

EGTC Monitoring Report 2012

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List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full term
AECT	Agrupamento Europeu de Cooperação Territorial
CBC	Cross-border cooperation
CCDR-N	Comissão de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional do Norte Portugal
CETC	Central European Transport Corridor
CEO	Central Executive Officer
COPIT	Cross-Border Standing Conference of Inter-municipal Organisations
CoR	Committee of the Regions
DG	Directorate General
EC	European Commission
ECF	European Cohesion Fund
EETAA	Hellenic Agency for Local Development and Local Government
EEIG	European Economic Interest Grouping
EGTC	European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation
EP	European Parliament
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ESF	European Social Funds
ETC	European Territorial Cooperation
EUKN	European Urban Knowledge Network
FLC	First Level Control (rather common technical term for financial control according to Reg. (/EC) 1080/2006, Article 16)
GNP	Galicia – Norte Portugal
JTS	Joint Technical Secretariat
MA	Managing Authority
MEP	Member of European Parliament
MS	Member State
OP	Operational Programme
PMIBB	Parc Marin International des Bouches de Bonifacio
POCTEP	Cross border Operating Cooperation Program Spain Portugal
RDV	Rába-Duna-Vág
REGI	Regional Development Committee
SGEI	Services of General Economic Interest
SEE	South East Europe
TCP	Transnational Cooperation Programme
UTTS	Ung - Tisza - Túr – Sajó

Member States

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

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Introduction

The 2012 EGTC Monitoring Report is the result of a yearly exercise commissioned by the Committee of the Regions (CoR) and carried out in connection with the Platform of the European Groupings of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC). In line with Regulation (EC) 1082/2006, the Monitoring Report aims to draw a complete picture of both the established EGTCs and the groupings that existed in the 2012 reporting period.

The methodology consisted of both desk research and interviews. Desk research was used as a first step in approaching the EGTCs. Given that in 2012 almost all the EGTCs had a website and the CoR online platform contained a lot of information about past and present developments, online research was enough to get an initial overview of the activities of the EGTCs in 2012. However, only the interviews really provided new information and an in-depth insight into both the structure and activities of the groupings. In fact, the majority of the qualitative information presented in this report was gained from direct contact with EGTC staff.

The main points covered in the EGTC Monitoring Report for 2012 can be summarised as follows:

- This report updates the EGTC Monitoring Report for 2011. All groupings examined in the previous Monitoring Report have been contacted to update the data in light of any relevant developments that may have occurred in the meantime.
- In addition, six new cases studies have been drawn up for this report. This raises the total number of established EGTCs to 32. This number more or less corresponds to the number of EGTCs set up in 2011. Hungary is still leading in terms of establishment of new EGTCs. In fact, five of the six newly created EGTC have Hungarian members.
- The main reason for setting up an EGTC has not changed since the 2011 Monitoring Report: The most important reason is working with geographical neighbours to build an institutional framework for cooperation on projects of common interest that transcend legally defined national borders. There is an exception, however. One of the newly constituted EGTCs has stated that the motivation for creating an EGTC was the ambition to establish a platform for exchanging practices in urban development.
- In order to collect comparable and measurable data on groupings, the EGTC Monitoring Report now includes the following indicators for each EGTC: the members per country and administration involved; the total annual budget; the number of staff hired directly or subject to other contractual or

statutory relations; and the number of EU-funded projects and programmes implemented in 2012.

- New tables have been included clearly spelling out the field of activity of each EGTC. The fields of activity are grouped according to the areas covered by each of the Committee of the Regions' commissions, making it easier for them to participate in the consultative work of the Committee. Activities linked to the Europe 2020 strategy are also highlighted and grouped.
- In addition to the 32 EGTCs already constituted, 17 new groupings are currently in the pipeline. For the latter, the same approach to classification was used as in the 2011 EGTC Monitoring Report. Therefore, EGTCs now in the process of being constituted are divided into three separate groups: EGTCs awaiting official approval; EGTCs in preparation; EGTCs that are still just ideas.

Executive Summary

The Committee of the Regions regularly publishes a monitoring report on the development of the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC) as the European legal entity for cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation of public bodies. The present report analyses the latest developments from 2012 and builds on the findings from the earlier EGTC Monitoring Reports of 2010 and 2011, as well as previous studies. The objective of the EGTC Monitoring Report is to give an overview of the current state of play of all EGTCs in the European Union.

By the end of 2012, there were 32 EGTC in total, comprising about 700 national, local and regional authorities from 17 Member States. A further 17 groupings are currently in the pipeline.

Review of the National Provisions

Looking at the adoption of the national provisions across the EU Member States, the situation has not changed since 2011. In late 2012, national provisions had been adopted in almost all Member States with the exception of Austria, Germany and Belgium, where the process takes longer because of their federal administrative structures. In these three countries, strong federalist structures have led to a situation where national provisions have been adopted by the regional bodies but federal law is still pending. As such, all Austrian and German *Länder* have adopted a legal framework for the EGTC while the federal authorities are only expected to approve these provisions between 2013 and 2014. In the case of Belgium, one of the reasons why the adoption is still pending is the recent three-year long government crisis.

There has been increasing discussion of rapidly adopting revised regulation (EC) 1082/2006. The CoR recommended that the new EGTC regulation be fast-tracked in an opinion adopted in February (drafted by Michel Delebarre) and in an inter-institutional conference held in March. All the proposals contained in the CoR opinion were accepted by the REGI Committee of the European Parliament in July – the first time that a CoR opinion has had such an impact. Joachim Zeller, MEP and rapporteur for revising the EGTC regulation, also sees rapid adoption as a key priority. A revised regulation should result in simplification and open up new opportunities in territorial cooperation and beyond. Zeller also argues that one of the reasons for the limited number of existing EGTCs and the slow pace of creating new EGTCs is the delay in adopting the current EU regulation and in adapting it to national rules in the EU Member States. A revised regulation could offer a possible solution whereby the appointment of even a single notification authority per Member State would

speed up and ease the notification process. Moreover, the proponents of rapid adoption of the revised regulation argue that there is no need to wait for the adoption of the 2014-2020 regulations, given that the EGTC regulation is not a financial one.

New EGTCs constituted in 2012 or late 2011¹

Six new EGTCs were created between the end of 2011 and the end of 2012, whereas seven EGTCs were established over the course of 2011. This suggests that the EGTCs are increasing at a steady rate. Interestingly, four of the new EGTCs are based in Hungary, which means that all of these groupings have at least one Hungarian member and include Central and Eastern European territories. The new EGTC EUKN is noteworthy: it is exclusively made up of national authorities and was created as a network for urban policy makers, practitioners and researchers. This may mark a shift from the more traditional EGTCs constituted as a platform for joint projects in cross-border territories, to one where EGTCs function as a platform for exchanging practices, and it may serve as an example of EGTCs as a tool for formalising certain areas of intergovernmental cooperation.

The table below summarises the key data on the most recently established groupings, including their constituent countries, a description of their specific features and their date of constitution.

¹EGTC not mentioned in the Monitoring Report 2011.

Table 1. New EGTCs included as case studies

Name	Countries	Specific features	Constitution
Bodrogközi EGTC	HU, SK	EGTC with 17 members, created to encourage participation by local residents in implementing local plans and to work against economic decline.	12/04/2012
Gate to Europe EGTC	HU, RO	EGTC with 8 members, created to provide a legal framework for cooperation on cross-border projects.	10/04/2012
Pannon EGTC	HU, SI	EGTC composed of 51 municipalities with an interest in coordinating integrated territorial investment of EU funds.	28/03/2012
Novohrad-Nógrád' EGTC ²	HU, SK	EGTC made up of two cities managing the Novohrad-Nógrád Geopark, a UNESCO site.	21/12/2011
E.G.T.C. EFXINI POLI - Network of European Cities for Sustainable Development	GR, CY, BG	EGTC with 23 members working towards greener, more dynamic and inclusive cities by way of networking activities, services, and participation in various projects.	22/09/2012
European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN) EGTC	CY, BE, CZ, FR, DE, HU, LU, NL, RO	EGTC exclusively made up of Member State national authorities. Its key objective is to enhance the exchange of knowledge and expertise on urban development throughout Europe.	7/12/2012

Evolution of EGTCs: the groupings in a nutshell

The EGTC Regulation entered into force in 2006. Two years later, the first four EGTCs were founded. In terms of geographical distribution, the 32 groupings established today can be divided into three groups of Member States:

- Spain, France, Portugal: total of 7 groupings
- Hungary, Slovakia, Romania: 12 groupings altogether; there has recently been very dynamic development Hungary's borders – a process supported by financial incentives from Hungary
- France, Belgium, Germany: 5 groupings

The main precondition for establishing a grouping is the availability of funds. There are important differences across Europe in terms of financial endowment of EGTCs. It varies according to the number of inhabitants of the area covered and the economic standing of the regions or municipalities involved. The Eurométropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai has a comparatively large annual budget of around EUR 1.5 million, and therefore stands in stark contrast with around a third of the EGTCs whose annual budgets range from EUR 25 000 to EUR

²No qualitative phone interview has yet been done for this grouping. Efforts to make contact before this executive summary was published have been unsuccessful.

75 000. In general, the groupings largely count on funding from projects carried out in connection with ETC programmes.

On the path from initial commitment to the establishment of an EGTC's operative structure, one of the major milestones is hiring staff. So far 17 EGTCs, i.e. slightly more than half the groupings, have hired staff. There are now around 75 people employed by EGTCs across the EU. In other words, an EGTC employs four people on average, but the number varies significantly across groupings.

Generally speaking, EGTC are set up to carry out a wide range of activities. Most EGTCs are involved in wide-ranging policy development and strategy building. This type of EGTC explores and develops new forms of governance and cohesion. A significant number of EGTCs do not predetermine the subject area on which they work, but clearly state that their primary objective is development and implementation of collaborative projects.

The socio-economic situation in the region covered by an EGTC predetermines to some extent its main goals and overarching strategy for project development. Two thirds of the groupings – in particular those from the Spanish-French-Portuguese group and the Hungarian-Slovak-Romanian group – take a broad approach to cohesion policy and regional development. The project ideas and the projects implemented focus on infrastructure, entrepreneurship and tourism development paired with the protection of the environment and natural heritage. For EGTCs whose partnerships consist mainly of rural municipalities, local stakeholders generally point to emigration and unemployment as growing problems. This is also mirrored in the EGTCs' activities in education and training of young people.

The group of EGTCs located in the political core of the EU – i.e. France, Belgium, Germany and Luxembourg – focuses on spatial planning and urban development as well as initiatives in the fields of culture, sports and education.

Two EGTCs have been founded for one clear-cut purpose: the EGTC Grande Region acts as a Managing Authority for a multi-lateral cross-border cooperation programme linked to ETC; the EGTC Hospital Cerdanya manages a cross-border hospital.

The following chart offers an aggregate picture of the policy areas presently covered by the groupings. It is important to note that this is merely a snapshot based on:

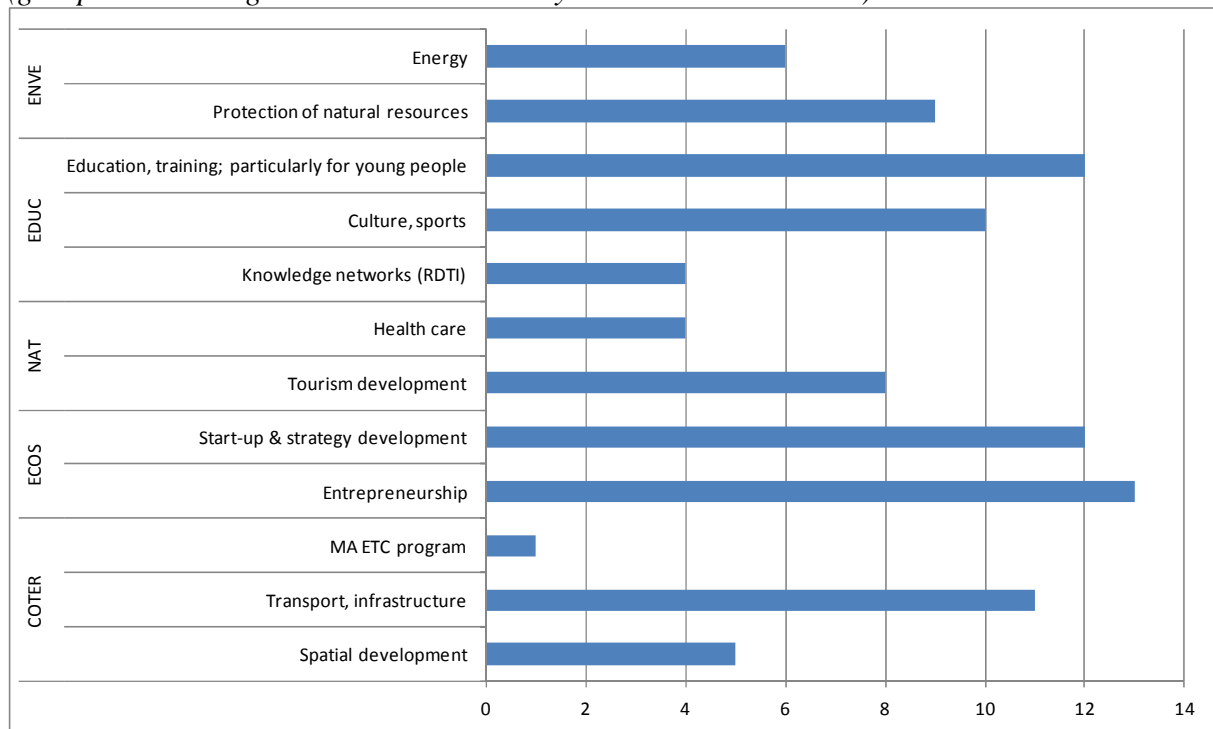
- the main strategic priorities according to the documents and

- information on projects that either have already been implemented or are currently being implemented

Most EGTCs are seen as instruments of cooperation for developing and implementing projects. Consequently, the focus of activities may change.

Figure 1. Areas of activity

(grouped according to the areas covered by each CoR commission)



The groupings' relevance in terms of the Europe 2020 Strategy can be seen in the overarching strategy for the forthcoming period of cohesion policy. A major aspect highlighted in one of the seven underlying flagship initiatives, *Youth on the Move*, is also reflected in the current activities of the EGTC: a significant number of EGTCs are involved in youth education.

EGTCs currently being set up

There are 17 groupings in the pipeline: five awaiting final approval, six in the preparation phase and five which are still just 'ideas' for potential groupings. The EGTCs that have not yet been established can be classified in the same way as in the 2011 Monitoring Report, as shown in the table below:

Table 2. EGTCs in the pipeline

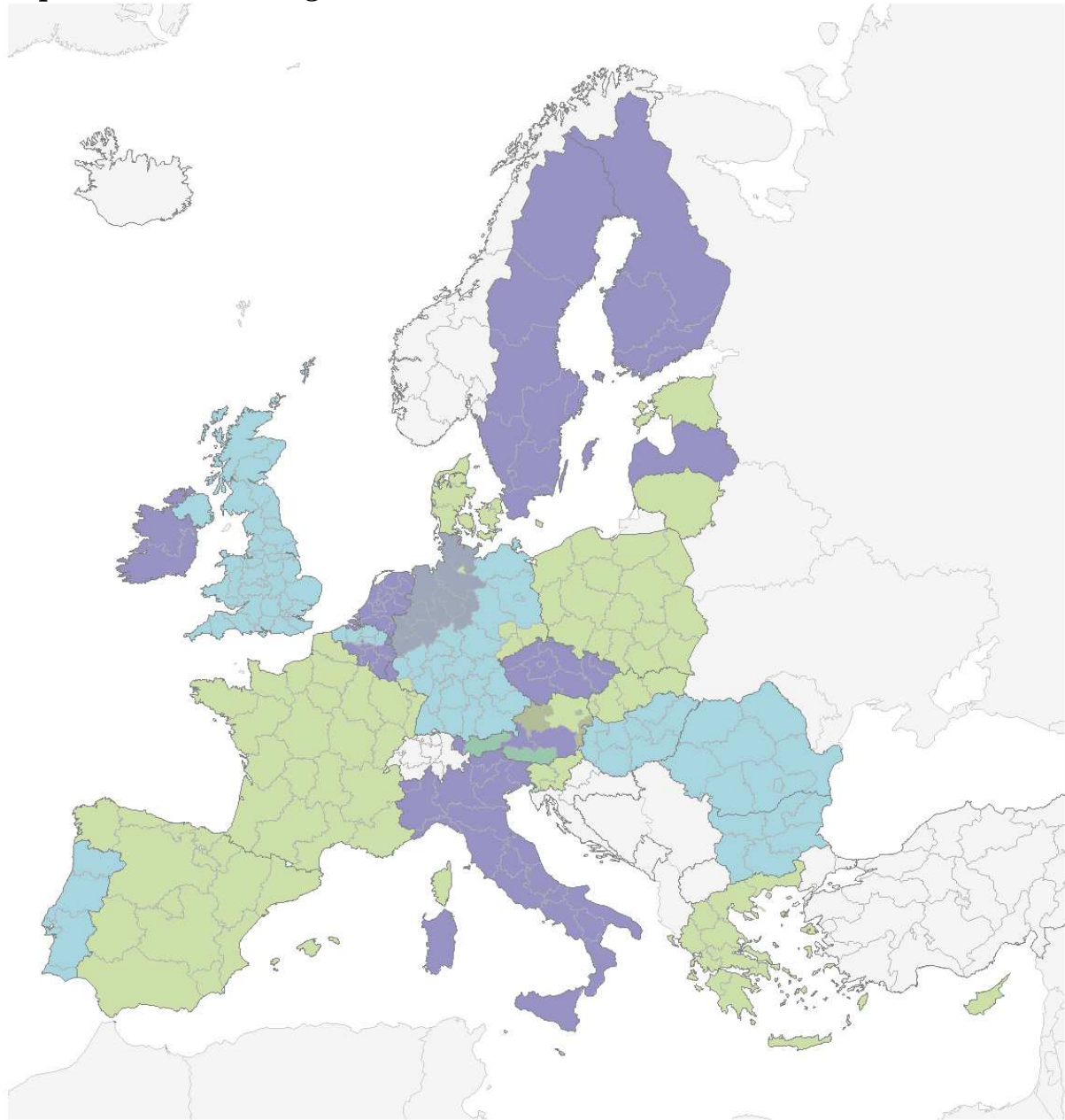
	Constituted	Awaiting approval	In preparation	Idea
Parc Marin International des Bouches de Bonifacio PMIBB		x		
Agglomération franco-luxembourgeoise 'Alzette-Belval'		x		
Medgidia - Silistra		x		
TRITIA		x		
Eurocidade Valença do Minho Tui		x		
Code 24			x	
CETC - Central European Transport Corridor			x	
Európa közös jövő építő (Europe - building common future)			x	
Euroregion Neisse-Nisa			x	
Euroregione "Senza Confini"			x	
Trans-Oderana			x	
Békés-Arad				x
Pro Comitatu				x
Donauhanse				x
Euregio Meuse-Rhine				x
Corridor III				x
Cities of Ceramics				x

1 Comparative analysis of national provisions

Looking at the adoption of the national provisions across the EU Member States, the situation has not changed since 2011. In late 2012, national provisions had been adopted in almost all Member States with the exception of Austria, Germany and Belgium, where the process takes because of their federal administrative structures. In these three countries, strong federalist structures have led to a situation where national provisions have been adopted by the regional bodies but federal law is still pending. As such, all Austrian and German *Länder* have adopted a legal framework for the EGTC while the federal authorities are only expected to approve these provisions between 2013 and 2014. In the case of Belgium, one of the reasons why the adoption is still pending is the recent three-year long government crisis.

There has been increasing discussion of rapidly adopting revised regulation (EC) 1082/2006. The CoR recommended that the new EGTC regulation be fast-tracked in an opinion adopted in February (drafted by Michel Delebarre) and in an inter-institutional conference held in March. All the proposals contained in the CoR opinion were accepted by the REGI Committee of the European Parliament in July – the first time that a CoR opinion has had such an impact. Joachim Zeller, MEP and rapporteur for revising the EGTC regulation, also sees rapid adoption as a key priority. A revised regulation should result in simplification and open up new opportunities in territorial cooperation and beyond. Zeller also argues that one of the reasons for the limited number of existing EGTCs and the slow pace of creating new EGTCs is the delay in adopting the current EU regulation and in adapting it to national rules in the EU Member States. A revised regulation could offer a possible solution whereby the appointment of even a single notification authority per Member State would speed up and ease the notification process. Moreover, the proponents of rapid adoption of the revised regulation argue that there is no need to wait for the adoption of the 2014-2020 regulations, given that the EGTC regulation is not a financial one.

Map 1. Year EGTC Regulation was enacted



metis
supporting good governance

Kilometers 1.000

Implementation status of national provisions

- | | | |
|---------|------|------------------|
| No data | 2009 | National Borders |
| 2007 | 2010 | NUTS 2 Region |
| 2008 | 2011 | Non EU Countries |



Table 3. Overview of different options chosen by the Member States in implementing Regulation (EC) 1082/2006

Member State	EGTC National Provision	Date adopted	Responsible authority	General information
AT – Burgenland	Burgenländisches EVTZ-Gesetz - Bgl. EVTZG	7 Apr. 2011	Landesgesetzblatt (Regional government – federal state of Burgenland)	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
AT – Carinthia	Kärntner EVTZ-Gesetz	18 Dec. 2008	Land Niederösterreich (Regional government –federal state of Carinthia)	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
AT – Lower Austria	Niederösterreich EVTZ-Gesetz	21 Jan. 2010	Land Kärnten (Regional government – federal state of Lower Austria)	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
AT – Salzburg	Salzburger EVTZ-Anwendungsgesetz - S.EVTZ-G	26 Sept. 2009	Land Salzburg (Regional government – federal state of Salzburg)	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
AT – Styria	Steiermärkisches EVTZ-Anwendungsgesetz - StEVTZG	17 Nov. 2009	Regional government – federal state of Styria	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
AT – Tyrol	Tiroler EVTZ-Gesetz	3 Sept. 2010	Regional government – federal state of Tyrol	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
AT – Upper Austria	EVTZ-Anwendungsgesetz - OÖ. EVTZG	31 Mar. 2011	Landesgesetzblatt (Regional government – federal state of Upper Austria)	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
AT – Vienna	W-EVTZG	24 Sept. 2010	Landesgesetzblatt für Wien (Regional government – federal state of Vienna)	Public law with Limited Liability
AT – Vorarlberg	EVTZ-Gesetz	23 Apr. 2009	Landesgesetzblatt (Regional government – federal state of Vorarlberg)	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability

Member State	EGTC National Provision	Date adopted	Responsible authority	General information
BE- Brussels Capital ³	Ordonnance portant exécution du Règlement (CE) n° 1082/2006 du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 5 juillet 2006 relatif à un Groupement européen de coopération territoriale (GECT) (1)	14 May 2009	Government of the Region of Brussels Capital	Public law
BE- Walloon Region	C.R.I.C. N° 68 (2008-2009)	10 Feb. 2009	Ministry of Internal Affairs	n.a.
BE- German speaking community	Dekret Über Die Zuständige Behörde Zur Ausführung Der Verordnung (Eg) Nr. 1082/2006 Über Den Europäischen Verbund Für Territoriale Zusammenarbeit	23 Jun. 2008	Parlament Der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft (Government of the German-speaking Community)	Public law
BE – Flanders Region	Houdende uitvoering van de Verordening (EG) Nr. 1082/2006 van het Europees Parlement en de Raad van 5 juli 2006 betreffende een Europese groepering voor territoriale samenwerking (EGTS)	6 Dec. 2007	Vlaams parlement Government of the Flanders Region	n.a.
BG	DECREE No 199 OF 29 AUGUST 2007	4 Sept. 2007	Council of Ministers	Public law with Unlimited Liability
CY	n.a.	July 2008	n.a.	n.a.
CZ	Zákon, kterým se mìní zákon è. 248/2000 Sb., o podpoøe regionálního rozvoje, ve znìní pozdìjších pøedpisù, zákon è. 218/2000 Sb., o rozpoètových pravidlech a o zmìnì nikterých souvisejících zákonù (rozpoètová pravidla), ve znìní pozdìjších pøedpisù, a zákon è. 89/1995 Sb., o státní statistické službi, ve	7 May 2009	Relevant government Ministry	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability

³No further information on the adopted provisions in the Belgian federal regions was found through desk research. Only abstracts, descriptions or announcements are available, not complete provisions.

Member State	EGTC National Provision	Date adopted	Responsible authority	General information
	znění pozdějších předpisů (154/2009 Sb.)			
DE – Baden-Württemberg	Gemeinsame Verwaltungsvorschrift zur Ausführung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1082/2006	18 Jun. 2007	Regierungspräsidium Freiburg	n.a.
DE – Bavaria	Art. 13 Gesetz über die Zuständigkeiten zum Vollzug wirtschaftsrechtlicher Vorschriften	20 Dec. 2007	Regierung der Oberpfalz	n.a.
DE – Berlin	Senatsbeschluss Nr. 200/2007	20 Feb. 2007	Senatsverwaltung für Wirtschaft, Technologie und Frauen	n.a.
DE – Brandenburg	Brandenburgische Zuständigkeitsverordnung EVTZ-	22 Nov. 2007	Ministerium des Innern	n.a.
DE – Bremen	n.a.	n.a.	Senator für Umwelt, Bau, Verkehr und Europa, Referat 60	n.a.
DE – Hamburg	Anordnung über Zuständigkeiten im Zusammenhang mit dem EVTZ	17 Nov. 2008	Behörde für Stadtentwicklung und Umwelt	n.a.
DE – Hesse	n.a.	n.a.	Ministerium für Wirtschaft, Verkehr und Landesentwicklung	n.a.
DE – Mecklenburg - Vorpommern	Landesverordnung zur Übertragung von Zuständigkeiten nach der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1082/2006 im Land Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	18 Jun. 2007	Ministerium für Wirtschaft, Arbeit und Tourismus	n.a.
DE – Lower Saxony	n.a.	n.a.	Niedersächsisches Ministerium für Inneres und Sport	n.a.
DE – North Rhine Westphalia	Verordnung zur Regelung von Zuständigkeiten nach der EG-Verordnung über den Europäischen Verbund für territoriale Zusammenarbeit (Europäische Territorialverbundverordnung - ZV EVTZ)	n.a.	Ministerium für Wirtschaft, Mittelstand und Energie	n.a.

Member State	EGTC National Provision	Date adopted	Responsible authority	General information
DE – Rhineland-Palatinate	Landesverordnung über die zuständigen Behörden zur Ausführung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1082/2006 über den Europäischen Verbund für territoriale Zusammenarbeit	18 Jul. 2007	Ministerium des Inneren und für Sport	n.a.
DE – Saarland	Verordnung über die Zuständigkeit zur Ausführung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1082/2006	7 May 2008	Ministerium für Wirtschaft und Wissenschaft	n.a.
DE – Saxony	EVTZ- Zuständigkeitsverordnung	2 Jan. 2008	Regierungspräsidium Dresden	n.a.
DE – Saxony-Anhalt	Beschluss der Landesregierung über die Benennung der zuständigen Stelle/Behörde in Sachsen-Anhalt im Wege eines Organisationerlasses im Rahmen der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1082/2006	24 Jul. 2007	Ministerium für Wirtschaft und Arbeit	n.a.
DE – Schleswig-Holstein	n.a.	n.a.	Ministerium für Justiz, Arbeit und Europa	n.a.
DE – Thuringia	Thüringer EVTZ-Zuständigkeitsverordnung	23 Jul. 2007	Thüringer Landesverwaltungsamt	n.a.
DK	Lov om administration af forordning om oprettelse af en europæisk gruppe for territorielt samarbejde (EGTS)	1 Jun. 2008	Danish Commerce and Company Agency and approval of the request for participation from the Danish Enterprise and Construction authority	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
EE	Euroopa Parlamendi ja noukogu määruse (EÜ) Nr 1082/2006 "ETKR kohta" rakendamise seadus	5 Jun. 2008	Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
EL	Law No 3613 – Article 22 – EGTC (in English)	30 Jun. 2008	Committee consisting of Minister of Interior and a representative of the Ministry of Economy and Finance	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability

Member State	EGTC National Provision	Date adopted	Responsible authority	General information
ES	Real Decreto 37/2008 por el que se adoptan las medidas necesarias para la aplicación efectiva del Reglamento (CE) n° 1082/2006	18 Jan. 2008	An EGTC is notified to the Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores , which forwards all applications (and modifications) to the Ministerio de Administraciones Públicas	Public law with Unlimited Liability
FI	Act on a European grouping of territorial cooperation (unofficial English translation)	24 Jul. 2009	Ministry of Employment and the Economy	Public law with Unlimited Liability
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
HU	Act XCIX of 2007 on the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (in English)	25 Jun. 2007	Metropolitan Court	Public law with Limited Liability
IE	Statutory Instruments. S.I. No. 533	16 Dec. 2009	Department of Finance	Public Or Private Law With Limited Liability
IT	Disposizioni per l'adempimento di obblighi derivanti dall'appartenenza dell'Italia alle Comunità europee – Capo III - Attuazione del regolamento (CE) n. 1082/2006	23 Jun. 2009	General Secretariat of the Prime Minister	Public law with Limited Liability
LV	Eiropas teritoriālās sadarbības grupu likums	20 Aug. 2009	Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government Affairs	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
LT	Lietuvos Respublikos Europos Teritorinio 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

Member State	EGTC National Provision	Date adopted	Responsible authority	General information
MT	L.N. 8 of 2011	12 Jan. 2011	Ministry of Finance	Public Or Private Law With 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	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Public Law With Unlimited Liability
PT	Decree Law No. 376/2007 (available in English and Portuguese)	9 Nov. 2007	Ministry for the Environment, Territorial Planning and Regional Development	Public law with Limited or Unlimited Liability
RO	Emergency Ordinance regarding the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation	12 Nov. 2007	Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism	Public
SE	Svensk författningssamling – Lag om europeiska grupperingar för territoriellt samarbete	1 Aug. 2009	Companies Registration Office	Public Or Private Law With Limited or Unlimited Liability
SI	Uredbo o ustanavljanju evropskega zdruzenja za teritorialno sodelovanje (EZTS)	30 Mar. 2008	Government Office for Local Self-Government and Regional Policy	Public Law With Unlimited Liability
SK	Act on a EGTC	15 Feb. 2008	Ministry of Construction and Regional Development	Public Law With Limited or Unlimited Liability
UK	Statutory Instrument - 2007 No. 1949, Guidance Note, Statutory Instrument 2008 No.718	1 Aug. 2007; revised 1 Apr. 2008	The Secretary of State	Public Or Private Law With Unlimited Liability

2 Review of the activity of the EGTC

The following chapter consists of an in-depth description of the state of play and development of EGTCs in the reporting period. It starts with the new groupings set up in 2012 and late 2011 (6) which were not included in the preceding Monitoring Report 2011.

The second part of this core chapter of the report examines the updated case studies of EGTCs set up in 2011 (8). The third part highlights updated case studies from earlier EGTC Monitoring reports (18).

Each part of this section is accompanied by a map showing the geographical distribution of the relevant groupings in the period in question.

2.1 EGTC constituted in 2012 or late 2011

Six new EGTCs were created between the end of 2011 and the end of 2012, whereas seven EGTCs had been established over the course of 2011. This suggests that the EGTCs are increasing at a steady rate. Interestingly, four of the new EGTCs are based in Hungary, which means that all of these groupings have at least one Hungarian member and include Central and Eastern European territories. The new EGTC EUKN is noteworthy: it is exclusively made up of national authorities and was created as a network for urban policy makers, practitioners and researchers. This may mark a shift from the more traditional EGTCs constituted as a platform for joint projects in cross-border territories, to one where EGTCs function as a platform for exchanging practices, and it may serve as an example of EGTCs as a tool for formalising certain areas of intergovernmental cooperation.

Table 4. Key information on the EGTCs established in 2012 or late 2011

#	Name	Countries	Specific features	Constitution
1	Bodrogközi EGTC	HU, SK	EGTC with 17 members, created to encourage participation by local residents in implementing local plans and to work against economic decline	12/04/2012
2	Gate to Europe EGTC	HU, RO	EGTC with 8 members, created to provide a legal framework for cooperation on cross-border projects.	10/04/2012
3	Pannon EGTC	HU, SI	EGTC composed of 51 municipalities with an interest in coordinating integrated territorial investment of EU funds.	28/03/2012
4	Novohrad - Nógrád' EGTC	HU, SK	EGTC made up of two cities managing the Novohrad-Nógrád Geopark, a UNESCO site.	21/12/2011
5	E.G.T.C. EFXINI POLI - Network of European Cities for Sustainable Development	GR, CY, BU	EGTC with 23 members working towards greener, more dynamic and inclusive cities by way of networking activities, services, and participation in various projects.	22/09/2012
6	European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN) EGTC	CY, BE, CZ, FR, DE, HU, LU, NL, RO	EGTC exclusively made up of Member State national authorities. Its key objective is to enhance the exchange of knowledge and expertise on urban development throughout Europe.	7/12/2012

Map 2. Geographical distribution of EGTC constituted in 2012 or late 2011



2.1.1 Bodrogközi EGTC

Name of EGTC	<u>EN</u> : Bodrogközi European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with limited liability <u>HU</u> : BODROGKÖZI Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Csoportosulás
Acronym	Bodrogközi EGTC
Summary	Created to involve citizens in local development, and help local entrepreneurs arrest the territory's economic decline.
History and current status	The Bodrogközi Development Partnership, (17 municipalities created on 8 th December 2004), was the predecessor of the current EGTC, supported by the Hungarian IFI Fund. The EGTC was registered by the Metropolitan Court of Budapest on 12 th of April 2012.
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Seat	3527 Miskolc, Zsigmondy u. 2. Hungary There is one operational unit in Slovakia.
Members	<u>6 municipalities in Hungary</u> : Alsóberecki; Felsőberecki; Karos; Tiszacsermely; Tiszakarád; Karcsa <u>11 municipalities in Slovakia</u> : Obec Bara, Obec Černochovo, Obec Klin nad Bodrogom, Obec Malý Kamenec, Obec Ladmóvce, Obec Malý Horeš, Obec Streda nad Bodrogom, Obec Somotor, Obec Veľký Kamenec, Obec Viničky, Obec Zemplín
Key indicators	<u>Inhabitants</u> : about 15.000 <u>Surface area</u> : 188,16 km ² .
Governance	EGTC set up by municipalities. The administrative work of the EGTC is carried out by the IFI fund in the public interest.
Enl. prospects	The grouping intends to expand in the medium-term.
Duration	Undetermined
Objectives	Promotion of tourism, wine and agro-food industry and related services (e.g. transport and freight).
Tasks	Implement programmes and projects co-financed by the EU.
Function in ETC	At the moment, the EGTC would like to implement other projects but cannot because the partners are not able to pre-finance.
Further development	The EGTC supports civil society organisations by providing advice and information about different tenders.
Challenges/issues	Obtaining financing from EU that allows them to plan long-term, particularly when conditional on pre-financing.
Budget for 2012	8 850 000 HUF (EUR 29 780) provided by the Hungarian Government. Adopted by the Assembly upon a proposal of the President. There is a Control Committee and an auditor.
Staff in 2012	None
Law applicable	Hungarian public law.
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>Assembly</u> : the main decision making organ of the grouping; <u>Senate</u> : liaises between the Assemblies; 14 Professional Commissions represent their own professional fields; <u>Control Commission</u> : its task is to control the work of the grouping and its bodies, providing notification of any violation of the rules.
Languages	Hungarian, Slovak, English
URL	www.bodrogkoziek.com
Contact	Email: bodrogkoziegtc@upcmail.hu

2.1.2 Gate to Europe EGTC Ltd.

Name of the EGTC	<u>HU</u> : Európa-kapu Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együtműködési Csoportosulás (Európakapu ETT) <u>RO</u> : Gruparea Europeană de Cooperare Teritorială Poarta Europa cu Răspundere Limitată (Poarta Europa GECT) <u>EN</u> : Gate to Europe European Group of Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability
Acronym	Gate to Europe Ltd.
Summary	The EGTC as a platform for mayors to work together on joint cross-border projects and programmes. These activities are based on integral territorial investment (ITI).
History and current status	Before the EGTC was set up, the founders cooperated in a Hungarian-Romanian ETC Programme. The EGTC was registered by the Metropolitan Court of Budapest on the 10 th of April 2012.
Countries involved	Hungary and Romania
Seat	4254 Nyíradony , Árpád tér 1. Hungary A new operative unit will be opened in Sacueni Bihor (Romania) in 2015.
Members	<u>4 municipalities in Hungary</u> : Derecske, Hajdúhadház, Nyíradony (Hajdú-Bihar county), Újfehértó (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county), <u>4 municipalities in Romania</u> : Valea lui Mihai (Alba county), Carei (Statu Mare county), Cherechiu, Săcueni (Bihor county)
Key indicators	<u>Inhabitants</u> : 88 000 (approximately half from each country) <u>Surface area</u> : 808.78 Km ² .
Governance	EGTC made up of municipalities along the border (not strictly territorially contiguous).
Plans for enlargement	<u>In Hungary</u> : Újléta village; Álmosd village; Téglás city; Nyírmártonfalva village; Nyíracád village <u>In Romania</u> : Tasnad city; Marghita city; Curtuiseni village; Beltiug village; Diosig city; Simian village
Duration	Undefined, long-term
Objectives	Reinforce economic and social cohesion between its members as part of cross-border cooperation.
Tasks	Implement regional development plans and projects; operate as a joint institution. The main sector of activities is tourism.
Function in ETC	No EU-funded projects implemented. Intention to participate in the ETC HU-RO, SEE TCP, and the Danube Strategy.
Further development	Develop policies to provide young local entrepreneurs with new skills, create an agricultural organisation that addresses fragmentation of lending in the area, and develop recognised brands in the area.
Challenges/issues	The length of time taken by the Romanian authorities to approve the accession of the new members.
Budget for 2012	HUF 16 Million (approximately EUR 54 000)
Staff in 2012	Four people: two project managers, public relations officer and one director.
Law applicable	Hungarian public law.
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>General Assembly</u> composed of 8 mayors who are in charge of taking decisions for the EGTC; <u>Committee of supervisors</u> composed of 3 mayors responsible for controlling the financial activity of the EGTC.

	This Committee meets once a year.
Languages	Hungarian, Romanian, English
URL	www.europakapu.eu (under construction)
Contact	Phone: 0036 52 203692 Fax: 0036 52 203870 Email: office@europakapu.eu

2.1.3 Pannon EGTC

Name of the EGTC	<u>EN</u> : Pannon European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability <u>HU</u> : Pannon Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Társulás (Pannon ETT) <u>SI</u> : Panonsko Evropsko Združenje za Teritorialno Sodelovanje z Omejeno Odgovornostjo (Panonsko EZTS)
Acronym	PANNON EGTC
Summary	Constituted to apply for EU funding, tap other financial sources and participate in integrated territorial investment.
History and current status	Pécs and Lendva were sister cities before the grouping. The EGTC was set up the 31 st of August 2010 and was finally registered by the Metropolitan Court of Budapest on the 28 th of March 2012. It notified the Committee of the Regions on September 2012.
Countries involved	Hungary, Slovenia
Seat	7621 Pécs, Széchenyi tér 1. Hungary
Members	59 entities in total. <u>Slovenia</u> : 3 municipalities; <u>Hungary</u> : 51 municipalities and 3 counties (Baranya, Somogy, Zala), the University of Pécs and Duna-Dráva National Park
Key indicators	<u>Inhabitants</u> : 1 121 480 <u>Surface area</u> : 14 858.58 Km ²
Governance	EGTC made up of municipalities, a university and a national park.
Plans for enlargement	<u>Awaiting approval</u> : Slovenian local communities of Ptuj and Moravske Toplice. <u>Once Croatia becomes an EU MS</u> : the city of Eszék/Osijek.
Duration	Indefinite.
Objectives	Implementation of EU co-funded programmes and territorial cooperation projects. In the pipeline, a programme for 2014-20 setting out further tasks for the grouping.
Tasks	Improving the conditions, business opportunities and potential of the EGTC area. In the pipeline: a programme for 2014-20 setting out further tasks.
Function in ETC	None
Comments on the EGTC Regulation	The new regulation makes it easier to set up EGTC and for other members to join the grouping
Challenges/issues	Process of setting up the EGTC is lengthy and difficult. Still problems surrounding approval of new members by the Slovenian approval authority.
Budget for 2012	EUR 30 000. Raised with a membership fee of HUF 1 (EUR 0.0034) per inhabitant and Hungarian subsidies of about EUR 27 000.
Staff in 2012	None. People are employed by the Municipality of Pécs.
Law applicable	Hungarian public law.
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>A president</u> as the leader of the decision making body; <u>6 vice-presidents</u> as the decision making body (3 Hungarian, 3 Slovenian); <u>A director</u> , who leads the operative body of the EGTC; <u>2 deputy directors</u> in the operative body of the EGTC.
Languages	Hungarian, Slovenian and English
URL	www.pannonegtc.eu
Contact	Phone: 0036 72 534 018

Mobile: 0036 20 566 4035 Email: pannonegtc@ph.pecs.hu

2.1.4 Novohrad - Nógrád' EGTC

Name of the EGTC	<u>HU</u> : Novohrad-Nógrád Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Csoportosulás <u>SK</u> : Európske zoskupenie územnej spolupráce Novohrad-Nógrád s ručením obmedzeným <u>EN</u> : Novohrad-Nógrád European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability
Acronym	NN EGTC
Summary	The activities of the grouping are very closely related to the Geopark Novohrad – Nógrád, a UNESCO site.
History and current status	The two founders were previously twin cities and had a strong partnership with the Novohrad-Nógrád Geopark and the Euroregion Neogradiensis. The EGTC was registered by the Metropolitan Court of Budapest on the 21 st of December 2011.
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Seat	3100 Salgótarján, Múzeum tér 1. Hungary
Members	One member in <u>Hungary</u> : City of Salgótarján One member in <u>Slovakia</u> : City of Fil'akovo
Key indicators	<u>Inhabitants</u> : 47 000 (Salgótarján: 37 166; Fil'akovo: 10 362) <u>Surface</u> : 119 Km ² (Salgótarján: 102.8 km ² ; Fil'akovo: 16.2 km ²)
Governance	EGTC created by municipalities
Prospects for enlargement	<u>Hungary</u> : 63 municipalities of Novohrad-Nógrád Geopark, County of Nógrád <u>Slovakia</u> : 28 municipalities of Novohrad-Nógrád Geopark; districts of Lučenec, Veľký Krtíš and Rimavská Sobota
Duration	Undetermined
Objectives	Promote cooperation across borders to strengthen economic and social cohesion. To be achieved with an array of measures to boost employment, with a focus on sustainable development.
Tasks	In the short term, infrastructure and business development, training, education and research, tourism, and environmental protection.
Function in ETC	None
Challenges/issues	The EGTC operates in a very poor region. Convincing people of the potential of the EGTC is a challenge.
Budget for 2012	EUR 35 000 provided by the Hungarian government and membership fees proportional to the population of each member. The supervisory board exercises financial control over the budget.
Staff in 2012	1 <u>Director</u> (HU), 1 <u>Office Manager</u> (SK), 1 <u>Administrator</u> (HU). All employed under Hungarian law. <u>PR activities</u> : newspapers, flyers, TV, radio and Facebook.
Law applicable	Company law and law on business associations.
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>General Assembly</u> : decision-making board; <u>director</u> : leader of the grouping's operational activities; <u>supervisory board</u> : exercises control over the activities of the organisation
Languages	Hungarian, Slovak, English
URL	www.nnegtc.eu and www.facebook.com/nnegtc
Contact	<u>Phone</u> : 0036 20 4557251; 0036 32 423303 <u>Email</u> : info@nnegtc.eu ; janos.loska@gmail.com

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

Name of the EGTC	<u>EN</u> : European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation EFXINI POLI - Network Of European Cities For Sustainable Development
Acronym	EGTC Efxini Poli - SolidarCity Network
Summary	The network aims to propose and implement a comprehensive policy for sustainable development with a special focus on enhanced waste management.
History and current status	From 1995 to 2012, it was an association of public law grouping 30 Greek local authorities in 7 Greek regions. In September 2012, the partnership became an EGTC, adding members from Cyprus and Bulgaria to its network.
Countries involved	Greece, Cyprus, Bulgaria
Seat	60 Thessalias St., 13674 Acharnes, Attica Greece (Municipality of Acharnes Attica).
Members	<u>20 members in Greece</u> : Municipalities of Agion Anargyron; Athens; Aristoteli; Acharnes; Holy City Of Messologgi; Ithaki; Lamia; Messini; Ichalias; Pineios; Poros; Nea Propontida; Skyros Euboa; Phyli; Chaidari; Naxos and Small Islands; Nestos; The Institute for the Urban Environment and Human Capital Panteion University; The Region of Attica. <u>2 members in Cyprus</u> : Municipalities of Idalio and Lysis; <u>2 members in Bulgaria</u> : Municipality of Chuprene; Regional agribusiness centre-Vodin/RABC Vidin.
Key indicators	<u>Inhabitants</u> : about 4 Million <u>Surface</u> : about 7.500 Km ²
Governance	EGTC made up of municipalities, one region, a Greek institution and a regional agribusiness centre.
Enlargement prospects	Already interest in joining from Italian and Romanian partners. Willingness to have a third country as observer.
Duration	25 years, with the possibility of extension (Art. 17 of the Statute)
Objectives	To facilitate, promote and implement EU-funded TCP, reinforcing territorial and social cohesion.
Tasks	Ensuring peace as well as financial, social, cohesive, and environmentally sustainable development of the areas by cooperating with scientific centres and foundations, exchanging best practice, utilising new technologies, strengthening public participation and tackling unemployment.
Function in ETC	Lead partner of <u>“Low Cost-Zero Waste Municipality”</u> (Transnational Cooperation Programme MED 2007-2013). The project involves developing an integrated zero-waste management system for municipalities, and has a budget of EUR 1 304 257 (ERDF: 75%, Greek government contribution: 25%). Lead partner of <u>“SOLIDARCITY”- The Role and Involvement of Local Authorities in Boosting Employment</u> ”, (Transnational Cooperation Programme INTERREG IVC) The project seeks ways to improve the effectiveness of regional development policies by enhancing the role and involvement of local & regional authorities and civil society (Budget: EUR 1 523 100, ERDF: 85%).

Further development	Increasing the number of staff in order to develop closer links with members and meet their needs more efficiently.
Legislation on EGTC	More flexibility in employing new staff, overcoming national legislation in order to give at the EGTC a similar status as an MA.
Challenges/issues	A number of administrative issues remain to be clarified, such as the hiring of new staff and a financial contribution from the members, which needs to be collected so that a short-term development plan can be developed.
Budget for 2012	EUR 600 000 (amount available through the EU-funded project from the previous partnership). Not yet collected for the EGTC.
Staff in 2012	5 permanent employees from the previous organisation: 1 accountant; 2 project managers; 1 administrative staff member; 1 managing director
Law applicable	Public Greek Law no 3852/10 (Article 101)
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>Managing board</u> made up of representatives of all members, takes the strategic decisions; <u>executive committee</u> that takes decisions on all activities of the organisation.
Languages	English, Greek
URL	www.efxini.gr
Contact	Email: epolis@efxini.gr

2.1.6 European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN) EGTC

Name of the EGTC	European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN) EGTC Limited
Acronym	EUKN EGTC
Summary	EUKN is an internet database platform set up by different urban practitioners and policy makers following a demand-driven approach. This extensive e-library provides free access to case studies, research results, policy documents, briefings, network descriptions, news updates and meetings.
History and current status	It was launched as a pilot project by the EU Ministers for urban policy during Cities Empower Europe, an informal ministerial conference on urban policy in November 2004. One year after it was set up, the number of countries participating had increased from 5 to 15 and the pilot project was extended until 2010 due to its success. Finally, the EGTC was created on the 7 th of December 2012 and registered on the 17 th of January 2013.
Countries involved	Cyprus, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Romania. Spain is an observer. <u>Support by the EC, Eurocities Network, and URBACT.</u>
Seat	Koningin Julianaplein 10, 2593 CE The Hague, The Netherlands
Members	EGTC made up of national public authorities from the countries involved. Spain currently participates as an observer.
Key indicators	Theoretically, the whole population and territory of the members.
Governance	EGTC made up of national public authorities.
Enlargement prospects	Open to enlargement.
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	To facilitate and promote transnational cooperation to strengthen economic, social, territorial and environmental cohesion. Through the platform, it aims to support urban professionals in developing and implementing successful urban policy initiatives.
Tasks	Collecting, creating and making accessible documents in the database; helping urban professionals to share examples of best practice; strengthening the European dimension of the EGTC; ongoing support and maintenance of ICT infrastructure for the knowledge network; developing and implementing communication strategies for the network; organising an annual conference, and possibly other European events.
Function in ETC	None, since it is a platform for sharing practices.
Further development	Including other national authorities in the network. Exploring the possibility of implementing EU programmes (e.g. as technical secretariat for INTERREG C mini programmes) in the period 2014-2020. Exploring long-term cooperation with the URBAN Programme.
Legislation governing the EGTC	The new regulation makes it easier and quicker to adopt statutes and conventions.
Challenges/issues	Over the long term (2 years), establishing the EGTC as a legal entity. National institutional frameworks are not always suitable for EGTCs. There have been problems linked to the fact that, initially, the EGTC was subjected to the normal national system of VAT.

Budget for 2012	EUR 510 000 (EUR 480 000 in 2013). This is collected through membership fees proportional to the size of each country's population. It covers the cost of the European coordination structure but not the National Focal Points. The set up costs were covered by The Netherlands.
Staff in 2012	None. The people in charge are employed by Platform31, the Dutch national urban research institute.
Law applicable	Dutch public law. The relations between Members of the EGTC and their respective National Focal Points are subject to the national law of that Member State.
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>The Assembly</u> is the main decision-making body of the EGTC. It is made up of the relevant public authorities of the countries involved in the EGTC (a maximum of two delegates per country), who all have equal decision-making powers. <u>The director</u> represents the EGTC in relations with third parties over a five-year term. He is responsible for the day-to-day management of the grouping. <u>The National Focal Points</u> are part of the EGTC's network and liaise with the local, regional and national levels. <u>The secretariat</u> is responsible for day-to-day coordination of the EGTC.
Languages	<u>English</u> . National languages for the National Focal Points
URL	www.eukn.eu
Contact	Phone: 0031 (0)70 302 84 84 Email: info@eukn.eu

2.2 EGTCs constituted in 2011

Eight EGTCs were established in 2011. Out of these new groupings, three are French-Spanish partnerships; two bring together Hungarian and Slovak members, and two include at least one Italian member.

At the time of writing the previous EGTC Monitoring Report for 2011, these groupings were still at an early stage of development. A number of changes and developments can therefore be reported in the present Monitoring Report. Major developments have been identified in two distinct areas: 1) new projects that were implemented and 2) new areas for improvement in the EGTCs.

All the EGTCs that were established in 2011 have taken steps to implement territorial cooperation projects in the reporting year 2012. Five of these EGTCs have managed to implement projects with a total budget of about EUR 4 million.

The EGTCs report that further improvement is needed in the following two areas:

- Staff: almost all EGTCs mentioned that they are willing to hire new staff who are qualified in fund raising and able to turn funding into concrete ideas

and projects. Some EGTCs also mentioned that they would like to internationalise their staff and increase their PR.

- Network: The EGTCs mentioned that they are willing to expand their cooperation network, especially to increase exchange of best practices.

The table below (Table 5) gives an overview of the EGTCs that were constituted in 2011. Map 3 shows the geographical distribution of EGTCs established in 2011. The next section of this chapter analyses these EGTCs in detail based on key information such as their Offices, projects and members.

Table 5. Key information on EGTCs constituted in 2011

#	Name	Countries	Specific features	Constitution
1	Eurorégion Aquitaine- Euskadi EGTC	FR, ES	EGTC whose objective is to reinforce cooperation between the member regions and strengthen their common identity.	12/12/2011
2	Arrabona EGTC	HU, SK	EGTS which plans to incorporate more than 120 municipalities as potential partners.	15/06/2011
3	Pirineus-Cerdanya EGTC ⁴	FR, ES	EGTC made up of two municipalities, whose objective is to identify common interests that need to be pursued in the framework of cross-border cooperation.	03/10/2011
4	Espacio Portalet EGTC	ES, FR	EGTC made up of two municipalities, whose objective is to manage and maintain the Col du Pourtalet, and the road D934 in France.	3/06/2011
5	Gorizia, Mestna občina Nova Gorica and Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba”	IT, SI	EGTC made up of partners from Italy and Slovenia, who have decided to develop their region together providing a common and structured response to socio-economic challenges, marginalisation and past divisions.	15/09/2011
6	Euroregio Tirolo-Alto Adige-Trentino EGTC	IT, AT	Supports the historical and cultural bond between the member regions through cooperation across various policy fields (e.g. energy, environment, health, education and research).	13/09/2011

⁴ No qualitative phone interview has yet been done for this grouping. Efforts to make contact before this report was published have been unsuccessful. The findings from the EGTC Monitoring Report 2011 have been included.

#	Name	Countries	Specific features	Constitution
7	Linieiland van Waas en Hulst EGTC	BE, NL	The EGTC was established to strengthen cooperation between Flemish and Dutch border provinces and municipalities.	18/08/2011
8	Rába-Duna-Vág (RDV) EGTC	HU, SK	The objective of the EGTC is to attract European funding to implement projects in fields like infrastructure, transport, logistics, energy, development of the Danube river and its tributaries, sport, culture and others.	21/12/2011

Map 3. Geographical distribution of EGTCs established in 2011



2.2.1 EGTC Eurorégion Aquitaine-Euskadi

Name of the EGTC	<u>EN</u> : Eurorégion Aquitaine-Euskadi European Grouping of Territorial Cohesion
Summary	Supranational framework working as a single entity carrying out joint initiatives to strengthen the economic, social and cultural development of the Euroregion.
History and current status	After two decades of negotiations, the agreement establishing the EGTC was signed in November 2009. The EGTC was officially created on the 12 th of December 2011 with the signing of the convention and the statute.
Countries involved	France, Spain
Seat	Rue Lekueder, ZI des Joncaux, 64700 Hendaye, Aquitaine, France
Members per Country	<u>One member from Spain</u> : Comunidad Autónoma del País Vasco <u>One member from France</u> : Région Aquitaine
Key indicators	<u>Inhabitants</u> : Around 5.5 million inhabitants <u>Surface area</u> : 48.543 km ² (Aquitaine: 41.309 km ² , Euskadi: 7.234 km ²)
Governance	Two neighbouring regions with their local authorities
Plans for enlargement	The EGTC is open to the enlargement to its neighbouring regions.
Duration	Undetermined
Objectives	Strengthen the economic, social and cultural development and cohesion of the Euroregion, representing its interests at the local, regional, national and international level.
Tasks	Implementation of EU (or not) co-funded ETC programmes or projects in the fields of innovation, research and higher education; sustainable growth, climate change, tourism and the environment; culture, sport, linguistic mobility and training.
Function in ETC	56 projects selected through a call for tender, for a total budget of EUR 900 000. Was lead partner on an ERDF-funded feasibility study on railway links between the cities of San Sebastian and Bayonne (“ <u>TRANSFERMUGA</u> ”).
Further development	Strengthening the partnership between Aquitaine and Euskadi; reinforcing its knowledge of European projects through technical expertise and a team specialised in Euro-region’s main priority areas.
Challenges/issues	Adapting the two legal systems and obtaining authorisation from both national governments. It was also important to find a French authority used to dealing with both Spanish and French financial documents.
Budget for 2012	EUR 720 000 EUR. For <u>2013</u> , the forecasted budget amounts to around EUR 1 300 000, but has not been voted on yet. The budget is made up of funds from the Autonomous Community of Euskadi and the Regional Council of Aquitaine in equal parts.
Staff in 2012	One director, one administrative and financial coordinator, one person responsible for projects and cooperation.
Law applicable	French public law.
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>Assembly</u> (20 members, half from each region). Main decision making organ; <u>Bureau</u> (6 members, half from each region). It decides upon the agenda of the Assembly and ensures its smooth functioning. <u>President</u> (elected by the Assembly; rotates every two years between partner regions); represents the grouping. <u>Director</u> responsible for

	general administration and activities. Decisions are taken by consensus.
Languages	Spanish, French.
URL	www.aquitaine-euskadi.eu
Contact	Phone: 00 33 5 59 01 64 80 Fax: 00 33 5 59 70 18 50 Emails: marc.moulin@aquitaine-euskadi.eu aquitaine-euskadi@aquitaine-euskadi.eu

2.2.2 EGTC Arrabona

Name of the EGTC	<u>HU</u> : Arrabona Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Csoportosulás <u>SK</u> : Európske zoskupenie územnej spolupráce Arrabona záhrada s ručením obmedzeným <u>EN</u> : Arrabona European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with Limited Liability
Acronym	Arrabona EGTC Ltd; EZÚS Arrabona;
Summary	Set up to make it easier to implement projects for cross-border cooperation in the area. The main objectives are the creation of new jobs, strengthening institutional relationships and more easily tapping EU and other external funding
History and current status	This grouping has no predecessors. It was registered by the Hungarian Metropolitan Court in Budapest on 15 June 2011 (<u>publication: 4 July 2011</u>).
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Seat	H-9021 Győr, Városház tér 1. – Hungary.
Members	<u>21 members from Hungary</u> : Municipalities of Győr and Mosonmagyaróvár (<u>initial founders</u>); Municipalities of Halászi; Vámoszabadi; Kisbajcs; Vének; Pér; Rábapatona; Mosonszolnok; Dunaszeg; Abda; Győrújbarát; Dunaszentpál; Bőny; Kunsziget; Győrújfalu; Mecsér; Ikrény; Börcs (<u>all joined 4 Oct. 2011</u>); Municipalities of Nagyszentjános and Dunakiliti (<u>joined in 2012</u>). <u>4 members from Slovakia</u> : Municipalities of Somorja and Dunaszerdahely (<u>initial founders</u>); Municipalities of Veľký Meder and Horný Bar (<u>joint in 2012</u>).
Key indicators	<u>Inhabitants</u> : 242 000 <u>Surface area</u> : 860.78 km ² .
Governance	EGTC made up of municipalities.
Plans for enlargement	Plans to incorporate more than 120 municipalities.
Duration	Undetermined.
Objectives	Promoting cooperation across borders among its members to reinforce economic and social cohesion, and collaborating to preserve the ecosystem of the Danube Valley.
Tasks	Implementing measures, programmes and projects with or without EU funding; business activities; raising awareness of the competitive advantages of regional cooperation; representing the interests and point of view of the territories; setting up a permanent representation for the territories in Brussels.
Function in ETC	None. Although it submitted three bids in calls for project proposals issued by ETC programmes. <u>In 2013</u> , it is developing a regional development concept on social and technical infrastructure.
Further development	Hiring staff from other countries. Building up a structure for communication and PR activities.
Comments on the EGTC Regulation	Necessary to speed up the bureaucratic procedures of the Slovak government.
Challenges/issues	Legal/administrative hindrances on the Slovak side to establishment, even though the EGTC is seated in Hungary.

Budget for 2012	Receipts amounted to EUR 99 092 and expenditure to EUR 96 092. The budget consists of an annual membership fee paid by all municipalities, as well as external funding from tenders.
Staff in 2012	One director and one economic manager performing the tasks of a Commission contract, and 1 full-time project manager. All from HU.
Applicable law	Hungarian public law.
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>General Assembly</u> , main decision making body; <u>chairman</u> , who casts the deciding vote in disputes; <u>director</u> ; <u>professional committees</u> ; <u>supervisory board</u> .
Languages	Hungarian, Slovak.
URL	www.arrabona.eu
Contact	Phone: 0036 96 515 630 Fax: 0036 96 515 639 Email: info@arrabona.eu

2.2.3 Pirineus-Cerdanya EGTC

Name of the EGTC	<u>EN</u> : EGTC Pirineus-Cerdanya
Summary	The decision to form an EGTC was based on the willingness of both members to implement shared projects, which was not possible without the legal framework of the EGTC.
History and current status	The common culture and history of the communities living in the border region led to the creation of the EGTC. It was registered on the 22 nd of September 2011.
Countries involved	France, Spain
Seat	1, Place Del Roser, 66 800 Saillagousse, France
Members	<u>One member from France</u> : Communauté de Communes de la Cerdagne <u>One member from Spain</u> : Consell Comarcal de la Cerdanya
Key indicators	<u>Inhabitants</u> : 23 354 <u>Surface area</u> : 760.5 Km ²
Governance	Communities living in the border region sharing common interests, culture and history.
Plans for enlargement	No plans to shrink or enlarge the territory
Duration	Undetermined
Objectives	Facilitate and encourage territorial cooperation among the members to support economic and social cohesion through the development of cross-border infrastructure and programmes concerning the environment, culture and historical heritage, and tourism.
Tasks	Four commissions have been set up to create and manage footpaths and touristic events and ways to promote the region and its cultural heritage; develop the infrastructure needed for cross-border economic activities; carry out studies to identify common needs and interests.
Function in ETC	None. However, several projects were underway before the EGTC was set up, and the grouping certainly makes their implementation easier (e.g. a marathon footpath, feasibility studies).
Further development	Development and implementation of common projects; strengthening the financial framework. A communication strategy has to be drawn up.
Challenges/issues	Very long process of establishment (about three years) due to difficulties in translating and aligning each country's regulations, and the fact that the signing of the statute was delayed by the French authorities responsible.
Budget for 2011	Not yet collected in 2011. Made up of annual contributions from the members, subsidies, loans and income from services provided
Staff in 2011	The EGTC does not yet employ its own staff but works with employees from the two member-communities.
Law applicable	French public law.
Offices and their main responsibilities	The EGTC is governed by the following offices: <u>An assembly</u> : composed of 5 Spanish and 5 French representatives of the members. <u>A president</u> : elected by the assembly. <u>A board</u> : composed of the president and vice-president (elected for a period of two years) and eight members (four from Spain, four from France). <u>A director</u> : appointed by the board at the request of the President for a

	period of 2 years; and <u>four commissions</u> in charge of infrastructure, heritage, tourism, and the environment.
Languages	French, Spanish and Catalan
URL	No website yet.
Contact	Email: fanny.montagne@pyrenees-cerdagne.com

2.2.4 Espacio Portalet EGTC

Name of the EGTC	<u>ES</u> : Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial “Espacio Portalet” <u>FR</u> : Groupement Européen de Coopération Transfrontalière “Espace Pourtalet”
Acronym	EGTC Espacio Portalet
Summary	The EGTC was created to jointly manage and maintain the mountain passage of Portalet (road A136 in Spain and road D934 in France).
History and current status	Idea conceived in 2010, however due to the lengthy authorization process by the Ministries, the EGTC was registered the 17 th June 2011.
Countries involved	Spain, France
Seat	Sede de la Comarca del Alto Gállego, C/Secorún s/n 22.600 Sabiñánigo (Huesca) Spain
Members	<u>One Member from Spain</u> : Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón <u>One member from France</u> : Département des Pyrénées-Atlantiques
Key indicators	<u>Inhabitants</u> : 1 949 485 <u>Surface area</u> : 55.364 Km ²
Governance	<u>The Autonomous Community of Aragon</u> is one of the 17 territorial entities of Spain with autonomous legislative and executive powers. <u>The Department of Atlantic Pyrenees</u> is one of the five departments of the Aquitania Region, essentially composed of the former province of Béarn and the Basque country.
Plans for enlargement	None at the moment.
Duration	Limited to ten years, extendable by another ten years
Objectives	Encouraging and supporting joint initiatives through sustainable development programmes aimed at reinforcing social and economic cohesion in the following fields: tourism, accessibility, heritage and culture.
Tasks	Improving cross-border infrastructure; managing the former border guard office on the border; identifying the needs of residents in order to design proper strategies.
Function in ETC	<u>Project manager of “Espacio Portalet- Cooperation and Cross-border Integration Center”</u> (European Territorial Cooperation Spain-France-Andorra, POCTEFA). The Project creates a cross-border centre of cooperation in the former border guard office. Budget of EUR 1 312 376. Issuing a call for tender for the renovation of the Portalet Old customs.
Further development	Improving the roads and infrastructure between the two regions.
Challenges/issues	Difficulties during set-up due to the lack of common regulations and inexperience in applying EU laws to national legal systems. No legally defined timeframe for French authorities to officially approve the establishment of the EGTC.
Budget for 2012	EUR 200 000, made up of proportional contributions from the members as well as donations and EU-funding.
Staff in 2012	None. It works with employees from the two members.
Law applicable	Spanish public law

Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>Assembly</u> , main decision-making and management body. <u>Presidency</u> , chair of the assembly. <u>Director</u> , representative of the EGTC.
Languages	Spanish and French
URL	www.espalet.eu
Contact	A. Cristina García Gracia Phone: 0034 974 997 000; 0034 976 71 66 54 Email: cgarcia@transpirenaica.org Eva Lamothe Phone: 0033 05 59 11 45 07 Email: eva.lamothe@cg64.fr

2.2.5 EGTC “Territory of municipalities: Gorizia, Mestna občina Nova Gorica and Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba”

Name of the EGTC	<u>EN</u> : EGTC “Territory of municipalities: Gorizia, Mestna občina Nova Gorica and Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba” <u>IT</u> : GECT »Territorio dei comuni: Comune di Gorizia, Mestna občina Nova Gorica in Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba« <u>SI</u> : EZTS “Območje občin Comune di Gorizia, Mestna občina Nova Gorica in Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba”
Acronym	Gorizia-Nova Gorica (GECT GO)
Summary	EGTC established to overcome difficulties in developing and managing CBC activities under different national legislation and procedures.
History and current status	The Gorizia and Nova Gorica authorities had a long history of cooperation dating back to 1964. Other important steps included a cross-border agreement in 1998, the decision of the municipality of Šempeter-Vrtojba to join in 1999, and the creation of a Three Town Council in 2002. The EGTC was registered on <u>15 September 2011</u> .
Countries involved	Italy and Slovenia
Seat	Via Cadorna 36 – 34170 Gorizia, Italy
Members	<u>One municipality from Italy</u> : Gorizia <u>Two municipalities from Slovenia</u> : Mestna Občina Nova Gorica and Občina Šempeter-Vrtojba
Key indicators	<u>Inhabitants</u> : 73 750 <u>Surface area</u> : 365.11 Km ²
Governance	EGTC made up of three municipalities
Plans for enlargement	None at the moment.
Duration	Undetermined
Objectives	Supporting and developing territorial cooperation programmes aimed at reinforcing territorial and social cohesion in different fields: energy, the environment, transport, culture and tourism.
Tasks	Developing and managing infrastructure; coordinating urban transportation policies; managing logistic nodes; formulating a metropolitan energy plan; exploiting local energy resources.
Function in ETC	Project “REMIDA”, budget of EUR 1 596 260.
Further development	Building a network of experts with knowhow on fundraising and turning ideas into projects. Taking advantage of Integrated Territorial Investments (ITI).
Comments on the EGTC Regulation	Helps make it possible to open up new areas of territorial cohesion.
Challenges/issues	Amount of time involved in securing authorisation from the Italian government.
Budget for 2012	EUR 40 000. Half is contributed by the Italians, the other half by the Austrians. Collected through members' fees proportional to population size.
Staff in 2012	None
Law applicable	Italian public law
Offices and their	<u>Assembly</u> , (made up of 14 members: 7 Slovenian and 7 Italian,

main responsibilities	including the president and vice-president), a <u>director</u> , <u>four permanent committees</u> (transport, energy, health, culture and education) and a <u>board of auditors</u> .
Languages	Italian, Slovenian
URL	www.euro-go.eu
Contact	Email: gect@comune.gorizia.it

2.2.6 Europaregion Tirol-Sudtirol-Trentino

Name of the EGTC	<u>DE:</u> Europäischer Verbund für territoriale Zusammenarbeit Europaregion Tirol-Südtirol-Trentino <u>IT:</u> Gruppo Europeo di Cooperazione Territoriale “EUREGIO Tirolo-Alto Adige-Trentino <u>EN:</u> European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Euregio Tirolo-Alto Adige - Trentino
Summary	Supporting the historical and cultural links between the member regions through cooperation across various policy fields: energy, the economy, health, tourism, education, youth and research. Particular attention is given to the Brenner green corridor.
History and current status	The Europaregion Tirol-Sudtirol-Trentino was the partnership before the EGTC was set up. Although the decision to become an EGTC was made in 2009, it was only registered in late 2011.
Countries involved	Italy, Austria
Seat	Drususallee 1, 39100 Bolzano, Italy (European Academy of Bolzano)
Members	<u>One member from Austria:</u> Region of Land Tyrol <u>Two members from Italy:</u> The Autonomous Province of Alto Adige-South Tyrol; the Autonomous Province of Trento
Key indicators	<u>Inhabitants:</u> 1,695,130 <u>Surface:</u> 26,255 km ²
Governance	EGTC made up of one region and two autonomous provinces
plans for enlargement	None at the moment.
Duration	Limited to 15 years, extendable for another 15 years.
Objectives	Strengthening economic, cultural and social cooperation between the members, and territorial development. Participating in ETC and other EU programmes
Tasks	Several projects are carried out by the EGTC, others by the regions.
Function in ETC	A work programme was adopted, mainly focusing on PR activities (budget of EUR 140 000). Additionally, it carries out eight coordinated projects financed by the regional governments around various themes (mobility, health, social security and tourism).
Comments on EGTC Regulation	Simplification of the regulation with respect to the set-up and functioning of EGTCs. The EGTC should have access to direct EU funding to ensure that CB projects can be implemented. Specifying that the EGTC could act independently on behalf of States (e.g. INTERREG V Italy-Austria 2014-2020).
Budget for 2012	EUR 300 000. Made up of equal contributions from the members.
Staff in 2012	None. All team members are employees of their local administrations.
Law applicable	Italian law in general. Austrian law for Austrian employees.
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>Assembly</u> , made by 12 members; <u>board</u> , composed of the governors of the members; <u>president</u> , representative of the EGTC; <u>general secretary</u> , office providing support; <u>college of auditors</u> , responsible for keeping accounts.
Languages	German, Italian.
URL	www.europaregion.info

	<u>In February 2013</u> is expected to be powered a new website
Contact	Phone: 0039 0471 402026 Fax: 0039 0471 405016 Email: info@europaregion.info

2.2.7 Linieland van Waas en Hulst EGTC

Name of the EGTC	<u>NL</u> : "Linieland van Waas en Hulst" Europese Groepering voor Territoriale Samenwerking <u>FR</u> : Groupement européen de coopération territoriale Région de la ligne du Pays de Waas et Hulst <u>EN</u> : Linieland van Waas en Hulst European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation with limited liability
Acronym	EGTC Linieland van Waas en Hulst
Summary	Reducing administrative, political and economic barriers between Flanders and the neighbouring Dutch regions.
History and current status	There has been an inter-municipal cooperative body (ICB) linking the municipalities of Beveren, Sint-Gillis-Waas, Stekene and Hulst since the nineties. The three members and the municipalities of Sint-Gillis-Waas and Stekene studied the potential for regional development of the left bank area of the Scheldt. The study identified several potential sites and eleven projects were chosen. The EGTC was chosen as the structure to manage them. Together with the initial founders, the provinces of Zeeland and East Flanders joined to place the projects on a more stable footing. Last, Interwaas joined as the seventh partner. The EGTC was registered on 15 June 2011.
Countries involved	Belgium, the Netherlands
Seat	Burgemeester Omer De Meyplein 1; B 9170 Sint-Gillis-Waas (Flanders, Belgium)
Members	<u>5 members from Belgium</u> : Municipalities of Beveren; Sint-Gillis-Waas; Stekene. Province of Oost-Vlaanderen; Intermunicipal partnership for the Waasland region in Flanders (Interwaas) <u>2 members from the Netherlands</u> : Municipality of Hulst and Province of Zeeland
Key indicators	<u>Population</u> : approx. 110 000 inhabitants <u>Surface area</u> : 501.02 km ² .
Governance	EGTC made up of five municipalities, two provinces and one inter-municipal partnership. The territory encompasses the municipalities of Beveren, Hulst, Sint-Gillis-Waas and Stekene.
Plans for enlargement	Open
Duration	Eighteen years with the possibility of extension
Objectives	Supporting cross-border dialogue and cross-border cooperation; organising joint projects
Tasks	Establishing what needs to be done to meet the objectives
Function in ETC	Project " <u>R9 Child care/education in the Linieland van Waas en Hulst</u> ". Budget of EUR 60 000 (EU funding of EUR 30 000). Project " <u>R7 Network of tourism and education information spots</u> ". No budget allocated yet. Project " <u>O1 Regional economic profile</u> ". No budget allocated yet.
Further development	Establishing new networks with other regional authorities; Undertaking communication activities to inform people on the EGTC.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	A website with information on available EU-funded programmes and contact people skilled in EGTC matters (for example, an EGTC help desk). The website should also have a section on identified examples

	of best practice.
Budget for 2012	EUR 115 000 in administrative costs, collected through membership fees proportional to population size. Other parts of the budget vary according to the projects implemented.
Staff in 2012	Director and a staff member employed on a part time contract in charge of administrative tasks.
Law applicable	Belgian public law, under the responsibility of the Flemish authority.
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>General assembly</u> , made up of one representative of each partner. <u>Director</u> , who also acts as PROJECT MANAGER.
Languages	Dutch
URL	www.egtclinieland.eu (expected to be up and running from the beginning of march 2013)
Contact	Richard Meersschaert, EGTC Director Phone: 0032 (0)3 727 17 18 or 0032 479 54 96 23 Email: richard.meersschaert@sint-gillis-waas.be

2.2.8 Rába-Duna-Vág (RDV) EGTC

Name of the EGTC	HU: Rába-Duna-Vág Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együtműködési Csoportosulás
Acronym	RDV EGTC
Summary	Strengthen cooperation and support the regions' development in a wide range of policy areas, with a specific focus on the Danube.
History and current status	Declaration of intent signed by government counties of Győr-Moson-Sopron and Komárom-Esztergom and the district of Trnava on 10 June 2011. The EGTC was registered on 10 December 2011.
Countries involved	Hungary, Slovakia
Seat	Fő tér 4, Tatabánya 2800, Hungary
Members	<u>Two members in Hungary:</u> The counties of Győr-Moson-Sopron and Komárom-Esztergom <u>One member in Slovakia:</u> the self-governing Region of Trnava
Key indicators	<u>Inhabitants:</u> 1 360 000 <u>Surface area:</u> 10 501.78 km ²
Governance	EGTC made up of counties and a self-governing region. Its activities are closely linked to the EU Strategy for the Danube Region.
Plans for enlargement	County of Nitra in the pipeline, in order to cover the whole territory along the Danube between Slovakia and Hungary.
Duration of the EGTC	Undetermined
Objectives	Supporting and developing territorial cooperation to reinforce economic and social cohesion in several fields: infrastructure, energy, IT, tourism, education, sport, entrepreneurship, agriculture.
Tasks	Attracting EU and other funding to implement planned initiatives and achieve the objectives.
Function in ETC	None
Further development	Need for stronger political support in applying for funding from EU programmes, which would help the EGTC to meet its goals.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	Cover each of the possible roles of the EGTC in legislation.
Challenges/issues	Lengthy set-up process due to time needed to adopt the convention and statute by the Slovak Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development.
Budget for 2012	EUR 41 500, made up of a membership fee of EUR 3 500 for each county and a EUR 10 500 share covering projects and activities. Financial control reflects HU national provisions.
Staff in 2012	Director and secretary, both from Slovakia.
Law applicable	Hungarian public law.
Offices and their main responsibilities	General assembly, director, professional committees, secretary and board of supervision.
Languages	Hungarian, Slovak and English
URL	www.rdvegtc.eu
Contact	Ms. Gabriella Nagy (nagy.gabriella@kemoh.hu) Ms. Zusana Andrassy (andrassy@rvdegtc.eu)

2.3 EGTCs set up before 2011

The large majority of the EGTCs that were established before 2011 have continued to develop and implement new projects, demonstrating that this structure works as a means of cooperation between all relevant stakeholders in a given territory.

However, some EGTCs have faced considerable challenges as a result of the economic and financial crisis (e.g. EGTC Galicia-Norte de Portugal, Ister Granum, ZASNET). These groupings were forced to delay or cancel a number of projects. Another result was that individual members decided to leave the EGTC (e.g. EGTC Ister Granum).

Table 6 gives an overview of the EGTCs set up before 2011. Map 4 shows their geographical distribution. The next section of this chapter analyses the situation of EGTCs that were established before 2011 and provides detailed information on key indicators such as offices, projects and members.

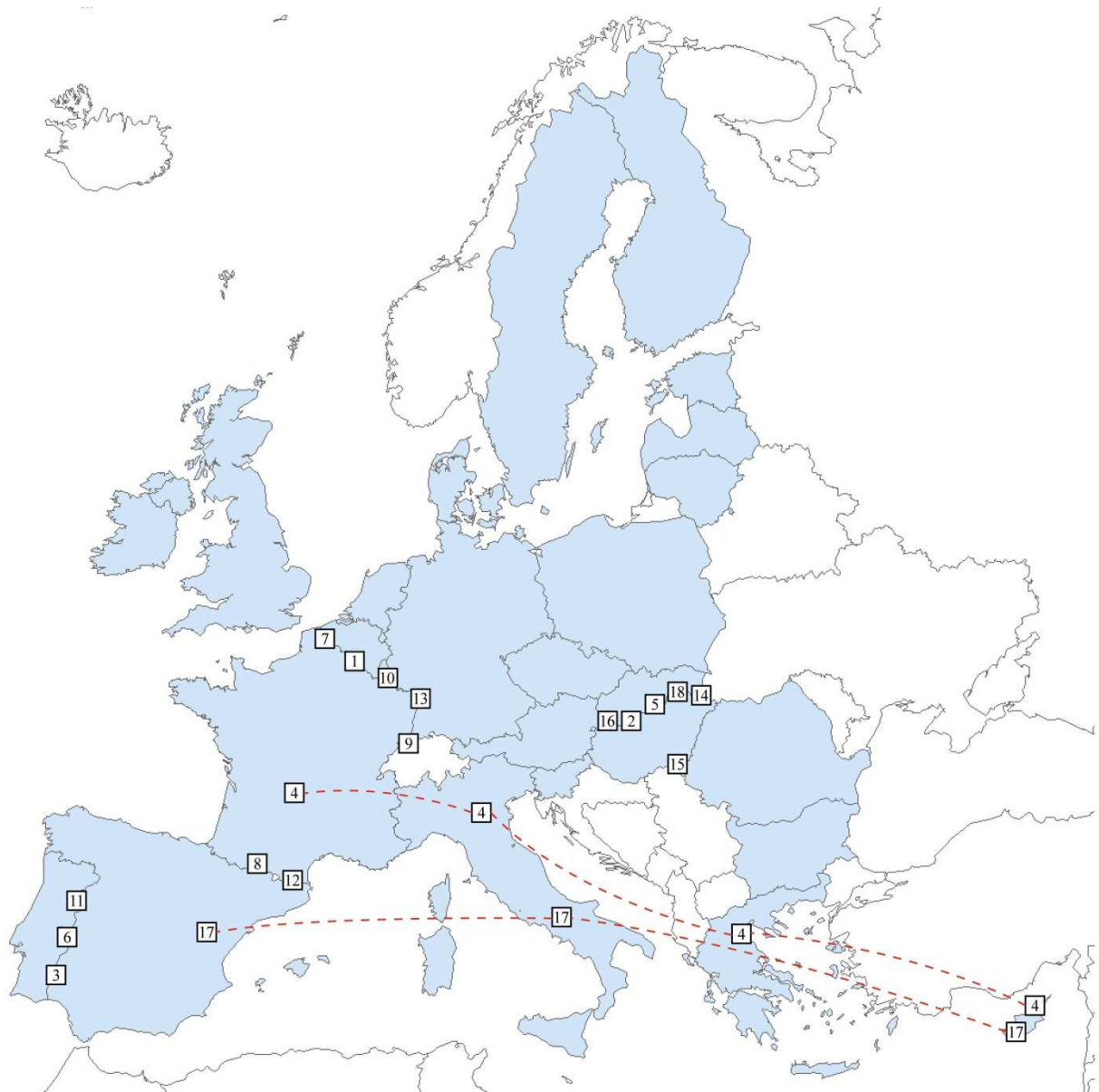
Table 6. Key information on EGTCs set up before 2011

#	Name	Countries	Specific features	Constitution
1	Eurométropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai EGTC	FR, BE	Functional area set up to promote and support cross-border co-operation through multilevel systems of governance.	22/01/2008
2	Ister-Granum EGTC	HU, SK	EGTC initially formed by 102 municipalities which could count on several institutions operating in several fields (energy, tourism, health, etc.)	6/05/2008
3	Galicia-Norte de Portugal EGTC	PO, SP	EGTC made up of two regions whose objective is to support and further develop their integration.	23/10/2010
4	Amphictyony EGTC	GR, IT, FR, CY	EGTC with a long-standing tradition of cooperation, including with non EU Member States.	1/01/2008
5	Karst Bodva EGTC ⁵	HU, SK	EGTC located in a very valuable area with unique features and several national parks.	11/02/2009
6	Duero-Douro EGTC	PO, SP	EGTC with about 180 members.	7/03/2009
7	West Vlaanderen / Flandre-	BE, FR	EGTC comprises 13 members with different responsibilities at	3/04/2009

⁵ So far for this grouping no qualitative phone interview could have been done. All efforts to get in contact before publishing this report haven't been successful. The findings from the EGTC Monitoring Report 2011 have been included.

#	Name	Countries	Specific features	Constitution
	Dunkerque-Côte d'Opale EGTC		different levels of governance.	
8	Euroregion Pyrenees-Méditerranéan EGTC	SP, FR	EGTC covering an area of more than 13 million residents, developing projects to encourage sustainability.	08/2009
9	Eurodistrict Strasbourg Ortenau EGTC	FR, DE	EGTC whose main objective is to strengthen and promote the European dimension of Strasbourg.	4/02/2010
10	Grande Région EGTC	FR, DE, BE, LU	EGTC comprising different levels of government.	04/2010
11	ZASNET EGTC	PO, SP	EGTC created to strengthen the relationship between the members of the previous cooperative body.	19/03/2010
12	Hospital de la Cerdanya EGTC	SP, FR	EGTC created as a joint organisation for a hospital.	19/03/2010
13	Eurodistrict Saar Moselle	FR, DE	EGTC composed of 8 members, whose aim is to support sustainable development in the region.	6/03/2010
14	PONS DANUBII EGTC	HU, SK	EGTC whose objective is to implement EU-funded projects for territorial cooperation.	15/12/2010
15	Bánát-Triplex Confinium EGTC	HU, RO, SRB	EGTC covering about 340 000 inhabitants.	15/12/2010
16	Abaúj-Abaújban EGTC	HU, SK	EGTC created to support the declining economy of the area through public investment.	11/06/2010
17	Archimed EGTC	IT, SP, CY	EGTC created to represent the interests of people living in the islands at European level.	16/03/2011
18	Ung-Tisza-Túr-Sajó (UTTS)	HU, SK	EGTC created to provide transnational solutions to transnational problems.	04 2010.

Map 4. Geographical distribution of EGTCs established before 2011



2.3.1 EGTC Eurométropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai

Name of the EGTC	<u>FR</u> : Groupement européen de coopération territoriale Eurométropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai
Acronym	Eurométropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai/ Eurometropool Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai
Summary	Created to act as a functional area for its members
History and current status	The Cross-border Standing Conference of Franco-Belgian Intermunicipal Organisations (COPIT) held in 1991 represents the first step towards the creation of the EGTC. COPIT was turned into a voluntary association in 2001, and in March 2007 it became the Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai Eurométropole. The EGTC was finally established on 22 January 2008.
Countries involved	France, Belgium
Seat	<u>Official Seat</u> : Lille, 1, rue du Ballon – BP 745 – F 59034 Cedex (France) <u>Operational Headquarters</u> of the Eurométropole Agency: Kortrijk, Casinoplein 10, 8500 (Belgium) <u>Seat of the Eurometropole Forum of Civil Society</u> : Tournai, Hotel de Ville (Belgium)
Members	<u>4 members from France</u> : French State, La Région Nord-Pas-de-Calais, Le Département du Nord, Lille Métropole Communauté urbaine (intermunicipal public entity including the city of Lille and 84 municipalities). <u>10 members from Belgium</u> : Federal State; Flemish Region and Community; the Province of West Flanders; Leiedal Intercommunal Association; wvi (WVI) Intercommunal Association; Walloon Region; French Community of Belgium; Province of Hainaut; Ideta Intercommunal Association; IEG Intercommunal Association.
Key indicators	<u>Surface area</u> : 3.533 Km ² <u>Inhabitants</u> : 2.1 Million
Governance	147 included municipalities; several levels of governance: an urban community, three Wallonian districts, four Flemish districts, national governments, provinces and regions.
Plans for enlargement	Bordering municipalities may become “associate working members”
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	Promoting and supporting cross-border cooperation; involving responsible institutions and encouraging bottom-up discussion; developing a coherent strategic approach for the specific dynamics of the cross-border area and linking them to the Europe 2020 Strategy.
Tasks	Ensuring inter-institutional dialogue and promoting political debate; Producing cross-border consistency throughout the entire territory; Facilitating, managing and implementing projects; Making the daily lives of citizens easier
Function in ETC	Project leader of “ <u>Investineurometropolis</u> ”, joint business communication platform promoting the area for investment and business. Involved in “ <u>Tandem</u> ”, knowledge platform for research centres and businesses; Involved in “ <u>Place Jacques Delors</u> ”, which offers cross-border development support along the cities of Halluin

	and Menen. Involved in “ <u>300 years of borders (1713-2013)</u> ”, marking the 300 year anniversary of the Treaty of Utrecht. Working with <u>Tourism LKT</u> , powering the website www.visiteurometropolis.eu . Involved in the <u>Eurométropole job meeting</u> . Involved in “ <u>Green links</u> ”, developing a network of soft links in the region.
Further development	Strengthening the relationship for the purposes of observing and coordinating certain projects with the Lille metropolitan region; Preparation of the strategic programme for 2014-20 together with the Eurometropolis 2030, a long term strategy document outlining three areas of actions a vision for the Eurometropolis, metropolisation and the Blue Network.
Comments on the EGTC Regulation	Important in boosting EGTCs' profile at EU level, so the groupings are seen as transnational partnerships when responding to calls for proposals.
Budget in 2012	EUR 2 024 000. Made up of proportional contributions from the 14 partners according to population size (50/50 between the French and Belgian partners) and project-specific funds.
Staff in 2012	Twelve people from each participating country
Law applicable	Public law
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>Executive management committee</u> with one president and three vice-presidents. <u>Bureau</u> , consisting of 32 members and the executive body of the EGTC. <u>Assembly</u> with 84 members. <u>Cross-border agency</u> , responsible for <u>six permanent thematic working groups</u> (1) economic development, jobs, professional training, research; 2) cultural development and influence; 3) accessibility and mobility; 4) public services; 5) territorial strategy; 6) tourism development and appeal). <u>Agency</u> with a staff of 11. <u>Eurometropole Forum</u> providing the link to civil society. The principle of <u>double parity</u> applies to how offices function how they are composed.
Languages	French and Dutch
URL	www.eurometropolis.eu New in 2012: www.visiteurometropolis.eu (tourist website)
Contact	Phone : 0032 56 23 11 00; Fax: 0032 56 23 01 Email: ira.keirsbilck@eurometropolis.eu

2.3.2 Ister-Granum EGTC

Name of the EGTC	<u>HU</u> : Ister-Granum Korlátolt Felelőségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Csoportosulás <u>SK</u> : Európske zoskupenie územnej spolupráce s ručením obmedzeným Ister-Granum. <u>EN</u> : Ister-Granum European Grouping of Territorial Co-operation Ltd.
Acronym	Ister-Granum EGTC
Summary	Functional area around the cities of Esztergom (HU) and Štúrovo (SK)
History and current status	In 2000, 31 cross-border settlements concluded the first cooperation agreement. In 2003, 102 local governments established the Ister-Granum Euroregion, which became an EGTC on 6 May 2008. The EGTC was registered on 29 November 2008.
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Seat	2500 Esztergom, Széchenyi tér 1 (Hungary)
Members	82 members in total: 42 from <u>Hungary</u> and 40 from <u>Slovakia</u> .
Key indicators	<u>Population</u> : around 189 000 inhabitants <u>Surface area</u> : 1846 Km ²
Governance	Administrative territories of the 82 member local governments.
Plans for enlargement	To reach 102 municipalities as the former Euroregion
Duration	Undetermined
Objectives	Establishing and maintaining co-operation over the full range of regional development activities; Promoting and strengthening economic and social cohesion;
Tasks	Implementation of territorial cooperation projects co-financed by the European Union; raising awareness of the competitive advantages of the territory; strengthening the region's social and economic cohesion
ETC projects	<u>Common Energy Agency</u> : plans to create the EGTC's own energy agency (in partnership with two other development agencies). <u>Regional tourist destination management organisation</u> : to promote and market the tourist facilities of the EGTC's territory as a unified and specific tourist destination. Budget of EUR 500 000, under the HU-SK CBC Framework Programme. <u>The EGTC Solidarity Fund</u> : fund established by the city of Esztergom in 2008. The fund collects local business taxes from companies operating in the EGTC and launches calls for project applications. So far, 14 small projects have been implemented (e.g. open air theatre, a new roof for a cultural centre, a wine festival, etc.). The fund reached EUR 16 million in 2007 but dried up completely in the wake of the global crisis. <u>Ister-Granum enterprise-logistics zone</u> : set up to create a cross-border enterprise-logistics zone. <u>Integrated Health System</u> : since 2005, the hospital of Esztergom has been able to receive patients from Slovakia following a Memorandum of Understanding concluded with a Slovak insurance company. <u>Ister-Granum EXPO. Business Support System</u> : set up to establish two permanent exhibition sites, one in Želiezovce, Slovakia and one in Piliscsaba, Hungary, and an information office to support SMEs. <u>Cross-border integrated public transport system</u> , set up to integrate the

	<p>region's timetables and bus services.</p> <p><u>Ister-Granum news agency</u>, set up to communicate information on the EGTC.</p> <p><u>Service providing offices for the local NGOs.</u></p>
Comments on EGTC Regulation	The new regulation will make it easier to modify the status of EGTCs, which will be done automatically.
Challenges/issues	The financial crisis caused the city of Esztergom to go bankrupt and leave the partnership. In response, in 2011 a new management structure started to rebuild cooperation based on new sources of funding and a new approach.
Budget in 2012	EUR 74 000, made up of approx. 80% national payments and approx. 20% members' contributions. The general assembly is responsible for financial control and approval of the budget.
Staff in 2012	Two Hungarian employees
Law applicable	Hungarian Public law
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>General assembly</u> , main decision-making body, made up of mayors of the member authorities; <u>senate</u> which prepares the decisions, the members serve as executive chair and deputy chair, and 6 further mayors; <u>director</u> in charge of operational work; <u>chair</u> made up of the mayors of the city of Esztergom and Štúrovo; <u>supervisory board</u> .
Languages	Hungarian and Slovak
URL	www.istergranum.eu
Contact	Phone: 003633/509-355; Fax: 003633/509-356 Email: egtc@istergranum.eu

2.3.3 Galicia-Norte de Portugal EGTC

Name of the EGTC	<p><u>PT</u>: Agrupamento Europeu de Cooperação Territorial (AECT) Galicia - Norte de Portugal</p> <p><u>ES</u>: Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial (AECT) Galicia - Norte de Portugal</p> <p><u>EN</u>: European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Galicia-Norte de Portugal</p>
Acronym	GNP-EGTC
Summary	The GNP-EGTC was created as a legally established meeting point for institutions, businesses and citizens on both sides of the border to develop joint projects and programmes.
History and current status	<p>The Working Community Galicia-Norte Portugal, set up on <u>31 October 1991</u>, was the structure before the EGTC.</p> <p>On <u>22 September 2008</u>, the members signed the European Territorial Cooperation Agreement setting up the EGTC, which was finally registered on <u>18 February 2010</u>.</p>
Countries involved	Spain, Portugal
Seat	Calle Eduardo Cabello s/n (CETMAR building), Bouzas 36208 Vigo (Pontevedra) - SPAIN
Members	<p><u>One member in Portugal</u>: Comissão de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional do Norte Portugal (CCDR-N)</p> <p><u>One member in Spain</u>: Xunta de Galicia</p>
Key indicators	<p><u>Surface area</u>: 51,000 Km²</p> <p><u>Inhabitants</u>: 6.4 million</p>
Governance	<u>Galicia</u> is one of the 17 autonomous Spanish communities, with several legislative powers; <u>Norte de Portugal</u> is a regional entity falling under the Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Spatial Planning with no legislative power.
Plans for enlargement	No plans for enlargement at the moment
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	Facilitate and promote regional cooperation among the members; strengthen competitiveness in knowledge and innovation, ultimately to increase cohesion.
Tasks	Managing contracts and implementing the activities of the GNP-Working Community 2007-2013 Strategic Cooperation Program; developing cooperation activities; managing projects under the 2007-2013 Spain-Portugal cross-border operating cooperation programme (POCTEP)
ETC projects	<p>1) CBC Programme Spain-Portugal, 2007-13. Project 0500_CT_GNP_AECT_1_P (budget 502.820 EUR)</p> <p>2) Working plan divided into two priorities: fostering competitiveness and promoting employment; and environment, heritage and risk prevention. Several activities implemented in 2012 under the plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International conference of cultural and creative industries: a perspective from the Euroregion Galicia-Norte Portugal ▪ Organization of the 2nd OPEN DAYS of the Euroregion Galicia-Norte Portugal, "Cross-border cooperation as an opportunity to the crisis"

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of the Information Office of the Euroregion Galicia-Norte Portugal ▪ Support unit for health projects in the Euroregion
Comments on EGTC Regulation	The legislation should provide more detail concerning periods when EGTCs are cut off from funding (for example, because of the financial crisis).
Challenges/issues	The wage levels differ between Spain and Portugal and the EGTC offers fixed-term contracts (2 years). The regions suffered during the crisis and their work was mainly focused on mitigating its effects.
Budget in 2012	EUR 271 410, made up of members' own resources (50-50 between SP and PO), EU funds (75%) and, for some projects, contributions from the partners involved. The annual budget approved by the council each year.
Staff in 2012	6 employees (3 Spanish, 3 Portuguese). They are employed under Galician law and don't have the status of public officials.
Law applicable	Portuguese public law.
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>General assembly</u> , with the members' representatives of the GNP-EGTC; <u>director</u> representing the EGTC and acting on its behalf; <u>fiscal council</u> .
Languages	Portuguese, Spanish, Galician
URL	www.gnpaect.eu
Contact	Phone: 0034 986135126 Fax: 0034 986248613 Email: gnpaect@gnpaect.eu

2.3.4 Amphictyony EGTC

Name of the EGTC	AMPHICTYONY of Twinned Cities and Areas of the Mediterranean, European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation
Acronym	E.G.T.C AMPHICTYONY; E.O.E.Σ AMΦΙΚΤΥΟΝΙΑ
Summary	Set up as a legal structure for cooperation among the members, helping to maintain development of the region based on models that are viable yet socially and environmentally sustainable.
History and current status	The EGTC resulted from a Mediterranean network of twinned towns and regions, made up of 93 municipalities from nine countries working together for 17 years. The partnership registered the EGTC on 1 December 2008, strengthening its legal structure but losing some of its members (e.g. Turkey, Albania, Israel, Serbia and Palestine).
Countries involved	Greece, Cyprus, Italy, France
Seat	Athens 10558, Vyronos 29, Plaka, Greece
Members	39 municipalities, divided as follows: 30 from Greece; 6 from Cyprus; 2 from Italy; 1 from France.
Key indicators	<u>Inhabitants</u> : about 500.000 <u>Surface area</u> : about 150.000 Km ²
Governance	Twinned first and second-degree self-government organisations; self-governing associations and Mediterranean regions.
Plans for enlargement	Open to enlargement especially towards pre-accession and third countries. The former countries of the partnership already request to join.
Duration	25 years with the possibility of extension
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create and maintain an environment of peace, sustainable development, cohesion and security through a financially effective, socially fair and environmentally sustainable entity ▪ Promote freedom, democracy, justice, security and environmental protection ▪ Strengthening public participation and local societies' agencies
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting cross-border, interstate and/or interregional co-operation to implement EU-funded programmes ▪ Exchanging information, experience and practices among members, broadening access to knowledge ▪ Preserving, promoting and utilising cultural identity to safeguard intercultural dialogue
Function in ETC	Project " <u>Promotion of integration in the planning and provision of social services within local authorities through vocational training (PRISSM)</u> ", in partnership with EETAA as part of the life-long learning programme Leonardo Da Vinci. Conference on " <u>Cultural policy and local government</u> " exploring suitable ways for local government to a develop long-term cultural policy based on sustainability.
Further development	Up-skilling both administrative and technical staff.
Comments on the EGTC Regulation	The eligibility criteria for non-EU partners should be adapted so as to integrate them as a gateway to the Mediterranean across a range of policy areas. Beyond that, the EGTC sees the reduced scale of activity, in terms of

	both area and quality, as potentially critical.
Challenges/issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial challenges ▪ Determining an area of overseas collaboration ▪ Collaboration with third countries, especially those in the Mediterranean basin.
Budget in 2012	EUR 100 000. Collected through annual contributions proportional to the members' population; national and EU grants; contributions from other organisations; donations by agencies or the public; putting the EGTC's property to more profitable use could increase the budget.
Staff in 2012	None. Two people working from their respective administrations.
Law applicable	Greek public law
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>General assembly</u> , the main decision making body of the EGTC; <u>board of directors</u> (13 members), has the right to create sub-committees and working groups; <u>chairman of the board of directors</u> , represents the EGTC and acts in its name; <u>director</u> , manages all requests coming from the chairman; <u>executive committee</u> (3 members) controls the financial management; <u>audit committee</u> .
Languages	Greek, Italian, French, English
URL	www.amphictyony.gr
Contact	Phone: 0030 210-3243374; 0030 210-3246139 Fax: 0030 210-3243343 Email: amfiktio@otenet.gr

2.3.5 Karst Bodva EGTC

Name of the EGTC	<u>EN</u> : Limited Liability European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation KARST-BODVA
Acronym	Karst-Bodva EGTC
Summary	Managing the nature reserve and fostering rural development
History and current status	The Kars Euroregion, created in 2001 by the territory of Gömör-Torna karst and Bódva, was the predecessor of the EGTC registered on 11 February 2009.
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Seat	Hačava 47, 044 02 Turňa nad Bodvou, Slovak Republic
Members	One municipality from Slovakia: Hrušov <u>Two municipalities from Hungary</u> : Perkupa and Varbóc The Micro-Region Domica, consisting of 18 Slovak municipalities, was not accepted.
Key indicators	The territory and population of the Slovak-Hungarian border area in <u>Slovak Karst national park (SK) and Aggtelek national park (HU)</u> .
Governance	EGTC made up of municipalities.
Plans for enlargement	Plans to cover all Slovak and Hungarian settlements along the Gömör-Tornai Karszt and the river Bódva.
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	To support cooperation and harmonious development by strengthening economic and social cohesion between cross-border territories
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and implement a common development programme based on a shared strategy, integrating economic, social and environmental activities ▪ Support entrepreneurship, especially for SMEs in tourism, cultural development and the cross border business ▪ Joint protection of environmental and cultural values and prevention of environmental and technological risks; ▪ Assist partnerships between communal and rural areas of cities and villages; ▪ Improve local and regional infrastructure; ▪ Joint health, cultural, travel, tourism and education infrastructure. ▪ Use Slovak and Hungarian government resources and EU funds (ERDF, ESF, cohesion funds and policy)
Function in ETC	No data
Budget in 2011	Not approved in 2011. Only an initial contribution of EUR 500 from the members to register the EGTC.
Staff in 2011	None
Law applicable	Private
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>President</u> , representative of the EGTC; <u>general assembly</u> , composed of one chairman from SK and two co-chairs from SK and HU; <u>monitoring committee</u> supervising the general assembly.
Languages	Hungarian and Slovak
URL	None
Contact	Phone: 00421 58 7884680 Email: eurokras@stonline.sk

2.3.6 Duero-Douro EGTC

Name of the EGTC	<u>ES</u> : Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial Duero – Douro <u>PT</u> : Agrupamento Europeu de Cooperação Territorial Duero-Douro <u>EN</u> : European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Duero-Douro
Acronym	AECT Duero-Douro
Summary	Grouping of over 170 towns in Spain and Portugal.
History and current status	The first informative meeting among the members of the current EGTC took place in July 2007. The grouping was registered on 7 March, and the statute and convention were presented a year later. In September 2011, it became a member of the association of European border regions (AEBR).
Countries involved	Spain and Portugal
Seat	Trabanca, (Salamanca, SP), Plaza Egido s/n CP 37173 <u>Operational units</u> : Bemposta (PO) and Fonfría (SP)
Members	200 members in total. <u>One province from Spain</u> : Salamanca <u>Several members from Portugal</u> : Province of Zamora; the municipalities of Freixo Espada à Cinta, Miranda do Douro, Freguesia de Bemposta, Mogadouro in the Province of Bragança; the municipality of Vila Nova Foz Côa in the province of Guarda.
Key indicators	<u>Inhabitants</u> : 120 000 <u>Surface area</u> : 9000 km ²
Governance	EGTC made up of provinces and municipalities.
plans for enlargement	The EGTC has expanded every year since it was set up. It is therefore open to enlargement.
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	Facilitate and promote cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation reinforcing social and economical cohesion in many fields: e.g. transportation, the environment, education, employment, etc.
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Draft and manage contracts and agreements. ▪ Implement specific territorial cooperation programmes and projects. ▪ Create and manage social services and infrastructure. ▪ Promote research, innovation and development. ▪ Study the current situation and identify key measures in infrastructure and health services.
Function in ETC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project "<u>Frontera Natural</u>" – Integration and sustainable recovery of cross-border natural heritage. Co-funded by the CBC Spain-Portugal operational programme for 2007-2013 POCTEP. Total budget: EUR 800 000; co-funding (75%): EUR 600 000. ▪ Project "<u>Self prevention</u>" aims to make profitable a system of sustainable forest fire prevention that involves goats. The project also involves developing a feed mill, a shop and a bar, as well as a logistics centre employing 35 people. (Budget of about EUR 30 million). ▪ Project "<u>Energy efficiency in street lighting</u>" aims to reduce the cost of the street lighting system (budget EUR 12 million). ▪ Project "<u>Cross-border non-formal education web for the</u>

	<p><u>enhancement of endogenous resources for youth</u>". Support for about 600 young people from several associations. EU funding from EAEAC: EUR 21 770; total cost of project: EUR 121 770.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project "<u>Intercultural cross-border education network</u>". Comenius initiative under the lifelong learning programme. Beneficiaries: 300 students. EU funding of EUR 34 000; total budget of EUR 48 280. ▪ IV school day event "Getting to know each other". ▪ Project "<u>Our natural environment as a space for civic and social transnational thinking</u>": promotes training opportunities for young people in the countryside. ▪ Project "<u>Integrated strategy for effective access to the labour market</u>". ESF awarded: EUR 150 000. ▪ Project "<u>Creating networks of equality on the Duero-Douro border</u>". EU funds: EUR 50 000; total cost: EUR 66 666.67. ▪ Project "<u>Youth in Hell</u>", in cooperation with the city of Hell (Norway) and the Children and Youth Council of North Trøndelag. Action
Comments on EGTC Regulation	<p>1) More attention should be paid to EGTCs working in rural areas. 2) Ensuring more sustainable and stable funding in the future, raising awareness of the role of EGTCs. 3) In some calls for tender, the EGTCs can enter as a partner but only representing one country, leaving part of its territory outside. 4) The EGTC can apply for government subsidies in Spain but not in Portugal, as it only has the national fiscal ID of the country of its seat.</p>
Challenges/issues	<p>Setting up the EGTC was a major challenge. It is also a challenge to run the EGTC freely without political pressure.</p>
Budget in 2012	<p>EUR 654 000. Made up of contributions from its members (EUR 1000 per member) and public subsidies. The Spanish Ministry of Finance controls the budget.</p>
Staff in 2012	<p>An average of 30 employees from both Spain and Portugal</p>
Law applicable	<p>Spanish public law</p>
Offices and their main responsibilities	<p><u>General assembly</u>, composed of the president, the vice-president, the territorial coordinator, the director, the secretariat, and a representative from each member of the EGTC; <u>president and vice-president</u>, the same for the general assembly and for the EGTC; <u>coordination council</u>, composed of the presidents of the sectoral councils, the EGTC president and vice-president, the territorial coordinator and the director. <u>9 sectoral councils</u> (8 members each with 50% from Spain and 50% from Portugal); <u>director</u>; <u>secretariat</u>, composed of service staff and administrative and financial staff.</p>
Languages	<p>Spanish and Portuguese</p>
URL	<p>www.duero-douro.com</p>
Contact	<p>Phone: 0034 923 14 14 09 Fax: 0034 923 09 04 33 Email: duero-douro@duero-douro.com</p>

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

Name of the EGTC	West-Vlaanderen / Flandre – Dunkerque – Côte d’Opale
Summary	Strategy building, project planning and implementation in a cross-border region
History and current status	The members developed several joint projects during INTERREG I. Cooperation was intensified during INTERREG II, when cross-border platform was created and a Common Strategy Charter on sustainability drawn up in 2004. In September 2006 a legal framework for cooperation started, resulting in the <i>Mission Opérationnelle Transfrontalière (MOT)</i> . The EGTC was finally registered on 25 September 2009.
Countries involved	Belgium, France
Seat	Dunkirk (Pertuis de la Marine), France <u>Operational unit:</u> Veurne (Grote Markt), Belgium
Members	13 members in total. <u>8 members in France:</u> The French State, The Nord-Pas-de-Calais Region, Dunkirk Urban Community, the Departments of Nord and Pas-de-Calais, the "Pays" Moulins de Flandre, the syndicat mixte of Pays Coeur de Flandre, The Urban Planning Agency Flandre Dunkirk (AGUR); <u>5 members from Belgium:</u> The Federal Belgian State, the Flemish Region, The Province of West-Flanders, West Flanders Intermunicipal Association (wvi), Resoc Westhoek (non-profit organization).
Key indicators	<u>Population:</u> 2 000 000 inhabitants <u>Surface area:</u> 7 000 km ²
Governance	EGTC made up of national-federal governments with regions, provinces, communities, organisations and agencies. This multi-level governance makes it possible to design multi-level projects.
Plans for enlargement	Not foreseeable in the near future
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	Facilitate and promote effective and consistent cross-border cooperation in its region.
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring coordination and promoting networking between all members and any institution that may contribute towards relevant, consistent and effective cross-border cooperation ▪ Assuring political representation and political consultation within the area ▪ Developing joint strategies and action plans to meet the needs of the area's residents ▪ Defining and implementing joint projects and initiatives with a view to developing cross-border cooperation between stakeholders in the area ▪ Representing the reference area vis-à-vis external bodies.
Function in ETC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project leader of the Interreg IV A project “<u>Cross-border cooperation West Flanders/Flandre-Dunkerque-Côte d’Opale</u>”. Aimed at developing networks and thematic activities to stimulate cross-border cooperation in the region. Budget: EUR 360 000;

	<p>EGTC budget: EUR 215 000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project partner of the Interreg IV A project “<u>TransSport</u>”. Aims to develop a cross-border dynamic platform (website) that will list and map all sports infrastructure, centres and associations in the cross-border region. Budget: EUR 600 000; EGTC budget: EUR 49 000. ▪ Project partner in the Interreg IV A project “<u>300 years of frontiers</u>”. The plan is to set up a whole range of cultural and festive events, activities and projects for the anniversary of the Treaty of Utrecht (1713-2013) Budget: EUR 1 200 000; EGTC budget: EUR 52 000. <p>Moreover, the EGTC is closely following implementation of <u>7 Interreg projects</u> that it has officially endorsed. In all of these projects at least one member of the EGTC is taking part as a project partner or project leader. Most recently, in <u>December 2012</u> the EGTC assembly approved the working programme for 2013 and 12 thematic working groups (each of them constituting a project) will be established in 2013.</p>
Comments on EGTC Regulation	Since one of the members changed its legal status, the EGTC was obliged to re-launch the establishment procedures set out in article 4 of the regulation. This would not been necessary had the new regulation been adopted more quickly.
Budget in 2012	EUR 280 381. Made up of financial contributions from the members (50% FR; 50% BE).
Staff in 2012	None, so as to avoid legal problems with hiring procedures
Law applicable	French public law
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>General assembly</u> , composed of 28 members and the director; <u>the board</u> , composed of 18 members, approves the decisions of the director, prepares the annual budget, the work plan, the financial accounts and the annual report; <u>president and vice-president</u> , one Belgian and one French; <u>director</u> representative of the EGTC. The principle of parity (50% FR; 50% BE) is respected in all offices.
Languages	French, Dutch
URL	www.egts-gect.eu and www.gect-egts.eu (under construction, available from spring 2013)
Contact	Emails: k.defruyt@wvi.be ; stephanie.verbeke@ cud.fr

2.3.8 Euroregion Pyrenees-Méditerranéan

Name of the EGTC	EGTC Euroregion Pyrenees-Méditerranéan
Summary	Coordinates activities across borders by defining common strategies to meet the needs of residents and represent them.
History and current status	Preceded by the Euroregion constituted in 2004. The EGTC was registered in <u>August 2009</u> .
Countries involved	Spain, France
Seat	9, Place Alphonse Jourdain F-31000 Toulouse <u>Operational Units:</u> Via Laietana, 14 E- 08003 Barcelona (general secretariat) and 14, rond-point Schuman B-1040 Bruxelles (EU representation)
Members	<u>Two members in France:</u> Regional authority Midi-Pyrénées and Regional authority Languedoc-Roussillon <u>Two members in Spain:</u> Autonomous community of Catalunya and the autonomous community of the Illes Balears
Key indicators	<u>Inhabitants:</u> 14.2 million <u>Surface area:</u> 109 830 Km ²
Governance	Two French border regions, two Spanish autonomous communities.
Plans for enlargement	None at the moment
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	Determine and manage territorial cooperation projects and measures for sustainable development
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Launch and implement programmes, projects and measures in the area of interregional economic activity, innovation (technological, research, training and culture – mainly in the form of language training), tourism, the environment, accessibility (improving public transport and telecommunications). ▪ Strengthen and improve economic, judicial and administrative cooperation. ▪ Provide technical support ▪ Manage national and community funds ▪ Participate in projects of territorial cooperation of interest to all members and that extend beyond the territorial borders of the EGTC ▪ Propose, initiate, develop and manage joint services, projects and measures to strengthen the territory's economic and social cohesion.
Function in ETC	<u>Projects with EU support:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project "<u>CreaMed</u>", under Interreg IVB SUDOE; Total Budget: EUR 1 477 249.61; EU Contribution EUR 1 107 937 (75%). ▪ Project "<u>Mercure Erasmus for young entrepreneurs</u>", which has the aim of promoting the mobility of young entrepreneurs and giving them the skills they need to succeed in business. Project financed from May 2012 to April 2014 with a total budget of EUR 203 610. <u>Projects without EU support:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project "<u>Pyrenees-Mediterranean Eurocampus</u>", which created a campus bringing together more than 510 000 students and 45 000 researchers.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project “Culture”, which launched a joint call for project bids for the territories of Catalonia, Languedoc-Roussillon, Midi-Pyrénées and the Balearics. In 2011, the second call (budget of EUR 240 000 EUR) saw 7 projects selected. ▪ Project “<u>Développement Durable</u>”, in 2012 allocated a budget of EUR 190 000 to encourage local stakeholders to cooperate in efforts to mitigate climate change. Two projects financed. ▪ Scholarship for the “Euroregion” double degree. Budget: EUR 10 000.
Further development	Achieve greater prominence at EU level, to be reflected in budget size, management, scale of cooperation and kind of programme.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	Member states' national EGTC regulations need to be standardised since the role and nature of the grouping is treated differently in each jurisdiction. Moreover, day-to-day administration and legal procedures should be made easier.
Challenges/issues	<p>Challenges in employing new staff in terms of trade unions and accountability.</p> <p>Moreover, issues concerning the differences in eligibility of certain regions for certain programmes. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Balearic Islands are not eligible for cross-border cooperation, while the continental part of the Euroregion is not entirely covered by cross-border cooperation; ▪ The Midi-Pyrénées region is not part of the Interreg IVB MED programme, so the Euroregion can only apply for transnational cooperation funding within the SUDOE programme.
Budget in 2012	Around EUR 800 000-1 million. Made up of contributions from 4 regions and EU funds. The <u>French financial administration</u> is responsible for financial control.
Staff in 2012	<p>11 employees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7 in Toulouse (employed under French law), ▪ 3 in Barcelona (employed under Spanish law) ▪ 1 in Brussels (employed under Belgian law)
Law applicable	French public law.
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>General assembly</u> with an 18-month rotating presidency; <u>coordination group</u> with several tasks; <u>secretary general</u> , the main office; <u>director</u> : manages budget, etc. and appoints project leaders. A Spanish officer is in charge of PR activities.
Languages	French, Spanish, Catalan
URL	www.euroregio.eu
Contact	Phone: 0033 (0) 561 10 20 40 Fax: 0033 (0) 561 10 20 48; Email: info@euroregio.eu

2.3.9 Eurodistrict Strasbourg Ortenau

Name of the EGTC	<u>EN</u> : European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau <u>DE</u> : Europäischer Verbund für territoriale Zusammenarbeit „Eurodistrict Strasbourg- Ortenau“ <u>FR</u> : Groupement Européen de Coopération Territoriale « Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau »
Acronym	Strasbourg-Ortenau EGTC
Summary	Strategy building, planning and implementing projects in a cross-border territory. The EGTC has given the Eurodistrict a legal status, budget, and a common secretariat in place of two.
History and current status	The history dates back to 2003 when the German chancellor and the French president signed the resolution establishing the Eurodistrict. The EGTC was created on 4 February 2010.
Countries involved	Germany, France
Seat	1, Parc de l'Etoile 67076 Strasbourg (France) <u>Operative Unites</u> : Fabrikstraße 12 D – 77694 Kehl (Germany)
Members	<u>One member from France</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communauté Urbaine de Strasbourg; <u>Six members from Germany</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stadt Offenburg, Landkreis Ortenau, Stadt Lahr, Stadt Kehl, Stadt Achern, Stadt Oberkirch;
Key indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inhabitants: 868,014 ▪ Surface area: 2,176 km²
Governance	EGTC made up of 79 communities
Plans for enlargement	Possible incorporation of French municipalities in 2013
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	Supporting, encouraging and deciding upon trans-border cooperation by pursuing common interests.
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support sustainable development and harmonised spatial development ▪ Improve the day-to-day lives of citizens by removing barriers and obstacles, encouraging bilingualism and supporting their initiatives ▪ Support the development of a cross-border cultural space, ▪ Reinforce the territory's appeal, ▪ Strengthen cooperation with European institutions and organisations, ▪ Apply for national or EU co-financing, ▪ Support and facilitate the creation of cross-border economic, social and institutional networks and projects ▪ Participate in cooperation beyond the territory of the Eurodistrict, ▪ Exchange information, ▪ Represent the Eurodistrict in national, European, and international bodies strengthening the European character of the territory
Function in ETC	<u>In 2012</u> the EGTC led a micro-project fund totalling EUR 800 000, with EUR 400 000 from the INTERREG IV A Upper-Rhine Program.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	Amend the EGTC statute so that employees can be hired from their respective home countries.

Challenges or issues	Differences in national and regional responsibilities may slow down the projects in areas which are handled differently across EU Member states (e.g. health, employment and social inclusion). A practical case has been health insurance. Challenges are also expected with respect to enlargement. If the new French municipalities join the EGTC as expected, the shareholding will have to be modified to respect the 50/50 balance between German and French members.
Budget in 2012	EUR 850 000. Made up of membership fees proportional to each member's population size (about 1 EUR per inhabitant).
Staff in 2012	Five permanent employees
Law applicable	Public
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>Council</u> , made up of the president and 24 members from France and Germany respectively; <u>president</u> , elected for a period of 2 years, with France and Germany taking turns to put forward a candidate; <u>vice-president</u> ; <u>board</u> , composed of the president and 14 members (equal number of French and German members); <u>general secretariat</u> supporting the president and responsible for PR.
Languages	German, French
URL	www.eurodistrict.eu
Contact	Phone: 0049 07851-899 750 Email: info@eurodistrict.eu

2.3.10 Grande Region EGTC

Name of the EGTC	FR: GECT INTERREG "Programme Grande Région" DE: EVTZ INTERREG "Programm Großregion"
Acronym	Grande Région / Großregion EGTC
Summary	Established acting as managing authority for the INTERREG IV A Grande Region.
History and current status	Created in April 2010 with the aim of strengthening cross-border cooperation between its members.
Countries involved	France, Germany, Luxembourg, Belgium
Seat	36 place Saint Thiébault; BP 71014; F-57034 METZ Cedex 1(France)
Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LU: Great Duchy of Luxembourg ▪ DE : Länder governments of Saarland and Rheinland Pfalz ▪ FR : French State represented by the Préfet of the Region, the Regional Council of Lorraine, the local authorities of Moselle, Meurthe-et-Moselle and Meuse ▪ BE : the Regional Government of Wallonia, the French Community and the German-speaking Community
Key indicators	<u>Inhabitants</u> : 11.2 Million <u>Surface</u> : 65 401 km ²
Governance	National, regional and local authorities (multilevel cooperation)
Plans for enlargement	Requires a change in membership of the Interreg programme.
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	The smooth and efficient management of the cross-border ETC programme for the greater region.
Tasks	Managing the Transnational ETC Interreg IV A- Operational Programme for the greater region in 2007- 2013.
Function in ETC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Sport without borders</u>: events from 1 March 2012 to 31 July 2012 which saw student exchanges between six primary schools on the border (budget EUR 3 000; ERDF EUR 2 400); ▪ <u>NU MUET</u>: study on dance, body, light and voice that ran from 9 April 2012 to 2 November 2012. Project supported by the Li contemporary dance company (luo) in Nancy and the centre TROIS-CL in Luxembourg (budget EUR 13 700, ERDF EUR 10 960); ▪ Pilot project carried out 25 August, "<u>Break down language barriers to create a sense of belonging to the regional community</u>": a series of discussions on political, economic, social and cultural issues of the French and German parts of the grouping (budget EUR 25 000, ERDF EUR 20 000); ▪ <u>Move Art Three: Vu, revu et transformé</u>: a movie that offers a look at the history and the lives of people of the Grande Region. The project is organized by the partnership of "l'Association Lorraine Pour la Promotion d'Activités Musicales (ALPAM)" and the Luxemburg asbl Kulturschapp (budget EUR 29 720, ERDF EUR 23 776); ▪ <u>Viticulture autour des trois frontières</u>: project from 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 aimed at creating 21 long-term events under the title "Viticulture around the three borders" (budget EUR 29 500,

	<p>ERDF EUR 23 600);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Vocational school Saarburg & Sarrebourg without borders</u>: project, from 2 April 2012 to the 28 March 2013 involving meetings between students and teachers from the EGTC area (budget EUR 24 460, ERDF EUR 19 568);
Further development	Defining its role as managing authority of the INTERREG Programme and establishing a clear division of tasks to implement and monitor the programme.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	The new regulation makes it easier to set up EGTC with multiple company headquarters.
Challenges/issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The role of the EGTC as a managing authority is not entirely clear. The division of tasks between the general assembly of the EGTC and the monitoring authority has yet to be clarified. ▪ Employment of staff. The administrative and legal procedure should be made easier and clarified so as to accommodate the public regulations of all members. ▪ The division of powers between the members (national, regional, local) may also be an obstacle to decision-making.
Budget in 2012	EUR 200 million, of which 50% is covered by the ERDF. The EGTC is financed under the programme's "technical assistance" item. The estimates for the EGTC's staff (once the final staff numbers are in place) range from EUR 500 000 to EUR 650 000 (50% covered by the ERDF and 50% from national contributions).
Staff in 2012	2 permanent employees; 1 employee is in charge of managing the micro-project fund; 5 people working in the Joint Technical Secretariat (Luxembourg), organised as an association; 6 people providing external assistance to support the creation of projects in the regions.
Law applicable	French public law
Offices and their main responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General assembly ▪ Administrative Council (day-to-day business of the EGTC) ▪ Joint Technical Secretariat
Languages	French, German
URL	www.interreg-4agr.eu
Contact	melanie.charotte@lorraine.pref.gouv.fr ; 0033 3 87 34 86 84 alexandra.weckwerth@lorraine.pref.gouv.fr ; 0033 3 87 34 86 88

2.3.11 ZASNET EGTC

Name of the EGTC	Agrupamento Europeu de Cooperação Territorial — ZASNET, AECT
Acronym	ZASNET
Summary	Grouping made up of intermediate authorities from Spain and Northern Portugal as a platform for cooperation and networking, strengthening relations between the members.
History and current status	The Bragança-Zamora Working Community created in September 2000 was the previous partnership. Based on this positive experience, the members set up the EGTC, which was formally established on 19 May 2010.
Countries involved	Portugal, Spain
Seat	Rua Engenheiro José Beça, at 46, 5300-034 Bragança, Portugal.
Members	<u>3 members from Portugal:</u> Associação de Municípios da Terra Fria do Nordeste Transmontano; Associação de Municípios da Terra Quente Transmontana; Associação Municípios do Douro Superior. <u>3 members from Spain:</u> Diputación Provincial de Zamora; Diputación Provincial de Salamanca; Ayuntamiento de Zamora.
Key indicators	<u>Population:</u> 681,153 inhabitants <u>Surface area:</u> 29 907 km ² ;
Governance	<u>In Portugal:</u> Regions of Trás-os-Montes and Douro Superior and the cities of Bragança, Miranda do Douro, Mogadouro, Vimioso, Vinhais, Alfândega da Fé, Carrazeda de Ansiães, Macedo de Cavaleiros, Mirandela, Vila Flor, Freixo de Espada à Cinta, Torre de Moncorvo and Vila Nova de Foz Côa. <u>In Spain:</u> Provinces of Salamanca and Zamora
Plans for enlargement	The EGTC formally invited the Portuguese territory of Beira Interior Norte to join the Grouping.
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	The EGTC intends to promote cross-border relations between the members in the fields of the environment, culture, tourism, infrastructure and economic development. It aims to implement joint cooperative projects, promote the territory abroad and generate synergies to invert the negative demographic tendencies of the area.
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support local policy development; ▪ Collaborate with the Bragança-Zamora working community, the Douro Superior - Salamanca Community of Territorial Cooperation as well as other territorial entities on regional and local cooperation projects; ▪ Improve the everyday life of the citizens of the territory, attract new residents to the area and reverse the negative demographic trends.
Function in ETC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project "<u>Cross-border Biosphere Reserve</u>": funded by the CBC Operational Programme Spain-Portugal (POCTEP). Total Budget: EUR 400 000 (ERDF co-financing rate: 75%). <u>Aim:</u> to promote the protection and preservation of cross border natural areas; ▪ <u>Strategic Cooperation Action Plan 2014-2020</u>, under the CBC Operational Programme Spain-Portugal (POCTEP). Total Budget: EUR 100 000 (ERDF co-financing rate: 75%). <u>Aim:</u> prepare a strategic plan for territorial cooperation for the EGTC ZASNET for

	<p>the period 2014-20.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Micosylva Plus</u> - Funded by the SUDOE - Cooperation Territorial Plan - INTERREG IVC. Total project budget: EUR 1 286 500 (ERDF co-financing rate: 75%); Total ZASNET EGTC Budget: EUR 100 000 (ERDF co-financing rate: 75%). <u>Aim</u>: development in a multifunctional management system of forest areas through the introduction of mushrooms.
Further development	Through the development of a Strategic Cooperation Action Plan 2014-2020, ZASNET EGTC is consolidating the priority areas of work in accordance with the objectives defined. The EGTC believes that this plan will allow it to define its role in the region.
Challenges/issues	1) The ZASNET was the first EGTC located in Portugal, so research and enquiries to several national authorities were first needed to understand the legal environment and applicable laws (especially concerning EGTC staff members). 2) After <u>April 2011</u> , there were issues concerning the accounting system, the establishment of the audit committee, the appointment of an accountant and an auditor. 3) Because of the financial crisis, some members will have difficulties meeting their financial obligations to ZASNET.
Budget in 2012	<p>EUR 480 000. Made up of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The initial member-contribution of EUR 40 000 ▪ The annual obligatory membership fee of EUR 20 000 which will cover the operational/ management costs for the whole year. ▪ EU funds (ERDF, ESF, Cohesion funds) ▪ Other grants and subsidies ▪ Any other income that complies legally with the statute <p>50% of the operational costs of EGTC ZASNET are funded by the ERDF through the Cross-border Biosphere Reserve Interreg project.</p>
Staff in 2012	Director
Law applicable	Portuguese public law
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>General assembly</u> made up of one representative from each member for a period of two years; <u>director</u> representing the EGTC. He is elected and supervised by the General Assembly; <u>EGTC president and vice president</u> subject to a rotary system of office of two years; <u>audit committee</u> as the financial body of the EGTC, composed of the president and two members; <u>technical commission</u> made up of a representative from each member and entitled to decide on daily activities and priorities.
Languages	Portuguese, Spanish
URL	www.zasnet-aect.eu
Contact	<p>Phone: 00351 273098151 / 00351 910934327</p> <p>Fax: 00351 273 332236</p> <p>Emails: margarida.rodrigues@zasnet-aect.eu; zasnet@zasnet-aect.eu</p>

2.3.12 Hospital de la Cerdanya EGTC

Name of the EGTC	<u>ES</u> : AECT Hospital de la Cerdanya <u>FR</u> : GECT Hôpital de Cerdagne
Acronym	AECT / GECT HC
Summary	The EGTC was created to jointly manage the operation of the Cerdanya Hospital, which is scheduled to open in mid-2013. The Hospital is expected to serve the entire Pyrenées-Mediterranée cross-border region.
History and current status	<u>In 2005</u> , a declaration marked the start of the development process for the joint hospital, <u>in July 2006</u> a joint foundation was established; <u>in 2008</u> a framework agreement on Spanish-French cross-border cooperation in the health sector was signed; construction of the facility began in <u>February 2009</u> ; <u>in December 2010</u> the EGTC was established. In 2013 the hospital will start operating.
Countries involved	Spain (Catalonia), France
Seat	Puigcerdà, Catalonia, Spain (seat of the hospital)
Members	<u>4 members from Catalonia (ES)</u> : Council of Puigcerdà; Cerdanya County Council; Department of Health of Catalonia; Catalan Health Service. <u>1 member from Spain</u> : Ministry of Health. <u>2 Members from France</u> : Ministry of Health and Solidarity; Regional Hospitalisation Agency Languedoc Roussillon.
Key indicators	<u>Inhabitants</u> : about 30.000 <u>Surface area</u> : territories of Cerdanya in Spain and Cerdagne and Capcir in France
Governance	The Catalan and French governments (represented by the Ministries of Health) and the French regional health agency developed the project in detail. The local level is also represented on the advisory board of the EGTC.
Plans for enlargement	Not scheduled
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of the facility ▪ Have it up and running ▪ Ongoing management ▪ Joint projects in regional health management
Tasks	<p><u>During the construction and start-up phase</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work to ensure construction runs smoothly, which includes: drawing up plans to finance the construction works and equipment involved; safeguard the interest of users with publicity and a communication plan <p><u>During the operations phase</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide hospital-related services ▪ Support health prevention programmes ▪ Promote education and research for health <p>The EGTC has far-reaching powers, such as acquisition and possession of land and real estate, concluding service contracts, issuing employment contracts etc.</p>
Function in ETC	Not applicable

Further development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrate health care networks between France and Catalonia. ▪ A direct road connection from the French border to the hospital (150 m) should also be created; this is subject to an administrative procedure.
Challenges or issues	<p>Negotiating the joint financing and operation of a joint health facility between two countries with significantly different health care systems. Moreover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring that the project's strength as a concept takes precedence over political agendas (e.g. elections or referendums on the European constitution) and that they do not directly affect its progress. ▪ Ensuring that the true beneficiaries of this project, i.e., the general population and healthcare professionals, embrace the project without fear of the benefits and losses it may involve.
Budget in 2012	<p>Yearly budget of around EUR 20 million.</p> <p>Funding for investment came from the ETC cross border cooperation programme FR-ES-Andorra. For the first 5 years, the French side will cover over 40% of the annual cost of the facility. After evaluation of this five year period a new financing model – based on the actual cost of treatment for French citizens – will be negotiated.</p>
Staff in 2012	<p>Four employees, although the final number of employees is estimated at 170 people. A joint project by two universities (Gerone and Perpignan) will see a training plan developed for staff.</p>
Law applicable	<p>Spanish Law. It is important to note that reimbursement for the treatment of French citizens is subject to a separate technical agreement between the EGTC and the French health insurance system.</p>
Offices and their main responsibilities	<p><u>Management board</u>, approves all the key documents proposed by the executive board; <u>executive board</u> working on behalf of the management board, constitutes the executive arm for the management of the facility; <u>director</u> acting as CEO; <u>president</u> on a rotating basis acting as ambassador; <u>advisory board</u> in charge of developing project aimed at improving health services in the border area. Membership in all organs follows a 60/40 split between the Spanish and French members. The Catalan Government (intervenció general) is in charge of financial control and auditing.</p>
Languages	<p>All official documents will be available in French, Catalan and Spanish (although medical terminology is mostly in Latin).</p> <p>The staff of the hospital are supposed to have basic knowledge of all three languages.</p>
URL	<p>www.hcerdanya.eu</p>
Contact	<p>Dr. Toni Dedeu: tdedeu@gencat.cat Dr. Victorià Peralta: gerenciaterritorial@arnau.scs.es; vperalta@catsalut.cat</p>

2.3.13 Eurodistrict Saar Moselle

Name of the EGTC	GECT « Eurodistrict Saarmoselle » / EVTZ "Eurodistrikt Saarmoselle"
Summary	Development of a cross-border area
History and current status	In 1997, the grouping of the current EGTC formed the Zukunft SaarMoselle Avenir association. In 2004, the declaration establishing the EGCT was signed, and the EGTCs registered on 6 May 2010.
Countries involved	France, Germany
Seat	99 rue du Maréchal Foch, BP 80805, F-57200 Sarregemines, France (Communauté d'agglomération Sarregemines Confluences) The operational office is in Saarbrücken (Germany).
Members	<u>In Germany:</u> The Regionalverband Saarbrücken <u>In France:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The "Communautés d'agglomération" Forbach Porte de France and Sarregemines Confluences. ▪ The "Communauté de communes" du Pays Naborien, de Freyding-Merlebach, du District urbain de Faulquemont, du Warndt et de l'Albe et des lacs ▪ District Bitche
Key indicators	<u>Population:</u> 800 000 inhabitants
Governance	EGTC made up of regions, districts and municipalities
Plans for enlargement	Three partners are interested in joining the grouping
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	The EGTC aims to ensure the sustainable development of the region by supporting cross-border cooperation in two priority areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the development of the Eurodistrict territory ▪ Initiate, monitor and implement inter-communal cooperation projects
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake cross-border projects in the common policy areas ▪ Support the members in the implementation of cross-border projects ▪ Support networks which contribute to the realisation of the goals ▪ Promote the EGTC's interests vis-à-vis regional, national and European institutions.
Function in ETC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Feasibility study</u> for the provision of training opportunities in the paramedic sectors in the SaarMoselle region. This study is financed by the Lorraine region and the French government. The total budget is EUR 40 000. ▪ Working group on the topic of <u>energy</u>. This working group will be financed by the French government. Budget under discussion. ▪ Project "<u>Bande Bleue</u>", designed to launch a process of cross-border planning and implementation regarding the recovery and development of urban river landscapes. The project will run till <u>31 December 2014</u> at a cost of about EUR 5 million, half of which will come from the ERDF (INTERREG IV-A initiative). The other EUR 2.5 million will be provided by the Prefecture and Region of Lorraine, the job centre of Saarland and the GdF Suez. ▪ <u>Territorial Marketing project</u> financed by the French government and INTERREG. The budget amounts to EUR 736 000.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ '<u>Guide des Loisirs</u>' (guide to leisure activities). This project is financed by INTERREG and the budget is EUR 390 000. ▪ Tourism project 'Route du Feu' financed by INTERREG. The budget amounts to EUR 475 000.
Further development	Desire to be more active in spatial planning. Strengthening the competences of its members.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	The EGTC mentions the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There should be more meetings organised for EGTCs to share information and experiences ▪ The CoR should continue pushing for EGTCs to acquire specific status as territorial entities
Challenges/issues	Difficulties with regard to the staff employed from each country. Because they have different working hours by week, different rules concerning salaries, public holidays, number of days off, etc. Furthermore, difficulties finding staff who are bilingual, qualified and willing to accept the working conditions.
Budget in 2012	EUR 1 400 000, made up as follows: annual membership fee of EUR 0.80 per inhabitant for each member; funds from the INTERREG IV A Programme; donations; other legally permitted contributions.
Staff in 2012	8 external workers, 3 of which are on a part-time contract.
Law applicable	French public law
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>Assembly</u> made up of representatives of the members (50% French representatives, 50% German representatives, 62 seats in total); <u>board</u> is the executive branch, composed of the president, the vice-president and 6 FR and DE members; <u>presidency and a vice-presidency</u> rotate between France and Germany every 2 years.
Languages	French and German
URL	www.saarmoselle.org
Contact	Phone: 0049 (0)681/506-8010; 0049 681 506 6161

2.3.14 Pons Danubii EGTC

Name of the EGTC	Pons Danubii European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Ltd
Acronym	PONS DANUBII EGTC
Summary	Created to homogenise and coordinate the actions in the area strengthening economic and social cohesion.
History and current status	Although there was already the Ister-Granum EGTC in the area, it was felt that a new grouping was needed, which was registered on 15 December 2010.
Countries involved	Slovakia, Hungary
Seat	Námestie generála Klapku 1 Komárno 945 01 Slovak Republic
Members	<u>Three members in Slovakia:</u> cities of Komárno, Hurbanovo and Kolárovo <u>Four members in Hungary:</u> cities of Komárom, Tata, Kisbér and Oroszlány
Key indicators	<u>Inhabitants:</u> 270,000 <u>Surface area:</u> almost 500 Km ²
Governance	All members of the EGTC are cities
Plans for enlargement	Potential inclusion of 2-3 additional members.
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen cross-border cohesion in the whole territory ▪ Implement projects aimed at strategic development ▪ Improve the everyday lives of residents
Tasks	Implement projects for territorial cooperation with or without EU financial support in the following fields: entrepreneurship, tourism, the environment, accessibility. Specific support for creating interconnections between urban and rural areas.
Function in ETC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>MEDIA PROJECT</u>, which created the EGTC's new website and provided different ICT solutions for both the Hungarian and Slovak partners (total budget of EUR 270 980). ▪ <u>CYCLE PATH</u>, aims to contribute to the development of bicycle tourism and to increase economic and social integration in the region (total budget of EUR 2 470 787). ▪ <u>WORKMARKET</u>, a project proving training for the unemployed. Its major aim is to decrease unemployment in the regions in Slovakia and Hungary (total budget of EUR 245 040). ▪ <u>HEALTHCARE</u>, which was created to improve the level of public health services in the region by both enhancing the accessibility of health services on both side of the borders and conducting research in areas where there is a lack of statistical information (total budget of EUR 307 076). ▪ <u>CULTURE</u>, to develop cross-border partnerships and a sense of identity through the promotion of the Hungarian and Slovak cultural heritage (total budget of EUR 25 000)
Challenges/issues	To define and carry out a common vision for the territory
Budget in 2012	EUR 145 000. Made up of a membership fee of EUR 500 per member, another annual membership fee of EUR 0.5 per inhabitant per member. Hungarian subsidies may provide additional funding.
Staff in 2012	<u>6 people:</u> 1 director; 2 employees working for the Media Office within

	the media project; 1 administrative and financial project manager; 1 project coordinator; 1 person in charge of administrative tasks
Law applicable	Slovak private law
Offices and their main responsibilities	<p><u>General assembly</u>, in charge of supervising performance; <u>chair of the assembly</u>; <u>director</u> safeguarding the functioning of the grouping; <u>supervisory board</u>, the control body</p> <p><u>In 2012</u>, a <u>new Hungarian development agency</u> was set up, called Pons Danubii Development Agency Ltd. The agency receives funding from the Hungarian Ministry for the Interior and Justice and has the role of supporting the activities of the EGTC.</p>
Languages	Slovak, Hungarian and English
URL	www.ponsdanubii.eu
Contact	Phone: 00421 905 828 898, Emails: zoltan.bara@gmail.com ; office@ponsdanubii.eu

2.3.15 Bánát – Triplex Confinium Limited Liability

Name of the EGTC	Bánát -Triplex Confinium European Grouping Of Territorial Cooperation Limited Liability
Acronym	BTC-EGTC
Summary	Strengthening economic and social cohesion in the region
History and current status	In November 2008, a conference hold by the Triplex Confinium regions in Zombolya (Jimbolia) laid the basis for the establishment of the EGTC which was registered on 5 January 2011.
Countries involved	Hungary, Romania, and Serbia (as observer member)
Seat	6782 Mórahalom, Millenniumisétány 2 Hungary- Office in Jimbolia, Romania.
Members	37 Hungarian municipalities and 37 Romanian municipalities. Additionally, 8 Serbian municipalities as observers' members. <u>In 2012</u> , the <u>Hungarian</u> municipalities of Csengele, Kistelek, Zákányszék and the <u>Romanian</u> municipalities of Fény, Giulăz; Temesság joined the grouping.
Key indicators	Inhabitants: 342 000 Surface area: 3 500 Km ²
Governance	EGTC made up of municipalities.
Plans for enlargement	6 new members joined the grouping in <u>2012</u> .
Duration	Undetermined
Objectives	To enhance the dynamism of the border areas and to raise their competitiveness through economic and social cohesion activities in agricultural innovation, renewable energy resources, infrastructure, education and training.
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement territorial cooperation projects co-financed by the European Union ▪ Implement other specific measures and projects ▪ Raise awareness of the competitive advantages of its operational territory ▪ Influence relevant decisions within the EU
Function in ETC	<p>1. Project: <u>Updating of the development strategies of local municipalities and creation of cross-border common sectoral development operational programmes and projects HU-SRB/0901/213/013</u>; mainly aimed at bringing about a modern, developed and competitive economy in the border region. Total budget of: EUR 99 800 (85% EU funded).</p> <p>2. Project: <u>Content development of the SMEs related services and the establishment and operation of a unified business development network HU-SRB/0901/211/009-HUSR/0901/211/009</u>; aimed creating cooperation opportunities for SMEs through the development of an agrarian network and a food industry with transport and storage infrastructure. Total budget of: EUR 90 128 (85% EU funded). From March 2013 to March 2014.</p> <p>3. Project: <u>Dance and Music without borders HU/0901/194/2.5.1</u>, which organises several events along the border areas. Total budget of EUR 87 771 (85% EU funded).</p> <p>4. Project: <u>Strengthening co-operation and network resources in favour</u></p>

	<p>of achieving economic growth HU-RO/1001/083/2.1.2; which supported the creation of business cooperation. Total budget of: EUR 75 770 (ERDF + National contribution EUR 71 981.96; EGTC contribution EUR 3 788.52). From the 1 March 2012 to 28 February 2013.</p> <p>5. Project: <u>ExpoTrain SME- HUSRB/1203/211/116</u>; with organises cross-border Expo and Training Sessions to empower SMEs, with total budget of: EUR 87 771 (EU contribution of EUR 74 605.35, EGTC contribution EUR 8 764.05). From 1 March 2013 to 28 February 2014.</p> <p>6. Project: <u>0041 ETT</u>, HUF 5 000 000 by the Hungarian Ministry of Justice. From 1 November 2011 to 31 May 2012.</p>
Further development	Need for more capacity building for all the key people involved in the grouping, and for more office equipment.
Budget for 2012	EUR 34 000. Made up of membership fees to cover operations. EU funding and Hungarian subsidies may also form part of the budget.
Staff in 2012	2 persons employed in Hungary
Law applicable	Hungarian public law
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>General assembly</u> : all members (74 members and 8 observers); <u>president</u> ; <u>board of directors</u> : 5 members; <u>supervisory board</u> ; <u>staff</u> Internal members are responsible for PR.
Languages	Hungarian, Romanian, English
URL	www.btc-egtc.eu
Contact	Phone: 0036 20 406 9191 Emails: dudas@btc-egtc.eu ; dudas@morahalom.hu ; szecsihelga@morahalom.hu

2.3.16 Abaúj - Abaújban EGTC

Name of the EGTC	<u>HU</u> : Abaúj - Abaújban Korlátolt Felelősségű Európai Területi Együttműködési Közhasznú Csoportosulás <u>SK</u> : Európskeho zoskupenie územnej spolupráce Abov v Above s ručením obmedzeným <u>EN</u> : Abaúj - Abaújban European Grouping of Territorial Co-operation Ltd
Acronym	Abaúj-Abaújban EGTC
Summary	Strengthening and supporting the declining economy of the cross-border territory with public investment that supports local entrepreneurs.
History and current status	Before the EGTC, a partnership was established the very day the Schengen Treaty came into force in Hungary and Slovakia (20 December 2007). The EGTC was registered on 11 June 2010.
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia
Seat	3527 Miskolc, Zsigmondy u. 2. sz. Hungary According to the budget, an office in Kosice (Slovakia) might be open
Members	<u>9 members from Hungary</u> : Municipalities of Arka; Boldogkőváralja; Boldogkőújfalu; Fony; Hejce; Hernádcéce; Korlát; Mogyoróska; Regéc. <u>5 members from Slovakia</u> : Municipalities of Nizny Lanec; Debrad; Komarovce; Resica; Perín – Chym.
Key indicators	<u>Inhabitants</u> : 11 000 <u>Surface area</u> : 250 km ²
Governance	EGTC made up of municipalities leaded in a multilevel way.
Plans for enlargement	Open
Duration	Undefined
Objectives	To develop the whole region by supporting entrepreneurs, to promote the development of tourist attractions, to protect the environment and strengthen the cohesion of the cross-border territories.
Tasks	Any activities in support of the aforementioned objectives.
Function in ETC	1) 16 months project called “ <u>Kulcs a sikerhez/ Key to success</u> ” aimed at supporting the competitiveness of SMEs in the border region. An international tourism education institute was created in Hungary and an international conference centre in Slovakia. 2) 18 month EU-funded project, started on 1 October 2012, “ <u>Nemzetközi oktatási hálózat kialakítása a KKV-k megsegítésére/Creating an international education network to help SMEs</u> ”. 3) INTERREG project from the Hungarian-Slovak cross-border cooperation programme (total budget of about EUR 1.4 million).
Comments on EGTC Regulation	The EGTC would like to see such groupings made eligible for EU financing to guarantee their operational stability. The EGTC would also like to see project financing become available, so as to support both larger EGTCs and to pre-finance projects.
Challenges or issues	None.
Budget for 2012	HUF 8 850 000 (EUR 29 780). Initially made up of Hungarian subsidies, later also of membership fees. A control commission and an auditor are responsible for financial control.

Staff in 2012	In 2012, one employee (director from Hungary).
Law applicable	Hungarian law
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>Assembly</u> , main decision making body; <u>commission</u> , controlling body of the EGTC; <u>senate</u> , organ constituted by the Assembly and 14 professional commissions represent their own professional fields; <u>director</u> , also in charge of PR activities.
Languages	Hungarian, Slovak, English
URL	www.abauj.info
Contact	Email: Elerhetosegek-info@abauj.info

2.3.17 EGTC ArchiMed

Name of the EGTC	EGTC ArchiMed (Mediterranean Archipelagus)
Summary	Established, firstly, to represent the interests of the people living in the Mediterranean islands at European level. Secondly, to create a stable platform for cooperation, helping its partners to plan. In the past, there has been sporadic, project-based cooperation.
History and current status	EGTC registered on <u>7 July 2009</u> with the following members: government of the Balearic Islands, (ES), local development agency of Lacarna (CY) and the Region of Sicily. Between the time it was registered and to the time the CoR was notified (<u>16 March 2011</u>), the region of Sardinia (IT), the Government of Crete (GR), Italian National Association of Small Islands (ANCIM) and the Italian organisation ARCES joined the grouping.
Countries involved	Italy, Spain, Cyprus and Greece
Seat	Palazzo Ciampoli, Salita Ciampoli , 98039 Taormina (ME) , Italy
Members	<u>Four members from Italy:</u> Region of Sicily and Region of Sardinia, Italian National Association of Small Islands (ANCIM) and the Italian organisation ARCES. <u>One member from Spain:</u> Government of Balearic Islands. <u>One member from Greece:</u> Government of Crete. <u>One member from Cyprus:</u> Local development agency of Lacarna
Key indicators	<u>Population:</u> about 10 million inhabitants. <u>Surface area:</u> about 75 000 km ² .
Governance	The EGTC comprises the territory of the Balearic islands, Cyprus, Crete and the regions of Sicily and Sardinia. Its members are 2 regions, 2 associations, 1 local development agency and two governments.
Plans for enlargement	Several candidates are about to join the EGTC. <u>Malta and Corsica</u> are already at an advanced stage of negotiations to join the grouping. Moreover, the EGTC opened negotiations with the <u>islands of Dalmatia</u> (HR), the <u>Kerkennah islands</u> (Tunisia) and the <u>Princes´ Islands</u> (Turkey). The ultimate goal of is to have all the Mediterranean islands as members, in order to create a <u>Mediterranean macro-region</u> . Associations of public interest are preferred rather than national government associations, so as not to unbalance the government structure.
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	The EGTC pursues the objective of implementing EU co-financed programmes, projects and measures for territorial cooperation among its members. Moreover, the EGTC aims to coordinate policies among its members to create networks (with universities, chambers of commerce, municipalities) and take advantage of area where there is already cooperation (e.g. Jeux dei îles).
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The creation of a stable structure for cooperation among its members; ▪ The promotion of the common interests of its members in the European Union;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The development of exchange events between their respective communities; <p>The EGTC devolves its various tasks to each of its members. For instance, the municipality of Crete is in charge of tasks concerning the environment and research, while culture and migration are the responsibility of the Region of Sicily.</p>
Function in ETC	The EGTC is awaiting the results from the calls of the MED programme as well as the ENPI CBC-MED
Further development	The EGTC is willing to devolve even more its tasks. Once this activity of devolution is consolidated, the EGTC is willing to let the different members host different events and meetings on the areas for which the member is in charge.
Comments on EGTC Regulation	<p>1) To allocate more resources for the transnational and cross-border programme to improve the outcomes of these programmes and to let countries that are not yet EU Member States participate.</p> <p>2) Insular territory, experiencing greater handicaps and difficulties, would need more attention at European level.</p> <p>3) Given the slow pace of Italian administration, some of the tasks of the EGTC (e.g. insularity) could be delegated directly to the EGTC's members instead of the national governments.</p>
Challenges/issues	Integrating countries that are not yet EU Member States into the EGTC so as to include all the Mediterranean islands in the grouping.
Budget for 2012	EUR 60 000. Made up of an annual membership fee proportional to the population of each of the member. Moreover, the EGTC allows the contribution to be made in the form of services (instead of a financial contribution) for those members with a low population.
Staff in 2012	Director. There are also two people working for the EGTC employed in the Region of Sicily.
Law applicable	Italian public law
Offices and their main responsibilities	<u>General assembly</u> : made up of representatives of the partners tasked with ensuring an efficient representation of the members' interest; <u>president and vice president</u> , who are the legal representatives of the grouping and act as chair in the general assembly; <u>director</u> , elected by the General Assembly, in charge of correct functioning of the grouping; <u>technical secretariat</u> , composed of a representative from each of the members, chaired by the director; <u>auditor</u> , independent actor in charge of auditing.
Languages	Italian, English, Spanish and French.
URL	In phase of constitution: www.gectarchimed.eu
Contact	Director: Francesco Attaguile Email: gectarchimed@gmail.com

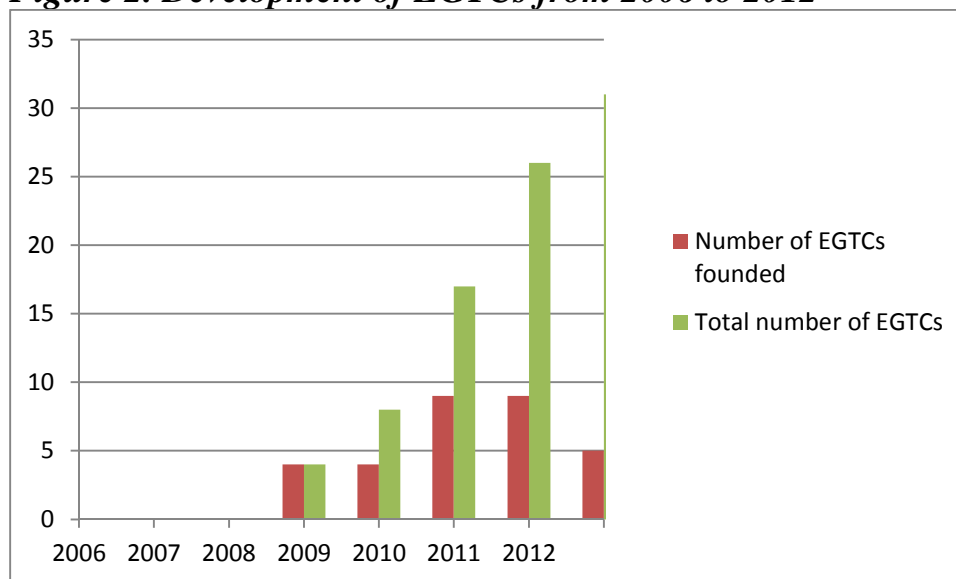
2.3.18 Ung - Tisza - Túr - Sajó (UTTS)

Name of the EGTC	Ung-Tisza-Túr-Sajó (Hernád-Bódva-Szinva) European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation
Acronym	UTTS Csoportosulás
Summary	Cross-border platform for joint projects. The EGTC was conceived as an easier and more interesting way to solve common problems, based on transnational solutions.
History and current status	EGTC made up of some members of the Carpathian Euroregion, a cooperative entity established in 1993, covering the same territories as the present EGTC. The EGTC notified the CoR in April 2010, it was the first one to be established in eastern Europe.
Countries involved	Hungary and Slovakia.
Seat	The EGTC does not have a dedicated office due to lack of funds. However, the EGTC plans to open several regional offices in: Kassa (Slovakia), Miskolc (Hungary), Beregszász (Ukraine), Szatmárnémeti (Romania), Újvidék (Serbia).
Members	Three members from Hungary: cities of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Szabolcs-Szarmár-Bereg, Hajdú-Bihar One member from Slovakia: city of Prešov
Key indicators	<u>Inhabitants</u> : about 700 000 <u>Surface area</u> : 15 000 km ²
Governance	EGTC made up of municipalities
Plans for enlargement	The EGTC is planning to enlarge in Poland and Bulgaria
Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	The overall objective of the grouping is to create new workplaces for the many disadvantaged groups in the region.
Tasks	To implement projects which contribute to achieving the objectives of the grouping.
Function in ETC	The EGTC designed several projects that are awaiting funding from central government.
Budget for 2012	The EGTC does not have an initial budget, the director pays the registration costs (translating costs, travel costs, lawyer fees...)
Staff in 2012	None
Law applicable	Hungarian public law
Offices and their main responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General assembly ▪ Director ▪ Supervisory board ▪ Secretor ▪ Boards
Languages	Hungarian
URL	Not yet
Contact	Director: Marosvölgyi Tibor Email: utts.marosvolgyi@gmail.com

3 Evolution of the EGTCs: The groupings in a nutshell

The EGTC Regulation entered into force in 2006. Two years later, in 2008, the first four EGTCs had been established. So far, the years 2010 and 2011 have marked the peaks in the development of EGTCs given that nine groupings were founded in each of these two years. Within a period of five years, from 2008 to 2012, about 32 groupings had been established in total.

Figure 2. Development of EGTCs from 2006 to 2012



In terms of geography, the following trends towards concentration in distinct groups of Member States can be observed:

- Spain, France, Portugal, with a total of seven groupings: the longstanding history of cooperation in this part of Europe is one of the remarkable assets that contributed to the success in establishing these groupings. Most of the EGTCs take a broad approach to territorial cohesion.
- Hungary, Slovakia, and Romania: 12 groupings have been established in this part of the EU. The recent past has shown very dynamic developments along the borders of Hungary – a process which has been supported by financial incentives from Hungary. Most of these groupings focus on a broad range of regional policy issues, in particular the promotion of entrepreneurship (e.g. through tourism development)
- France, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg with five groupings: in the ‘heartland’ of the EU, the development of the EGTC is strongly driven by

integrated visions for cross-border conurbations and their capacity to carry out visible actions that help raise awareness.

The overarching common feature of these groupings is that their evolution took place in a contiguous territory and was driven by a vision of cross-border cooperation.

In addition to the abovementioned groups, there is a group of EGTC which has to be labelled as the group of transnational initiatives. Their evolution shows marked differences: while two EGTCs in this group link maritime territories, one is the result of longstanding transnational cooperation resulting in the establishment of a think-tank for urban policies.

The partnerships

The overarching objective of EGTCs is to establish partnerships to support development. There are significant differences across the 32 existing EGTCs. In fact, the 32 groupings which have provided data now represent about 700 institutions in total. The partnerships range from small-scale, local cooperation to regional-local cooperation and multi-level partnerships including actors from all administrative levels. The table below gives an overview of the types of partnerships that make up an EGTC.

Table 7. Typology of partnerships

Type of Partnership	Number of such partnerships	Comment
Local	15	
Local Small 2 to 20 municipalities	10	including EGTCs whose members are also Urban Communities
Local Medium 21 to 100 municipalities	3	
Local Large 101 to 200 municipalities	2	One in the Spanish-Portuguese, and one in the Hungarian-Slovak border areas
Regional	11	
Regional 2 to 6 partners	7	
Predominantly regional 2 to 6 partners	4	i.e. although institutions at national level are included regional interests prevail
Multi-level	2	
National, regional, local for specific purpose	2	
Transnational	4	
Local and regional	3	
National	1	EUKN
Total	32	

Source: metis, EGTC database

The largest number of partnerships (about one third) are small local partnerships; roughly the same number of EGTCs can be classified as regional partnerships. These basic characteristics have strong implications for the actual scope of activities (see below).

The economic standing of EGTC

The precondition for an operative structure is the availability of funding. The financial endowments of EGTC reveal huge differences across Europe depending on the numbers of inhabitants of the areas covered as well as the economic standing of the regions involved. Eurométropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai, with a comparatively large annual budget of about EUR 1.5 million, stands next to a large group of EGTCs (about one third of all groupings) that have annual budgets ranging between EUR 25 000 and 75 000.

A comparison between 2010 and 2012 shows that this group of EGTCs in particular has seen a substantial increase in the past three years. A substantial share of the EGTCs with a small budget are part of the EU-12.

Table 8. Size of EGTC budgets⁶

Aspect	End 2010	End 2012
EGTC total	17	32
Those who have reported a budget	10	26
Budget size		
500 to 75 000	2	10
75 001 to 300 000	3	6
300 001 to 1 500 000	5	10

Source: Metis – EGTC database

The size of an EGTC’s budget seems to have a clear impact on its capacity. However, it is important to note that in 2012, five out of the 10 EGTCs with comparatively small budgets reported an increase in staff.

For nearly all groupings the prospect of ETC-projects as a major funding source is the essential target on the path to consolidation. 14 out of 32 groupings reported that projects funded from ETC-programmes have either been implemented or are currently being implemented. Such projects significantly expand operational capacity or, in the case of small overall budgets, they are a prerequisite for action.

⁶ It is important to note that the EGTC Hospital of Cerdanya was not considered since no recent data have been made available: its intended function as employer of staff – and thus requiring a corresponding budget - would change the overall picture.

The content of projects vary to a great extent from the preservation of natural heritage to transport, childcare, sports and leisure facilities, tourism development, health care, development of urban green zones or support for entrepreneurship.

A particular success in the acquisition of ETC-projects can be reported for EGTCs such as ZASNET and Duero-Douro in the Spanish-Portuguese border areas, Euroregion Pyrenees-Mediterranean (Spanish-French) or Ister Granum and Pons Danubii in the Hungarian-Slovak border area: the development of budgets in these cases clearly reflects the successful acquisition of ETC projects.

However, it is important to note that these EGTCs were set up quite early, i.e. in the period between 2008 and 2010. It must be added that across the EU in 2012, most ETC programmes have reached high to full commitment levels. This poses a particular challenge for the 12 EGTCs founded in 2011 and 2012 but also a number of EGTCs founded previously – in particular in the Hungarian-Slovak-Romanian areas.

Staff

On the path from the initial commitment for establishing an EGTC to the actual set up of an operative structure, one of the major milestones and challenges is hiring staff. Hiring staff that are solely dedicated to the work of the EGTC is one of the major pre-requisites for a steadier path towards consolidation. Taking on the role of an employer, however, comes with a major commitment and responsibility, which in some cases goes beyond mere economic considerations: despite numerous examples across Europe, hiring staff is still considered to be one of the major challenges. There are EGTCs which – given their budget size – could hire staff but prefer other contractual arrangements to ensure operative capacity.

Currently, 19 EGTCs have reported hiring staff, i.e. more than half of all the groupings. In total, there are now about 85 persons working in EGTCs across the EU. In the overwhelming majority of cases the EGTC acts as the employer; only three EGTCs reported having employer that is not the EGTC itself.

On average, the total number of staff amounts to four employees, but the numbers vary significantly. The Eurométropole counts 12 members of staff. Other EGTCs reach similar numbers when counting project-based staff. In contrast, eight groupings count between 1 and 3 employees.

Seven EGTCs have explicitly stated that staff have been hired on a project basis. According to reports, one can estimate that about one quarter to one third of the persons currently working in EGTCs are carrying out project assignments. For

EGTCs with small budgets based on membership fees, the number of staff will continue to depend on their success in acquiring projects.

Fields of activity

Generally, EGTCs aim to perform a broad variety of activities. The groupings work in the framework of ETC and one of the characteristic features of ETC programmes is that programme partners seek to allow for – and applying partnerships show an interest in – a broad range of measures.

To some extent EGTC mirror this overarching tendency: most of the EGTCs can be considered as carrying out broad initiatives in policy development, strategy building and implementation. This type of EGTC takes an exploring and consolidating approach to new ways of governance and cohesion. A significant number of EGTCs do not predefine the themes but clearly state that the development and implementation of cooperation projects is their main purpose.

At this stage it might be interesting to discuss what determines the actual fields of activity of an EGTC:

- The partnership to some extent predefines the key interests and scope of action: first from an administrative and policy-making perspective, e.g. tourism development can be very effective in a grouping made up of municipalities, whereas other activities require a multi-level approach (such as establishing cross-border health-care facilities) or, in most Member States, require cooperation at national level (e.g. when acting as managing authority (MA) for an ETC programme); secondly the number of partners is another aspect which usually corresponds to the geographical coverage and which has a clear impact on the financial capacity of the grouping; thirdly an interesting aspect is whether the partnership covers a contiguous territory or if it consists of transnational cooperation (which will result in marked differences between the stakeholders' attitudes and perceptions)
- the socio-economic situation at regional level, i.e. the actual situation and the perception of needs and challenges from the perspective of stakeholders: to some extent this determines development alternatives – the options will differ sharply between peripheral or mountainous regions as compared to highly integrated and densely populated conurbations; thus, in the end, the socio-economic situation also defines the capacity of individual partners to finance the grouping
- The EGTC's specific path of evolution is probably the most important aspect; examples range from shared interest starting at local level as a nucleus of development (e.g. the hospital, a border crossing in a split city), to the step-by-step development of a strategic interest grouping for urban policies.

About one third of all EGTCs are small local partnerships consisting of 2 to 20 municipalities. Another third of EGTCs can be seen as regional partnerships involving 2 to 6 partners. For such partnerships in the framework of ETC, there is an inherent drive from shared strategy development towards regional development measures which focus on tangible issues such as cultural and natural heritage, tourism development and infrastructure development (with a focus on transport).

As already stated, the socio-economic situation in the region covered by the EGTC predefines to some extent the main goals and the overarching strategy in strategy and project development. For about two thirds of the groupings – in particular those in the Spanish-French-Portuguese and the Hungarian-Slovak-Romanian areas – a broad approach to cohesion policies and regional development, i.e. social and economic policy, is the guiding element. Project ideas and projects focus on infrastructure development, entrepreneurship, tourism development paired with nature conservation or deriving value from natural heritage. For EGTCs where the partnership consists of a majority of rural municipalities, the problems of emigration and unemployment are clear concerns for local stakeholders. The latter fact is also mirrored in the focus on activities linked to education and training for young people.

The group of EGTCs located in the core areas of the EU – i.e. the territories of France, Belgium, Germany and Luxembourg – reveal a focus on spatial planning and urban development as the strategic anchor of the work paired with initiatives in the fields of culture, sports and education aimed at raising awareness and visibility.

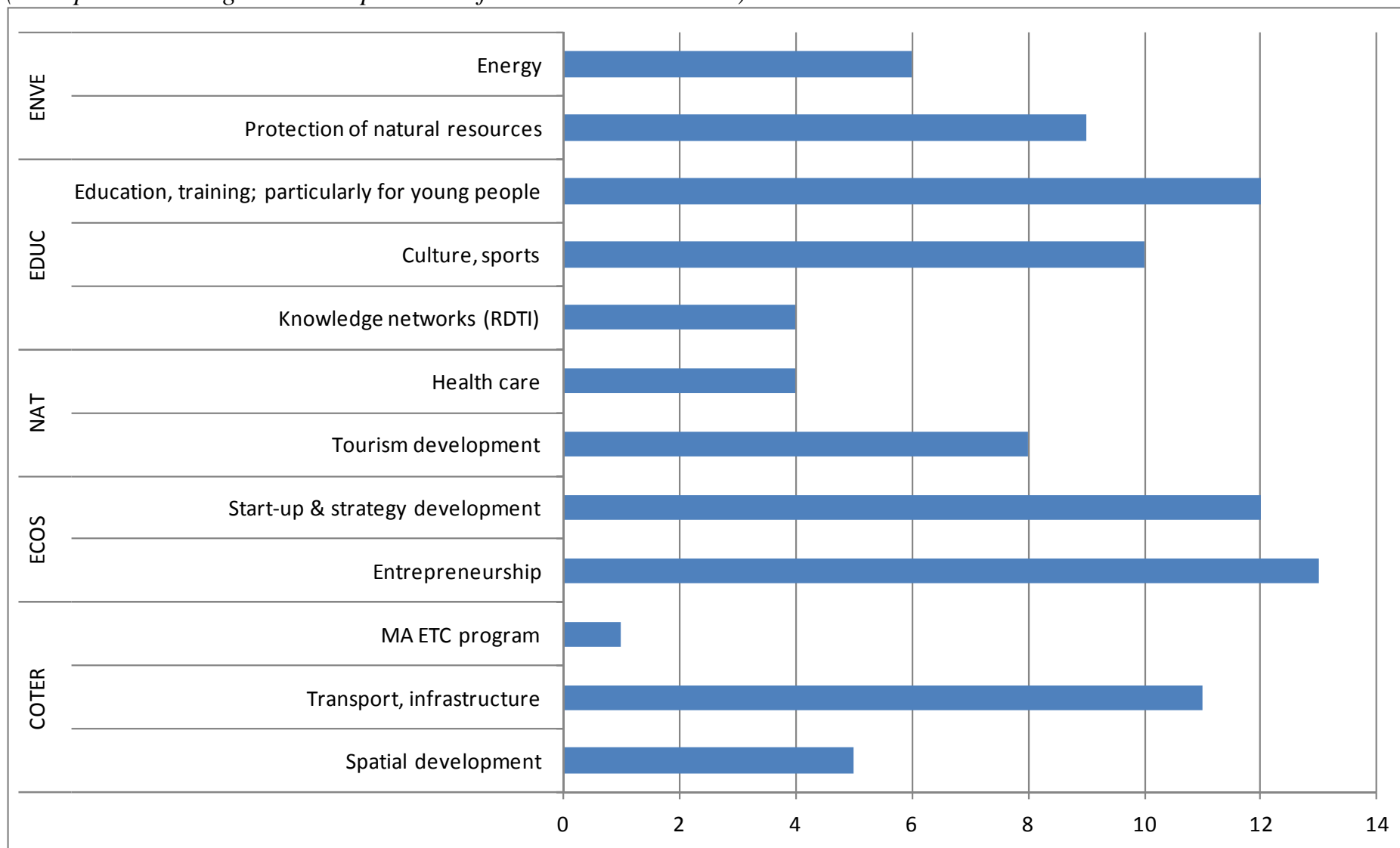
Three EGTCs have been founded for quite specific ends: the EGTC Grande Region acts as MA for a multi-lateral cross-border cooperation programme under ETC; the EGTC Hospital Cerdanya was established to manage a cross-border hospital in a mountainous region; the recently founded EUKN is an interest grouping to promote urban policies.

The chart below provides an aggregate picture of the policy areas currently covered by the groupings. It is important to note that this represents a snapshot and it is based on:

- the main lines of strategy according to the documents and
- information on projects which either have been implemented or are currently being implemented

In addition, it has to be stressed that most EGTCs are considered to be instruments for cooperation in order to develop and implement projects: over the coming years their focus of action will be subject to change.

*Figure 3. Fields of activity of the EGTCs
(Grouped according to the competences of the CoR commissions)*



It should be noted that the overwhelming majority of EGTCs address several topics, be it in the founding documents or in the projects implemented. The grid in Annex 1 analyses the EGTCs in greater detail.

The EGTCs and the Europe 2020 strategy

EGTCs are vehicles for cooperation: a number of EGTCs clearly state that their primary role is to implement cooperative projects. These institutions offer a platform to discuss and develop ideas and the subsequent expertise to implement projects. With a few exceptions, EGTCs are not driven by one operational target but rather by the need to encourage interest in a variety of development issues. Specialisation in certain thematic fields might be a step to come in the future, but it is not yet a visible and viable strategy for the majority of groupings. Mainstream programmes in cohesion policy are expected to deliver clear-cut contributions to the Europe 2020 strategy. The role of ETC will be more indirect, although the effects must not be underestimated. A number of EGTCs cover regions which are at risk of economic marginalisation: for such regions, EGTCs are a vital link to European policies.

Europe 2020 covers a wide range of policy areas. In almost all of these areas, territorial cooperation represents an important area of potential. However, this potential can only currently be assessed in a tentative manner. A brief appraisal along the seven flagship initiatives might help to understand this perspective.

Table 9. Appraisal of EGTC contribution to the Flagship Initiatives (Europe 2020)

Flagship initiative	Appraisal and prospects
Digital Agenda	Might become an interesting issue in particular for those EGTCs that mostly comprise rural areas; currently only one specific project
Innovation Union	The EGTCs situated in the cross-border conurbations in the ‘heartland’ of the EU have or will have a focus on cooperation in RTDI (since this will also be a concentration of the next generation of ETC programmes in these regions)
Youth on the Move	Several EGTCs have become active in this field – it is needs-driven due to high youth unemployment and emigration in the territories of many groupings; actions in this field are of considerable interest to policy makers
Resource-efficient Europe	This is already a focus in a limited number of EGTCs (mostly the aspect of renewable energy production); since it will be a focus of the new generation of ETC-programmes it will be of interest
Industrial Policy for the Globalisation Era	Given the composition of the partnerships and in the extent of their policy delivery, significant

	contributions of EGTCs to this initiative cannot be expected.
An agenda for new skills and jobs	The basic rationale is similar to the one presented for Youth on the Move – this will become an interesting topic
European Platform against Poverty	From the current perspective it seems more likely that this will remain a core issue for national policies supported by ESF programmes.

Currently, EGTCs mainly contribute to the flagship initiative *Youth on the Move*. In fact, a significant number of EGTCs are active in the field of youth education.

4 EGTC in the process of being set up

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

Therefore, the following section will focus solely on EGTCs that are known to the Committee of the Regions (CoR) and that are therefore in the list of EGTCs being set up on the CoR website.

According to that list, 17 EGTCs are currently in the pipeline, four of which already have a legal personality. The information used for the analysis of these 17 EGTCs has only been gathered through desk research. This means that although the information is of good quality, it may not be complete or fully up-to-date since it has not been discussed with the respective authorities in an interview. In addition, it must be stressed that once set up these EGTCs may slightly change, especially when it comes to membership and official seat. This is particularly evident for groupings that include parties from countries which are not EU Member States yet and which, according to the current EGTC regulation, will not be allowed to become official members of an EGTC.

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

First, the presence of the EGTC will grow stronger in those countries which currently have a low number of EGTCs constituted (above all: Sweden, Austria, Poland, and the Czech Republic). In other words, constituted EGTCs will be more spread-out across Europe, bringing the benefits of such entities to an increasing number of EU citizens.

Second, some of the partnerships wanting to become EGTCs do not include any EU Member States (e.g. Ukraine, Switzerland, Albania, and Macedonia). This means that, now more than ever, it will be important to address these topics in the regulation and to specify the potential role of these non-EU Member States in the EGTCs.

Third, together with the more traditional EGTCs created from previous Euroregions or within previous INTERREG Initiatives, this latest analysis also revealed the idea of planning EGTCs along the Trans-European axis (e.g. EGTC CETC or EGTC CODE 24). This is of particular importance from a European

perspective, considering the increased role that the Trans-European Networks – Transport (TEN-T) – will have in future.

Finally, another interesting project is the EGTC ‘Cities of Ceramics’, which is the first grouping that will be made up exclusively of associations of local authorities.

Table 7 gives an overview of the key information and the status of development of the EGTCs. Map 5 shows the geographical distribution of EGTCs in the pipeline. The next section of this chapter provides some information about the EGTCs in preparation that we were able to gather through desk research.

Table 10. Overview of EGTCs in the pipeline

#	Name	Status ⁷	Countries
1	Parc Marin International des Bouches de Bonifacio PMIBB	Awaiting approval	Italy, France
2	Agglomération franco-luxembourgeoise ‘Alzette-Belval’	Awaiting approval	France, Luxemburg
3	Medgidia – Silistra	Awaiting approval	Bulgaria, Romania
4	Tritia	Awaiting approval	Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland
5	Eurocidade Valença do Minho Tui	Awaiting approval	Portugal, Spain
6	CODE 24 – Corridor Development Rotterdam-Genoa	In preparation	The Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Italy
7	CETC - Central European Transport Corridor	In preparation	Sweden, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia
8	Europe - building common future	In preparation	Hungary, Romania
9	Euroregion Neiße-Nisa-Nysa	In preparation	Czech Republic, Germany, Poland
10	Euroregione “Senza Confini”	In preparation	Italy, Austria
11	Eurodistrict TransOderana	In preparation	Germany, Poland

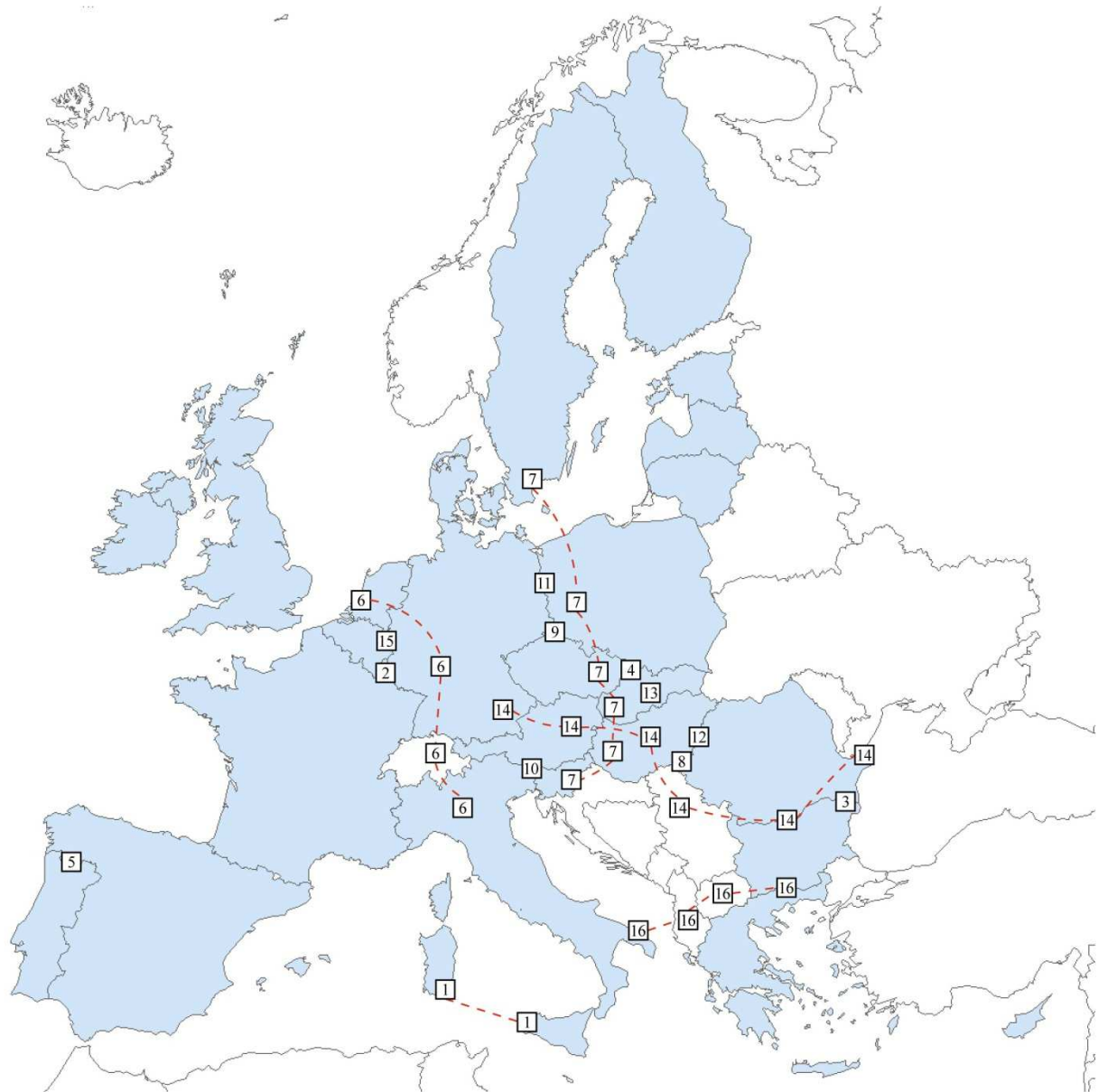
⁷ Explanation of the categorised stages:

- *Idea*: The prospective members have undertaken exploratory actions or preliminary negotiations to set up an EGTC.
- *In preparation*: The willingness to establish an EGTC has been either communicated officially to the CoR or to the European Commission, declared on a major cross-border or transnational event or expressed in a letter of intent or similar document of the prospective members; the convention and the statutes are in the process of elaboration; official representatives from at least two partners can be identified.
- *Awaiting approval*: The prospective members have notified the Member State under whose law it has been formed of its intention to participate in an EGTC and have sent that Member State a copy of the proposed convention and statutes (Art. 4.2 of the Regulation).
- *Constituted*: The statutes have been registered and/or published in accordance with the applicable national law in the Member State where the EGTC concerned has its registered office (Art. 5.1 of the Regulation) and the EGTC has acquired legal personality.

#	Name	Status ⁷	Countries
12	Cities of Ceramics ⁸	In preparation	Spain, France, Italy, Romania
13	Békés-Arad	Idea	Romania, Hungary
14	Pro Comitatu	Idea	Slovakia (n.a)
15	Donauhanse	Idea	Germany, Austria, Hungary, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Ukraine
16	Euregio Meuse-Rhine	Idea	Belgium, The Netherlands, Germany
17	Euroregion Corridor VIII	Idea	Italy, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Bulgaria

⁸ No geographical details available. This grouping in the pipeline is not included in the map on the following page.

Map 5. Geographical distribution of EGTCs in the pipeline



5 Synthesis and findings

There have been notable developments in the establishment of EGTCs since the last Monitoring Report was published last year. At the time of finalising the present report, 32 new EGTCs have been set up while 17 are in the pipeline. In this report, the main developments of 2012 are therefore presented in four different sections.

Territorial coverage

As was the case in the EGTC Monitoring Report 2011, Hungary led in the creation of new EGTCs in 2012. Indeed, out of the six newly constituted EGTCs, five have at least one Hungarian partner and four are at least located on the Hungarian border. More specifically, two EGTC are located along the Hungarian-Slovak border, one is located on the Hungarian-Romanian border and yet another one on the Hungarian-Slovenian border.

An interesting case is the EUKN EGTC. Its members do not share any geographical borders, but instead they cooperate on urban development projects. The idea of the EUKN EGTC is to establish a platform for exchanging practices and knowledge on urban policy rather than implementing projects or programmes along geographical borders.

Another interesting case is the EGTC Novohrad Nógrád, whose aim is to carry out activities that are strongly interlinked with a Geopark and a UNESCO site. Looking at the broad picture of the 32 EGTCs that have been established in total, it could be argued that:

Similarly to the conclusions of the last EGTC Monitoring Report, Hungary continues to lead the way among groupings in terms of participating in new EGTCs. In fact, 13 EGTCs – i.e. almost half of the newly established groupings – have at least one Hungarian member. Interestingly, nine of these are partnerships with Slovak members who, again, have only established partnerships with other Hungarian colleagues.

10 EGTCs have French members, 5 of which are groupings that include Spanish partners (8 in total).

It is also interesting that due to their strategic position “in the midst of borders”, small countries like Belgium and Cyprus have members in four groupings each. On the other hand, Germany is represented in only four groupings despite its geographical and population size.

These kinds of dynamics change when looking at the EGTCs in the pipeline. In fact, although four of them still include Hungarian partners, many others include countries that are not yet represented in the EGTC landscape. This includes Germany (five EGTCs in the pipeline), Italy (four EGTCs in the pipeline), Romania (four EGTCs in the pipeline) and Poland (four EGTCs in the pipeline).

It could be assumed that the reason for the low participation in, or creation of, EGTCs by Poland and Romania is that they are amongst the more recent countries to have joined the EU (2004 and 2007 respectively). For Germany and Italy, on the other hand, the reason could only be hypothesised. The reason in Germany could be the fragmented EGTC regulation (Germany has not yet adopted a national provision) while for Italy the reluctance may be linked to the lengthy bureaucratic and administrative procedures involved in setting up EGTCs.

However, drawing a broad picture with both the established EGTCs and the EGTCs in preparation, it could be argued that the geographical coverage of the EGTCs is almost complete. The Baltic States are the exception to the rule since they are not part of any established EGTCs nor any of those in the pipeline.

Reasons for establishment

The idea behind forming an EGTC has changed slightly over time.

Initially, the main reason for establishing EGTCs was to build an institutional framework with geographical neighbours to work on projects of common interest and overcome national barriers. The following types of EGTCs were envisaged:

- traditional “development” projects (e.g. INTERREG);
- platforms to jointly manage a structure of public interest (e.g. the Hospital of Cerdanya);
- instruments to protect common natural and cultural heritage (e.g. Novohrad-Nógrád Geopark).

In addition, this report identified three other reasons for establishing an EGTC: First, as already mentioned, an EGTC can be a platform to enhance the exchange of knowledge and expertise on urban development practices throughout Europe. The only case so far is the EUKN EGCT, which includes national authorities from nine different Member States.

Second, an EGTC can act as a structure to support the polycentric development of the territories of the members independently of geographical borders. This is the case for the EGTC Tritia, which is currently awaiting official approval.

Third, an EGTC can be planned along a Tran-European Axis (TEN-T) as a managerial structure to support the development of a European corridor. This is the case for the EGTC CETC and the EGTC CODE 24, which are currently in preparation.

Challenges and issues

Both setting up and running the EGTCs that were created in 2012 were challenges in themselves.

With regard to the establishment of the EGTCs, the main challenge consisted in registering the EGTC with the responsible authorities. The process of approving the necessary documentation was lengthy and never straightforward. In the case of the EGTC EUKN, this process took almost two years.

Once the EGTCs were registered, several other challenges arose:

First, almost all established EGTCs encountered procedural problems when hiring staff. The main difficulty in this respect was overcoming the local bureaucratic obstacles to hiring staff from the EGTC's members to work in the structure. It seems that the national institutional frameworks are not yet ready to accommodate a fully European body like the EGTC.

Second, one EGTC has encountered problems with regard to the VAT system. Under national law, the EGTC was not recognised as a non-market-oriented organisation

Aspects of multilevel governance

The case studies have shown that EGTCs are generally established to bring together authorities from different administrative levels, including regions, communities or municipalities to act together as one. Through the creation of this legal framework, partners from different countries and different administrative levels can have one common voice in regional, national or international settings and take joint decisions.

The EGTCs established in 2012 have expressed a wish for access to stable sources of funding (European programme financing), especially in the first months of their being set up. Financial support is essential for guaranteeing the operational stability of a grouping. This goes together with EGTCs' desire to be able to apply directly for EU funding as partners.

Annex 1: Overview of EGTCs in Europe

	EGTC	Seat	Partner	Date set up	Budget 2010	Annual budget 2012 in €	Annotation budget	Staff 2010	Staff 2012	Annotation staff	Purpose	Policy area where EGTC is active	Flagship initiatives ⁹	Partnership	Members
1	Eurométropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai	FR	BE (operational seat)	2008	1 500 000 00	1 500 000.00		8.00	12.0		support establishment of a cross-border conurbation, coherent development	transport, economic development, RDTi-networks, projects on economic development, knowledge strategy, spatial development, culture	Digital Agenda, An agenda for new skills and jobs	national, regional, CU, local	14
2	Ister Granum	HU	SK	2008	18 400 00	74 000.00		4.00	2.0	staff depends on projects		Energy agency, tourism, business zone development, transport, health	Industrial Policy for the Globalisation Era, Resource efficient Europe	local functional area around the cities of Esztergom (HU) and Štúrovo (SK)	122
3	EGTC Galicia – Norte de Portugal	ES	PT	2008	350 000 00	270 000.00	budget 2010 included also office set-up	7.00	6.0			1. competitiveness and employment; 2. environment, heritage, risk prevention	Resource efficient Europe, Industrial Policy for the Globalisation Era, An agenda for new skills and jobs	national (PT), regional (ES) - rather rural area	2

⁹ Although the EGTCs do not say explicitly that their actions correspond to the flagship initiatives of the Strategy Europe 2020, we classify them as such for the purpose of our research

	EGTC	Seat	Partner	Date set up	Budget 2010	Annual budget 2012 in €	Annotation budget	Staff 2010	Staff 2012	Annotation staff	Purpose	Policy area where EGTC is active	Flagship initiatives ⁹	Partnership	Members
4	Amphictyony EGTC	GR	CY, IT, FR	2011	500 000 00	135 000.00	obviously reality was different than first estimates	0.00	0.0		transnational, cross-border cooperation, culture	project on social services, Citizenship	An agenda for new skills and jobs	local	47
5	UTTS Csportosulások	HU	SK	2010		0.00			0.0		Local development		An agenda for new skills and jobs	local	
6	Karst - Bodva	SK	HU	2009	0 00	500.00			0.0		CB development strategy in a region with nature reserve		Industrial Policy for the Globalisation Era, Resource efficient Europe	local attempt to include micro-region has failed	3
7	Duero-Douro EGTC	ES	PT	2009	170 000 00	650 000.00	including projects (170.000,00 from membership fees)	7.00	15.0	including project-based staff	cooperation in a broad range of areas of regional and local development	Ongoing projects on natural heritage, energy efficiency in street lighting, youth associations, education	Youth on the move, Resource efficient Europe	local plus associations of municipalities	200
8	EGTC West-Vlaanderen / Flandre – Dunkerque – Côte d’Opale	FR	BE (operational seat)	2009	300 000 00	270 000.00		2.00	0.0	positive estimate from 2010 did not materialise; no staff in order to avoid legal problems	improve cooperation, implement projects	projects in network development, inventory of sports facilities	Digital Agenda	national, regional, local	13

	EGTC	Seat	Partner	Date set up	Budget 2010	Annual budget 2012 in €	Annotation budget	Staff 2010	Staff 2012	Annotation staff	Purpose	Policy area where EGTC is active	Flagship initiatives ⁹	Partnership	Members
9	EGTC Archimed	IT	ES, CY, GR	2011		60 000.00			1.0	2 more hired by Sicily	development and implementation of projects, valorisation of existing cooperation		Resource efficient Europe	regional	7
10	EGTC Euroregion Pyrenees-Méditerranéenne	FR	ES	2009	700 000 00	700 000.00	including projects	8.00	8.0		economic activities, innovation, training (language) culture, tourism, environment, accessibility	projects on young entrepreneurs, campus for students, sustainable development	Youth on the move, Industrial Policy for the Globalisation Era	regional	4
11	Eurodistrict Strasbourg Ortenau	FR	DE	2010	850 000 00	850 000.00		4.00	5.0		cooperation in spatial development, day-to-day life, culture		Digital Agenda, Youth on the Move	local (cities), CU de Strasbourg	6
12	EGTC ZASNET	PT	ES	2010	240 000 00	480 000.00	including projects (20.000,00 from membership fees)	0.00	1.0		support local development	projects on CB biosphere reserve, sustainable forestry, Action Plan 2014-2020	Innovation Union, Resource efficient Europe	regions, associations of municipalities	6
13	Hospital de Cerdanya	ES	FR	2010	40 000 00	15 500 000.00	<i>estimated annual operation cost of the hospital</i>			EGTC intended to be employer	Management of the hospital with a CB catchment area	management of health care facility and regional health-care strategies	Innovation Europe	national, regional, local	4
14	Grande Region EGTC	FR	DE, LU, BE	2010	500 000 00	650 000.00		2.00	2.0	budget for staff at final stage (about 8-9)	Management (MA) of multilateral ETC CB	also projects in sports, culture, language	Youth on the Move	national, regional, local	9

	EGTC	Seat	Partner	Date set up	Budget 2010	Annual budget 2012 in €	Annotation budget	Staff 2010	Staff 2012	Annotation staff	Purpose	Policy area where EGTC is active	Flagship initiatives ⁹	Partnership	Members
											programme				
15	Eurodistrict Saar Moselle	FR	DE (operational seat)	2010	0 00	480 000.00	start 2010, estimate 2012 according membership fee		0.0		support development in Eurodistrict, initiating and implementing cooperation projects	projects in health-care and development of urban green zones along the rivers	An Agenda for new skills and job, Resource efficient Europe, Industrial policy for the Globalisation Era	RV, CU, local	8
16	Abaúj - Abaújban EGTC	HU	SK	2010		29 780.00					Regional development through entrepreneurship and tourism, nature protection	Projects on tourism, SME support network	Industrial Policy for the Globalisation Era, An agenda for new skills and jobs	local	14
17	Pons Danubii EGTC	SK	HU	2010	0 00	145 000.00	start in 2010; budget materialised according to plan	1.00	6.0		CB projects in particular for entrepreneurship, natural and cultural heritage, Infrastructure (IS)	projects in ICT, training, health care, culture	Digital Europe	local (cities)	7
18	Bánát – Triplex Confinium Limited Liability	HU	RO, Serbia (observer)	2010		34 000.00			2.0			projects on strategy development, entrepreneurship, local customs External relation	Industrial Policy for the Globalisation Era, Resource efficient Europe	local	74

	EGTC	Seat	Partner	Date set up	Budget 2010	Annual budget 2012 in €	Annotation budget	Staff 2010	Staff 2012	Annotation staff	Purpose	Policy area where EGTC is active	Flagship initiatives ⁹	Partnership	Members
19	Arrabona EGTC Ltd.	HU	SK	2011		100 000.00			3.0	thereof 2 on project basis	CBC projects	Territorial cohesion, economic development (Geopark; entrepreneurship, tourism)	Industrial Policy for the Globalisation Era, Digital Agenda	local	25
20	Linieland van Waas en Hulst EGTC with limited liability	BE	NL	2011		115 000.00			1.5	one is part-time	improve cooperation, implement projects	projects in transport, childcare, education	Youth on the Move, An agenda for new skills and jobs	local	7
21	GECT "EUREGIO Tirolo-Alto Adige-Trentino"	IT	AT	2012		250 000.00			4.0	employed by members	strengthen the economic, social and cultural cooperation between the citizens of the member regions (mobility, health, social security, tourism)	Territorial cohesion, economic development; Youth, Citizenship	Digital Agenda, Resource efficient Europe	regions	3
22	Gorizia-Nova Gorica (GECT GO)	IT	SI	2012		40 000.00			0.0	not yet operational	infrastructure, transport, sustainable development, culture, tourism	Territorial cohesion, economic development	Resource efficient Europe, Industrial Policy for the Globalisation Era, Digital Agenda	local	3

	EGTC	Seat	Partner	Date set up	Budget 2010	Annual budget 2012 in €	Annotation budget	Staff 2010	Staff 2012	Annotation staff	Purpose	Policy area where EGTC is active	Flagship initiatives ⁹	Partnership	Members
23	Pirineus-Cerdanya EGTC	FR	SP	2011		0.00	Not yet collected in 2011		0.0	EGTC works with the employees from the two member communities	identify common interests that need to be pursued through CB projects	Tourism, CB infrastructure, Environment, Cultural and Historical heritage	Resource efficient Europe	associations of municipalities, local county	2
24	Espacio Portalet EGTC	SP	FR	2011		200 000.00	finances the admin, staff, amenities + realisation of projects		0.0	EGTC works with the employees from the two reg. governments	Manage and maintain the mountain passage of Portalet	Tourism, Accessibility, Heritage and culture, Activities of common interests	Resource efficient Europe, Industrial Policy for the Globalisation Era	territorial entity and department	2
25	Rába-Duna-Vág EGTC	HU	SK	2011		42 000.00			2.0		cooperation in the frame of the EUSDR (IS, energy, mobility, tourism, education)	Territorial cohesion, economic development	Resource efficient Europe, Industrial Policy for the Globalisation Era	regional	3
26	EGTC Eurorégion Aquitaine-Euskadi	FR	ES	2011		720 000.00			3.0		framework for carrying out common actions to strengthen the economic, social and cultural development of the Euroregion.	Innovation, environment accessibility, Euregional citizenship, project in transport & mobility	Innovation Union, Resource efficient Europe, An agenda for new skills and jobs	regional	2

	EGTC	Seat	Partner	Date set up	Budget 2010	Annual budget 2012 in €	Annotation budget	Staff 2010	Staff 2012	Annotation staff	Purpose	Policy area where EGTC is active	Flagship initiatives ⁹	Partnership	Members
27	GATE to Europe ETT	HU	RO	2012		54 000.00			3.0	project staff	Local, regional development, in particular tourism, marketing agricultural products	Territorial cohesion, economic development	Resource efficient Europe	local	8
28	Bodrogközi EGTC	HU	SK	2012		29 780.00			0.0		Local development (tourism, agro-industries, transport)	Territorial cohesion, economic development	Resource efficient Europe	local	17
29	Novohrad - Nógrád' EGTC	HU	SK	2011		n a			0.0				Industrial Policy for the Globalisation Era, Youth on the Move	local	2
30	Pannon EGTC	HU	SI	2012		30 000.00			0.0		local, regional development, cohesion policy projects	Territorial cohesion, economic development	Industrial Policy for the Globalisation Era	local	59
31	EXFINI POLI - SolidarCity Network	GR	CY, BG	2012		600 000.00	<i>project based; membership fees not yet collected</i>		5.0	same as previous GR institution	Broad approach to sustainable cohesion policy	Project in waste (transnational), project on support to job generation at local level (IVC), Citizenship, Prevention of human trafficking	Digital Agenda, Agenda for new skills and jobs	local, region, university, RDA	24

	EGTC	Seat	Partner	Date set up	Budget 2010	Annual budget 2012 in €	Annotation budget	Staff 2010	Staff 2012	Annotation staff	Purpose	Policy area where EGTC is active	Flagship initiatives ⁹	Partnership	Members
32	EUKN - European Urban Knowledge Network	NL	CY, BE, CZ, FR, DE, HU, LU, NL, RO	2012		500 000.00	annual budget based on membership fees		3.5	staff lent to EGTC by Dutch institute	sharing knowledge in urban policies	urban policies (housing, transport, mobility, economic development, security etc.)	Digital Agenda	national	10
Total numbers					5 168 400.00	24 509 060.00			85						707
Average numbers					469 854.55	845 140.00			5.0						

Annex 2: Fields of activity in detail

CoR Commission:		COTER			ECOS		NAT		EDUC			ENVE	
	EGTC	Spatial development	Transport, infrastructure	MA ETC program	Entrepreneurship	Start-up & strategy development	Tourism development	Health care	Knowledge networks (RDTI)	Culture, sports	Education, training; in particular for the youth	Protection of natural resources	Energy
15	Eurodistrict Saar Moselle	1						1		1			
16	Abaúj - Abaújban EGTC				1		1					1	
17	Pons Danubii EGTC		1		1			1		1	1	1	
18	Bánát – Triplex Confinium Limited Liability				1	1				1			
19	Arrabona EGTC Ltd.				1	1	1				1		
20	Linieland van Waasen Hulst EGTC with limited liability		1								1		
21	GECT “EUREGIO Tirolo-Alto Adige-Trentino”		1				1	1			1		
22	Gorizia-Nova Gorica (GECT GO)		1			1	1			1			
23	Pirineus-Cerdanya EGTC	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	1	n.a.
24	Espacio Portalet EGTC	n.a.	1	n.a.	1	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
25	Rába-Duna-Vág EGTC		1								1		1
26	EGTC Eurorégion Aquitaine-Euskadi								1	1	1		1
27	GATE to Europe ETT				1		1				1		

CoR Commission:		COTER			ECOS		NAT		EDUC			ENVE	
	EGTC	Spatial development	Transport, infrastructure	MA ETC program	Entrepreneurship	Start-up & strategy development	Tourism development	Health care	Knowledge networks (RDTI)	Culture, sports	Education, training; in particular for the youth	Protection of natural resources	Energy
28	Bodrogközi EGTC		1		1		1						
29	Novohrad - Nógrád' EGTC				1	1							
30	Pannon EGTC					1							
31	EXFINI POLI - SolidarCity Network	1	1		1	1	1		1		1	1	1
32	EUKN - European Urban Knowledge Network	1	1		1	1			1		1	1	1
	TOTAL	5	13	1	14	12	10	4	4	12	12	10	6

Annex 3a: Contact list of constituted EGTC

Name of the EGTC	Website	Contact Person	Contact
Bodrogközi EGTC	bodrogkoziek.com	Szabóné Kémeri Klára (Director)	Email: bodrogkoziegtc@upcmail.hu
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Pannon EGTC	pannonegtc.eu	János Girán (Director)	Phone: 0036 72 534 018 Mobile: 0036 20 566 4035 Email: pannonegtc@ph.pecs.hu
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Name of the EGTC	Website	Contact Person	Contact
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Name of the EGTC	Website	Contact Person	Contact
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Annex 3b: Contact list of EGTC in the pipeline

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