LEGAL FRAMEWORK

European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) and Interreg has three types of programmes:

Cross border (60)
Transnational (15)
Interregional (4)

Regulations (EU) No 1303/2013 CPR and 1299/2013 ETC

- Managing Authority: Artt. 8-11-13-20-21-23-26-34-46 ETC
- Joint Secretariat: Art. 21 ETC
- National/**Regional**/Info Point: XXXX
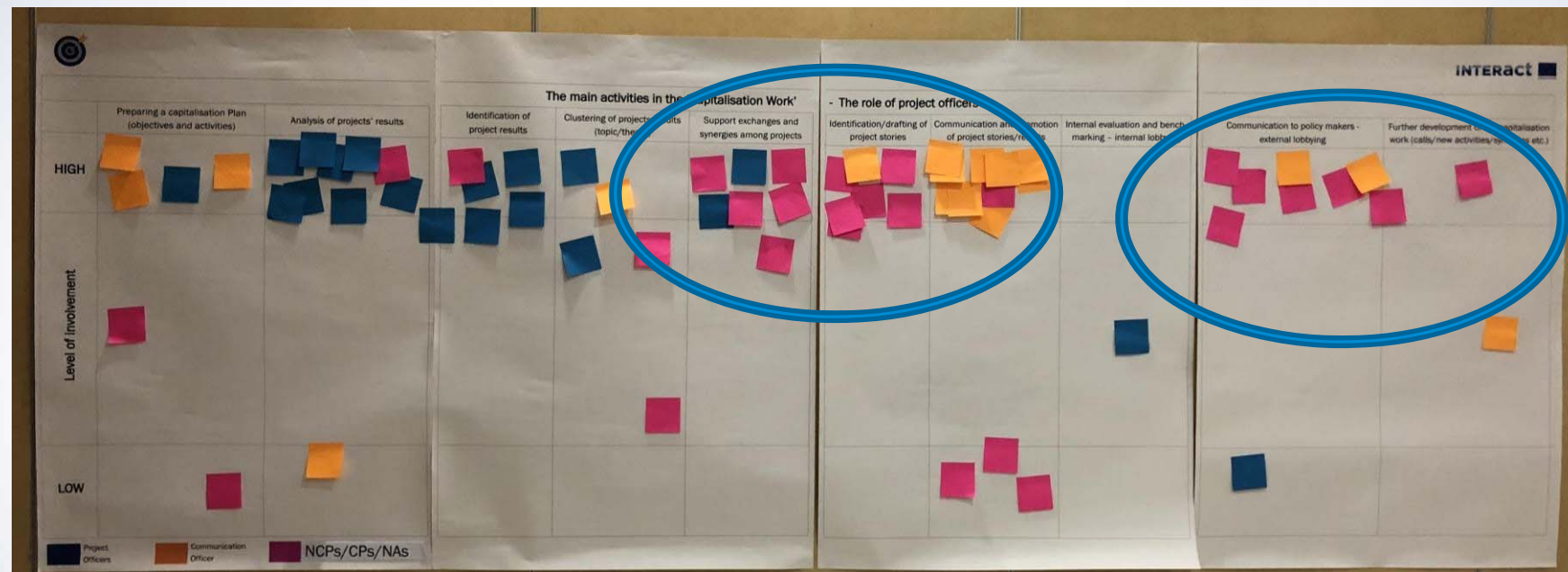
GOVERNANCE SCHEMES

- Managing authority: public administrations and/or bodies, EGTC, Cooperation strictures (EGEI/GEIE), NO PRIVATE

- Joint Secretariats: public administrations and/or bodies, 'in-house' recruitment, external outsourcing/experts, EGTC, (ECEI/GEIE), NO JS

- NCP: Interreg Europe, Urbact, ESPON, TN

- RCP/Info Points: mostly at CBC level (at least 1 in the other MS no MA)

- Structured Coordination at National Level: IT, DE, FR, NL, HU, HR, SE, FI, RO, BG, PT, EE, LV, SI…

- National bodies with ETC responsibilities: ALL 28 MS !

Interreg Mediterranean

WHERE ARE WE?

Interact has worked on the "Interreg governance" during 2018, based on the analysis of specific tasks for "**Contact/Regional/Info Points**", 3 major tasks of work have been identified, which are the following:

- **Communication and promotion activities** (i.e promotion of calls, supporting the JS with the organisation of info days and/or thematic workshops);
- **Project development and support to potential applicants** and project partners. In some programmes also support during the assessment phase and/or during the implementation of the approved projects is being provided by NCPs;
- Support to National Authorities and/or other programme bodies. This activity can be considered a **strategic support when it comes to capitalise the result achieved by a programme (or more programmes) in a specific field and/or territory,** since NCPs can be a very useful source of information.

Interreg
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WHAT'S IN FOR CAPITALISATION?

WHAT'S IN FOR CAPITALISATION? 2

Interreg programmes still struggle to effectively and efficiently communicate to specific target groups and/or wider public the results achieved so far as well as the impact and actual changes Interreg programmes brought to the involved territories.

After exchanges and analysis, according to the difficulties identified, NCPs/IPs/NAs could support:

1. The **creation of synergies and exchanges among projects, at national or regional level, linking also with mainstream**;
2. The **identification of best practices and results to be communicated at programme level and at national/regional level; and**
3. The **identification and transfer of relevant results to policy makers in their territories, as well as lobbying towards those targets.**

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SOME EXAMPLE

Alpine Space Transnational Programme

Module 3: **How have the Alpine Space projects contributed to the implementation of EUSALP?**

Approach: tools to demonstrate how Alpine Space projects and the programme contributed to the implementation of EUSALP, to be developed in the framework of the cooperation with EUSALP Presidency and action groups.

Target groups: Alpine Space programme target groups (as defined in the cooperation programme), EUSALP, the European institutions.

Transnational and national activites: In this approach, prominent and successful "stories" will be selected to demonstrate how the Alpine Space projects contribute to the implementation and the success of the macro-regional strategy (MRS).

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SOME EXAMPLE

Alpine Space Transnational Programme

Module 4: **What can European, national and regional policy-makers and practitioners learn from the projects and implement in their territory?**

Approach: provide tools to enable relevant political representatives to **learn about the projects and programme achievements**. Once informed and convinced, they may become the major multiplier for the **re-(use) of these achievements in their territories and their further promotion**, thus also spreading the voice of transnational cooperation in the Alpine Space. The action at **national and local level is key**.

Target groups: National and regional policy-makers and practitioners in the Alpine Space regions.

SOME EXAMPLE

Alpine Space Transnational Programme

Module 4: **What can European, national and regional policy-makers and practitioners learn from the projects and implement in their territory?**

Transnational activity:
+ coordination of the national, and regional **strategies for transfer of project and programme results**;
+ capacity building of project partners and ACP for **advocacy towards their target group**;
+ Benchmark analysis of possible models for fostering the **actual transfer of project results in similar situations** outside the project partners territories and institutions. Interested initiatives may be joined when appropriate;

National activity : The success of the strategy depends largely on the activities set up **closer to policy makers**!

MAIN CONCLUSIONS

1. Regional structures could be beneficial for the anchorage in the local territories, both for general public and policy makers,

2. Local actions and language are key,

3. It is important to ensure coherence of information (from the same project) and compare similar situations to ensure an effective transfer,

4. Identify core activities and fora where the project results could be presented and conveyed,

5. The thematic specificities and territorial dimensions (also MRSs) specificities are a key element for the identification of the main target groups, messages and activities for an effective tranfer.