700,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000 - 900,000	8	8	8	9	9	9

	EGTC	Foundation year	Seat	Other countries	Partnership	No of partners	Purpose (2016)	Ongoing ETC projects 2016	Budget in						Staff (from 2013 in FTE)					
									2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
11	Euro district Stras bourg-Ortenau	2010	FR	DE	local (cities/municipali-ties), CU de Strasbourg	86	Facilitation and implementation of cross-border projects	1	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	4	5	5	5	6	7
12	ZASNET	2010	PT	ES	regions, associations of municipalities	6	Promote cross-border relations between the members of the EGTC, ZASNET in the traditional fields of cooperation	n.a.	240,000	480,000	548,022	432,219	154,849	154,849	0	1	1	1	3	2
13	HC	2010	ES	FR	national, regional, local	4	The building and subsequent joint management and operation of a cross-border Hospital	0	40,000	15,500,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	4	4	4	4	4	195
14	Grande Région	2010	FR	DE, LU, BE	national, regional, local	11	Management (MA) of multilateral ETC CB programme 2007-2013, Currently, the EGTC is in charge of the closure of the programme	n.r.	500,000	650,000	519,227	519,227		-	2	2	3	3	4	1
15	Saar Moselle	2010	FR	DE (ope-ratio nal seat)	RV, CU, local	8	Ensuring the sustainable development of the region by supporting the cross-border cooperation in two key areas: Support the development of the Eurodistrict territory and initiate, monitor and implement inter-communal cooperation projects	4	-	480,000	2,500,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,150,000		0	0	4	7	6
16	ABAÚJ - ABAÚJB AN	2010	HU	SK	local	14	Realise cross-border developments and implement the development plan	0		29,780	38,441	20,000	29,000	9,627	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	EGTC	Foundation year	Seat	Other countries	Partnership	No of partners	Purpose (2016)	Ongoing ETC projects 2016	Budget in						Staff (from 2013 in FTE)					
									2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
17	Pons Danubii	2010	SK	HU	local (cities)	7	Strengthen cross-border cohesion on the whole territory; implementation of projects aimed at strategic development; improvement of everyday life of inhabitants	1	'	145,000		2,100,000	2,100,000	300,000	1	6	3	5	4	3
18	BTC	2011	HU	RO, Serbia (observer)	local	80	Implementation of Integrated Regional Strategy of EGTC	0		34,000	43,000	100,000	100,000	120,000		2	3	3	3	3
19	Arrabona	2011	HU	SK	local	30	Supporting urban and territorial development/management	0		100,000	132,663	123,722	234,466	250,318		3	4	4	6	7
20	Linieland van Waas en Hulst	2011	BE	NL	local, intermunicipal, region (province)	8	Cross-border cooperation in the fields of port & economy, mobility, nature, recreation & cultural history, and habitation and liveability	2		115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	273,269		2	2	2	2	3
21	Euregio Tirolo - Alto Adige - Trentino	2011	IT	AT	regions	3	Foster collaboration between the Members of the EGTC and establish visible and significant projects and cross-boarder services to the citizens	4		250,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	2,900,000		4	4	7	10	13
22	GO	2011	IT	SI	local	3	Encourage and support territorial cooperation in all areas relating to regional development and reinforcement of economic and social cohesion	0		40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000		0	1	1	1	4

	EGTC	Foundation year	Seat	Other countries	Partnership	No of partners	Purpose (2016)	Ongoing ETC projects 2016	Budget in						Staff (from 2013 in FTE)					
									2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
23	Pirineus - Cerdanya	2011	FR	ES	local association of municipalities	2	Bringing together cross-border actors within a single structure and bringing together shared financial resources	0	'		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000		0	0	0	3	n.a.
24	Espacio Portalet	2011	ES	FR	regional	2	Identification, promotion and implementation of programmes, projects and joint actions of territorial cooperation that are of interest to its members	2	'		738,619	738,619	724,664	886,242			1	1	2	2
25	RDV	2011	HU	SK	regional	3	Its primary task is to implement territorial cooperation programs and projects co-financed by the European Union	0		42,000			41,500	50,000		2	1	2	2	2
26	Euro région Nouvelle Aquitaine -Euskadi-Navarre	2011	FR	ES	regional	3	Develop and strengthen the cohesion between the three regional territories in an European perspective	2		720,000	1,456,561	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,650,000		3	4	5	5	5
27	Gate to Europe	2012	HU	RO	local	36	Support for improving economic and social development of the target area	0		54,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	40,000		3	4	4	4	1
28	BODRO GKÖZI	2012	HU	SK	local	17	Implementation of cross-border development, job creation, and economic growth in the region	0		29,780	38,441	38,441	29,000	9,627		0	0	0	0	0

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	EGTC	Foundation year	Seat	Other countries	Partnership	No of partners	Purpose (2016)	Ongoing ETC projects 2016	Budget in						Staff (from 2013 in FTE)					
									2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
29	Novo hrad-Nógrád	2011	HU	SK	local	2	Economic and social cohesion; twin cities, Geopark	0		-	30,800	32,000	32,000	-		0	3		3	0
30	Pannon	2012	HU	SI, HR	local & university & national park	62	Implementation of EU co-funded programmes and projects of territorial cooperation	0		30,000	6,500	6,500	30,000	59,000		0	0	0	1	1
31	Efxini Poli – Solidar City Network	2012	GR	CY, BG	local, region, university, RDA	24	Apply territorial cooperation to ensure greener and more inclusive cities	0		600,000	600,000		600,000	200,000		5	5	5	5	5
32	EUKN	2012	NL	CY, BE, CZ, FR, DE, HU, LU	national	8	Strategic knowledge support and networking	n.a.		500,000	460,000	500,000	500,000	500,000		4	4			4
33	Euregio Senza Confini	2012	IT	AT	regional	2	Encourage, facilitate and promote cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation between its members for strengthening economic and social cohesion	2				-	260,000	405,000				0	0	4
34	TRITIA	2013	PL	SK, CZ	regional	4	Support for implementation of cohesion policy	0			88,000	88,000	88,000	88,000			3	3	4	4

	EGTC	Foundation year	Seat	Other countries	Partnership	No of partners	Purpose (2016)	Ongoing ETC projects 2016	Budget in						Staff (from 2013 in FTE)					
									2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
35	Sajó-Rima / Slaná-Rimava	2013	HU	SK	local	4	Strengthen economic and social cohesion among members	0			35,000	36,000	36,000	14,668			1	1	1	1
36	Via Carpatia	2013	SK	HU	regional	2	Strengthen and support the cross-border, transnational and inter-regional cooperation to promote economic and social cohesion especially through realisation of projects and programs of cross-border cooperation	0			40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000			1	3	3	5
37	Parc européen Alpi Maritime – Mercantour	2013	FR	IT	National parks	2	Facilitate and promote cooperation among its members in the protection, promotion, awareness and management of natural, cultural and landscape heritage	0				'	'	170,000				0	0	4
38	P.M.I.B.B.	2013	IT	FR	National park (IT); Environment Office (FR)	2	Promote protection, management and joint promotion of natural and cultural resources of Bonifacio Strait to implement a joint policy regarding sustainable development	0				'	'	No budget for 2016 so far				0	0	2
39	Secrétariat du Sommet de la Grande Région	2013	LU	FR, DE, BE	regional, national (Länder, departments, LU, FR)	10	Supports the activities of the Summit and its working				600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000			4	4	4	4

	EGTC	Foundation year	Seat	Other countries	Partnership	No of partners	Purpose (2016)	Ongoing ETC projects 2016	Budget in						Staff (from 2013 in FTE)					
									2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
40	TATRY	2013	PL	SK	local; associations of municipalities	2	Further develop, facilitate and promote Polish-Slovak cross-border cooperation to enhance social and economic cohesion of the area	2			-	13,000	38,000	50,000			0		2	2,25
41	Spoločný región	2013	SK	CZ	local (SK), micro-regions (CZ) covering area of 46 municipalities	22	Implementation of cross-border projects	0			30,000	10,000	10,000	14,200			0	0	2	2
42	Torysa	2013	HU	SK	local	3	of a waste recycling technology	0				6,500	6,500	3,333			0	1		(21-26)
43	Svinka	2013	HU	SK	local	3	Developing the members' territory with ecological and sustainable programmes	0				6,500		1,800			0	1		(21-26)
44	Alzette Belval	2012	FR	LU	FR: local, regional, national; LU: local, national	10	Assure a common and complementary development, to develop a real cross-border urban agglomeration, improving the quality of life of its inhabitants, and to support the development and the implementation of cross-border projects	2				80,000	187,588	212,842			1	2	0	
45	AEuCC	2014	ES	IT, FR, RO	national associations of ceramic cities	4	Enhancing economic and social development and cohesion	0				32,000	32,000	32,000			0	0	1	

	EGTC	Foundation year	Seat	Other countries	Partnership	No of partners	Purpose (2016)	Ongoing ETC projects 2016	Budget in						Staff (from 2013 in FTE)					
									2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
46	Eurocity of Chaves-Verín	2013	ES	PT	local	2	Promote cross-border relations among its members, encouraging institutional, economic, social, cultural and environmental convergence between the cities	0				21,000	45,000	175,000				4	4	0
47	European Common Future Building	2012	HU	RO	local	8	Common product development cooperation, marketing activities, touristic development and the improvement of disaster management	0		'	'	'	'	20,000			0	0	0	1
48	CETC-EGTC	2014	PL	SE, HU, HR	regional	8	Ensure a harmonised stakeholder management approach among the regions to convert mobility boosting measures into sustainable socio-economic growth along the corridor	2				'	'	50,489				0	0	5
49	HP-HP	2014	ES	FR	regional	2	Local development by promoting exchange of goods and services across the border	1				50,000	50,000	619,000				0	0	1
50	AECT-FPI	2014	ES	PT	local	11	Cooperation in cultural heritage, tourism and local development	0				11,000		'				0		0
51	European Border Cities	2014	HU	RO	local	2	Strengthen the economic and social cohesion between its members in the framework of cross-border cooperation	0					12,750	17,062					5	5

	EGTC	Foundation year	Seat	Other countries	Partnership	No of partners	Purpose (2016)	Ongoing ETC projects 2016	Budget in						Staff (from 2013 in FTE)					
									2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
52	ESPON	2015	LU	BE	national, regional		Act as single beneficiary to implement and deliver the content envisaged by the ESPON 2020 Cooperation Programme	n.r.					1,197,260	12,736,494					15	18
53	PAHT	2015	FR	ES	local (covering the area of 31 municipali-ties)	11	Label's administration "Villes et Pays d'Art et d'Histoire" (French Ministry of Culture)	1					-	n.a.					0	3
54	Inter-regional Alliance for the Rhine-Alpine Corridor	2015	DE	IT, NL, BE, FR, CH	local & regional, harbours & other public players	20	Facilitate and promote the territorial cooperation among its members and jointly strengthen and coordinate the territorial and integrated development of the multimodal Rhine-Alpine Corridor from the regional and local perspective	0					80,000	140,000					0	n.a.
55	MASH	2015	HU	SI	local	4	Platform allowing mayors to work together on common cross-border projects and programmes	0					n.a.	n.a.					2	1
56	Mura Region	2015	HU	HR	local	16	Cross-border cooperation involving support for territorial cooperation and the removal of barriers to the internal market	0						28,909						3
57	Tisza	2015	HU	UA	local & regional	3	Create stable cooperation and social cohesion across the EU external border area and develop infrastructure and economy of the relevant area	0						40,000						2

	EGTC	Foundation year	Seat	Other countries	Partnership	No of partners	Purpose (2016)	Ongoing ETC projects 2016	Budget in						Staff (from 2013 in FTE)					
									2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
58	INTER REG Grande Région	2015	LU	FR	regional (FR) & national (LU)	2	Management of the INTERREG Programme INTERREG V A Grande Région / Großregion	n.r.						959,877						20
59	NOVUM	2015	PL	CZ	regional	9	Intensify, facilitate and promote Polish-Czech cross-border cooperation aimed at strengthening economic and social cohesion of the area covered by the Grouping functioning	1					120,000	120,000					2	3
60	León-Bragança	2015	ES	PT	regional (ES) & local (PT)	2	Promote economic and social cohesion in both territories	2						60,000						0
61	PONTI BUS	2016	HU	SK	regional	2	Development and support of cross-border and interregional cooperation between its members to strengthen economic and social cohesion	0						23,000						3
62	EUCOR The European Campus	2016	DE	FR, CH	universities	5	Apply for joint research grants, establish joint professorships, and offer joint degree programmes	0						200,000						No di-rect staff
63	EMI	2016	ES	FR	regional & other public players	5	Carry out and manage projects and cooperation actions related to the management and valorisation of mycological resources	0						25,000						0

	EGTC	Foundation year	Seat	Other countries	Partnership	No of partners	Purpose (2016)	Ongoing ETC projects 2016	Budget in						Staff (from 2013 in FTE)					
									2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
64	Eisen-Bahnneu-Bau-strecke Dresden Prag	2016	DE	CZ	national, regional & local	4	Creation and coordination of planning activities, communication with the national and EU authorities and broad public to obtain funds for financing the project	0						80,000 plus member contri-butions						Dele gated
65	Euro district PAMINA	2016	FR	DE	local & regional	15	Platform for pooling responsibilities, expertise and resources, and acting as agent for promoting territorial cohesion	0						607,734						6

Source: Spatial Foresight, based on data collected from EGTCs. The purposes highlighted in grey were taken from the previous monitoring report since the EGTC did not reply to the request for information or the fields were not filled in.

Annex 3 – Policy areas of EGTCs

No	EGTC	CIVEX Enl. & neighbourhood	CIVEX Active citizenship	CIVEX Human rights	COTER Spatial development	COTER Transport, infrastructure	COTER Macro regions	ECON Entrepreneurship	ECON Start-up & strategy dev.	NAT Tourism	NAT Civil protection	NAT Rural development	NAT Forestry, nature, biodiversity	NAT Health	SEDEC Research	SEDEC Culture, sports	SEDEC Youth employment	SEDEC Educ. & training	SEDEC Social affairs	ENVE Climate change	ENVE Energy	ENVE Environment	Other
1	Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai				X	X		X		X						X					X	X	X
2	Ister-Granum					X		X		X						X	X	X					X
3	GNP		X				X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
4	Amphictyony	X	X	X			X									X	X	X				X	X
5	UTTS																						
6	Karst-Bodva							X						X									
7	Duero-Douro	X	X	O		O	O	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	
8	Flandre-Dunkerque-Côte d'Opale				X																	X	
9	ArchiMed				X																	X	
1	Pyrénées-Méditerranée							X	X		X					X						X	
11	Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau		X		X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X			X	
12	ZASNET		X							X		X	X			X	X			X		X	
13	HC				O	O				O		O		X	X	O	X	X	O				
14	Grande Région																						X
15	SaarMoselle	X			X	X				X				X		X	X	X	O		O	X	
16	ABAÚJ - ABAÚJBAN	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X
17	Pons Danubii					X																	
18	BTC				X	X		X	X	X		X				X	X	X		X	X		X

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No	EGTC	Enl. & neighbourhood	Active citizenship	Human rights	Spatial development	Transport, infrastructure	Macro regions	Entrepreneurship	Start-up & strategy dev.	Tourism	Civil protection	Rural development	Forestry, nature, biodiversity	Health	Research	Culture, sports	Youth employment	Educ. & training	Social affairs	Climate change	Energy	Environment	Other
		CIVEX			**COTER**			**ECON**		**NAT**					**SEDEC**					**ENVE**			
19	Arrabona				O	O				O		X				O	O						
20	Linieland van Waas en Hulst				X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X		X	
21	Euregio Tirolo - Alto Adige - Trentino				X								X							X			
22	GO				X	X				X			X			X				X			
23	Pirineus - Cerdanya				X				X														
24	Espacio Portalet	X			X				X	X						X					X	X	X
25	RDV							X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X				X
26	Eurorégion Nouvelle Aquitaine-Euskadi-Navarre				X	X		X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
27	Gate to Europe		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	
28	BODROGKÖZI	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X
29	Novohrad-Nógrád	X	X					X		X			X					X				X	
30	Pannon	X			O	O	O	O	O	O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O		O	O	O	
31	Efxini Poli – SolidarCity Network		X		X			X				X	X			X				X			
32	EUKN				X	X		X		X					X	X	X			X	X		
33	Euregio Senza Confini					X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X			X	
34	TRITIA		X		X					X			O		X	X		X		O	X	X	
35	Sajó-Rima / Slaná-Rimava									X							X						X
36	Via Carpatia				X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
37	Parc européen Alpi Marittime – Mercantour				X	X			X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X	
38	P.M.I.B.B.									O		X						O		O		X	X
39	Secrétariat du Sommet de la Grande Région				X	X				X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

No	EGTC	CIVEX			COTER			ECON		NAT					SEDEC					ENVE			
		Enl. & neighbourhood	Active citizenship	Human rights	Spatial development	Transport, infrastructure	Macro regions	Entrepreneurship	Start-up & strategy dev.	Tourism	Civil protection	Rural development	Forestry, nature, biodiversity	Health	Research	Culture, sports	Youth employment	Educ. & training	Social affairs	Climate change	Energy	Environment	Other
40	TATRY					X				X		X	X			X		X				X	
41	Spoločný región				X	X		X		X		X	X			X	X	O		X	X	X	X
42	Torysa		O		O					O	O		O	O			O	O	X	X	O	
43	Svinka		O	O						O	O		O	O				O				
44	Alzette Belval		X		X	X				X						X		X			X	X	
45	AEuCC	X	X					X	X	X						X		X					
46	Eurocity of Chaves-Verín	X	O		O			O	O	X		O	X	O		X	X	X	O			O	
47	European Common Future Building	X			X		X			X	X	X											
48	CETC-EGTC					X																	
49	HP-HP									X													
50	AECT-FPI		X		X	X		X	X			X	X			X		X					
51	European Border Cities					O				O	O					O						O	
52	ESPON	X			X	X	X		X	X					X		X	X		X	X	X	X
53	PAHT									X		X				X	X	X					
54	Interregional Alliance for the Rhine-Alpine Corridor				X	X																X	
55	MASH				X	X		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	
56	Mura Region	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	O		X	X	X	O	O	X	X	
57	Tisza																						
58	INTERREG Grande Région																						X
59	NOVUM					X				X				X		X				X		X	
60	León-Bragança									X		X	X										

No	EGTC	CIVEX			COTER			ECON		NAT					SEDEC					ENVE			
		Enl. & neighbourhood	Active citizenship	Human rights	Spatial development	Transport, infrastructure	Macro regions	Entrepreneurship	Start-up & strategy dev.	Tourism	Civil protection	Rural development	Forestry, nature, biodiversity	Health	Research	Culture, sports	Youth employment	Educ. & training	Social affairs	Climate change	Energy	Environment	Other
61	PONTIBUS	X	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
62	EUCOR The European Campus														X								
63	EMI									X		X	X	X	X			X		X		X	X
64	PROUD					X																	
65	Eurodistrict PAMINA		X		X	X		X		X	X	O	O	O		X	X	X	X	X	O	X	
	Total active	13	16	2	28	31	1	25	18	39	9	23	19	18	14	35	26	29	18	16	16	29	18
	Total interest		4	3	3	7	4	3	4	7	4	4	6	8	3	5	4	6	5	6	4	5	1

X – Effective fields of activity; O – Interest in field of activity

Source: Spatial Foresight, based on data collected from EGTCs. The fields of activity highlighted in grey were taken from previous monitoring report since the EGTC did not reply to the request for information or since the fields were not filled in.

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