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Co-ordinating Regional Primary Sector Policies for Boosting Innovation

CoRIn

Co-ordination Action

Support for the coherent development of policies

Regions of Knowledge 2

D2 – TRANS-REGIONAL COORDINATION:

STATE-OF-THE-ART

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INTRODUCTION

Context

This document is the output of the state of the art analysis of the opportunities and the instruments for trans-Regional cooperation and co-ordination in Primary Sector policy and governance system. It was carried out within the CoRIn project as the contractual Deliverable #2 (Trans-Regional co-ordination: state-of-the-art analysis) **and performed** by the following participating partners:

Euris srl
Regione Autonoma Friuli Venezia Giulia
Regione del Veneto
Regione Emilia-Romagna
National Agency of Fisheries and Aquaculture
Istrian Development Agency
Regional Development Agency Porin
University Incubator of Primorska Ltd.
Macedonia Research Centre

Aims of the study

The general goal of the project is to increase the effectiveness of Regional Primary Sector interventions and impact on RTD investments.

Toward this end two specific targets were aimed:

- the development of improved know-how and recommendations about Regional Primary Sector interventions and impact on RTD investments
- the provision of indications for the set-up of a dedicated collaborative Procedures and Instruments aiming to increase trans-regional cooperation capability of relevant actors.

Specific Objectives

Specific objective of the analysis made was to have a thoughtful knowledge of the opportunities, the instruments, and the needs for trans-Regional cooperation and co-ordination in Primary Sector policy and governance system addressing research promotion and/or innovation issues.

Within the Primary Sector were analyzed in particular:

- International Primary Sector policy which have an impact on Regional level policy or on trans-regional cooperation/ co-ordination opportunities in Primary Sector field or for research activities.
- Existing governance instruments and opportunities at international, national, and regional level for trans-regional cooperation in Primary Sector.

- Common needs, synergies and overlaps among activities carried out at regional level in the Primary Sector policy-making process and for research promotion in Primary Sector.

Method

This document results from a thoughtful study realized in three steps:

1. A deep analysis of the in force legislation concerning the primary sector, at European level and in each of the 5 Partners Countries, with particular attention to eventual regional laws. This study was carried out by Euris, with the contribution of the other Partners for some specific data.
2. A data collection campaign carried out by means of a specific questionnaire (see template in annex 1) that each Partner of the CoRIn project filled in with information collected with direct interviews and/or thru web search.
 - The questionnaire regarded:
 - Actions and processes carried out at Regional level,
 - Trans-Regional co-ordination procedures
 - Existing future cooperation opportunities
3. A SWOT analysis made to evaluate strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and treats of the present situation in view of proposing some pilot actions at Regional and trans-Regional level.

Concerning the field and extensiveness of the study, it has to be specified that it has a general validity for all parts related to EC regulation and programmes.

For parts depending on national laws, on the contrary, only legislation of the 5 countries directly involved in the CoRIn project – i.e. Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Italy and Slovenia – is considered.

Document contents and structure

This document has been produced in parallel and in strict relation with the deliverable D1 – *Primary Sector regional policies and research: State-of-the-Art and relevant experiences*.

The description of the governance system of the primary sector, and of research and development of this sector in Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Italy and Slovenia is reported in that document under the responsibility of each partner. On the contrary, the present report focuses on trans-national relations between sub-national authorities more than on national governance systems.

The document is structured in 7 chapters plus annexes. The first part is dedicated to an in-depth study of national and communitarian codes, to identify the legal instruments and bounds for international activity of sub-national public agencies. In detail:

- *Chapter 1* briefly introduces the subject of the study and specifies the definitions of key terms used in the document;
- *Chapter 2* makes a complete review of national and European regulation concerning international activity of sub-national public agencies, to exactly define the limits posed by existing codes to cooperation opportunities and modalities;
- *Chapter 3* presents some specific instruments foreseen by the European codes for cross-border, transnational or interregional cooperation within Europe;
- *Chapter 4* is dedicated to the specific case of international activities following the implementation of a community project, for which national law can apply special clauses.

Within this general framework, the second part of the document is more dedicated to analyse the specific competencies and activities of “CoRIn” project partner regions in the field of interregional, transnational and cross-border cooperation, with specific attention to the Primary Sector and the research and innovation theme. This part is composed by three more chapters:

- *Chapter 5*, written with the contribution of all partners and, in particular, of RER and FVG, gives an overview of the specific instruments known by considered regions and applied for interregional, transnational or cross-border cooperation within Primary Sector in the last few years. It also reports examples of Primary Sector cooperation projects in which involved regions or countries are involved;
- *Chapter 6*, on the contrary, is dedicated to the analysis of the instruments available for *future* interregional, transnational or cross-border cooperation activities, considering changes due to the new programming period 2007-2013;
- *Chapter 7*, finally, reports the SWOT analysis of current and foreseen situation in the considered subject, and drafts some general conclusions and suggestions resulting from Task 1.2 activities.

Disclaimer

This document has been produced within the CoRIn project under the coordination and responsibility of partner Euris.

For juridical parts (chapters 2 to 4) the original document was written in Italian and has been translated into English by non-accredited translators. For these parts Euris S.r.l. does not warrant the juridical accuracy and correctness of terminology used in the English version. In case of discrepancies, the Italian version will prevail.

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1 SUBJECT OF THE STUDY AND DEFINITIONS

CoRIn Co-ordination Action focuses on the Primary Sector and the analysis of how policy interventions on this area can stimulate research investments. The final objective of the project is to improve Regional policies and governance processes, for increasing effectiveness of interventions and impact on RTD investments, through benchmarking, knowledge sharing and improved co-ordination among Regions.

Thereafter we will give a synthetic definition of the sector, governance and cooperation activities.

1.1 Primary Sector

Primary sector by most definitions consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing and aquaculture, mining and quarrying, or by standard ISIC¹ classification of sections A (agriculture and forestry), B (fishing), and C (mining and quarrying).

For the scope of CoRIn project, particularly in relation to trans-regional activities, a restrictive definition of Primary sector is applied, i.e. considering only agriculture, forestry, fishing and aquaculture (sections A and B of ISIC classification).

Primary Sector directly produces about 5,2% of total employment at European level, and something more than 2% of total Value Added, and directly influences various other industrial and supporting activities, related to the transformation and trading of products and to the supply of equipments, solutions and services.

1.2 European, National and Regional governance

At *European* level the Primary Sector is regulated by the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and, as a part of it, by the Common Fishery Policy (CFP). These are comprised of a set of rules and mechanisms, which regulate the production, trade and processing of agricultural and fishery products in the European Union, with attention being focused increasingly on rural development and the preservation of natural resources.

Common directives are then implemented at national level. In *Italy* the legislative and executive power for Agriculture and Fishery issues are completely delegated from the central government to Regions. In *Greece* these powers are mainly centralised, with a partial involvement of Prefectures – a subdivision of Regions – mainly in implementation aspects. *Slovenia* is not divided into Regions and policies are mainly defined at central level. In *Croatia* and *Bulgaria* the autonomy of Regions in policies definition is still very low. They are consulted by central government during the policy-making process, but final decisions are taken at central level. However, capacity building at the regional and local level is one of the requirements for joining the EU.

¹ ISIC stands for International Standard Industry Classification, which is standard for most data gathering institutions from UN, IMF, OECD to EUROSTAT. The version that is in use today, ISIC ver. 3 is in line with NAICS (North American Industry Classification Standard).

1.3 Interregional, cross-border and transnational cooperation

The theory of the international relations reserves the definition of "international relationships" to the Inter-State relationships, while, for the relationships between privates or sub-national agencies belonging to different States, it is prevalently used the term of "transnational relations" or also, less frequently, of "intra-national relations" (A Papisca, *Introduzione allo studio delle relazioni internazionali*, Giappichelli Publisher, TO, 1973, pp. 167 and following).

Coherently with such formulation, the European Community also, to designate the joint actions carried out between subject insides the States uses in its own programs the expression "transnational cooperation", declined, in turn, in "cross-border" or "interregional" cooperation, dependently upon the geographic context of reference.

For the purposes of this study:

- as *interregional cooperation* we mean the cooperation among Regions within the same Country,
- as *cross-border cooperation* we mean the cooperation, not State- and not Government-controlled, between adjacent regions of different Countries,
- as *transnational cooperation* we mean the cooperation, not State- and not Government-controlled, among Regions and other public and/or private subject belonging to different Countries, independently from the presence of a common border.

2 THE LIMITS TO THE INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY OF SUB-NATIONAL PUBLIC AGENCIES

This part of the document aims to characterize and to analyze the legal instruments that can support the development of the cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation between public sub-national agencies in the matter of the improvement of the politics and the governance processes of the primary sector (that comprises the agriculture, the fishery and the forests), with particular reference to the activities of research, development and innovation.

The activities of cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation of the sub-national, local and regional agencies can be based upon agreements and understandings that are limited to create rights and obligations of contractual nature between the contracting parts, but can also assume an institutionalized form, giving life to the creation of common organisms between the parts. In both cases – cooperation on merely contractual base or in institutional form – such international activities of the sub-national agencies have to face several limits coming from both, the international right and the rights of the State to which these agencies belong.

Moreover, the agencies operating in States adherent to the European Union can face ulterior limitations with the communitarian code, whose norms, as it is known, can introduce the twofold characteristic of the directed applicability (the so-called direct effect) and of the supremacy of the communitarian right on the internal right.

2.1 The limits imposed by the international code

On the plan of the international code, it is necessary to clarify that at present, no international legal subjectivity is given to the regions and to the local agencies – as not sovereign nor independent agencies either. In fact, the international right is still today the right of the "community of the States" and regulates the relationships between States: the international norms, whose preponderant part is constituted from the international agreements (called in varied way: conventions, treaty, deals, pacts, etc), create rights and obligations for the States and bind exclusively these latter².

This involves the exclusive responsibility of the State toward the international relationships, which answers in all the cases of the taken engagements and their consequences, even if the internal law, exceptionally, allowed the initiative of smaller agencies: from that derives the fact that, as it will be said hereafter, the State laws allow only with extreme caution some international activities to their inner articulations, which are any way controlled by their Central organs.

To reaffirm the concept, if, from the point of view of the internal right, the regions and the local autonomies have a legal status that distinguish them from the State, from the point of view of the international right, instead, they are considered – usually – as part of the State organization, that remain the only subject for the international right. In fact, even when the regions are authorized to conclude international agreements with other States – as it happens, as an example, in Italy since the 2001 constitutional reform – for the international

² See, for all B. Conforti, *Diritto internazionale*, Editoriale Scientifica, NA, 2002, p. 3 and following.

code they act in quality of organs of the State, to which refer all the legal positions foreseen in the agreement, even within the territorial limits of the region territory³. This issue has been widely analyzed in doctrine with reference to the member States of federal States: since they lack of independence requirements, even when they are authorized from the federal Constitution to stipulate agreements with thirds party States, normally with the consent of the central State, the federal States cannot be considered as subject of international right⁴.

After all, the agencies sub-national do not have legal position toward the international right, neither a State could attribute them such status, since it is only the international code to establish which subjects are eligible legal subjects⁵.

2.2 The limits imposed by national codes

Such principles and rules are also fundamental for the State regulation concerning the international relationships, which are more or less the same for all Countries.

Considering the code of the single States participants to the "CoRIIn" project, it is possible to identify a nucleus of common principles concerning the regulation of the international relations⁶:

1. the exclusive competence of the organs of the Government in the matter of foreign politics;
2. the admissibility of an international activity of the regions, where existing, and of other smaller agencies, provided that this activity is limited to the respective competence and expressly foreseen and disciplined by the ordinary legislator;
3. the subordination of such activity to the effective possibility of State control over the initiatives of the smaller territorial agencies, to avoid contrasts with the lines of national foreign politics.

In respect of these three common principles, are then established the rules within each State.

³ Reveling of such circumstance, in the Italian code, is the fact that the regions and the independent provinces, in such cases in which they have the competence to stipulate agreements with other States, they require from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 'the full signature powers' provided from the norms of the general international code and from the Convention of Vienna about the Treaty right of 23 May 1969 (ratified and executed in Italy with law 12.2. 1974, n. 112), since, in the contrary case, the agreements underwritten would be null.

⁴ R. Quadri, *Stato (Dir. Internaz.)*, in *Nuovo Digesto Italiano*, XII, (1940), p. 815.

⁵ Analogous considerations are valid also for the communitarian code, accordingly to which the local autonomies - from the regions to the cities - have no legal personality whatsoever, since the constitutional architecture of the European Union, as for every other international organization, is founded exclusively on the relationship between the member States and between these latter and the communitarian organs. On the topic, see G. Tesauro, *Diritto comunitario*, CEDAM, PD, 1996, p. 184.

⁶ In Italy such principles have taken shape through the jurisprudence of the Constitutional Court, which intervened several times in the matter, also because the Italian Constitution was silent. Indeed, before the 2001 reform, the Italian Constitution did not ordered any express discipline upon the international activities of the regions, determining continuous appeals of the Government against the initiatives of the regions for attribution conflicts and, viceversa, of the Regions against legislative actions in matter of constitutional legitimacy. One of the most important sentences for the fixation of the bottom lines for the discipline of the international activities of the regions is the sentence n. 179 of the 20.5.1987; one of the last ones, on the constitutional legitimacy of the art. 6 of the so called law 'La Loggia' is the sentence n. 238 of the 8.7.2004.

2.2.1 The example of the Italian code

To give an example of the implications deriving from those principles, we analysed the Italian code, which has been recently reformed

In fact, the reform of Title V of Part II of the Italian Constitution, realized with the constitutional law of 18 October, 2001, n. 3, regarded also foreign politics matters, the international relationships and the relationships with the European Union: even though it did not diverged from the principles above described, the new law has recognized an "international power" to the regions and to the independent provinces relative to the conclusion of international agreements with other States⁷.

In particular, the new article 117 of the Constitution, replaced by the art. 3 of the cited constitutional law n. 3/2001, establishing, in the paragraph 3, that " Are matters of concurrent legislation those relative to: international relationships and relationships of the Regions with the European Union; commerce with the foreign countries (...)", it expressly disciplines the division of such competences between State, regions and independent provinces.

The same article 117 of the Italian Constitution orders, in fact, that "the regions and the independent Provinces of Trento and Bolzano, in the matters of they competence, [...] take care of the implementation and the execution of the international agreements and the acts of the European Union, in respect of the procedural norms established by the law of the State, that disciplines the modalities of exercise of the substitutive power in case of breach " (paragraph 5). Moreover, "in the matters of its competence the Region can conclude agreements with States and with territorial agencies insides other States, in the cases and with the forms disciplined by the laws of the State" (paragraph 9).

Such dispositions are to be jointly read with the law June 5, 2003 n. 131 bringing "Dispositions for the adaptation of the Republic code to the constitutional law 18 October 2001, n. 3"(c.d. law "La Loggia"), in force in Italy from the June 11, 2003.

In the light of both, the article 117 of the Constitution and the law n. the 131/2003, the limits to the action of the Italian public sub-national agencies on the international plan appear as the following:

1. the actions must concern the matters of respective competence;
2. are excluded the matters covered by the article 80 of the Constitution, accordingly to which "the Chambers authorize with a law the ratification of those international treaties of political nature, or that foresee arbitrate or judicial regulations, or involve variations of the territory or burdens to finances or modifications of laws"⁸.
3. the initiatives of cooperation must respect the limits and the discipline set by the State laws.

⁷ The law 'La Loggia', upon the implementation of the art. 117, ninth paragraph, of the Constitution has, moreover, delimited the 'foreign power' of the regions and independent provinces to "executive and applicative agreements of international agreements regularly entered in force, or agreements of technical-administrative nature, or agreements of programmatic nature finalized to favor their economic, social and cultural development, in respect of the Constitution, of the ties deriving from the communitarian code, of the international obligation and of the lines and the lines of the Italian foreign politics, and, of the fundamental principle dictated by the State laws "(art. 6, paragraph 3 of law 5.6.2003, n. 131) for the matters of the art. 117, third paragraph, of the Constitution.

⁸ Accordingly to some Authors, the art. 80 could be considered not a limit to the regional legislation, in the exact sense, but a procedural obligation to undertake a Parliament examination for the authorization.

Within such limits, the Italian regions (and the independent provinces) can concretely:

1. take care "[...] directly of the implementation and the execution of the international agreements ratified [...]" (art. 117, paragraph 5 of the Constitution; art. 6. paragraph 1 of the law n. 131/2003);
2. conclude with other States executive agreements and applications of international agreements regularly entered in force, or technical-administrative agreements, or programmatic agreements finalized to favour their economic, social and cultural development, in the respect of the Constitution, of the ties deriving from the communitarian code, from the international obligations and from the lines and the policy of Italian foreign politics, and moreover, in the matters named on the article 117 of the Constitution, third paragraph, from the fundamental principles dictates by the laws of State (art. 117, paragraph 9 of the Constitution; art. 6. paragraph 3 of the law n. 131/2003);
3. conclude, with territorial agencies insides other State, direct agreements to favour their economic, social and cultural development, and to realize activities of mere international relief. With the actions relative to such activities, they cannot express appraisals relative to foreign politics of the State, neither they can assume engagements from which will derive financial obligation or burdens for the State nor that could offend the interests of the other subjects of which to the article 114 of Constitution, first paragraph (art. 117, paragraph 9 of the Constitution; art. 6. paragraph 2 of the law n. 131/2003).

Moreover, with reference to the local autonomies, article 6, paragraph 7 of the law n. 131/2003 orders that "the Cities, the Provinces and the metropolitan Cities continue to carry out activity of mere international relief in the matters attributed to them, accordingly to the enforced code". The content of the activities of mere international relief is still today disciplined in Italy by the art. 2 of DPR 31.3.1994⁹, based on which they are classified as:

- a) activity of study and information on several problems, news exchange and experiences on the respective administrative discipline, participation to conferences, round tables, seminaries, visits of courtesy in the European area, relationships consequent to agreements concerning the cross-border collaboration;
- b) visits of courtesy in the European area, twinning, enunciation of principles and intents aiming to the realization of forms of collaboration and consultation to put into effect by means of unilateral exercise of its own competences; formulation of proposals and anticipation of problems of common interest, contacts with the regional communities of foreign Countries to exchange information about the standardizations of the respective regions and the conservation of their original cultural patrimony.

In Italy, the international activities of the regions and local agencies are submitted to preventive procedures and controls by the State. This is true also for the activities of mere international importance because, even if consisting in initiatives lacking whichever legal importance on the plan of the international right and, therefore, not in a position to involve the international responsibility of the State, however in regard to the constant Italian

⁹ With regard to it, it is necessary to specify that the prevailing doctrine thinks that such DPR 31.3.1994, as a result also of the abrogation of the art. 4, paragraph 2, of DPR 24.7.1977, n. 616 by the law 15.3.1997, n. 59, constitute the normative act, still in force, disciplining the activities of mere international relief. Such conclusion it is simply reached considering that an expressed abrogation of the entire DPR of 1994 has not taken place, and only the abrogation of the art. 4 of the quoted DPR n. 416/1977 has taken place.

constitutional jurisprudence, they could in truth enter in conflict with the trends and the choices of foreign politics of the State¹⁰.

In Italy, therefore, in general, concerning the relations between State, regions, and local agencies in matter of international relationships, are in force the principles of the loyal collaboration and the procedural cooperation, based on which, on one side, the regions and local agencies have to communicate preventively to the Government, timely and thorough fully, every initiative regarding their international activities, so as to concur an adequate appraisal of the conformity of the same with the lines of foreign politics of the State; on the other side, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs communicates to the regions and the local agencies concerned the opportunity of investments and economic-commercial promotion in foreign countries; useful information for the preparation of institutional missions to foreign countries; important information for the realization of plans of decentralized cooperation or humanitarian plans.

In particular, the regions and the independent provinces that wish to conclude, in the matters of their own competence, agreements with third party States must demand to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE) the "concession" of the full powers of signature for the President of the Region for the conclusion of the agreement. Such concession takes place at the end of an articulated consultation procedure on the agreement draft, which involves, beside the Ministry, the Department of Regional Affairs of the Presidency of the Council (DRA) and the other competent Ministries for their matters. In the negotiation phase, at the end of a first examination from the mentioned Institutions on the agreement outline, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Unit for the Regions, indicates to the Region eventual principles and directive criteria for the negotiation. In case the negotiation is carried out in a foreign country, the competent diplomatic and consular Representatives, upon understanding with the Region, collaborates to the conduction of the negotiates.

The regions and independent provinces that wish to conclude directed agreements with territorial agencies insides other States to favour their economic, social and cultural development, and to realize activity of mere international relief, must transmit the plan of understanding to the DRA and to the MAE, for eventual observations on its legitimacy for the internal and international code and on its political opportunity. Such plan of understanding is to be sent from the DRA within thirty days. Passed such term, the Region can underwrite the understanding with the foreign homologous agency.

Finally, the regions, independent provinces, cities and the metropolitan cities that intend develop promotional activities in foreign countries (fairs, exposition, show room, among the others) and institutional activities of mere international relief (as an example: visits, twinings, contacts with the regional communities in foreign countries), must carry out a preventive communication to the DRA, the MAE and the other competent Administrations.

Finally, the MAE and the regions, province and the Italian cities cooperate for the promotion and the combined exploitation of the Italian culture abroad. Between the regional and local initiatives in the field of the cultural promotion can be listed: exposition of figurative art, language and literature, fashion and design; concerts; manifestations destined to bring off the natural resources and eno-gastronomic premises; plans of university and scientific cooperation; scholarships; initiatives directed to reinforce the relationships with the respective communities emigrated abroad. To better coordinate the international promotional initiatives of the cultural patrimony of the Country, a series of agreements have been underwritten with some Regions by the General Direction for the Promotion and the Cultural Cooperation of the MAE.

¹⁰ See the sentence n. 179 of the 20.5.1987 of the Constitutional Court .

2.3 The limitations imposed by the European code

It has already placed in evidence that every international activity of regions and local agencies – independently of its legal value (agreement with a State, understanding with an inner territorial agency or activity of mere international relief) - must not only respect the limits and the procedures provided from the Country code, but, first of all, be placed within the competences assigned to the agency from the code itself.

This issue assumes a particular importance in the frame of the "CoRIn" project since the cooperation that the agencies participants wish to develop concerns the improvement of the politics and the processes of governance of the primary sector, which means the matters relative to agriculture, fishery and the forests, with particular reference to the activities of research, development and innovation in the same matters.

It is therefore necessary to verify which powers and tasks are available for the regions and local agencies in the activity field object of the initiative of international cooperation and that can be realized, in first place, in the light of the single national codes.

Moreover, for the States that joined the European Union, it is necessary to consider the competences of the European Union and, in particular, of the European Community (EC). Indeed it is known that joining the European Union, underwriting and ratifying the relative institutive Treaties, the States members has decided at the same time to attribute to the European Communities some tasks and some powers, limiting their own sovereignty.

In fact the EC is not an entity for general purposes, but it has only the attribution competences, as set by the article 5 of The Treaty establishing the European Community (TEC): "The Community shall act within the limits of the powers conferred upon it by this Treaty and of the objectives assigned to it therein".

- a) **Exclusive competence:** when the Treaty confers on the EC exclusive competence in a specific area, only the EC may legislate and adopt legally binding acts, the Member States being able to do so themselves only if so empowered by the EC or for the implementation of acts adopted by the EC.

The fields of exclusive competence of the EC are: the institution and the operation of the common market; the common business policy (which was shaped before the entrance in force of the Nizza treaty), the biological resources of the sea in the zones to which the treaty is applied; the fixation of the common customs duty; the monetary policy for the members States pertaining to the euro zone.

To these fields should be added those that become of exclusive competence because object of a wide legislative action from the EC in virtue of its concurrent competences: it is the case, as it will be said thereof, of the common politics in the fields of agriculture and fishery.

- b) **competence shared** with the Member States: when the Treaty confers to the EC a competence shared with the Member States in a specific area, the EC and the Member States shall have the power to legislate and adopt legally binding acts in that area. The Member States shall exercise their competence to the extent that the EC has not exercised, or has decided to cease exercising, its competence.

The competence in such a way exercised from the EC becomes therefore exclusive: it is what happened, we repeat, in the field of common politics in the fields of agriculture and fishery. The legislative action of the EC in these fields is subject to the respect of the principle of subsidiarity (in areas which do not fall within its exclusive competence, the Community shall take action, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, only if and in so far as the objectives of the proposed action cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale or effects of the proposed action, be better achieved by the Community) and of proportionality (any action by the

Community shall not go beyond what is necessary to achieve the objectives of this Treaty).

Its intensity depends sometimes on the kind of measures and from the kind of legal transaction provided in the Treaties. In this category falls the greater part of the EC's competences: citizenship, agriculture and fishery, four freedoms (goods, persons, services and capitals); VISA; asylum and immigration; transports; competition; revenues; social politics; environment; protection of the consumers; transeuropean networks (interoperability and norms); economic and social cohesion; energy; civil protection; tourism.

- c) **complementary competences:** concern the fields for which the competence of the EC is limited to complete or to support the action of the member States, to adopt measures to boost or coordinate the action of the member States. The member States substantially maintain the power to adopt legislative norms in such fields and the participation of the EC cannot have for effect to exclude the participation of the member States. Belong to this category the economic politics; the occupation; the customs cooperation, the education, the professional formation and the youth; the culture; the public health; the trans-european networks (beside the interoperability and the norms); the industry; the research and the development; the cooperation and the development.
- d) **competences of the member States:** it concerns:
- fields that are not contemplated in the treaty and, therefore, in compliance with the principle of the attribution of competences, they do not re-enter in the competence of the EC and remain of competence of the member States (for ex. the inner organization of the States, the discipline of national Public Administration, the national military structure), or
 - fields in which the treaty exclude explicitly the competence of the EC or explicitly recognize the competence of the member States (for ex. public order and public safety, application of the criminal law and administration of the justice, salaries, right of association, right of strike and of lock out, organization and supply of health services and medical attendance, regimen of property), or finally
 - fields for which the treaty prohibits to the EC to legislate (for ex. education, education, professional, culture, health, occupation).

Is in the light of such system it becomes necessary to verify the competences of the EC in those activity fields that the project "CoRIIn" means to develop: agriculture, fishery and forestry, and for the activity of research, development and innovation in the same fields.

The extension of the EC's competences in such matters, in fact, defines and circumscribes the possible actions of cross-border, trans-national and interregional cooperation that the project's partner can legitimately develop between them, without violation of the communitarian code.

2.3.1 The competences of the EC in matter of agriculture and fishery

Article 3, paragraph 1, letter e) of the TEC establishes that the action of the Community involves, accordingly to the conditions and according to the rhythm provided from the treaty "A common policy in the sphere of agriculture and fisheries"

This common politics is regulated in the Title II "Agriculture" of the TEC Part Three.

Article 32 of TEC starts establishing that: "The common market shall extend to agriculture and trade in agricultural products. 'Agricultural products' means the products of the soil, of stockfarming and of fisheries and products of first-stage processing directly related to these products"

Avoiding whichever general and abstract definition, the article in examination defines the matter of agriculture by means of the dismissal to a directory of agricultural products, reported in the attachment of the TEC: the special rules of the sector established by the EC are applicable only to such products. However, in this context, it is to evidence that the rigidity of such list has not prevented some excesses, such as for example in the field of feed and of other products accessories not comprised in the attachment of the TEC (as an example production of milk imitations and substitutes); moreover, the communitarian institutions supported also from the jurisprudence of the Law court of the European Communities, have included in the agricultural politics also the cork and the forest sectors.

Finally, the article 32 of TEC establishes also that that the operation and the development of the common market for the agricultural products are realized at communitarian level through the institution of common market organisations (CMO) and that the operation and development of the common market for agricultural products must be accompanied by the establishment of a common agricultural politic. This opens the way to a politics of the productive agrarian structures - that today constitute the second pillar of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) - "common to the member States", which means that it is not really a true communitarian independent policy, but with interventions decided by the member States and coordinated by the Community, even if with the progressive development of the structural interventions – since the Mansholt's Plan of 1968 and until the institution of the new agricultural European Fund for rural development (FEASR) instituted in 2005 - it appears today definitively acquired the fact that the norm should be understood as legitimating the competence of the Community and not its mere function as coordinator¹¹.

Analogous considerations can be carried out in the field of the fishery where, from 1983, the EC has established a Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), accompanied, analogously to what happened in the agricultural field, by a politics of support to the structures, today supported by the European Fund for the Fishery. After all, the jurisprudence of the Law court of the European Communities has guaranteed a constant attitude of the communitarian Institutions relatively to the share of competences between States and EC: in the agrarian field it does not seem to find space, consequently, the application of the principle of subsidiarity, having assembled since a long time a sector regulation which involves that the communitarian competence in the field is total and that the competence of the member States is only residual, as showed by the several codes concerning this matter in which the member States are entrusted to execute, or, in other words, to design the organisms of intervention or those in charge to distribute the different funds.

In some hypotheses the EC has instituted optional regimes co-financed from its own budget: in these cases, also, it does not seem that the EC has given up its competences but that, rather, has chosen a less incisive participation, leaving to the member States the decision whether to adopt certain initiatives.

Finally it is to emphasize an ulterior profile of the EC's competences in agricultural matter. This concerns the field of the international relations.

Beside a series of explicit external competences of the Community (such as the international commerce and the cooperation for the development), the Law court of the European Community has always recognized an external implicit competence of the Community, beyond an expressed provision of the Treaty, in those cases in which international agreements are necessary for the realization of internal objectives accordingly to the Treaty

¹¹ Costato L., voce *Agricoltura*, in «Trattato di diritto amministrativo europeo», Giuffrè, MI, 1999, Special section, Volume I, by M.P. Chiti and G. Greco, 1997.

or in the case these agreements have repercussions on the internal communitarian code, as an example in the field of the fishery, the transports and agriculture.

The Law Court has also, at last, thought that its competence has exclusive character only if:

- the matter has already been disciplined on the intra-communitarian plan or
- the pursuit of communitarian objectives result definitively linked to the exercise of the external competences¹².

Both conditions are present in the field of agriculture and fishery and place clear limitations to the international activities of the member States.

2.4 The competences of the European Community in the matter of research and development

The article 3, paragraph 1, letter. n) of the TEC establishes that the action of the Community involves, accordingly to the conditions and according to the rhythm provided for by the treat “the promotion of research and technological development”.

As it has been anticipated, the EC’s competence in the field of research and development is a complementary competence, by means of which the EC is limited to complete or to support the action of the member States, to adopt measures to boost or coordinate the action of these last ones: indeed the article 165 of the TEC provides that: “The Community and the Member States shall coordinate their research and technological development activities so as to ensure that national policies and Community policy are mutually consistent”

The Title XVIII of Part Three of the TEC disciplines the EC’s action in the field of “Research and technological development” .

In particular the article 163 establishes that “The Community shall have the objective of strengthening the scientific and technological bases of Community industry and encouraging it to become more competitive at international level, while promoting all the research activities deemed necessary by virtue of other Chapters of this Treaty.” And that “For this purpose the Community shall, throughout the Community, encourage undertakings, including small and medium-sized undertakings, research centres and universities in their research and technological development activities of high quality; it shall support their efforts to cooperate with one another, aiming, notably, at enabling undertakings to exploit the internal market potential to the full, in particular through the opening-up of national public contracts, the definition of common standards and the removal of legal and fiscal obstacles to that cooperation.”

Moreover, the following article 164 of the TEC lists the actions that the EC can carry out and which are “complementing the activities carried out in the Member States”

¹² As ex. See the sentence relative to the cause Commission vs Denmark Open sky C-467/98. On the point, also the Opinion n. 1/1994 of the Court of Justice of the European Communities of 15 November 1994, published in the Collection of the Jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the European Communities 1994, page I-05267. On such aspects, for all, Mengozzi P., *Istituzioni di diritto comunitario e dell’Unione europea*, CEDAM, PD, 2006, II and pp. 386 and following.

- a) Implementation of research, technological development and demonstration programmes, by promoting cooperation with and between undertakings, research centres and universities;
- b) promotion of cooperation in the field of Community research, technological development and demonstration with third countries and international organisations;
- c) dissemination and optimisation of the results of activities in Community research, technological development and demonstration;
- d) stimulation of the training and mobility of researchers in the Community.

Finally, the EC's competence concerning the international relations to research and development is expressly disciplined by the TEC: the article 170 provides that "In implementing the multiannual framework programme the Community may make provision for cooperation in Community research, technological development and demonstration with third countries or international organisations.

The detailed arrangements for such cooperation may be the subject of agreements between the Community and the third parties concerned, which shall be negotiated and concluded in accordance with Article 300"¹³

Differently that in the matters of agriculture and the fishery, in the field of research, development and innovation the action of the EC does not inhibit in any way the action of the member States, which have the duty of cooperation and coordination with the communitarian institutions.

¹³ The management of the external aspects of such political areas is practically shared between the Commission, the Council and the member States. The Commission is responsible of the negotiation of the international agreements, on the base of an authorization and of directives agreed by the Council, and the Council of the conclusion of such agreements, upon consultation or reception of the positive opinion of the European Parliament.

3 THE LEGAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE CROSS-BORDER, TRANSNATIONAL AND INTERREGIONAL COOPERATION OF THE PUBLIC SUB-NATIONAL AGENCIES

In the frame of the normative references delineated so far, the kind of cooperation between public sub-national agencies of the States participants to the "CoRIn" Project can be based on the agreements that are limited to create mutual rights and obligation for the co-ordinate performance of defined activities or that give life to common organisms for the combined management of defined actions or plans.

Both hypotheses are provided for and disciplined in the international code and the communitarian one, the latter presents peculiar and new characteristics compared to the international code and differs remarkably from it.

3.1 The European convention of Madrid of the 21 May 1980 and its Protocols

The instrument of cooperation between sub-national agencies that presents all the typical characteristics of the international right above described, is the "European frame Convention on the cross-border cooperation of the collectivises and the territorial authorities", adopted by the member States of the Council of Europe¹⁴ in Madrid the 21 May 1980.

The Convention is of interest for the participants to the "CoRIn" Project since all the participating States joined to the Council of Europe: Bulgaria from the 7.5.1992; the Croatia from the 6.11.1996; Greece from the 9.8.1949; Italy from the 5.5.1949; Slovenia from the 14.5.1993.

The Convention promotes the cross-border cooperation between the communities and the territorial frontier authorities in matters such as the regional, city and rural development, the protection of the environment, the improvement of infrastructures and the services offered to the citizens and the mutual aid in case of calamity¹⁵: meaningful is the fact that among the matters object of the cross-border cooperation appears the rural development and not the agriculture and that in the inter-state agreements stipulated up to now the sector of cooperation mentioned is the "improvement of the agrarian structures"¹⁶. This is probably in consideration of the exclusive competences in this matter of the European Community, international organization to which participate many States of the Council of Europe.

¹⁴ The European Council is an international organization distinct from the European Union and the European Communities, instituted with an international Treaty signed the 5 May 1949.

¹⁵ For cross-border cooperation, the art. 2 of the Convention means every common plan aiming to strengthen and to develop the neighboring relationships, and the conclusion of agreements and understandings useful to that end.

¹⁶ See the frame-agreements between Italy with Switzerland of 24 February 1993; with Austria of 24 February 1993 and with France of 26 November 1993.

The contracting States, to which the Convention addresses accordingly to the described principles of the international right, are engaged to eliminate the difficulties of every order that could prevent the cross-border cooperation, and to guarantee to the local communities involved in an international cooperation the same advantages which they would have enjoyed in a pure national context. Such cooperation, specifies the Convention, is exercised within the competences of the communities and the territorial authorities, which are defined from the internal code.

In consideration of the variety of the legal and constitutional systems of the member States of the Council of Europe, enclosed to the Convention are models and outlines of agreements, of statutes and of contracts, that have pure indicative value and from which the territorial States and authorities or communities can however get inspired to discipline their respective relations. These models are distinguished in two typologies dependently on the addressees:

- models of inter-state agreements addressed to the contracting States in order to fix the legal frame that allows to the successive realization of agreements or contracts between authority or territorial communities;
- outlines of agreements, contracts and statutes, intended to discipline the cross-border cooperation between authority or territorial communities of the various adherent Countries.

The Convention entered in force the 22 December 1981 and to it agreed 34 European States¹⁷, between which - as indicated in the following table - the participants to the "CoRin" Project with the exception of Greece that does not have undersigned, neither ratified the convention.

Tab. 1 – European Outline Convention on Cross-border Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes
Bulgaria	2.6.1998	7.5.1999	8.8.1999	-
Croatia	7.5.1999	17.9.2003	18.12.2003	-
Greece	-	-	-	-
Italy	21.5.1980	29.3.1985	30.6.1985	<i>Declarations</i>
Slovenia	28.1.1998	17.7.2003	18.10.2003	-

Source: *Council of Europe*

The Italian law of ratification, in coherence with the reserve clauses and the attached declarations from Italy during the Convention signature, sets important limits and conditions to the cross-border cooperation between the interested territorial agencies.

In the first place, the conclusion of the agreements and the understandings between such agencies is subordinated to previous stipulation, by the State, of bilateral agreements with the adjacent States, containing the indication of the matters that can be object of the same agreements and understandings.

¹⁷ At 27.2.2007 the participating States are: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldavia, Norway, Countries, Poland, Portugal, Czech Republic, Slovakian Republic, Rumania, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, Hungary.

In the second place, the foretold agreements - but not also the understandings - must always be subject to the Government agreement¹⁸.

Finally, in no case agreements can be stipulated if they bring prejudice to national political and economic interests, and to the defence and the order and the public security.

Italy has stipulated three bilateral agreements: with Austria, underwritten in Vienna the 27 January 1993, ratified in Italy with law 8.3.1995, n. 76 and entered in force the 1 August 1995; with the Switzerland Confederation, concluded in Bern the 24 February 1993 and entered in force by mean of note exchange the 26 April 1993; with France, underwritten in Rome the 26 November 1993, ratified in Italy with the law 5 July 1995, n. 303 and entered in force the 6 October 1995.

Finally, it is to remember that the Convention of Madrid has been further widened through two additional protocols:

- the "additional Protocol to the European frame Convention on the cross-border cooperation of the communities or territorial authorities", underwritten in Strasbourg the 9 November 1995, that expressly provides the possibility, for the territorial communities, to create cross-border organisms, aiming to organize and to manage the activities of cooperation, the public or private right and equipped, where necessary, of legal personality and the possibility to attribute a legal value to their acts¹⁹, and
- the "Protocol n. 2 to the European frame Convention on the cross-border cooperation of the communities or territorial authorities about the inter-territorial cooperation", underwritten in Strasbourg the 5 May 1998, that extends the cooperation between the territorial agencies also beyond the cross-border relationships.

The first Protocol is in force since the 1.12.1998 between 17 European States²⁰.

As far as the participating States to the "CoRIn" Project the situation of the ratifications is evidenced in the following table: it, for the moment, does not allow an effective use of such norms in order to develop the cross-border cooperation between the participants to the plan "CoRIn".

Tab. 2 – Additional Protocol to the European Outline Convention on Cross-border Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities

¹⁸ Even not being clarified in the Convention text nor in the ratification law, the distinction between 'agreements' and 'understanding' through which the cross-border cooperation happens, it is possible to characterize, in the light of what written so far, that the 'agreements' are real international agreements, while the 'understandings', are activities of mere international relief or contractual relations between the territorial agencies participants. In such sense it seems to agree the circumstance that, in the bilateral agreements stipulated between Italy and Austria, France and Switzerland, make exclusively reference to the 'understandings', which - establish the bilateral agreements - engages exclusively the responsibility of the contracting territorial agencies.

¹⁹ See, as an example, the Agreement of Karlsruhe, concluded in 1996 upon the initiative of the Franc-German-Swiss inter-governative Commission within the predisposed legal frame of the Convention of Madrid and its additional Protocol, that created a new legal form of cross-border cooperation: the "local grouping of cross-border cooperation" (LGTC).

²⁰ Situation of the ratification at the 27.02.2007. The States that have ratified the first additional protocol are: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldavia, The Netherlands, Slovakian Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine.

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes
Bulgaria	2.12.2004	30.6.2005	1.10.2005	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-
Italy	5.12.2000	-	-	-
Slovenia	28.1.1998	17.9.2003	18.12.2003	<i>Declarations</i>

Source: *Council of Europe*

The Protocol n. 2 is, instead, in force since the 1. 2.2001 between 15 European States²¹.

As far as the participating States to the "CoRIn" Project the situation of the ratifications is evidenced in the following table: this situation also does not allow an effective use of such norms in order to develop the cross-border cooperation between the participants to the "CoRIn" Project.

Tab. 3 – Additional Protocol to the European Outline Convention on Cross-border Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes
Bulgaria	2.12.2004	30.6.2005	1.10.2005	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-
Italy	5.12.2000	-	-	-
Slovenia	28.10.1998	17.9.2003	18.12.2003	<i>Declarations</i>

Source: *Council of Europe*

3.2 The legal instruments for the cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation in the European Community code

For the sub-national agencies of States adherent to the European Union two instruments of cooperation are available and instituted with the purpose to favour the cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation:

- *European Economic Interest Grouping (EEIG), established with the Council Regulation (EEC) No 2137/85 of 25 July 1985;*
- *European grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC), established with the Regulation (EC) No 1082/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006.*

²¹ Situation of the ratifications at the 27.02.2007. The States that have ratified the additional protocol n. 2 are: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Germany, Latvia, Luxembourg, Moldavia, the Netherlands, Slovakian Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine.

Such instruments have been conceived with the specific purpose to overcome those limitations and obstacles to the cross-border, transnational and interregional activities of cooperation deriving from the diversities of the single State codes.

These instruments promote some forms of institutionalized cooperation, giving life to organisms disciplined uniformly at communitarian level accordingly to a nucleus of common rules and that they do not belong therefore, to the traditional instruments of the international right, but in a much more advanced experience constituted by that process of integration that took place within of the European Communities.

3.2.1 The European Economic Interest Grouping (EEIG)

The EEIG has the specific purpose to concur with physical persons, societies and other legal agencies of various member States of the European Union to establish a relationship of economic cooperation. Differently from a society that can carry out a real economic activity, the EEIG has only auxiliary character regarding the main economic activity of its members: in fact, article 1, paragraph 1 of regulations (EEC) n. 2137/85, expressly provides that "the aim of the group is to facilitate or to develop the economic activity of its members, to improve or to increase the turns out of this activity; the group does not have the scope to realize profits for itself. Its activity must be connected to the economic activity of its members and can have only an auxiliary character regarding this last one".

Article 4 orders that members of a EEIG can be only:

- "a) societies, as per the article 58, second paragraph of the treaty, and the other legal entities for the public or private right, constituted in compliance with the legislation of a member State and that have the social or registered office and the central administration in the Community; (...);
- b) physical persons who exercise an industrial activity, trade, handicraft, agricultural, a freelance profession or third part services in the Community."

Moreover "a group must be composed at least of:

- a) two societies or other legal entities (...) having their central administration in different member States;
- b) two physical persons (...) that exercise their main an activity in different member States;
- c) (...)a society or other legal entity and from a physical person, of which the first has the administration centers in one member State and the second one exercises its main activity in another member State".

Finally, the article 24 of the regulations establishes that "the members of the group answer limitlessly and loyally for the obligations of whichever nature of this latter" and that "the national law defines the consequences of such responsibility".

Even if it is an unitarian legal institution inside the EU, the regulations remits various normative dispositions to the national legislation; as an example those regarding the formalities for its constitution are in part different in the different EU member States (therefore for ex. in Austria it is necessary to have a notary document for the constitution, while in Italy it is enough to have a written document).

Also the fiscal treatment of a EEIG differs in the various EU member States.

3.2.2 The European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC)

The EEIG, however, resulted inadequate to organize a structured cooperation within the frame of the European Union initiatives finalized to promote the cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation, such of, as an example, the communitarian initiative "Interreg". To overcome these obstacles to the territorial cooperation, the European Community Commission has thought necessary to institute an instrument of cooperation at communitarian level that concurred to create, on the territory of the Community, cooperative groups equipped of legal personality and called "European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation" (EGTC).

Since the 1 August 2007, can be instituted in the territory of the European Community a "European grouping of territorial cooperation" (EGTC) accordingly to the regulation (EC) n. 1082/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council, of the 5 July 2006 and the national legislation of implementation. The EGTC is a cooperation instrument created by the communitarian code and uniformly disciplined in all the member States, with the exception of some marginal aspects for which the same regulations send back to national dispositions of implementation. The objective of an EGTC is to facilitate and to promote the cross-border, transnational and/or interregional cooperation (called "territorial cooperation") between its members "with the exclusive aim to strengthen the economic and social cohesion".

An EGTC can only act the within its entrusted tasks, which are limited to the facilitation and the promotion of the territorial cooperation aiming to strengthen the economic and social cohesion, and are defined by its members considering that all the tasks must be included among the competence of each member, accordingly to its national legislation.

In particular, the communitarian regulations orders that EGTC' tasks are limited essentially to the implementation of programs or plans of territorial cooperation co-financed by the Community, such as the European Fund for Regional Development, the European Social Fund and/or the Fund for Cohesion.

However the EGTC can realize other specific actions of territorial cooperation between its members, even without financial contribution of the Community and therefore outside of the programs promoted by the European Community: in this context, the member States can limit those tasks that the EGTC can carry out without the Community financial contribution.

Moreover, the tasks assigned to the EGTC by its members do not regard the exercise of the powers conferred from the public code or the duties concerning the guaranty of the State or of other public authority general interests, such as the powers of police, of regulation, the justice and foreign politics.

Since the EGTC must have the faculty to activate themselves to implement programs or plans of territorial cooperation co-financed by the Community or to realize territorial cooperation actions only upon the initiative of the member States and their regional and local authorities, without the Community's financial participation, the regulation decrees that an EGTC shall have legal personality and, therefore orders that it should have in every member State most extensive legal capacity [the suitability of being titular of rights and duties] accorded to legal persons under that Member State's national law

The EGTC moreover has of the capacity to act [that it is the suitability of a subject to realize valid legal acts] on behalf of its members, mainly the regional and local authorities of which it is constituted. It might, in particular, acquire or dispose of movable and immovable property and employ staff and be a party of legal proceedings.

An EGTC can be constituted on initiative of one of the following subjects, within the limits of their competences accordingly to the national legislation, and located in the territory at least two member States:

- a) member States;
- b) regional authorities;
- c) local authorities;
- d) organisms of public right accordingly to the article 1, paragraph 9, second codicil, of the directive 2004/18/EC of the European Parliament and the Council, 31 March 2004, relative to the coordination of the procedures for the award of public bids for works, supplies and services²².

The associations composed of organisms that belong to one or more of such categories can also be members.

The constitution of an EGTC presupposes that its potential members write a convention containing at minimum the following terms:

- a) the denomination of the EGTC and the social center; this last one is placed in a member State in virtue of whose legislation is constituted at least one of the members of the EGTC;
- b) the extension of the territory in which the EGTC can execute its tasks;
- c) the specific objective and the specific tasks of the EGTC, its duration and the conditions of its dissolution;
- d) the directory of the EGTC members;
- e) the law applicable to the interpretation and the application of the convention, which it is the law of the member State in which the EGTC has the social center;
- f) the opportune agreements of mutual acknowledgment, also for the financial control; and
- g) the procedures for the convention modification.

The EGTC statutes are agreed, accordingly, to the convention by its members that unanimously deliberate. The EGTC statutes contain, at least, all the dispositions of the convention plus the following:

- a) the mode operandi of the EGTC organs, their competences, and the number of representatives of the members in the pertinent organs;
- b) the decisional procedures of the EGTC;
- c) the language or the languages of work;

²² The quoted article orders that "A 'body governed by public law' means any body:

- (a) established for the specific purpose of meeting needs in the general interest, not having an industrial or commercial character;
- (b) having legal personality; and
- (c) financed, for the most part, by the State, regional or local authorities, or other bodies governed by public law; or subject to management supervision by those bodies; or having an administrative, managerial or supervisory board, more than half of whose members are appointed by the State, regional or local authorities, or by other bodies governed by public law.

Non-exhaustive lists of bodies and categories of bodies governed by public law which fulfil the criteria referred to in (a), (b) and (c) of the second subparagraph are set out in Annex III. Member States shall periodically notify the Commission of any changes to their lists of bodies and categories of bodies."

- d) the procedure agreements, mainly as far as the personnel management, the hiring and the contracts of the staff;
- e) the agreements for the members' financial contribution and the norms in accounting and budgetary matters, including those relative to the financial issues, relatively to every member of the EGTC and in relation to the latter;
- f) the agreements regarding members' responsibility, accordingly to article 12, paragraph 2;
- g) the authorities in charge of the designation of an independent organism for external audit; and
- h) the procedures for the statutes modification, which must respect those obligations described in articles 4 and 5.

Concerning the organization, an EGTC has at least the following organs:

- a) an assembly constituted from its members' representatives;
- b) a director, that he represents the EGTC and that acts on behalf of it.

The statutes can provide other organs, having clearly defined competences.

An EGTC is responsible of the actions of its organs in relation to the thirds party, also when such actions are not included among the tasks of the EGTC. It is responsible of its debits, of whichever nature. In case the activities of an EGTC are insufficient to cover the liabilities, its members are responsible of the debits of the EGTC of whichever nature, and every member's quota is fixed in function of its contribution, beside the case that the national legislation accordingly to which the member has been constituted excludes or limits the responsibility of the latter. The agreements for the said contribution are fixed in the statutes.

In the case in which at least one member of a EGTC has limited liability in virtue of the national law accordingly to which it has been constituted, the other members also can limit their responsibility in the statutes.

The denomination of an EGTC whose members have limited liability includes the locution "with limited liability".

After the convention and the statutes writing, the constitution of an EGTC must be notified by every potential member to the belonging State, to which it must be sent also copy of the convention and the statute proposals.

After the notification from a potential member, in general within three months from the receipt of the complete notification, the concerned member State, approves, considering its constitutional structure, the participation of the potential member to the EGTC, unless it considers that such participation does not comply with the present regulations or with the national legislation, concerning also the powers and duties of the potential member, or that such participation is not justified by reasons of public interest or public order of the said member State. In such a case, the member State motivates its refusal.

Finally, the interesting aspect of the EGTC is the possible participation to it of members from third Countries

Indeed the third subparagraph of Article 159 of the Treaty does not allow the inclusion of entities from third countries in legislation based on that provision. The adoption of a Community measure allowing the creation of an EGTC should not, however, exclude the possibility of entities from third countries participating in an EGTC formed in accordance with this Regulation *where the legislation of a third country or agreements between Member States and third countries so allow.*

Such forecast opens perspectives of certain interest for the development of the cooperation between the participants to the "CoRIn" Project and makes of the EGCT the ideal institutional instrument for cooperation.

4 THE SPECIAL CASE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITARIAN PROGRAMS

To conclude the examination of the discipline of the sub-national public agencies international activities, it is opportune to move the attention to the topic of the participation of the regions and the local agencies to the communitarian programs, that, as it often happens and as it is known, within cross-border, transnational or interregional partnerships based on understandings between sub-national agencies of various States, communitarian or also extra-communitarian, but associated to the same programs.

Such activities, realized to implement the communitarian programs are to be placed in the context of the communitarian ordering and are legitimated and disciplined directly from the communitarian norms. They can therefore be carried out without any formality, in particular without the need of preventive communication to the State or the competent region²³.

Such conclusion it can be reached, in the first place, based on the constant jurisprudence of the Law Court of the European Communities, accordingly to which the communitarian code constitutes a legal code of new kind in the field of the international law, equipped of its own autonomy, both regarding the international and national law²⁴.

That involves that, when a communitarian norm is sufficiently clear and precise and its application does not demand the emanation of ulterior or national communitarian act of performance or integration – such as is the case, in general, for communitarian norms relative to participation to EC programs and initiatives – it is directly applicable in the member States and prevails on the eventual contrasting internal norms.

The understandings of the local autonomies with territorial organisms insides other States, communitarian or less, finalized to the participation to communitarian programs are,

²³ This consideration is to be made with reference to the communitarian programs centrally managed by the Commission of the European Communities; both for the programs implemented by means of the concurrent management, meaning based upon demanded functions to the members States or, thru then, the regions; and for the programs with a de-centered management, meaning upon demanded functions to beneficiary thirds Countries. It falls, instead, in the ordinary discipline of the activities of mere international relief, examined in the previous paragraphs, the eventual participation of the local agencies to the programs of cooperation for the development lead by the European Community through the European Development Fund (EDF), whose resources do not derive from the general budget of the European Union, but from contributions of the States members. Such programs re-enter in the widest context of the agreements of total cooperation signed between the Community and the group of the States of Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (the ACP), context in which the member States are parts of the conventions independently regarding the Community, as in the case of the partnership agreement, signed in Cotonou (Benin), the 23 June 2000.

²⁴ On this point the literature is by now immense. See for all Mengozzi P., *Istituzioni di diritto comunitario e dell'Unione europea*, CEDAM, PD, 2006, II and pp. 90 and following.. Regarding the jurisprudence of the Justice Court about the autonomy of the communitarian right and on its characters, see the sentences collections in P. Mengozzi (by), *Casi e materiali di diritto comunitario*, CEDAM, PD, last edition. The Italian code considers also that and after the constitutional reform of 2001, it distinguishes now the matters relative to foreign politics and the international relationships, from the matter of the relationships within the European Union.

therefore, regulated exclusively from the communitarian law, without ulterior formalities imposed by national norms.

On this issue the Italian constitutional Court has recently emitted a sentence, in a judgment upon a conflict of attribution between the Italian Government and some regions and independent provinces, in which the former asked the cancellation of a concluded agreement of transfrontier cooperation by the latter in the implementation of the communitarian program 'Interreg III Italy-Austria', without the previous agreement of the Government which is prescribed, instead, by the enforced legislation, in compliance with the principle of loyal collaboration and coherence of the regional action with the trends of foreign politics of the State, many times emphasized by the constitutional jurisprudence itself.

In the sentence n. 258 of the 8.7.2004, the constitutional Court asserts that, in the case in examination, there has not been from the regions and independent provinces concerned, violation of the principle of loyal collaboration, although no 'agreement' has been requested by the regions to the Government before proceeding to the signature of the agreement of transfrontier cooperation: "the action in issue - writes the Court - constitute the last institutional passage of a complex communitarian program of transfrontier cooperation, that finds its legitimacy in a communitarian source that is directly and obligatorily applicable in the internal code of the member States (the often quoted regulations n. 1260 of 1999), and also in successive acts of the communitarian institutions which, in the case in examination, the State has actively collaborated with the presentation of the program to the Commission, the predisposition of the implementation instruments of the internal law and the participation of representatives of various ministries to all the preparative activity".

In the light of such conclusions, we therefore, assert that also the understandings concluded from regions and local agencies with homologous organisms accredited by other Countries, communitarian or extra-communitarian, participating to communitarian programs, being placed inside that "net of communitarian compatibility" to the whose definition the State concurs through its own participation to the communitarian decisional process, do not pass the limits set from the national codes in matter of foreign politics reserved to the State, provided that they feature acts clearly and tightly finalized to realize communitarian programs, in the fields of activities that concern those foretold agencies. It would be, therefore, always paraphrasing the words of the Italian Constitutional Court, "a formal implementation, lacking in whichever usefulness", any kind of preventive control made by the central organs of the State on the participation of the local autonomies to agreements with agencies and institutions of other States participants to a communitarian program.

Finally, for the same reasons above recalled of autonomy of the communitarian ordering vis-à-vis of the international ordering, is to be noticed that the dispositions of the Convention of Madrid of 21 May 1980 can not be applied to the understandings of cross-border cooperation stipulated by local autonomies with territorial agencies insides another State in execution of a communitarian program: the Convention regards, in fact, the project aiming to strengthen and to develop the neighbor relationships between collectivities or territorial authorities, while the communitarian programs do not establish generic neighboring relationships, but tightly implement, the instruments for the use of communitarian funds, than already find their discipline in derived communitarian sources, directly applicable in the internal law.²⁵

Therefore, the conclusion of understandings between territorial agencies of various States within the communitarian programs of cross-border, transnational and interregional

²⁵ As ordered by Italian Constitutional Court in the quoted sentence n. 258 of the 8.7.2004.

cooperation is not subordinated to either previous draw, by the State, of bilateral agreements with the adjacent States, nor to previous understanding with the respective Governments.

This circumstance induces to think that the participation to the political and the programs of the European Union is the main way to strengthen the cooperation between the partners of the "CoRIn" Project in the field of the improvement of the politics and the processes of governance of the primary sector, with particular reference to the activities of research, development and innovation.

5 INSTRUMENTS AND EXPERIENCES OF TRANSNATIONAL AND INTERREGIONAL COOPERATION IN PARTNER REGIONS/COUNTRIES

The first part of the study reported an in-depth analysis of national and EC's codes regulating interregional and transnational relations among sub-national authorities.

This second part of the document will be more focused on the specific experiences of "CoRin" project partners, describing the instruments available and adopted in their countries for interregional and transnational cooperation in ichthyic, agricultural and forest sectors, and listing some relevant experiences of transnational projects.

This information has been collected through direct contacts and interviews to Primary Sector actors within single involved regions. Indeed the list of described projects is surely incomplete, but it gives an idea of the level of usage and knowledge of interregional and transnational cooperation instruments within by Primary Sector regional actors.

5.1 Instruments and experiences of interregional cooperation in partner countries

Interregional cooperation, as already told, is cooperation between regions within the same country. This instrument is thus relevant when the autonomy of single regions is higher.

Considering "CoRin" partner countries, while in Italy the single Regions have some level of autonomy and consequently need National instruments to coordinate their collaborative programs, in the other analyzed Countries a highly centralized governance system controls directly the initiatives carried out at local level. Coherently, in Italy there is an interregional network to promote and coordinate primary sector research and innovation activities carried out at regional level, while in other participating Regions (Croatia, Slovenia, West Macedonia, Bulgaria) there are only Regional Departments or Institutions to manage and distribute National and European funds, but coordination is ensured at national level and no specific instruments for interregional coordination have been identified.

Thereafter we report the instruments and the experiences of interregional cooperation in Italy.

5.1.1 The "Interregional Network" and the "Interregional Programme for Rural Development" in Italy²⁶

The main research and innovation activities in agriculture and forestry are realized in Italy at regional level thru the so-called "Interregional Plans" according to law n.499, December 23, 1999, on rules for the projects rationalization in the agricultural, agrifood, agro-industrial and forestry sectors.

²⁶ Co-author: partner RER

Regions and self-governing provinces play a fundamental role in the planning, realization and coordination of research projects on areas exceeding territorial limits.

The interregional network (Rete Interregionale) for agriculture, forestry and fishery, was created in 1998 by regional research representatives in order to be a link between regions and ministries ruled national agricultural research, specially Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of University and Research. This institution can assure the effective regional participation in the planning and realization of the three-year research plan on agriculture and it is updated within the triennial national research plan (PNR).

The network structure is based on Reference Groups, one per each supply chain. Regional representatives join in each group and coordinate them by rotation.

The network defines methodological and organizational aspects and gives support in the drawing up of documents for the Agricultural Experimentation and Research Committee (ARC), while Reference Groups have to determine the regional demand for innovation and to favour the evaluation of common problems among regions, experiences and useful information to the improvement of the national agricultural research system.

In 2003 the Interregional Network drew up with the Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture a list of projects financed by national funds in accordance with law n. 499, December 23, 1990.

The funding of the “interregional programme for rural development”, sub-programme “innovation and research”, amounts to 9.187.414 euro assigned to eleven projects. Each of them has a project leader region organizing the related planning and management for the other partner regions, which participate to research activities through a project committee.

The aim of the programme is to realize interregional scientific research with a common perspective. In fact, usually, regions and self-governing provinces operate in their territorial competence while the Ministry favours national approaches.

The funds for each project were assigned to the leader region directly by the Ministry. These resources were divided into:

- 8.400.261 euro assigned to the co-funding of the eleven published projects
- 787.153 euro assigned to the expenditure for the calls publication, projects evaluation, divulgation actions, etc.

Projects total expenditure was about 11.544.236 euro, with a percentage of 27,2% from partners project co-funding.

Regional representatives agreed upon projects management, the creation, role and function of the project committee and they established guidelines for the committees.

In order to share all the information data on ongoing projects and recent past activities and to favour the realization of the whole interregional programme, 10 regions constituted a database of regional research currently managed by the agricultural economics national institute (INEA).

Focusing on the experience of Emilia Romagna Region, table 4 synthetically presents 7 interregional projects carried out within this programme within the agricultural thematic, in which the ERR has been either coordinator or participating Partner.

Table 4 – ERR participation in projects supported by the “interregional programme for rural development”, sub-programme “innovation and research”

Subject	Leader Region	Partner Regions (number)	Regional funds (euro)	Project total cost (euro)	Public co-funding share
Innovation and research actions in support to "Vegetable proteins" plan	Emilia Romagna	(16) Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia Romagna, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Molise, Piemonte, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia, Toscana, Umbria, Veneto	1.216.168	1.579.440	77%
Development of innovative methods for fruit management in after-harvesting	Emilia Romagna	(12) Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia Romagna, Lazio, Marche, Molise, Piemonte, Puglia, Sicilia, Toscana, Veneto	900.000	1.000.000	90%
Vegetables nitrogenous fertilization: development and transfer of innovative methods to improve efficiency of fertilizers, reduce environmental impact and improve	Sicilia	(14) Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia Romagna , Friuli Venezia Giulia, Lazio, Lombardia, Marche, Molise, Puglia, Sicilia, Toscana, Umbria	630.000	997.500	63%
Quality improvement of cereal production as related to mycotoxins	Lombardia	(14) Abruzzo, Basilicata, Campania, Emilia Romagna , Friuli Venezia Giulia, Lazio, Marche, Molise, Piemonte, Puglia, Sicilia, Toscana, Umbria, Veneto	570.000	1.038.228	55%
Innovation and research actions in support to the "Seed" plan	Umbria	(16) Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia Romagna , Friuli Venezia Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Molise, Piemonte, Sardegna, Sicilia, Toscana, Umbria, Veneto	730.000	921.300	79%
Organic animal production - farm systems analysis through comparison of different types: bovine meat, milk, sheep and pig breeding	Marche	(18) Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia Romagna , Friuli Venezia Giulia, Lazio, Lombardia, Marche, Molise, Piemonte, P.A., Trento, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia, Toscana, Umbria, Veneto	675.000	900.000	75%
Development of new no food supply chain (industrial oils, fiber, cellulose and starch) with studies and researches on technologies and rationalization of production processes	Friuli Venezia Giulia	(17) Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia Romagna , Lazio, Lombardia, Marche, Molise, Piemonte, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia, Toscana, Umbria, Veneto, Friuli Venezia Giulia	529.000	661.250	80%

Source: Emilia Romagna Regional Authority

In the field of “sources of alternative energy”, *Veneto Region* leads since 1999 the “National Programme "Biocombustibles” (PROBIO) which is directed to the realization of demonstrative/divulgative activity, with a strong territorial characterization, able to stimulate both the local Administrations and the agricultural and industrial entrepreneurs toward a further development of the utilization of the biocombustibles.

5.2 Instruments and experiences of cross-border and transnational cooperation

This part of the analysis aimed to collect information concerning the instruments and experiences about the cross-border and transnational cooperation in the ichthyic, agricultural and forest sectors, in reference to each Country and Region.

Three main points resulted clearly from the data collected. First, the trans-national and cross-border collaboration is realized mostly thru the European Community INTERREG programs. Among partner countries, Italy has an additional National program for collaboration and sustain of the Balkan Countries that has been used also in Primary Sector field in some cases.

Second, each CoRIIn partner Country participated at least to one INTERREG project.

Third: even though the European Framework Programs for Research and Development allow to realize trans-border and trans-national collaboration, these instruments are mostly used by research centers and private enterprises for research, development and demonstration activities. In other words, the Framework Programs are not commonly used by policy-makers to promote the trans-national collaboration in the primary sector, exception made for the “Regions of Knowledge” program from which the CoRIIn project is issued.

Thereafter we will present the Community Initiative “Interreg” and the Italian Law 84/01 as instruments for the implementation of trans-national and cross-border collaboration in the primary sector²⁷.

5.2.1 The Community Initiative Programme INTERREG²⁸

INTERREG is the Community Initiative intended to promote cooperation activities between public and private bodies within the European Union and the external bordering States. It was launched by the European Commission in 1990 and has reached its third implementation phase during the 2000-2006 planning period.

The initiative is financed with the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). During the 2000-2006 period, a total amount of 5,180 billion euro was allocated and devoted to three main "sections" referred to specific geographical areas and action programs (Interreg IIIA, Interreg IIIB, Interreg IIIC).

Implementation principles are laid down in the two Communications issued by the EU Commission on 28 April 2000 (Communication 2000/C 143/08 amended by Communication 2004/C226/02 dated 2 September 2004) and C(2001) 1188 dated 7 May 2001.

The INTERREG III program had the following objectives:

- economic development
- land management
- cultural heritage protection
- environmental protection
- cooperation in the area of technological research and development

The initiative envisages three priority sections:

1. INTERREG A - Cross-border cooperation

The main aim is to strengthen cross-border economic and social cooperation through joint development strategies and programs.

Programs are referred to the areas located along the Community internal and external borders, defined at administrative level III of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS III). Generally speaking, every border between two States benefits from a specific program. Sixty-two Cross-border cooperation programs were launched during the 2000-2006 period. The cooperation themes developed by these programs concern:

- promotion of urban, rural and coast development;
- entrepreneurship and development of SMEs;
- promotion of labor market and social integration;

²⁷ Although the European “Agenda” presently in force refers to the 2007-2013 period, only Programs and Projects from the previous period (2000-2006) will be presented because this document is a synthesis of data collected retrospectively. An overview of instruments foreseen for the next period is reported in chapter 6.

²⁸ Co-author: partner RER

- joint actions between facilities in the area of technological research and development;
- actions in favor of environmental protection, in the transport, Information and Communication sectors;
- institutional, legal and administrative cooperation.

2. INTERREG B - Transnational cooperation

The programs that have been implemented focus their attention on cooperation between national, regional and local authorities to promote a better territorial integration between large groupings of European regions and to foster a better territorial integration with new accession countries, candidate countries and other neighboring third countries.

The INTERREG - Transnational cooperation programs refer to 10 geographic spaces of the continental territory of the European Union and 3 of them are overseas countries and territories (OCT) of the EU.

The priority themes that have been addressed concern:

- operational territorial development strategies at a transnational level, including cooperation among cities and between urban and rural areas to promote a polycentric sustainable development;
- promotion of efficient and sustainable transport systems;
- improvement of access to the information society;
- promotion of environment, management of the cultural heritage and natural resources, in particular of water resources;
- promotion of integration between sea and island regions and promotion of integrated cooperation between ultra-peripheral regions.

3. INTERREG C - Interregional cooperation ²⁹

The INTERREG III- Interregional cooperation programs aims to enhance the effectiveness of regional development policies and tools through the exchange of information, sharing of experiences and the setting up of cooperation networks among public authorities, both at a regional and local level, throughout the European regions and neighboring third countries.

To facilitate its management, the European Union territory has been subdivided into four cooperation areas, namely: Southern zone, North-western zone, North-eastern zone and Eastern zone, which have successively been renamed as "South", "West", "North" and "East".

The scope of cooperation covers the following activities:

- activities funded under objectives 1 and 2 of the Structural Funds;
- activities funded under other INTERREG programs;
- urban development;

Three themes are addressed by the innovative regional actions and promoted by the Structural Funds:

- regional economy based on technological innovation and knowledge;

²⁹ It has to be underlined that, in this case, the term "Interregional" has to be considered in relation to EU macro-regions, and does not refer to cooperation between Regions (i.e. sub-national areas) within a same country as considered in the other parts of this document.

- regional "information society"; regional identity and sustainable development, other themes linked to regional development;
- operations with neighboring regions of the candidate countries that have applied for accession.

4. The INTERACT, ESPON and URBACT programs

The INTERACT programme was approved by the European Commission in December 2002. It is part of the INTERREG III Initiative and its main objective is to enhance its efficiency and effectiveness.

In addition to providing its typical technical assistance functions to the common cooperation units shared by the different INTERREG programmes and sections, it also acts as the implementing body for the Programme.

More specifically, INTERACT is designed to:

- identify the strengths and weaknesses of the different initiatives through the exchange of information;
- set up databases related to the various experiences that are under way;
- improve the liaison between the different community internal and external cooperation tools and the European Union;
- provide support for potential partners participating in INTERREG projects in the new and future accession countries;

The beneficiaries of the programme are the authorities and bodies that have already been involved in INTERREG projects.

The ESPON programme (European Spatial Planning Observation Network) is a programme-study approved in June 2002 by the European Commission in the framework of INTERREG 111, in compliance with the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (a framework document on spatial planning at a European level adopted in 1999 by the ministries competent for spatial planning).

The programme aims at setting up a networked observatory on European spatial management through specific projects aimed at:

- analysing the spatial dimension of cohesion policies and of other common tools having an impact on land management,
- identifying the spatial development scenarios and indicators,
- evaluating the community and national policies impact on spatial planning with special reference to the INTERREG programme.

The programme envisages a close collaboration between research institutes and public authorities competent in land management policies.

The URBACT programme promotes the networking of Member States cities (in the case of Italy, the cities involved in the Urban Community Initiative) to achieve the following objectives:

- the development of transnational exchanges between the cities involved in the URBAN I and URBAN II programmes;
- the analysis of the local policies to combat unemployment, crime, urban deterioration and social marginalisation;
- dissemination of the best practices.

Noteworthy is the fact that the Interreg instrument is well known and highly exploited by nearly all analysed regions, so that various Regional Administrations have also a dedicated office for the coordination and administrative management of Interreg Project.

Even though the INTERREG program was not specifically dedicated to the primary sector nor to R&D promotion, in practical terms it indeed became a relevant opportunity for European cooperation, also in the primary sector. As an example, tables 5 and 6 present a list of INTERREG projects, dedicated to Primary Sector, in which CoRIn's Partners Countries and Regions are involved. The detailed form for each project is presented in annex 3.

Tab. 5 – List of projects for cross-border and transnational cooperation in the field of fishery promoted with European INTERREG programs

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT PARTNERS	PROJECT OBJECTIVES
<p>Adri.blu ADRIatic BLUe table for a sustainable management of the fishing activities and of the fishing resources in the Adriatic sea</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friuli Venezia Giulia Autonomous Region, • Veneto Region • UNIPROM - United Italian Consortium for the Promotion of Seafood • Istarska Županija • Primorsko-Goranska Županija • Foreign Trade Chamber of Bosnia and Herzegovina • NORFISH – The Norwegian / Bosnian Fish Farm • Municipality of Izola (observer) 	<p>The main aim of the project is to promote the inter-institutional co-ordination among the Northern Adriatic Region towards the integration and harmonization of cross-border fishery policies, to foster the organization of the fishery sector and to support the sustainability of fishery activities and the widespread increase of biodiversity to the benefit of Northern Adriatic SMEs. The project also intends to offer new trading, manufacturing and innovation opportunities among the cross-border SMEs of the sector and to increase the level of information of the operators of the sector as for a responsible management of resources and innovative activities in the fishery sector.</p>
<p>Adri.Fish Promotion of sustainable fishery in the Northern Adriatic Sea</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friuli Venezia Giulia Region (IT); • Emilia-Romagna Region (IT) • Federcoopesca (National Federation of Fishery Co-operatives) (IT); • Istria Region (HR); • Municipality of Izola (SI) 	<p>The main aim of the project is to bridge the knowledge gap that affects the fishery sector in the Adriatic Sea and to enhance and increase the added value of fishery products at a transnational level, thus giving a powerful thrust to the development of the whole fishery sector in the Northern Adriatic Sea.</p>
<p>MARIMED Fishery as a development factor for sustainable tourism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emilia-Romagna Region (IT); • Sicily Region (IT); Municipality of Carloforte (IT); • Municipality of Porto Torres (IT); Municipality of Marseille (FR); • Municipality of Port St. Louis du Rhone (FR); • Junta de Andalucia (ES); Regione Murcia (ES); • Diputació de Girona (ES); Municipality of Torroella de Montgrí (ES); • EMPA - Asociacion de Empresarios y Pesqueros (ES) 	<p>MARIMED's general objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The setting up of enhancement, promotion and regeneration processes of Mediterranean marinas through the definition, testing and validation of a tourist supply development model in an environmentally-friendly context; 2. the identification of new ways of enjoying the sea to foster off-season tourism in "coastal cities"; 3. the active involvement of local stakeholders in a sustainable tourism development process by strengthening local identity and by enhancing peculiarities/specificities .

Tab. 6 – List of list of projects for cross-border and transnational cooperation in the agricultural sector promoted with European INTERREG programs

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT PARTNERS	PROJECT OBJECTIVES
Agriturismo senza confini. Collaborazione transfrontaliera in materia di agriturismo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associazione Agriturismo del Friuli Venezia Giulia - Agenzia regionale • Kmetijsko-gozdarski zavod Nova Gorica 	
AlpEnergyWood Together for the promotion of a sustainable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenzia per l'Energia della Stiria (A) • AIEL – Associazione Italiana Energia dal Legno (LEGNARO – PD) (I) • Associazione Slovena per le biomasse (Slo) • Camera per l'Agricoltura e le Foreste della Stiria (A) • Facoltà di Scienze Forestali Applicate (I) • Istituto Forestale Sloveno (Slo) • Provincia di Biella (I) • Regione Lombardia – Dir. Gen. Agricoltura (I) • Veneto Agricoltura – Centro Vivaistico e per le Attività Fuori Foresta (I) • Ufficio federale per l'Ambiente, le Foreste e il Paesaggio (CH) 	The global aim of this project is to develop the resort to a natural local resource.
ALPINET GEEP Alpine network for sheep and goat promotion for a sustainable territory development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Institute of San Michele all'Adige (I) • Bavarian State Research Center for Agriculture (D) • Breeders' association of Belluno (I) • Breeders' association of Bergamo (I) • Breeders' federation of Southern Tyrol (I) • Department of Animal Production Science – Udine University (I) • Enterprise of wool processing and handicraft products commercialisation (D) • Federal Research Institute of agriculture in alpine regions (A) • Oesterreichischer Bundesverband für Schafe und Ziegen (A) • Province of Pordenone (I) • Sheep and goat breeders' association of Trento (I) • Sheep breeders' association of Bavaria (D) • Sheeps and goats breeders of Slovenia (Slo) • Society for the Conservation of old and endangered Livestock breeds in Germany (D) • University of Ljubljana (Slo) 	Objectives The expected long-term impact of the project are: the amelioration of the social-economic conditions of the Alpine pastoral systems, an increase of competitiveness of the alpine sheep and goat products, the maintenance of cultural landscape and environment, the preservation of cultural heritage and natural resources.

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT PARTNERS	PROJECT OBJECTIVES
<p>ALPTER Terraced landscapes of alpine arc</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A.D.I. - Association for Information Geographical Development (France) • BOKU UNIVERSITY – Inst. of Landscape Development, Recreation and Conservation Planning (A) • I.R.E.A.L.P. – Institute for Research on Ecology and Economy of the Alpine area (I) • REGIONE LIGURIA – Spatial, Landscape and Environment Planning Department (I) • REGIONE VALLE D'AOSTA – Agriculture, Natural Resources and Land Protection Dept (I)) • REGIONE VENETO – Urban Planning and Natural Heritage Department (I) • Regione Bregaglia (CH) • UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA – Faculty of Architecture (Slo) 	<p>The aim is to promote recovery on large scale and encourage the inhabitants to a sustainable management of their territory. With the same aim a network will be built, linking the different subjects interested in this topic, to promote exchange of knowledge and active cooperation.</p>
<p>AREFLH Fruit Vegetable and Horticultural European Regions Assembly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spain: Andalusia, Aragon, Catalunya, Extremadura, Murcia, Navarra, Valencia. • Italy: Basilicata, Bolzano, Emilia-Romagna, Lombardia, Piemonte, Trento, Veneto. • France: Aquitaine, Basse-Normandie, Centre, Ile-de-France, Languedoc-Roussillon, Limousin, Midi-Pyrénées, Pays de la Loire, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Rhône-Alpes. • Portugal: Lisboa, Vale do Tejo. 	
<p>MIPAIS Sustainable management and planning methodologies and tools for irrigation in drought conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARPA - Regional Agency for Environmental Prevention in Emilia-Romagna (IT); • APAT - Agency for the protection of the environment and technical services (IT); Province of Potenza (IT); • Agro-hydrology Research and Training Centre (TR); • Centre de Recherche pour l'Ingénierie de l'Agriculture et de l'Environnement (FR); • Instituto de Agricultura Sostenible (ES); Technical University of Lisbon (PT) 	<p>The MIPAIS project aims to define strategies and to implement suitable tools to bridge the gap between water demand and supply, by mitigating the conflicts arising from the various uses of water resources for irrigation purposes and for other aims and assuring an adequate irrigation level to agriculture. The MIPAIS database serves as a point of reference collecting all the experiences made within the framework of other Interreg projects, where similar themes were dealt. It will thus serve as a working environment and exchange of information to fuel other studies and tests performed in the Mediterranean area. Contacts and links will be established with other concluded or still ongoing Interreg projects for the exchange of information, sharing and collection of results.</p>

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT PARTNERS	PROJECT OBJECTIVES
<p>MONARPOP Monitoring Network in the Alpine Region for POPs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARPA Lombardia (I) • BUWAL (CH) • ARPA Veneto (I) • Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Umwelt, Gesundheit und Verbraucherschutz (D) • GSF Bayern (D) • SFI Slovenia (Slo) • UBA Berlin (D) • UBA Vienna (A) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of POPs pollution in the Alpine environment - Exploration of possibilities to reduce POPs concentrations
<p>Network Mountain Forest (NMF)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (Wien, AT) • Office of the Tyrolean Regional Government – Regional Forestry Commission (AT) • Forest Authority of the Province of Carinthia (AT); Salzburg Regional Government - Forestry Service of the Province of Salzburg (AT) • Vienna Municipal Department of Forestry and Urban Agriculture (AT) • Bavarian State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (DE) • Department of Forestry / Office of Forest Planning (Alto Adige, IT) • Slovenia Forest Service (Slovenija, SI) • Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forestry and Landscape (CH) • Torrent and Erosion Control Service (Slovenija, SI) 	<p>The main objective of the operation is the establishment of a network of regions in order to develop a common strategy for mountain/protective forests. Through joint efforts on the part of the competent authorities in the partner countries, the operation wants to lay the foundations for implementing important transboundary measures. By harmonizing terminology, concepts, methodological approaches and legal instruments, the operation strives to create a common basis for outlining existing differences in conditions of mountain forests and implementing transboundary measures.</p>
<p>REGIOCOM Interregional enhancement of policies for the promotion of fruit and vegetables in Southern Europe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Italy: Emilia-Romagna Region, Piedmont Region • Spain: Region of Andalusia, Region of Catalonia, Region of Murcia, Region of Comunidad Valenciana • France: Aquitaine, Languedoc-Roussillon, Midi-Pyrénées, Basse-Normandie, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Rhône-Alpes, Pays de Loire, Limousin 	<p>The project is designed to strengthen growers' associations and the creation of larger transnational organisations. Hence, the project aims at strengthening growers' associations, promoting the creation of national and international growers' organisations, facilitating growers' membership to more than one organisations dealing with different products, reducing red tape, supporting the elimination of products withdrawn from the market, promoting and protecting the common interests of fruit and vegetable growing Regions in Europe and stimulating the opening of promotion and marketing channels for fruit and vegetable products.</p>

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT PARTNERS	PROJECT OBJECTIVES
REGIOSUSTAIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leibniz-Institute of Regional Geography (Sachsen, DE) • Federal Institute of Agricultural Economics (Wien, AT), • Institute for International Forestry and Forest Products (Sachsen, DE), • Slovenian Biomass Association (SI) • Public Utilities Zittau (Sachsen, DE) • City of Zittau (Sachsen, DE) • District of Annaberg (Sachsen, DE) • City of Hrádek nad Nisou (Moravskoslezsko, CZ) • City of Bogatynia (Dolnoslaskie, PL) • Slovenian Forest Service (SI) • Municipality of Lenart (Slovenija, SI) • Institute for Agriculture and Forestry Murska Sobota (Slovenija, SI) • District of Zlotow – Administrative Office (Wielkopolskie, PL) 	<p>RegioSustain aims to enable regions to benefit from neglected potentials in agriculture and forestry through the usage of biomass for energy generation. More specifically, the operation aims to enhance available know-how and tools required to effectively use biomass for energy generation and as a tool for sustainable development and to create awareness among local and regional stakeholders and the general public.</p>
Restoring and enhancing high quality fruit tree cultivars in order to increase biodiversity and support organic fruit growing in the cross-borders areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAASD "Agricultural Sector Experimental and Demonstrative Farms" Fruit growing Section of the Province of Pordenone; • DIPI - Department of Applied Biology in Plant Protection of the University of Udine • Research Institute Kmetijsko Gozdarski Zavod of Nova Gorica (Slo). 	<p>The Project has been written because many areas in Friuli Venezia Giulia and Slovenia show climatic and pedological conditions which are positive both to fruit tree and to traditional local species growing. Further raising attention strictly linked with environment preservation and human health, and the natural resistance/tolerance to main plants diseases favour the organic growing of these species.</p>
RURALTOUR Tourism promotion for sustainable growth of agriculture in CADSES area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emilia-Romagna Region (IT); • MAR.R - Malopolska Regional Development Agency (PL); • Bundeslan Karnten (AT); • Association for the Micro-Regional development of Szécsény Area (HU); • AZRRI - Rural Development Agency of Istria D.O.O. Pazin (HR) 	<p>In the long term, the following objectives are to be achieved are: an increase of income levels of local business activities, including craftsmen, tourist guides, grocery shops, restaurants, dwellings in the areas covered by the project, closely linked to the increase of tourist flows; an increase of tourist flows thanks to a better rural tourism offer in the framework of the project.</p> <p>The project will lead to a specialised and continuous education on rural tourism addressed to project partner and to the RURAL TOUR network members and a general increase in the tour operators training levels concerning tourism economy knowledge (cuisine, accommodation, knowledge of foreign languages and of the local culture).</p>

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT PARTNERS	PROJECT OBJECTIVES
SAFFRON Improvement of competitiveness of European sector of saffron strengthening the quality and the innovation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instituto Técnico Agronómico Provincial de Albacete (ITAP) • Région de Macedoine Occidentale (RMO), Kozani • Organisme Régional de Développement et Assistance Technique à l'Agriclt. (ERSAT), CAGLIARI 	The main objective of the project is discussion and critical study of the various regional practices in the saffron sector as a whole in order to draft a "White paper on the European saffron sector" (recommendations to improve competitiveness) and to plan future research aiming to solve the sector's problems on a European scale. The other important objective of the project is to disseminate its conclusions amongst all the European groups involved.
SIGMA Innovative system for join management of agro-environment monitoring networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincia di Trieste – Assessorato all Ambiente e alla Agricoltura (IT) • Università del Litorale Centro di ricerche scientifiche di Capodistria (SI) • Istituto di Agraria e Silvicultura di Nova Gorica (SI) • Comune di Capodistria (SI) • Comune di Isola (SI) • Comune di Pirano (SI) • Comune di Muggia (IT) 	
VINUM EST Integrated and Sustainable Development of Small European Wine Areas in Border Regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Development Association Lower Pinka Valley and Strem Valley (Burgenland, AT) • Foundation for Reg. Enterprise Promotion in Vas County and Szombathely (Nyugat-Dunantul, HU) • Wine-Route Agency ROD Ajdovšèina of Upper Vipava Valley (SI) • Community of mountain municipalities "Marghine-Planargia" (Sardegna, IT) • Municipality of Bullas (Murcia, ES) • District of Burgenland (Sachsen-Anhalt, DE) • Island Administration Gran Canaria (Canarias, ES) 	The operation aims to strengthen development of small European wine areas in border regions through know-how exchange and transfer. Partners place specific emphasis on the transfer of experiences and know-how from old EU Member States to new EU countries and on integrated approaches to development. These range from wine and food production to tourism, gastronomy and cultural aspects. A second focus is on environmental sustainability through the production of organic food and the protection of landscapes and native grapes and yeast.

5.2.2 The Italian Law 84/01 "Provisions for Italian Participation in the Stabilisation, Reconstruction and Development Process in Balkan Area Countries"

The Italian Law 84 was approved March the 8, 2001 and regulates the Italian participation to the stabilisation, reconstruction and development process in the Balkans. It aims at coordinating national initiatives and activities promoted by the Country at Community and multilateral level.

The Law meets the priority of coordinating Italian initiatives in the countries of this area, where Italy's presence was already well-established. Since Italy is considered a reliable economic partner it can play a leading role in the reconstruction and in the lasting

appeasement of the Balkans. The beneficiary countries of the activities are Albania , Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria , Croatia , FYR Macedonia, Romania , Serbia and Montenegro.

There are four categories of interventions:

- **Co-operation to Development** , under the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE): education, assistance about credits , aid credits, safety ;
- **Promotion and assistance to enterprises** , under the responsibility of the Ministry of Industry (MINCOMES, Ministero delle Attività Produttive): information and communication, technical assistance, education, shareholding and soft financing ;
- **Decentralised cooperation** , under the responsibility of Regions and local Entities: education, technical assistance and other national lines of intervention;
- **Particularly interesting national lines of intervention.**

About 100 projects have been funded with calls issued in years 2001 and 2002³⁰. Of these, 12 were promoted directly by Regions or Local authorities.

As for the European Interreg programs, this law was not specifically dedicated to the primary sector, but it became an useful instrument for it. In table 7 we present two examples of application in which CoRIn's Partners have been participating. More details on these projects are reported in annex 3.

Tab. 7 – List of projects for cross-border and transnational cooperation promoted with the Italian law 84/01

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT PARTNERS	PROJECT OBJECTIVES
FISH-LOG Transnational initiatives for the promotion of the fishery sector's SMEs of the Adriatic Region: development of technical assistance, logistic and market structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia • Regione Emilia-Romagna • Regione Veneto • Regione Istriana • Contea Litoraneo montana • Istrian Development Agency (IDA) • Consorzio UNIPROM • Informest 	Fish.Log aims to promote investments for the construction and reconstruction of two fish markets and the related logistic structures in Croatia: Pola and Fiume. The project also foresees training activities of the personnel employed in the markets management, so that to assure the good functioning of the infrastructures once finished.
CONNECT Transnational Networking and cooperation initiatives for the Development of coastal SMEs in the Balkan Adriatic Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regione Emilia-Romagna, • Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia • Regione Veneto, • Regione Istriana, • Regione di Sofia • Contea Litoraneo-montana, • Istrian Development Agency (IDA) • Consorzio UNIPROM 	The "CONNECT" project foresees the implementation of a connecting platform based on satellite technology. The platform will connect in horizontal sense the main structures for the commercialization of fishery products in the Adriatic sea.

³⁰ Source: www.balcanionline.it

5.3 Specific international agreements signed by partner Regions³¹

As already explained³², both here and in the D1, in consequence of the recent federal reform, Italian regions have legislative power together with the state in matters of concurrent legislation, except for fundamental principles that are reserved to state law. The constitution states that, for example, scientific and technological research and support to innovation in productive sectors are some of the matters subjected to this twofold approach.

Concerning international relations, the State has exclusive power to legislate as regards foreign policy and international relations, State relations with the EU, right of asylum and legal status of non-EU citizens. Anyway, in the framework of the matters fallen under its competence, the Region can draw up agreements with foreign Countries or regions, as allowed by the applicable national legislation and it can be supported by the Regions Unit of the Secretariat General's of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Within this framework, Friuli Venezia Giulia region has concluded in the last years various agreements with other institutional partners, to intensify cooperation's activities of the FVG system. Among them, there are 5 institutional agreements with foreign regions (3 from Croatia, 1 from Serbia and 1 from Russia).

One of these agreements specifically involve also other of the regions involved in "CoRIn" project and is dedicated to the Fishery sector.

Two more agreements are now under preparation (with Kaliningrad and Mendoza).

A synthesis of these agreements and their objectives is reported in table 8. For more details see also the Annex 2.

Tab. 8 – International Agreements signed by region FVG with foreign regions

AGREEMENT	OBJECTIVES
Protocol on cooperation between the Autonomous Region Friuli Venezia Giulia and the Vukovarsko-srijemska županija	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To promote and coordinate the actions needed for the carrying out of the programmes foreseen by this document and to assess the results achieved. ○ To jointly set up cooperation priority areas ○ To submit common development and cooperation projects ○ Mutual information on trade and production sectors, culture, scientific research and training
Protocol on cooperation between the Autonomous Region Friuli Venezia Giulia and the Dubrovačko – Neretvanska Županija	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To promote and coordinate the actions needed for the carrying out of the programmes foreseen by this document and to assess the results achieved. ○ To jointly set up cooperation priority areas ○ To submit common development projects to funding institutions, including EU institutions ○ To work on an effective relaunch of the operational tools available in the Dubrovačko – Neretvanska Županija ○ Mutual information on trade and production sectors, particularly with regard to SMEs ○ Cooperation on tourism, culture, scientific research and training

³¹ Co-author: partner FVG

³² See, in particular, paragraph 2.2.1

<p>Protocol on cooperation between the Autonomous Region Friuli Venezia Giulia and the Osječko-baranjska županija</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To promote and coordinate the actions needed for the carrying out of the programmes foreseen by this document and to assess the results achieved. ○ To jointly set up cooperation priority areas ○ To submit common development and cooperation projects ○ Mutual information on trade and production sectors, culture, scientific research and training ○ Cooperation on tourism, culture, scientific research and training
<p>Protocol on cooperation between the Autonomous Region Friuli Venezia Giulia and the Autonomous Region of Vojvodina</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To promote and coordinate the actions needed for the carrying out of the programmes foreseen by this document and to assess the results achieved. ○ To jointly set up cooperation priority areas ○ To submit common development and cooperation projects on technology transfer ○ Mutual information on trade and production sectors, culture, scientific research, technology, agriculture and training ○ Cooperation on tourism, culture, scientific research and training
<p>Protocol agreement among the Regional Ministers for Fishing of the Northern Adriatic Regions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To promote coordinate laws aimed at strengthening interregional cooperation for the creation of a Northern Adriatic Fishing District

6 COOPERATION OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NEW PROGRAMMING PERIOD 2007-2013

Considering the Programming period 2007-2013, there are three main instruments at EU level that can be used to implement transnational projects among sub-national authorities in matter of Primary Sector policy and Primary Sector research and innovation promotion. These instruments are:

- The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), which is the instrument developed by the EU to finance the rural development policy in the period 2007-2013. This fund will be used to improve the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry, the environment and rural land management, as well as improve the quality of life and diversification of the rural economy, plus local development strategies and technical assistance (Leader-type projects). It will finance actions carried out at local level, but also transnational interventions.
- The 7th Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration activities. It's the instrument used by the European Commission for funding research and development actions at EU level, with the objective to "create a European area the purpose of which is to establish a border-free zone for research, in which scientific resources will be better deployed to create more jobs and to improve Europe's competitiveness". It includes various kind of activities, all with an international dimension or impact.
- The EU instruments for Regional Policy and, in particular, the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

The Regional Policy aims at strengthening economic and social cohesion in order to promote the harmonious, balanced and sustainable development of the Community. Community action and cohesion policy aims to respond to the challenges linked to economic, social and territorial inequalities, the acceleration of economic restructuring and the ageing of the population.

For the period 2007-2013, they concentrate on a limited number of priorities, reflecting the Lisbon (growth, competitiveness and employment) and Göteborg (environment) objectives.

Three main instruments will be used in the period 2007-2013 to promote and sustain EU strategies for Regional development: the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF) and the Cohesion Fund. These funds will be used towards the three new objectives: Convergence, Regional Competitiveness and Employment and Territorial Cooperation.

- The *Convergence* objective is quite close to the previous "Objective 1". It aims to help the least-developed Member States and regions catch up more quickly with the EU average by improving conditions for growth and employment. It covers the Member States and regions whose development is lagging behind. The fields of action will be physical and human capital, innovation, knowledge-based society, adaptability to change, the environment and administrative effectiveness. It will be financed by the ERDF, the ESF and the Cohesion Fund.
- The *Regional Competitiveness and Employment* objective aims to strengthen the competitiveness, employment and attractiveness of regions other than those which are the most disadvantaged. It must help to anticipate economic and social changes, promote innovation, entrepreneurship, protection of the environment, accessibility, adaptability and the development of inclusive labour markets. It will be financed by the ERDF and the ESF.

- The *European Territorial Cooperation* objective aims to strengthen cross-border, transnational and inter-regional cooperation. It is based on the old INTERREG initiative and will be financed by the ERDF. It aims to promote common solutions for neighbouring authorities in the fields of urban, rural and coastal development, the development of economic relations and the creation of networks of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Cooperation will be based around research, development, information society, the environment, risk prevention and integrated water management.

The Funds will provide assistance which complements national action, including action at regional and local levels. The Commission and the Member States will ensure that assistance from the Funds is consistent with the activities, policies and priorities of the Community and complementary to other Community financial instruments. The implementation of various measures is based on specific Operative Programmes, developed by single member states, regions or managing authorities, and dealing with only one of the three objectives and a single Fund.

The most interesting part of EU Regional Policy for transnational cooperation is represented by the Territorial Cooperation objective. Anyway, even in Convergence and Regional Competitiveness objectives there is the possibility

In the table 9, the main instruments available at EU level for transnational and cross-border cooperation are reported and briefly described.

Tab. 9 – Main instruments available at EU level for transnational and cross-border cooperation – programming period 2007-2013

Programme	Programs for Rural Development Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 of 20 September 2005 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD).
Territory	Whole EU territory
Possible activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improving the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry by means of support for restructuring; ○ Improving the environment and the countryside by means of support for land management; ○ Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity; ○ <i>Leader</i> heading.
Interesting Actions for Trans-regional cooperation in the field of Promotion of Research and Innovation in the Primary Sector	Within the "Leader" priority are included actions of inter-territorial and trans-national cooperation. The subjects that can promote such actions are the Groups of Local Action, meaning public-private Partnerships of sub-regional level that elaborate the strategy of rural development at local level. "Inter-territorial cooperation" means the cooperation between territories inside the same member State. "Transnational cooperation" means the cooperation between territories of several member States and with territories of Third-party countries, even if for the PSR resources are eligible only the costs relative to the territories located within the Community

Programme	7th Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration activities
Territory	The whole EU territory plus candidate and associated countries
Possible activities	<p>The programme is structured in 4 sub-programmes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cooperation – aims to stimulate cooperation and improve links between industry and research within a transnational framework. 2. Ideas – is intended to enhance exploratory research in Europe, i.e. research aimed at discovering new knowledge that fundamentally changes our vision of the world and our way of life. 3. People – aims to improve the career prospects of researchers in Europe and attract more high-quality young researchers. 4. Capacities – is intended to give researchers powerful tools that will enable them to enhance the quality and competitiveness of European research. <p>Within the 7th FP various kind of activities can be funded. The most important are: collaborative research projects, cooperation activities, forefront research actions, training programmes, cooperation activities, support actions</p>
Interesting Actions for Trans-regional cooperation in the field of Promotion of Research and Innovation in the Primary Sector	<p>Primary-sector related issues are eligible for funding within all sub-programmes of 7th FP.</p> <p>In addition, the fourth programme, capacities, includes specific areas that can be used also for enhancing and promoting mutual learning and transnational cooperation among Regions and Regional actors in policy area. As a matter of fact, the programme also aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support the coherent development of policies; - complement the Cooperation programme; - contribute to EU policies and initiatives to improve the coherence and impact of Member States policies; - find synergies with regional and cohesion policies, the Structural Funds, education and training programmes and the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP).
Programme	Operational programmes – ERDF Part – Convergence objective Regulation (EC) No 1080/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Regional Development Fund
Territory	“Convergence” regions in EU
Possible activities	<p><i>Funding priorities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o research, development, innovation and entrepreneurship; o information society; o environment; o risk prevention; o tourism; o investment in culture o investment in transport; o energy; o investment in education; o investment in health and social infrastructures; o direct assistance for investment in SMEs. <p><i>Territorial priorities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sustainable urban development through participative strategies - rural areas and areas dependent on the from fishing industry - outermost regions

<p>Interesting Actions for Trans-regional cooperation in the field of Promotion of Research and Innovation in the Primary Sector</p>	<p>Operative Programmes funded with ERDF can include actions for international cooperation, involving local or regional authorities of other EU member states.</p>
<p>Programme</p>	<p>Italy-Slovenia Operative Programme - Objective "European territorial cooperation" - Corss-border cooperation</p>
<p>Territory</p>	<p>In Italy: Veneto Region (Venezia, Rovigo, Padova, Treviso); Emilia Romagna Region (Ferrara e Ravenna); Friuli Venezia Giulia Region (whole territory) In Sovenia: statistical regions of Goriska, Obalno-Kraska, Gorenjska, Osrednjeslovenska, Notranjsko Kraska</p>
<p>Possible activities</p>	<p>Axis 1: Environment and sustainable territorial integration; Axis 2: Competitiveness and knowledge-based society; Axis 3: Social integration. The second axis is intended to finance research and innovation in all the relevant economic sectors of the area.</p>
<p>Interesting Actions for Trans-regional cooperation in the field of Promotion of Research and Innovation in the Primary Sector</p>	<p>The Italy-Slovenia PO provides detailed measures dedicated to the development of research and to the technological innovation of the enterprises. The strengthening of the collaboration between the universities, the research centres and the enterprises constitutes the fundamental requirement to make the program more competitive. The Program aims to support the technological transfer between the enterprises and the research institutes of the area, to promote the adoption of "highly technological" innovative solutions and above all to stimulate the creation of networks between the Italian and Slovenian subjects in the R&D field. Relatively to the primary sector, the Program will provide to stimulate the production and the distribution of the agricultural and ichthyic typical local products, and the total development of agriculture and the agritourism accordingly to an approach shared at transfrontier level.</p>
<p>Programme</p>	<p>Italy-Austria Operative Programme - Objective "European territorial cooperation" - Corss-border cooperation</p>
<p>Territory</p>	<p>In Italy: Veneto Region (Belluno, Treviso, Vicenza) FVG Region (Gorizia, Pordenone and Udine) In Austria: NUTS 3 areas of Klagenfurt-Villach, Oberkärnten and Unterkärnten (Land Kärnten) Pinzgau-Pongau, Lungau and Salzburg (Land Salzburg), Oberland, Innsbruck, Tiroler Unterland, Osttirol and Außerfern (Land Tyrol).</p>
<p>Possible activities</p>	<p>Axis 1: Economic relations, competitiveness and diversification Axis 2: Territory and sustainability</p>
<p>Interesting Actions for Trans-regional cooperation in the field of Promotion of Research and Innovation in the Primary Sector</p>	<p>The primary sector is mainly involved in the first axis, whose main objective aims at increasing the economic relations and the competitiveness of the enterprises (including agriculture and forestry sector) settled in the cross-border area, taken into account the sustainability and the globalisation of markets. The beneficiaries of the programme are economic operators as well as local, regional and national government bodies, public-private consortia, universities and research centres, schools, training institute, NGOs and associations. At the moment the programme's budget is not yet defined.</p>

Programme	IPA-CBC Operative Programmes - Objective "European territorial cooperation" - Transnational cooperation
Territory	Some areas of: Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, Romania, Bulgaria, FYOM, Turkey, Greece, Albania, Cyprus
Possible activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of cross-border economic, social and environmental activities of border areas - Address common challenges in the field of environment, public health, prevention and fight against organised crime,... - Ensure efficient and secure borders - Promote legal and administrative cooperation - Promote local "people to people" type actions
Interesting Actions for Trans-regional cooperation in the field of Promotion of Research and Innovation in the Primary Sector	<p>Considering, in particular, the PO Transfrontier Adriatic IPA-CBC, it provides the following actions that can contribute to the politics for the innovation in the primary sector</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valorization of SMEs research capability 2. Promotion of innovation transfer through the creation of networks between enterprises, institutions, university, promoting, in particular, joint research activity 3. Incentive to increase the propensity of the territorial and productive systems to invest in research and innovation through the offer of diversified and innovative financial instruments
Programme	MED Operative Programme - Objective "European territorial cooperation" - Transnational cooperation
Territory	<p>Cyprus, France: Corse, Languedoc-Roussillon, Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur,</p> <p>Rhône-Alpes, Greece, Italy: Abruzzo, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia Romagna, FVG, Latium, Liguria, Lombardy, Marche, Molise, Umbria, Piedmont, Sardinia, Sicily, Tuscany, Veneto, Malta, Portugal: Algarve, Alentejo, Slovenia, Spain: Andalusia, Aragon, Catalonia, Balearic islands, Murcia, Valencia, Ceuta and Melilla, United Kingdom: Gibraltar</p>
Possible activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Dissemination of innovative technologies and know-how o Strengthening of economic territorial cooperation o Protection and enhancement of natural and cultural resources, risks prevention o Promotion of renewable energies and improvement of energy efficiency o Prevention of maritime risks and strengthening of maritime safety o Improvement of transport and transit capacities and promotion of multimodality o Support the use of information technologies for better accessibility and territorial cooperation o Stimulate cooperation and improve territorial governance o Promotion of identity and enhancement of cultural resources for a better integration of MED space
Interesting Actions for Trans-regional cooperation in the field of Promotion of Research and Innovation in the Primary Sector	<p>The Mediterranean transnational PO provides the following actions to contribute to the politics for the primary sector innovation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legislations and the regulations aiming to high standards in all the fields of competence ▪ Regional and local development in the rural and urban zones, to reduce the imbalances and to improve the ability for regional and local development;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of the market economy, including the measures aiming to support the private sector and the development of SMEs, to encourage the investments and to promote exchanges; ▪ The strengthening of the innovation ability, through the spread of technologies and innovative know-how and the strengthening of the economic territorial cooperation <p>Promotion of environment protection and of the sustainable territorial development thru the protection of cultural and natural resources, the prevention of natural risks, the promotion of the renewable energies and the increment of the energetic efficiency, the promotion of the safety in sea.</p>
Programme	Alpine Space Operative Programme - Objective "European territorial cooperation" - Transnational cooperation
Territory	Austria; France: Rhône-Alpes, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Franche-Comté, Alsace; Germany: districts of Upper Bavaria and Swabia (in Bavaria), Tübingen and Freiburg (in Baden-Württemberg); Italy: Lombardia, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Veneto, Trentino-Alto Adige, Valle d'Aosta, Piemonte, Liguria; Slovenia.
Possible activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotion of applied research, of innovation platforms and of innovative SMEs development ▪ Promotion of renewable energies and measures to mitigate climate change and air pollution ▪ "Soft" measures for risk management ▪ Management of water resources ▪ Management of protected areas ▪ Increase of quality networks and chains ▪ Enhancing endogenous potential and local identities ▪ Creation of joint labels ▪ SMEs development in peripheral areas ▪ Promoting integrated tourism systems ▪ Improve accessibility to existing infrastructures and public transport systems ▪ Monitoring of traffic effects ▪ Enhancement of sustainable transport of goods, also through the development of ICT transport services ▪ Urban areas as engines for sustainable development ▪ Strengthening rural-urban relations and the development of peripheral areas ▪ Strengthening of local identities and cultural heritage
Interesting Actions for Trans-regional cooperation in the field of Promotion of Research and Innovation in the Primary Sector	<p>The Alpine Space transnational PO provides the following actions to contribute to the politics for the primary sector innovation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Actions for increasing research capacities in SMEs and for the development of innovative SMEs ○ Training and exchange activities for increasing competencies in the field of innovation ○ Support for the development of networks and clusters, mainly for reinforcing the value-added in Alpine Space production chains ○ Development of production chains based on regional quality products ○ Development of common quality label in key sectors

Programme	South East Europe Space (SEES) Operative Programme - Objective "European territorial cooperation" - Transnational cooperation
Territory	Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, parts of Italy (the following regions: Trentino AA, Veneto, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Emilia Romagna, Marche, Abruzzo, Molise, Puglia, Basilicata), Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Romania, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia and Montenegro.
Possible activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Realisation of networks and platforms for innovation - Development of innovative SMEs - Diffusion of sustainable energies - Management of protected areas - Risks and water management - Development of international relations among clusters - Promotion of sustainable tourism - Bridging the digital divide - Transport networks and improvement of connectivity - Multi-modal platform and logistics - Mobility in towns, urban networks and polycentrism - Cooperation between urban and rural areas - Promotion of cultural heritage as resource for development
Interesting Actions for Trans-regional cooperation in the field of Promotion of Research and Innovation in the Primary Sector	<p>The transnational PO European South-Eastern Space provides the following actions that could contribute to the politics for the innovation in the primary field:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of network for the innovation in relevant areas • Development of a milieu adapted for innovative business • Increase of the innovation competences through the high education • Development of transnational relationships between clusters • Promotion of the better use and valorization of the territorial resources (technological, human and natural resources) • Improvement of the cooperation between urban and rural areas
Programme	Central Europe (CENTRAL) Operational Programme - Objective "European territorial cooperation" - Transnational cooperation
Territory	Poland, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Austria, Slovenia, Hungary, Ukraine (to be confirmed), Italy (Piemonte, Valle d'Aosta, Liguria, Lombardia, Trentino AA, Veneto, FVG, Emilia Romagna), Germany (Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Berlin, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Thüringen)
Possible activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing framework conditions for innovation • Building up capabilities for the diffusion and application of innovation • Fostering knowledge development • Improve Central Europe's interconnectivity • Develop multimodal logistics cooperation • Promote sustainable and safe mobility • Information and Communication Technologies and alternative solutions of enhancing access • Development of a high quality environment by managing natural resources and heritage • Reducing risks and impacts of natural and man-made hazards

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting the use of renewable energy sources and increasing energy efficiency Supporting environmental friendly technologies and activities Developing polycentric settlement structures and territorial cooperation Addressing the territorial effects of demographic and social change on urban and regional development Capitalize cultural resources for more attractive cities and regions
Interesting Actions for Trans-regional cooperation in the field of Promotion of Research and Innovation in the Primary Sector	<p>The transnational PO European Central Space provides the following actions that could contribute to the politics for the innovation in the primary field:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support to innovation and to technological transfer above all in the convergence areas Promotion of specific initiatives to support scientific knowledge Cooperation application-oriented between research and enterprises and support of the model Living Labs Promotion of transnational districts on key areas Support to the development of financial engineering ability Solutions to improve the access of SMEs to the information society Creation of a transnational educational system Support to the strategies elaboration for human resources formation Support to the encounter between formation opportunity and labour market
Programme	Interregional Cooperation Programme " INTERREG IVC " Operational Programme - Objective "European territorial cooperation" - Transnational cooperation
Territory	The whole EU territory
Possible activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research, technology and development Information society Entrepreneurship, SMEs and economic sectoral development Employment, human resources and education Energy and sustainable public transport Biodiversity and preservation of natural heritage Natural and technological risks Water & waste management Cultural heritage
Interesting Actions for Trans-regional cooperation in the field of Promotion of Research and Innovation in the Primary Sector	<p>The Interregional PO provides the following actions that could contribute to the politics for the innovation in the primary field:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement regions ability to do research and innovation Support to the enterprises towards the innovation and the sustainability Support to the industrial conversion towards the innovation Increase the investments on the human capital of the enterprises Promotion of those working places in which continuous formation takes place Improvement of the formation towards the innovation

Concerning the *European Territorial Cooperation* objective of Regional Policy, it has to be noted that we preferred to describe only some Operative Programmes (mainly those interesting CoRin partner areas), while similar activities and opportunities are available also in other areas according to the following two maps.

Fig. 1 – Areas interested by cross-border cooperation initiatives within the European Territorial Cooperation objective of Regional Policy

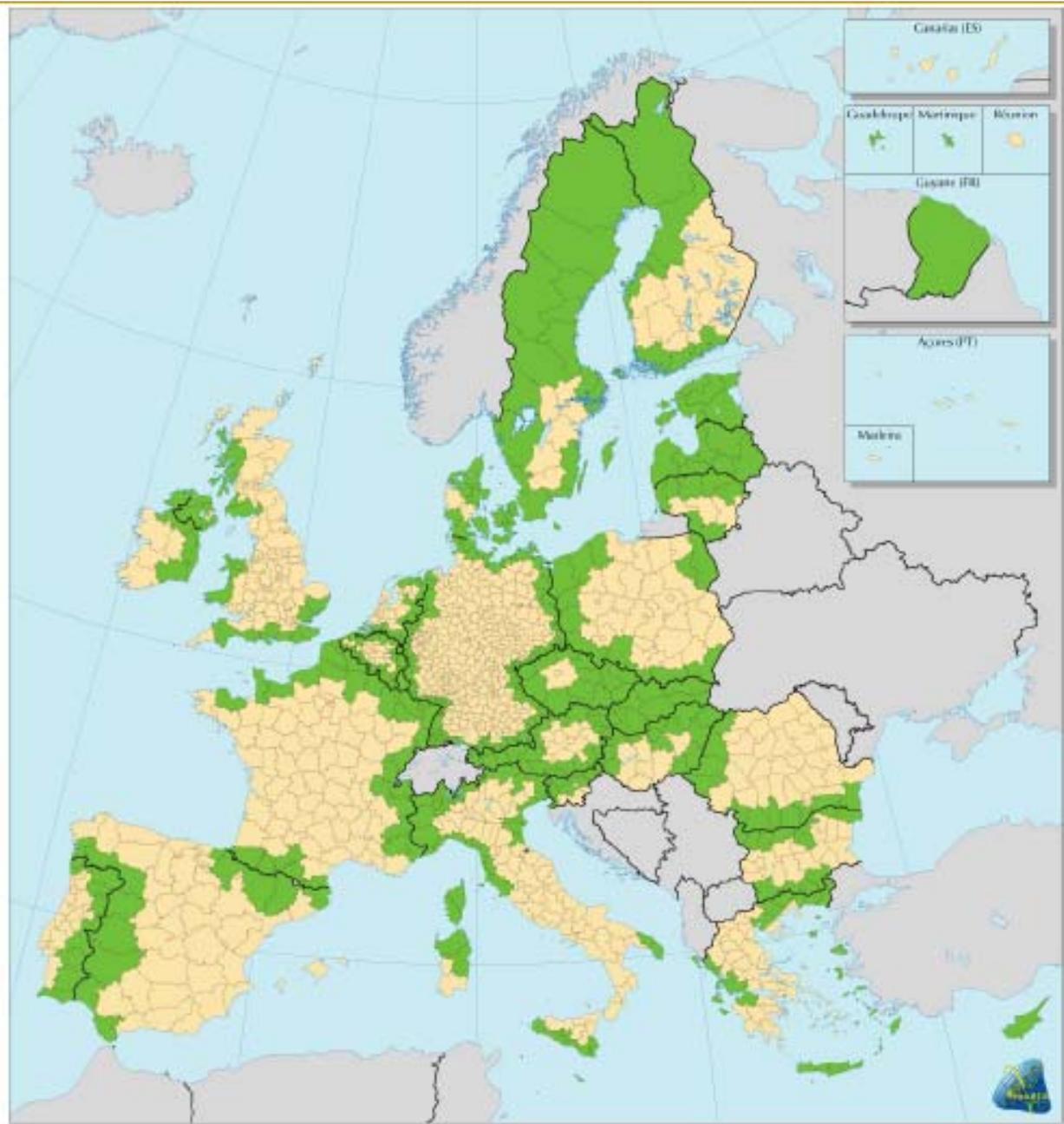
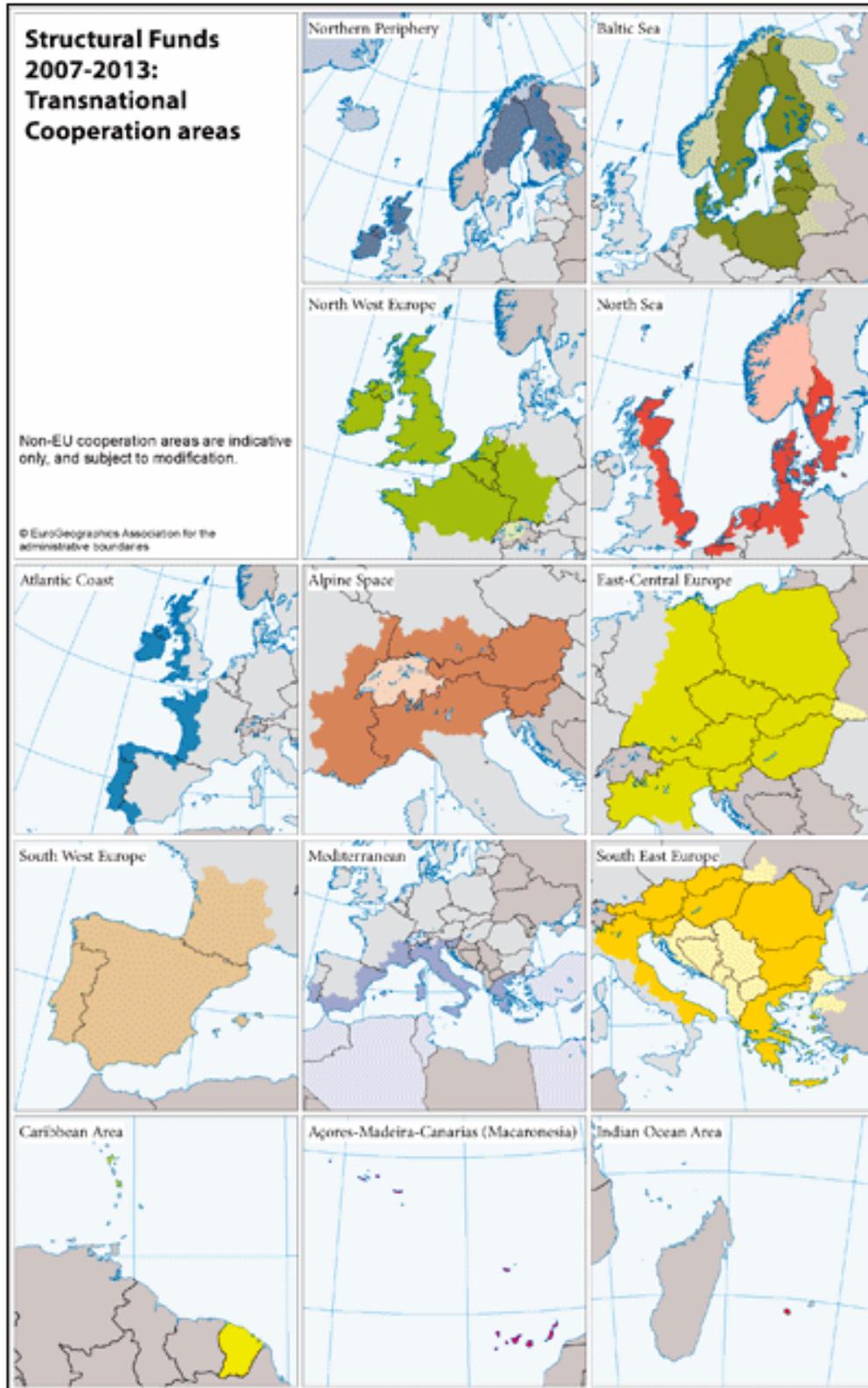


Fig. 2 – Transnational cooperation areas within the European Territorial Cooperation objective of Regional Policy



7 SWOT ANALYSIS

Key results of the study conducted on transnational cooperation opportunities among regional actors can be synthesised with the instrument of the SWOT analysis.

Object of the analysis will be the evaluation of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for transnational cooperation activities in the field of Primary Sector policy, with particular attention to the theme of research and innovation promotion, from both juridical and operative point of view. The evaluation is conducted with specific reference to subjects and regions involved in the “CoRin” project.

Starting from strength points, the first element to be underlined is the quite high number of instruments available within the EU, and in “CoRin” countries in particular, for interregional, cross-border, or transnational cooperation between sub-national actors. Even if in practically all national codes international relations in under the control of the central State, within the EU (and also involving neighbor countries) there are indeed many instruments that can be used to set-up and to fund joint transnational activities, as listed in chapter 6.

A second positive element emerged by the study is the good familiarity found in analysed regions with such instruments, also within the specific field of in Primary Sector. This result is particularly interesting considering that two analysed regions (Istria and Primorsko-Goranska Counties) are still not in the EU, while Bulgaria accessed the EU only at the beginning of 2007 and Slovenia in 2004. Nevertheless, also in these areas contacted regional actors resulted to be active and sufficiently informed about opportunities offered by Community programs or also by other kind of cooperation programs (ex. Italian Law 84/2001).

Another interesting aspect is the existence, among regional Primary Sector actors from different regions, of established relations, often resulting from previous cooperation projects. These networks can represent an important starting point for further collaboration and coordination activities also in the field of research and innovation promotion.

Finally, with specific reference to the Northern Adriatic area and the fishery theme, the existence of an already signed cooperation agreement between Italian and Croatian actors is surely another element that facilitates the set-up of collaboration actions in this field.

Concerning weakness points, two main elements has to be considered:

- The first one is mainly juridical: even if Commission Initiatives and moderns national and international codes provides various instruments for allowing transnational cooperation between sub-national public entities, as stated at the beginning of chapter 2, according to the international right *“no international legal subjectivity is given to the regions and to the local agencies – as not sovereign nor independent agencies either. [...] The international norms, whose preponderant part is constituted from the international agreements, create rights and obligations for the States and bind exclusively these latter”*. As a consequence, in all considered countries the State has exclusive power to legislate as regards foreign policy and international relations, while autonomy of sub-national actors is limited to specific cases or topics.

The solution of this problem is represented only by an exhaustive knowledge of limits imposed by national, international and EC codes in the interested field, and of opportunities offered by these same codes. In this way, it will be possible to anticipate potential incompatibility risks of proposed actions.

- The second weakness point emerged from the study is the fact that transnational cooperation activities between regions seems to be limited to projects carried out within specific funding programmes. This means, on the one hand, that such activities are still considered as extra-ordinary and temporary, and it can be difficult to ensure

that the transnational collaboration and joint initiatives remain active even after the end of the project period. On the other hand, this also highlights the difficulty encountered by regional actors to find resources to be dedicated to transnational coordination activities, if not within formalised and dedicated funding programmes.

For these reasons, further awareness and demonstrative activities on reasons for and benefits of transnational collaboration seems to be still necessary, and can contribute to increase the diffusion of such approach even outside single funded projects.

In parallel, also some positive elements that can be exploited for supporting transnational cooperation activities between regional actors in Primary Sector and research promotion fields have been identified.

A first important opportunity is represented by the fact that all EU member states and, partially, candidate countries share a common regulatory framework. This doesn't mean that governance system is the same in all EU countries, but for what concerns in particular the Primary Sector, the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) defines a series of rules, of priorities and of implementation modalities that has to be followed in all member states. This "common background" increases cooperation opportunities and facilitates the dialogue among different regions, increasing homogeneity among priorities, directives and procedures.

In the same way, the different EU regions have to follow a common approach and common rules for the usage of and accession to Regional Funds distributed by the European Union. This could represent another interesting area for transnational cooperation among regional actors for promoting research and innovation within Primary Sector.

The theme of research and innovation is also one of the main current priorities of the European Commission. This means that there is great attention towards this issue and also various funding opportunities for actions aiming at increasing research and innovation capabilities of European economic systems. From this point of view, it could be easier, in this period, to achieve interest and commitment from regional actors, also from Primary Sector, on this topic.

Another interesting opportunity that should be evaluated for increasing transnational cooperation between sub-national public entities is represented by the instrument of the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC). This is still a very new instrument (first EGTC can be established only after 1 august 2007), but it has the explicit objective to "facilitate and promote territorial cooperation between its members with the aim to strengthen the economic and social cohesion". This solution should thus be taken into consideration as a possible instrument, or a possible final objective, for transnational cooperation activities between regional actors. This could also contribute to overcome the typical limits of collaboration actions carried out within traditional cooperation programmes, i.e. "project" approach and availability of funds only for a limited period.

Main threats that should be considered concerning transnational cooperation between sub-national public authorities are represented by:

- Differences existing in governance systems and in decisional levels in charge for Primary Sector and R&D policies between different countries. This could mean, for example, that the same topic is dealt at regional level in one country and at national level in another. To have an effective cooperation between the two subjects it would be necessary to involve, in the first case, a Regional Authority, and in the second case a Ministry. This can create some difficulties due to the different "levels" of the subjects involved in the dialogue.
- Another possible risk, specifically related to the theme of the "CoRIn" project, is represented by the fact that, in almost all governance systems, actors in charge for Primary Sector are different from actors in charge for Research and Innovation activities. This means that, on the considered topic, it is necessary to promote not

only increased cooperation and coordination among the same kind of actors from different Regions, but also between different actors within the same Region.

Within the project this aspect has been taken into consideration from the beginning, and activities carried out within WP2 and within the *regional* Pilot Actions are addressed also in this direction. But in case of other applications, such a threat has to be considered.

Tab. 9 – SWOT analysis results

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of various EC instruments that promote transnational cooperation. Possibility to use these instruments in the field of policy development and implementation and for Primary Sector • Quite good familiarity of Primary Sector local actors (within CoRIn area) with EC cooperation instruments • Existence of already established transnational relational networks among Primary Sector actors, thanks to cooperation projects • Existence of a Protocol agreement among the Regional Ministers for Fishing of the Northern Adriatic Regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited autonomy of sub-national authorities in international activities • Transnational cooperation activities highly dependent on specific funding programmes, thus limited duration and difficulties in finding resources for such actions in ordinary funds
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common regulatory framework for Primary Sector activities and common policies development and implementation procedures for all EU member states and regions (within the CAP and for the usage of EC Regional Funds) • Priority and attention given by the EC to the theme of Research and Innovation • New instrument for transnational cooperation: the EGTC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences in governance systems and in decisional levels in charge for Primary Sector and R&D policies • Separation, in almost all governance systems, between actors in charge for Primary Sector and actors in charge for Research and Innovation activities

8 ANNEX 1 – COMMON QUESTIONNAIRE

- COMMON QUESTIONNAIRE -

A common document has been set-up and used by all partners to collect information about regulation and relevant experiences in interregional, cross-border and transnational cooperation in Primary Sector regional policies and research promotion in their own regions or countries.

The common document is reported hereafter.



Contract no. 030145

Co-ordinating Regional Primary Sector Policies for Boosting Innovation

CoRIn

Co-ordination Action

Support for the coherent development of policies

Regions of Knowledge 2

TASK 1.2 – SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

About instruments and experiences of interregional, cross-border and transnational cooperation in the ichthyic, agricultural and forest sectors

Partner: 

Prepared by:

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PART 1 – IDENTIFICATION DATA

1.1	SUBJECT THAT FILLS IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE:	
1.2	DATE OF COMPILATIO:	
1.3	REFERENT PERSON ³³ :	
	Telephone:	
	E-mail:	

³³ Indicatethe name and surname of the form compiler or of the refent for technical information about the survey.

PART 2 – INSTRUMENTS AND EXPERIENCES OF INTERREGIONAL COOPERATION

This part of the questionnaire aims to collect information concerning the instruments and experiences about the **interregional cooperation** in the ichthyic, agricultural and forest sectors and about the research, development and innovation in the same sectors, in reference to Your Country and Your Region.

As **interregional cooperation** we mean the cooperation among Regions within the same Country

We ask therefore a short but through report that high-lights:

- 1) the **legal instruments** available in Your Country to promote and realize the cooperation among Regions in the ichthyic, agricultural and forest sectors in regard to the research, development and innovation of these sectors;

- 2) the **interregional cooperation programs** enforced in Your Country in the ichthyic, agricultural and forest sectors in regard to the research, development and innovation of these sectors. Please for each program indicate:
 - name of program
 - program reference data (contract number)
 - duration time
 - aim(s)
 - territories / areas involved

- 3) if Your Region had realized in the past or is presently realizing specific **projects of interregional cooperation** among the programs above described. In case of affirmative answer please fill in for each project realized or on-going the form reported in Part 5.

PART 3 - INSTRUMENTS AND EXPERIENCES OF CROSS-BORDER AND TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION

This part of the questionnaire aims to collect information concerning the instruments and experiences about the **cross-border and transnational cooperation** in the ichthyic, agricultural and forest sectors and about the research, development and innovation in the same sectors, in reference to Your Country and Your Region.

As **cross-border and transnational cooperation** we mean **the cooperation**, not State- and not Government-controlled, **among Regions and other public and/or private subject belonging to different Countries.**

We ask therefore a short but through report that high-lights:

- 1) if there are enforced **international agreements** between Your Country and other Countries concerning fishing, agriculture and forest and if these agreements envisage some kind of cross-border and transnational cooperation among Regions. For each international agreement enforced, please fill in the form reported in the Part 4;
- 2) the **legal instruments** available in Your Country to promote and realize the cooperation among Regions belonging to different Countries in the ichthyic, agricultural and forest sectors in regard to the research, development and innovation of these sectors;
- 3) the **cross-border and transnational cooperation programs** enforced in Your Region in the ichthyic, agricultural and forest sectors in regard to the research, development and innovation of these sectors, **including those co-financed by the European Union**. Please for each program indicate:
 - name of program
 - program reference data (contract number)
 - duration time
 - aim(s)
 - territories / areas involved
- 4) if Your Region had realized in the past or is presently realizing specific **projects of cross-border or transnational cooperation** among the programs above described. In case of affirmative answer please fill in for each project realized or on-going the form reported in Part 5.

PART 4 – ENFORCED INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Please, fill in the following form with a brief description of the presently enforced International agreements between our Country and other Countries in the ichthyic, agricultural and forest sectors in regard to the research, development and innovation of these sectors.

N.B. Fill in a form for each agreement

AGREEMENT N. ____ (1 to N: use 1 form for each agreement you want to describe)	
1. AGREEMENT IDENTIFICATION DATA:	
Legal act:	<input type="checkbox"/> Constitution
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ordinary Legislative Procedure
Approval (n° and date):	_____
Denomination:	_____
2. SUBSCRIBERS:	_____

3. AGREEMENT OBJECT:	_____

4. LENGHT:	_____

5. MANAGEMENT MODE:	(eventual common structures)

6. MEANS OF TRANSNATIONAL AND CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION EVENTUALLY ENVISAGED:	_____

PART 5 – PROJECTS OF INTERREGIONAL, CROSS-BORDER AND TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION

Please, fill in the following form with a brief description of the interregional, cross-border and transregional cooperation projects among Regions in the ichthyic, agricultural and forest sectors in regard to the research, development and innovation of these sectors. On-going or realized from the year 2000 to date.

N.B. Fill in a form for each project

PROJECT N. ____	
1. PROJECT TYPOLOGY:	
Interregional Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cross-border Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transnational Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. REFERENCE PROGRAMME	
	Specify the programme name:
Of the European Community	<input type="checkbox"/>
National	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. PROJECT TITLE	
4. LOCALIZATION:	
A) COUNTY(IES):	
B) REGION(S):	
C) DISTRICT:	
D) CITY:	
5. COORDINATOR SUBJECT:	
Full Corporate Name:	
Address:	
E-mail:	

13. PROJECT RESULTS

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14. EVENTUAL PERSPECTIVES FOR PROJECT CONTINUATION

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9 ANNEX 2 – ENFORCED INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN FVG

AGREEMENT N. 1	
1. AGREEMENT IDENTIFICATION DATA:	
Legal act:	<input type="checkbox"/> Constitution <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinary Legislative Procedure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional Agreement
Approval (n° and date):	27 th May 2002
Denomination:	Protocollo di Collaborazione tra la Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia e la Contea di Vukovar-Srijem <i>Protocol on cooperation between the Autonomous Region Friuli Venezia Giulia and the Vukovarsko-srijemska županija</i>
2. SUBSCRIBERS:	Regione Autonoma Friuli Venezia Giulia Vukovarsko-srijemska županija
3. AGREEMENT OBJECT:	To promote and coordinate the actions needed for the carrying out of the programmes foreseen by this document and to assess the results achieved. To jointly set up cooperation priority areas To submit common development and cooperation projects Mutual information on trade and production sectors, culture, scientific research and training
4. LENGHT:	5 years
5. MANAGEMENT MODE:	Joint Working Group composed of Members coming from both partners; it is possible to involve also external experts.
6. MEANS OF TRANSNATIONAL AND CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION EVENTUALLY ENVISAGED:	Art. 6 - SMEs, Handicraft and Agriculture: the parties promote the cooperation between institutions and public and private entrepreneurial bodies in the following sectors: Handicraft, trade, agriculture and agrofood also making use of available sources of funds Art. 12 - Scientific Research: the parties promote the exchange of experiences as regards scientific research between Research Centers, National and International Institutes

AGREEMENT N. 2

1. AGREEMENT IDENTIFICATION DATA:

Legal act: Constitution
 Ordinary Legislative Procedure
 Institutional Agreement

Approval (n° and date): 6th April 2001

Denomination: *Protocollo di Collaborazione tra la Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia e la Contea Raguseo-Nerentana*
Protocol on cooperation between the Autonomous Region Friuli Venezia Giulia and the Dubrovačko – Neretvanska Županija

2. SUBSCRIBERS:

Regione Autonoma Friuli Venezia Giulia
 Dubrovačko – Neretvanska Županija

3. AGREEMENT OBJECT:

To promote and coordinate the actions needed for the carrying out of the programmes foreseen by this document and to assess the results achieved.

To jointly set up cooperation priority areas

To submit common development projects to funding institutions, including EU institutions

To work on an effective relaunch of the operational tools available in the Dubrovačko – Neretvanska Županija

Mutual information on trade and production sectors, particularly with regard to SMEs

Cooperation on tourism, culture, scientific research and training

4. LENGHT:

5 years

5. MANAGEMENT MODE:

Joint Working Group composed of 6 members (3+3); it is possible to involve also external experts.

6. MEANS OF TRANSNATIONAL AND CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION EVENTUALLY ENVISAGED:

Art. 7-Fisheries: the parties undertake to develop the fishing and the aquaculture sectors on account of their relevance in within the coastal regions' economy, facilitating the sharing of technical and scientific knowledge.

Art. 13-Scientific Research: the parties promote the exchange of experiences as regards scientific research between Research Centers, National and International Institutes

AGREEMENT N. 3

1. AGREEMENT IDENTIFICATION DATA:

Legal act: Constitution
 Ordinary Legislative Procedure
 Institutional Agreement

Approval (n° and date): 28th May 2002

Denomination: *Protocollo di Collaborazione tra la Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia e la Contea di Osijek - Baranja*
Protocol on cooperation between the Autonomous Region Friuli Venezia Giulia and the Osječko-baranjska županija

2. SUBSCRIBERS:

Regione Autonoma Friuli Venezia Giulia
 Osječko-baranjska županija

3. AGREEMENT OBJECT:

To promote and coordinate the actions needed for the carrying out of the programmes foreseen by this document and to assess the results achieved.

To jointly set up cooperation priority areas

To submit common development and cooperation projects

Mutual information on trade and production sectors, culture, scientific research and training

Cooperation on tourism, culture, scientific research and training

4. LENGHT:

5 years

5. MANAGEMENT MODE:

Joint Working Group composed of 6 members (3+3); it is possible to involve also external experts.

6. MEANS OF TRANSNATIONAL AND CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION EVENTUALLY ENVISAGED:

Art. 7-Fisheries: the parties undertake to develop the fishing and the aquaculture sectors on account of their relevance in within the coastal regions' economy, facilitating the sharing of technical and scientific knowledge.

Art. 13-Scientific Research: the parties promote the exchange of experiences as regards scientific research between Research Centers, National and International Institutes

AGREEMENT N. 4

1. AGREEMENT IDENTIFICATION DATA:

Legal act: Constitution
 Ordinary Legislative Procedure
 Institutional Agreement

Approval (n° and date): 17th April 2003

Denomination: *Protocollo di Collaborazione tra la Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia e la Regione Autonoma di Vojvodina*
Protocol on cooperation between the Autonomous Region Friuli Venezia Giulia and the Autonomous Region of Vojvodina

2. SUBSCRIBERS:

Regione Autonoma Friuli Venezia Giulia
 Autonomna Pokrajina Vojvodina

3. AGREEMENT OBJECT:

To promote and coordinate the actions needed for the carrying out of the programmes foreseen by this document and to assess the results achieved.

To jointly set up cooperation priority areas

To submit common development and cooperation projects on technology transfer

Mutual information on trade and production sectors, culture, scientific research, technology, agriculture and training

Cooperation on tourism, culture, scientific research and training

4. LENGHT:

5 years

5. MANAGEMENT MODE:

Joint Working Group composed of 6 members (3+3); it is possible to involve also external experts.

6. MEANS OF TRANSNATIONAL AND CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION EVENTUALLY ENVISAGED:

Art. 7 – Agriculture development: on account of the importance of the agriculture within both territories, the parties undertake :

To promote the development through the know-how transfer and through business partnerships between enterprises and entrepreneurs of both regions;

To speed up the sector's mechanization making use of suitable sources of fund;

To promote applied research and the production of organic products

AGREEMENT N. 5	
AGREEMENT IDENTIFICATION DATA:	
Legal act:	<input type="checkbox"/> Constitution <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinary Legislative Procedure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional Agreement
Approval (n° and date):	4 th August 2003
Denomination:	Protocollo d'Intesa fra gli Assessori Regionali alla Pesca delle Regioni dell'Alto Adriatico <i>Protocol agreement among the Regional Ministers for Fishing of the Northern Adriatic Regions</i>
SUBSCRIBERS:	Regione Autonoma Friuli Venezia Giulia Regione Emilia-Romagna Regione Veneto Istarska županija Primorsko-Goranska županija
AGREEMENT OBJECT:	To promote coordinate laws aimed at strengthening interregional cooperation for the creation of a Northern Adriatic Fishing District
LENGTH:	
MANAGEMENT MODE:	Adriatic Permanent Blue Table open to all the ministries, region and local authorities
MEANS OF TRANSNATIONAL AND CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION EVENTUALLY ENVISAGED:	

10 ANNEX 3 – EXISTING PROJECTS OVERVIEW

10.1 Interreg Projects

PROJECT N. 1	
1 PROJECT TYPOLOGY:	
Interregional Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cross-border Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transnational Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 REFERENCE PROGRAMME	Specify the programme name:
Of the European Community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INTERREG III A
National	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 PROJECT TITLE	
ADRI-BLU. BLUe ADRIatic Table Working group for a sustainable management of fishery activities and resources in the Adriatic Sea.	
4 LOCALIZATION:	
A) COUNTY(IES):	
B) REGION(S):	
C) DISTRICT:	
D) CITY:	
5 COORDINATOR SUBJECT:	
Full Corporate Name:	Emilia Romagna Region (IT)
Address:	
E-mail:	
6 PROJECT PARTNERS:	Veneto Region (IT); Friuli Venezia Giulia (IT); Consorzio UNIPROM (IT); Region of Istria (HR); Mountain Coastal County (HR); Municipality of Izola (SI); NORFISH (BiH); Chambers of Commerce of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation (BiH)
7 PROJECT LENGHT:	From May 2004 to October 2006
8 PROJECT AIMS:	
The main aim of the project is to promote the inter-institutional co-ordination among the Northern Adriatic Region towards the integration and harmonization of cross-border fishery policies, to foster the organization of the fishery sector and to support the sustainability of fishery activities and the widespread increase of biodiversity to the benefit of Northern Adriatic SMEs. The project also intends to offer new trading, manufacturing and innovation opportunities among the cross-border SMEs of the sector and to increase the level of information of the operators of the sector as for a responsible management of resources and innovative activities in the fishery sector.	
9 PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	
The ADRI.BLU project has designed a cross-border social and economic sustainable development process applied to the fishery sector in the Northern Adriatic Sea through the co-ordination and planning of entrepreneurial initiatives in the sector. The project intends to implement targeted actions aimed at the creation of a favourable context for the development of SMEs in the fishery sector, through a cross-border integration of fishery policies, the co-ordination of the sector, the increase of fishery resources available for the sector SMEs, the development of innovation and diversification opportunities of traditional activities and the organization of meetings and exchanges among SMEs and the qualification of the operators of the sector.	
10 PROJECT TOTAL BUDGET (in euro)	
2.654.678,54 euro	
11 PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECT BUDGET (in euro)	
EU FUNDS:	
NATIONAL FUNDS:	
REGIONAL FUNDS:	ERDF resources for the ERR: 551.104 euro
OTHER:	
12 PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	
(describe project management structure and roles and division of responsibilities among partners)	
13 PROJECT RESULTS	
ADRI.BLU envisages the creation of a "Blue Table Working Group" for the co-ordination of land-use and fishery management policies in the Northern Adriatic Sea, the definition of guidelines for the ranking of water used by SMEs in the fishery and aquaculture sector, the setting up of a Geographical Information System (GIS) with a georeferenced mapping of the areas. Furthermore, a pilot action is envisaged focusing on the development of artificial barriers to enhance sea biodiversity and social and economic promotion training and technical support activities to the benefit of the operators of the sector on the issue of sustainable fishery and fishery activity management.	
14 EVENTUAL PERSPECTIVES FOR PROJECT CONTINUATION	
ADRI.BLU envisages the creation of a "Blue Table Working Group" for the co-ordination of land-use and fishery management policies in the Northern Adriatic Sea, the definition of guidelines for the ranking of water used by SMEs in the fishery and aquaculture sector, the setting up of a Geographical Information System (GIS) with a georeferenced mapping of the areas. Furthermore, a pilot action is envisaged focusing on the development of artificial barriers to enhance sea biodiversity and social and economic promotion training and technical support activities to the benefit of the operators of the sector on the issue of sustainable fishery and fishery activity management.	

PROJECT N. 2	
1 PROJECT TYPOLOGY:	
Interregional Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cross-border Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transnational Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 REFERENCE PROGRAMME	Specify the programme name:
Of the European Community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INTERREG III B - CADSES
National	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 PROJECT TITLE	
ADRI.FISH Promotion of sustainable fishery in the Northern Adriatic Sea	
4 LOCALIZATION:	
A) COUNTY(IES):	
B) REGION(S):	
C) DISTRICT:	
D) CITY:	
5 COORDINATOR SUBJECT:	
Full Corporate Name:	Veneto Region (IT)
Address:	
E-mail:	
6 PROJECT PARTNERS:	Veneto Region (IT); Friuli Venezia Giulia (IT); Federcoopesca (National Federation of Fishery Co-operatives) (IT); Region of Istria (HR); Municipality of Izola (SI);
7 PROJECT LENGHT:	From April 2002 to October 2005
8 PROJECT AIMS:	
<p>The main aim of the project is to bridge the knowledge gap that affects the fishery sector in the Adriatic Sea and to enhance and increase the added value of fishery products at a transnational level, thus giving a powerful thrust to the development of the whole fishery sector in the Northern Adriatic Sea. More specifically, the ADRI.FISH project is designed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to improve the degree of information and training of fishermen at a transnational level, 2. to promote a coordinated spatial planning, 3. to encourage the building of specific fishery infrastructures, 4. to promote the enhancement of local fishery products in the Northern Adriatic Sea, <p>to improve the fishery activity management, to promote employment in the Northern Adriatic Sea area by improving the living conditions of fishermen</p>	
9 PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	
<p>The ADRI.FISH project stems from the need to find a suitable solution to the several problems affecting the fishery sector in the Northern Adriatic Sea and it is an important transnational co-ordination and planning initiative of fisheries in the Northern Adriatic Sea. The strategy underlying the project is based on promotion, enhancement and diversification of the fishery industry on both sides of the Adriatic Sea. It is designed to allow local enterprises to develop and become competitive on international markets. The project is a unique opportunity for a transnational co-ordination and planning of fishery activities in the Northern Adriatic Sea.</p>	
10 PROJECT TOTAL BUDGET (in euro)	
1.971.000 euro	
11 PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECT BUDGET (in euro)	
EU FUNDS:	
NATIONAL FUNDS:	
REGIONAL FUNDS:	ERDF resources for the ERR: 246.470 euro
OTHER:	
12 PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	
(describe project management structure and roles and division of responsibilities among partners)	
13 PROJECT RESULTS	
<p>The main results expected by the project are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the setting up of a social and economic fishery observatory Osservatorio socio-economico (in force since May 2004) devoted to the analysis and study of fishery with reference to economic and social issues, serving as co-ordination and guidance unit for fishermen; 2. the development of a certified quality and computerized traceability system for the Northern Adriatic Sea, characterized by a quality brandname marchio di qualità that is able to identify the fishery products according to the "total quality" principles. <p>Other expected results are envisaged: a feasibility study for the identification of disadvantaged areas; the setting up of new fishermen's associations in Slovenia and Croatia, and the development of a knowledge and experience exchange system, by means of job placement and on-the-job training initiatives among the fishery sector operators and institutions in the Northern Adriatic Sea.</p>	
14 EVENTUAL PERSPECTIVES FOR PROJECT CONTINUATION	

PROJECT N. 3	
1 PROJECT TYPOLOGY:	
Interregional Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cross-border Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transnational Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 REFERENCE PROGRAMME	Specify the programme name:
Of the European Community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INTERREG III B - CADSES
National	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 PROJECT TITLE	
RURAL TOUR Tourism promotion for sustainable growth of agriculture in CADSES area	
4 LOCALIZATION:	
A) COUNTY(IES):	
B) REGION(S):	
C) DISTRICT:	
D) CITY:	
5 COORDINATOR SUBJECT:	
Full Corporate Name:	Veneto Region (IT)
Address:	
E-mail:	
6 PROJECT PARTNERS:	
Emilia Romagna Region (IT); M.A.A.R. - Malopolska Regional Development Agency (PL); Bundesland Karnten (AT); Association for the Micro-regional development of szécsény Area (HU); AZRRI - Rural Development Agency of Istria D.O.O. Pazin (HR)	
7 PROJECT LENGTH:	From July 2006 to December 2007
8 PROJECT AIMS:	
<p>In the long term, the following objectives are to be achieved are: an increase of income levels of local business activities, including craftsmen, tourist guides, grocery shops, restaurants, dwellings in the areas covered by the project, closely linked to the increase of tourist flows; an increase of tourist flows thanks to a better rural tourism offer in the framework of the project.</p> <p>The project will lead to a specialised and continuous education on rural tourism addressed to project partner and to the RURAL TOUR network members and a general increase in the tour operators training levels concerning tourism economy knowledge (cuisine, accommodation, knowledge of foreign languages and of the local culture).</p>	
9 PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	
<p>The RURALTOUR project promotes sustainable rural tourism and enhances the income opportunities in rural areas through the development of a marketing strategy for overall rural tourism. This strategy will be implemented in the areas involved by the project Partners. Furthermore, a well-known international network and a brandname will be developed to identify certified sustainable tourism initiatives in the areas covered by the project. Finally, the tourist resources and initiatives in the areas covered by the project will be promoted on the Internet by means of open distance learning (ODL) and shared work methods to keep a lively presence on the web.</p>	
10 PROJECT TOTAL BUDGET (in euro)	1.287.638
11 PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECT BUDGET (in euro)	
EU FUNDS:	
NATIONAL FUNDS:	
REGIONAL FUNDS:	ERDF resources for the ERR: 100.441 euro
OTHER:	
12 PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	
(describe project management structure and roles and division of responsibilities among partners)	
13 PROJECT RESULTS	
<p>Rural tourism development proposals will be put forward to local operators at a transnational level by means of a marketing plan for sustainable rural tourism. The marketing plan will be supported by a handbook providing project partners with all the necessary details for the implementation of the marketing plan itself, for them to be used in the rural areas involved in the project. During the pilot project phase a "brand name strategy" will be launched and specific guidelines will be drafted to access the project network. The implementation of this strategy will provide each partner organisation with the opportunity to apply the most suitable marketing strategy and to enhance one's visibility. All the rural tourism operators (farmers, tour operators) will benefit from the continuous training programme managed by the project. Furthermore, the marketing guidelines, the brand name and the additional marketing tools (brochures, maps) will be made available to partners.</p>	
14 EVENTUAL PERSPECTIVES FOR PROJECT CONTINUATION	

PROJECT N. 4	
1 PROJECT TYPOLOGY:	
Interregional Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cross-border Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transnational Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 REFERENCE PROGRAMME	Specify the programme name:
Of the European Community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INTERREG III B - CADSES
National	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 PROJECT TITLE	
MARIMED Fishery as a development factor for sustainable tourism	
4 LOCALIZATION:	
A) COUNTY(IES):	
B) REGION(S):	
C) DISTRICT:	
D) CITY:	
5 COORDINATOR SUBJECT:	
Full Corporate Name:	Emilia Romagna Region (IT)
Address:	
E-mail:	
6 PROJECT PARTNERS:	
Emilia Romagna Region (IT); Sicily Region (IT); Municipality of Carloforte (IT); Municipality of Porto Torres (IT); Municipality of Marseille (FR); Municipality of Port St. Louis du Rhone (FR); junta de Andalusia (ES); Regione Murcia (ES); Diputació de Girona (ES); Municipality of Torroella de Montgri (ES); EMPA - Asociacion de Empresarios y Pesqueros (ES)	
7 PROJECT LENGTH:	From July 2004 to May 2006
8 PROJECT AIMS:	
MARIMED's general objectives are: 1. The setting up of enhancement, promotion and regeneration processes of Mediterranean marinas through the definition, testing and validation of a tourist supply development model in an environmentally-friendly context; 2. the identification of new ways of enjoying the sea to foster off-season tourism in "coastal cities"; 3. the active involvement of local stakeholders in a sustainable tourism development process by strengthening local identity and by enhancing peculiarities/specificities . A few specific objectives are pursued by the project: 1. the creation of collaboration and exchange networks between national and European regions; 2. the enhancement of local sea and fishing traditions and the dissemination of a new cultural image of fishermen, the true "promoters/educators"	
9 PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	
The project promotes the integration between the tourism and fishery sectors and it will test an innovative model to enhance tourist supply and sustainable tourism development, in order to promote and to enhance the natural, cultural and social heritage of Mediterranean marinas and fishing ports. The transnational collaboration among the various (public and private) stakeholders has allowed to design common action plan to promote and support the integration between the tourism and fishery sectors. This action model has led to an ongoing development and networking of tourist products, and the definition of itineraries that highlight the characteristics of Mediterranean marinas.	
10 PROJECT TOTAL BUDGET (in euro)	
2.248.416 euro	
11 PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECT BUDGET (in euro)	
EU FUNDS:	
NATIONAL FUNDS:	
REGIONAL FUNDS:	ERDF resources for the ERR: 284.890 euro
OTHER:	
12 PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	
(describe project management structure and roles and division of responsibilities among partners)	
13 PROJECT RESULTS	
The project has achieved the following results: 1. development of studies and research works centred on the analysis of elements characterizing fishery ports, according to a historical, ethnographic and scientific approach; 2. creation of a multi-language web site providing information about Mediterranean fishery ports; 3. development of a "pilot project" to develop, test and promote new "tourist products" for the enhancement of local communities; 4. training, communication and promotion activities (artistic exhibitions, musical performances, theatre and film festivals, etc.).	
14 EVENTUAL PERSPECTIVES FOR PROJECT CONTINUATION	

PROJECT N. 5	
1 PROJECT TYPOLOGY:	
Interregional Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cross-border Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transnational Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 REFERENCE PROGRAMME	Specify the programme name:
Of the European Community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INTERREG III B - MEDOCC
National	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 PROJECT TITLE	
MIPAIS Sustainable management and planning methodologies and tools for irrigation in drought conditions	
4 LOCALIZATION:	
A) COUNTY(IES):	
B) REGION(S):	
C) DISTRICT:	
D) CITY:	
5 COORDINATOR SUBJECT:	
Full Corporate Name:	Consorzio di Bonifica della Sardegna Meridionale (IT)
Address:	
E-mail:	
6 PROJECT PARTNERS:	ARPA - Regional Agency for Environmental Prevention in Emilia-Romagna (IT); APAT - Agency for the protection of the environment and technical services (IT); Province of Potenza (IT); Agro-hydrology Research and Training Centre (TR); Centre de Recherche pour l'Ingénierie de l'Agriculture et de l'Environnement (FR); Instituto de Agricultura Sostenible (ES); Technical University of Lisbon (PT)
7 PROJECT LENGTH:	April 2005 - June 2007
8 PROJECT AIMS:	The MIPAIS project aims to define strategies and to implement suitable tools to bridge the gap between water demand and supply, by mitigating the conflicts arising from the various uses of water resources for irrigation purposes and for other aims and assuring an adequate irrigation level to agriculture. The MIPAIS database serves as a point of reference collecting all the experiences made within the framework of other Interreg projects, where similar themes were dealt. It will thus serve as a working environment and exchange of information to fuel other studies and tests performed in the Mediterranean area. Contacts and links will be established with other concluded or still ongoing Interreg projects for the exchange of information, sharing and collection of results.
9 PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	Over the past few years, the analysis of the meteorological data in the Mediterranean basin has highlighted a decline in rainfall, as well as a contemporary rise of annual temperature levels, especially during summer time. On one hand, these factors lead to an increase in crops irrigation requirements due to evapotranspiration and, on other hand, to a reduction in water resources available for irrigation purposes. The MIPAIS project is intended to test the most suitable methodologies for the assessment of crops irrigation requirements and for the sustainable water resources management, given their limited availability, in a few significant sample areas representing the different typical Mediterranean climatic zones and crops.
10 PROJECT TOTAL BUDGET (in euro)	2.076.500
11 PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECT BUDGET (in euro)	
EU FUNDS:	
NATIONAL FUNDS:	
REGIONAL FUNDS:	ERDF resources for the Emilia-Romagna Region 138.000 euro
OTHER:	
12 PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	
(describe project management structure and roles and division of responsibilities among partners)	
13 PROJECT RESULTS	
The expected results concern the setting up of a common database of all the experiences related to the sustainable water resources management in agriculture, based on a reduced water demand and irrigation during draught periods in the Mediterranean area. This result can be achieved through the setting up of a network for exchange of data and information, based on a continuous update of the project database, a best practices manual concerning irrigation in the Mediterranean area and a computer tool for the design, development and management of actions in compliance with the MIPAIS project aims. Finally, the project aims at the drafting of a manual for the update and maintenance of the exchange network and database that have been set up in the framework of the project. The dissemination of information will take place through training and awareness-raising actions addressed to farmers and extension workers.	
14 EVENTUAL PERSPECTIVES FOR PROJECT CONTINUATION	

PROJECT N. 6	
1 PROJECT TYPOLOGY:	
Interregional Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cross-border Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transnational Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 REFERENCE PROGRAMME	Specify the programme name:
Of the European Community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INTERREG III C
National	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 PROJECT TITLE	
REGIOCOM - Interregional enhancement of policies for the promotion of fruit and vegetables in Southern Europe	
4 LOCALIZATION:	
A) COUNTY(IES):	
B) REGION(S):	
C) DISTRICT:	
D) CITY:	
5 COORDINATOR SUBJECT:	
Full Corporate Name:	AREFLH - Assemblée des Régions Européennes Fruitières, Légumières et Horticoles (FR)
Address:	
E-mail:	
6 PROJECT PARTNERS:	Emilia-Romagna Region (IT); Piedmont Region (IT); Region of Andalusia (ES); Region of Catalonia (ES); Region of Murcia (ES); Region of Comunidad Valenciana (ES); Regional Council of Aquitaine (FR); Regional Council of Languedoc-Roussillon (FR); Regional Council of Midi-Pyrénées (FR); Regional Council of Basse-Normandie (FR); Regional Council of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (FR); Regional Council of Rhône-Alpes (FR); Regional Council of Pays de Loire (FR); Regional Council of Limousin (FR)
7 PROJECT LENGTH:	January 2004 - December 2007
8 PROJECT AIMS:	The project is designed to strengthen growers' associations and the creation of larger transnational organisations. Hence, the project aims at strengthening growers' associations, promoting the creation of national and international growers' organisations, facilitating growers' membership to more than one organisations dealing with different products, reducing red tape, supporting the elimination of products withdrawn from the market, promoting and protecting the common interests of fruit and vegetable growing Regions in Europe and stimulating the opening of promotion and marketing channels for fruit and vegetable products.
9 PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	Horticulture, fruit and vegetable growing account for 15 % of the whole European agricultural production. In a market that becomes increasingly globalised, these products are subject to the growing pressure of international competition. The project intends to contribute to make the sector more competitive, by enhancing fruit and vegetable growing in the Mediterranean area, where there is the highest concentration of these activities, highlighting quality as the only way to be pursued to strengthen this produce in the international market.
10 PROJECT TOTAL BUDGET (in euro)	700.350
11 PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECT BUDGET (in euro)	
EU FUNDS:	
NATIONAL FUNDS:	
REGIONAL FUNDS:	36.000 euro
OTHER:	
12 PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	
(describe project management structure and roles and division of responsibilities among partners)	
13 PROJECT RESULTS	
The project envisages the promotion of experience exchanges and common initiatives, also through the creation of a web site, serving as a means of dialogue among partners and providing all the useful information for a better knowledge and update for sector's operators, to facilitate an aggregate supply, an adequate and effective product processing and presentation, as well as the introduction and development of state-of-the-art techniques.	
14 EVENTUAL PERSPECTIVES FOR PROJECT CONTINUATION	

PROJECT N. 7	
1.00 PROJECT TYPOLOGY:	
Interregional Cooperation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cross-border Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transnational Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.00 REFERENCE PROGRAMME	Specify the programme name:
Of the European Community	<input type="checkbox"/>
National	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.00 PROJECT TITLE	
SAFFRON	
Improvement of competitiveness of European sector of saffron strengthening the quality and the innovation.	
4.00 LOCALIZATION:	
A) COUNTY(IES):	GREECE
B) REGION(S):	REGION OF WESTERN MACEDONIA
C) DISTRICT:	
D) CITY:	
5.00 COORDINATOR SUBJECT:	
Full Corporate Name:	Horacio López Córcoles
Address:	Avenida Gregorio Arcos s/n, 02080, SPAIN
E-mail:	hlc.itap@dipualba.es
6.00 PROJECT PARTNERS:	
	Instituto Técnico Agronómico Provincial de Albacete (ITAP)
	Région de Macedoine Occidentale (RMO), Kozani
	Organisme Régional de Développement et Assistance Technique à l'Agriclt. (ERSAT), CAGLIARI
7.00 PROJECT LENGHT:	From 1/1/2005 to 31/12/2006
8.00 PROJECT AIMS:	
The main objective of the project is discussion and critical study of the various regional practices in the saffron sector as a whole in order to draft a "White paper on the European saffron sector" (recommendations to improve competitiveness) and to plan future research aiming to solve the sector's problems on a European scale. The other important objective of the project is to disseminate its conclusions amongst all the European groups involved.	
9.00 PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	
The European saffron-growing sector is in crisis – decreasing sales, cultivation and employment - because of competition from countries such as Iran, India and Pakistan which produce saffron of lower quality, sometimes even treated with illegal colourants. Falling prices and quality and the problems of fraud have reduced the profitability of the European saffron sector and this represents an economic threat for the regions of Mediterranean Europe where saffron growing is important.	
#### PROJECT TOTAL BUDGET (in euro)	975000
#### PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECT BUDGET (in euro)	
EU FUNDS:	731250
NATIONAL FUNDS:	243750
REGIONAL FUNDS:	-
OTHER:	-
#### PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	
(describe project management structure and roles and division of responsibilities among partners)	
	
#### PROJECT RESULTS	
Publication of a "White paper on the saffron sector" containing recommendations for increasing the quality and productivity of European saffron and for boosting the sector's competitiveness. A report entitled "Innovation to guarantee competitiveness in the saffron sector", giving the general lines of research in order to solve the problems of the three regions participating in the project.	
#### EVENTUAL PERSPECTIVES FOR PROJECT CONTINUATION	

PROJECT N. 8	
1.	PROJECT TYPOLOGY: Cross-border Cooperation <u>X</u>
2.	REFERENCE PROGRAMME Of the European Community <u>X Specify the programme name: Interreg III A Slovenia-Italia</u>
3.	PROJECT TITLE Restoring and enhancing high quality fruit tree cultivars in order to increase biodiversity and support organic fruit growing in the cross-borders areas
4.	LOCALIZATION: A) COUNTY(IES): <u>Italia, Slovenia</u> B) REGION(S): _____ C) DISTRICT: _____ D) CITY: _____
5.	COORDINATOR SUBJECT: Full Corporate Name: <u>Province of Pordenone Agricultural Sector Experimental and Demonstrative Farms (SAASD)"</u> Address: <u>http://www.fruttasenzaconfini.info</u> E-mail: <u>fruttasenzaconfini@fruttasenzaconfini.info</u>
6.	PROJECT PARTNERS: <u>SAASD "Agricultural Sector Experimental and Demonstrative Farms" Fruit growing Section of the Province of Pordenone;</u> <u>DIPI - Department of Applied Biology in Plant Protection of the University of Udine</u> <u>Research Intitute Kmetijsko Gozdarski Zavod of Nova Gorica (Slovenia).</u>
7.	PROJECT LENGHT: <u>From april 2003 to june 2006</u>
8.	PROJECT AIMS: <u>The Project has been written because many areas in Friuli Venezia Giulia and Slovenia show climatic and pedological conditions which are positive both to fruit tree and to traditional local species growing. Further raising attention strictly linked with environment preservation and human health, and the natural resistance/tolerance to main plants diseases favour the organic growing of these species.</u>
9.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION: <u>Within the Communitarian Initiative Interreg III A/Phare CBC Italy-Slovenia 2000 - 2006 the Project " Restoring and enhancing high quality fruit tree cultivars in order to increase biodiversity and support organic fruit growing in the cross-borders areas" has started on April 2003 and will expire on June 2006.</u> <u>Finally this Project can be seen as natural prosecution of the Project Interreg III A Italy-Slovenia titled "Specialized services throughout pilot fruit growing", dealing with qualitative and quantitative experimentation of several resistant/tolerant new apple varieties towards fungi pathologies.</u>
10.	PROJECT TOTAL BUDGET (in euro) <u>800.000€</u>
11.	PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECT BUDGET (in euro) EU FUNDS: <u>640.000€</u> NATIONAL FUNDS: _____ REGIONAL FUNDS: _____ OTHER: _____
12.	PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE (describe project management structure and roles and division of responsibilities among partners) <u>The Initiative implicates actively following partners: SAASD "Agricultural Sector Experimental and Demonstrative Farms" Fruit growing Section of the Province of Pordenone; DIPI - Department of Applied Biology in Plant Protection of the University of Udine; Research Intitute Kmetijsko Gozdarski Zavod of Nova Gorica (Slovenia).</u>
13.	PROJECT RESULTS
14.	EVENTUAL PERSPECTIVES FOR PROJECT CONTINUATION

PROJECT N.9		
1.	PROJECT TYPOLOGY: Cross-border Cooperation	X
2.	REFERENCE PROGRAMME Of the European Community	X Specify the programme name: Interreg III A Slovenia-Italia
3.	PROJECT TITLE Sigma	
4.	LOCALIZATION: A) COUNTY(IES): B) REGION(S): C) DISTRICT: D) CITY:	Slovenia, Italy
5.	COORDINATOR SUBJECT: Full Corporate Name: Address: E-mail:	 www.interreg-sigma.org
6.	PROJECT PARTNERS:	Provincia di Trieste – Assessorato all Ambiente e alla Agricoltura (IT) Università del Litorale - Centro di ricerche scientifiche di Capodistria (SI) Istituto di Agraria e Silvicultura di Nova Gorica (SI) Comune di Capodistria (SI) Comune di Isola (SI) Comune di Pirano (SI) Comune di Muggia (IT) Comune di San Dorligo (IT)
7.	PROJECT LENGHT:	From to
8.	PROJECT AIMS: info@interreg-sigma.org	
	1) rafforzare la cooperazione e le relazioni esistenti tra le due aree frontaliere attraverso la risoluzione di problemi comuni in agricoltura in un'ottica di sviluppo sostenibile; 2) diminuire l'impatto sull'ambiente della difesa dai fitofagi, razionalizzando gli interventi attraverso una gestione condivisa del monitoraggio su tutta l'area coinvolta, contribuendo al miglioramento della qualità dei prodotti e della sicurezza alimentare; 3) usare congiuntamente gli strumenti informatici di gestione on-line dei dati fitosanitari e di diffusione dell'informazione che permettono la condivisione delle tecniche di difesa adottate e delle esperienze via via maturate nel settore; 4) disporre di un Centro di Colture Mediterranee comune (Centro di eccellenza transfrontaliero) con funzioni di servizio al settore primario, tutela e valorizzazione dell'ambiente e dei prodotti tipici, trasferimento di know how e di best practice.	
9.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	
	Per la prima volta nel territorio transfrontaliero tra Italia e Slovenia viene proposto un metodo di lavoro congiunto, per la difesa fitosanitaria in olivicoltura e per completare e ammodernare l'attuale rete agro-meteorologica. Il sistema di archiviazione e gestione dei dati, provenienti da una rete di monitoraggio progettata ad hoc, permette una diffusione armonica delle tecniche e delle informazioni, rafforzando la cooperazione e le relazioni esistenti tra l'area italiana e quella slovena. La valutazione del grado di infestazione e la tempestiva comunicazione dei consigli sulle modalità di intervento agli agricoltori costituiscono uno degli obiettivi principali del progetto. Accanto ai classici bollettini fitosanitari, si affiancano metodi innovativi di allerta e di informazione come l'uso del mobile messaging e internet. La partecipazione diretta dei tecnici locali permette una gestione autonoma della rete una volta concluso il progetto. Nell'ottica di innovare l'agricoltura e di promuovere i prodotti locali il progetto prevede anche la realizzazione di un modello di Centro di Eccellenza finalizzato a ricerca trasferimento delle conoscenza e buone pratiche agricole.	
10.	PROJECT TOTAL BUDGET (in euro) 206.511,80 €	
11.	PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECT BUDGET (in euro)	
	EU FUNDS:	164.511,80
	NATIONAL FUNDS:	
	REGIONAL FUNDS:	
	OTHER:	
12.	PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE (describe project management structure and roles and division of responsibilities among partners)	
13.	PROJECT RESULTS	
	Risultati attesi 1) transfrontalierità, garantita dalle strutture di gestione previste dal progetto e dalla scelta di attuare gli interventi in maniera congiunta su entrambi i territori (indicatori: verifica della creazione e del funzionamento delle strutture, verifica delle modalità di intervento, verbali delle riunioni degli organismi del progetto); 2) adozione delle tecniche di difesa a basso impatto più efficaci in relazione alla variabilità pedoclimatica delle aree omogenee, con conseguente diminuzione degli interventi (indicatori: n° di interventi in meno e % di diminuzione degli interventi); 3) coinvolgimento di 81 produttori, per un'area transfrontaliera interessata di circa 1.500 ha: di questi, 31 produttori sono in provincia di Trieste, area in cui risultano in totale 52 aziende agricole su base dati dell'Ispettorato Provinciale per l'Agricoltura di Trieste (indicatori: n° produttori raggiunti, n° ettari coperti);	
14.	EVENTUAL PERSPECTIVES FOR PROJECT CONTINUATION	

PROJECT N. 10 1 to N: use 1 form for each project you want to describe)	
1. PROJECT TYPOLOGY:	Cross-border Cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. REFERENCE PROGRAMME	Of the European Community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specify the programme name: Interreg III A Slovenia-Italia
3. PROJECT TITLE	Agriturismo senza confini. Collaborazione transfrontaliera in materia di agriturismo.
4. LOCALIZATION:	
A) COUNTY(IES):	Italia, slovenia
B) REGION(S):	
C) DISTRICT:	
D) CITY:	
5. COORDINATOR SUBJECT:	
Full Corporate Name:	Associazione Agriturismo del Friuli Venezia Giulia - Agenzia regionale
Address:	
E-mail:	
PROJECT PARTNERS:	Associazione Agriturismo del Friuli Venezia Giulia - Agenzia regionale Kmetijsko-gozdarski zavod Nova Gorica
7. PROJECT LENGHT:	From to
8. PROJECT AIMS:	
9. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	
10. PROJECT TOTAL BUDGET (in euro)	183.000€
11. PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECT BUDGET (in euro)	
EU FUNDS:	146.400€
NATIONAL FUNDS:	
REGIONAL FUNDS:	
OTHER:	
12. PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	(describe project management structure and roles and division of responsibilities among partners)
13. PROJECT RESULTS	
14. EVENTUAL PERSPECTIVES FOR PROJECT CONTINUATION	

PROJECT N. 11	
1.	PROJECT TYPOLOGY: Transnational Cooperation
2.	REFERENCE PROGRAMME Of the European Community
3.	PROJECT TITLE "VINUM EST - Integrated and Sustainable Development of Small European Wine Areas in Border Regions"
4.	LOCALIZATION: A) COUNTY(IES): B) REGION(S): C) DISTRICT: D) CITY:
5.	COORDINATOR SUBJECT: Full Corporate Name: Address: E-mail:
6.	PROJECT PARTNERS:
7.	PROJECT LENGHT:
8.	PROJECT AIMS:
9.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
10.	PROJECT TOTAL BUDGET (in euro) 1.314.000 EUR
11.	PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECT BUDGET (in euro)
12.	PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE (describe project management structure and roles and division of responsibilities among partners)
13.	PROJECT RESULTS
14.	EVENTUAL PERSPECTIVES FOR PROJECT CONTINUATION

PROJECT N. 12	
1. PROJECT TYPOLOGY:	
Transnational Cooperation	X
2. REFERENCE PROGRAMME	
Of the European Community	X Specify the programme name: Interreg IIIC – East - Environment, Risk Prevention, Energy and Natural Resources
3. PROJECT TITLE	Network Mountain Forest (NMF)
4. LOCALIZATION:	
A) COUNTY(IES):	Austria, Germany, Italy, Slovenia, Swiss
B) REGION(S):	
C) DISTRICT:	
D) CITY:	
5. COORDINATOR SUBJECT:	
Full Corporate Name:	Austrian Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water
Address:	Marxergasse 2, A-1030 Wien
E-mail:	fritz.singer@bmlfuw.gv.at
	http://www.schabl.at/nmf
6. PROJECT PARTNERS:	Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (Wien, AT)
	Office of the Tyrolean Regional Government – Regional Forestry Commission (AT)
	Forest Authority of the Province of Carinthia (AT); Salzburg Regional Government - Forestry Service of the Province of Salzburg (AT)
	Vienna Municipal Department of Forestry and Urban Agriculture (AT)
	Bavarian State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (DE)
	Department of Forestry / Office of Forest Planning (Alto Adige, IT)
	Slovenia Forest Service (Slovenija, SI)
	Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forestry and Landscape (CH)
	Torrent and Erosion Control Service (Slovenija, SI)
7. PROJECT LENGHT:	From January 2004 to September 2007
8. PROJECT AIMS:	
	The main objective of the operation is the establishment of a network of regions in order to develop a common strategy for mountain/protective forests. Through joint efforts on the part of the competent authorities in the partner countries, the operation wants to lay the foundations for implementing important transboundary measures. By harmonizing terminology, concepts, methodological approaches and legal instruments, the operation strives to create a common basis for outlining existing differences in conditions of mountain forests and implementing transboundary measures.
9. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	
	Due to the high sensitivity of mountain forests and their importance for protective measures, several relevant transboundary and/or EU measures have been developed, such as the Alpine Convention, the Mountain Forest Protocol or the EU Regulation "Rural Development". However, when attempting to improve the protective effects of forests, individual regions and/or countries typically adopt very different approaches, making the effective implementation of transboundary measures very difficult. The operation "Network Mountain Forest" (NMF) focuses on concerted actions for the enhancement of mountain and protective forests and associated potentials for disaster prevention (e.g., avalanches, land slides).
10. PROJECT TOTAL BUDGET (in euro)	840.000 EUR
11. PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECT BUDGET (in euro)	
EU FUNDS:	450.000EUR
NATIONAL FUNDS:	
REGIONAL FUNDS:	
OTHER:	
12. PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	
	(describe project management structure and roles and division of responsibilities among partners)
13. PROJECT RESULTS	
	The operation results in the joint development of a strategic approach to respond to relevant protocols and conventions for mountain/protective forests. This common action plan includes specific proposals for implementing measures in each of the countries and supports the transfer of best practices. As part of the common action plan, a common glossary of terms and concepts, metadata on the existing inventories, and comparisons of methods (e.g., inventories, surveys) is made available. A declaration on harmonization ensures long-term impacts and further contributes to improving the conditions of mountain forests and reduce disaster risks. Activities have included the specification of indicators for the comparative assessment and evaluation of mountain forests, forestry sustainability, protection from natural hazards, and biodiversity. Further activities focus on the description and comparison of country-specific political & legal frameworks and national programmes. Project-related works on special topics have been launched in two interregional working groups on Natural Hazard Protection and Biodiversity. Dissemination activities target the regional, national and international levels (Alpine Convention, Carpathian Convention).
14. EVENTUAL PERSPECTIVES FOR PROJECT CONTINUATION	

PROJECT N. 13	
1. PROJECT TYPOLOGY:	Transnational Cooperation
2. REFERENCE PROGRAMME	X
3. PROJECT TITLE	REGIOSUSTAIN
4. LOCALIZATION:	
A) COUNTY(IES):	Germany, Austria, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Poland
B) REGION(S):	
C) DISTRICT:	
D) CITY:	
5. COORDINATOR SUBJECT:	
Full Corporate Name:	Leibniz-Institute of Regional Geography
Address:	Schongauerstraße 9, DE-04329 Leipzig
E-mail:	info@ifl-leipzig.de
	www.regiosustain.net
6. PROJECT PARTNERS:	Leibniz-Institute of Regional Geography (Sachsen, DE)
	Federal Institute of Agricultural Economics (Wien, AT),
	Institute for International Forestry and Forest Products (Sachsen, DE),
	Slovenian Biomass Association (SI)
	Public Utilities Zittau (Sachsen, DE)
	City of Zittau (Sachsen, DE)
	District of Annaberg (Sachsen, DE)
	City of Hrádek nad Nisou (Moravskoslezsko, CZ)
	City of Bogatynia (Dolnoslaskie, PL)
	Slovenian Forest Service (SI)
	Municipality of Lenart (Slovenija, SI)
	Institute for Agriculture and Forestry Murska Sobota (Slovenija, SI)
	District of Zlotow – Administrative Office (Wielkopolskie, PL)
7. PROJECT LENGHT:	From July 2004 to June 2007
8. PROJECT AIMS:	RegioSustain aims to enable regions to benefit from neglected potentials in agriculture and forestry through the usage of biomass for energy generation. More specifically, the operation aims to enhance available know-how and tools required to effectively use biomass for energy generation and as a tool for sustainable development and to create awareness among local and regional stakeholders and the general public.
9. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	The cultivation and utilization of biomass for energy production is an innovative way to create regional value cycles in which the entire value added - from the cultivation of biomass to the energy generation and consumption - remains in the region. Experience shows that the usage of biomass as alternative energy source can support regional economic development, especially in regions dominated by agriculture and forestry. Many of these regions, however, lack the know-how and tools required to properly set up regional cycles of biomass production, energy generation, and consumption.
10. PROJECT TOTAL BUDGET (in euro)	704.000 EUR
11. PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECT BUDGET (in euro)	
EU FUNDS:	507.000 EUR
NATIONAL FUNDS:	
REGIONAL FUNDS:	
OTHER:	
12. PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	(describe project management structure and roles and division of responsibilities among partners)
13. PROJECT RESULTS	RegioSustain helps regions to further develop alternative energy sources and become more independent from external energy supply. It also helps regions in their efforts to diversify the sources of income from forestry and the agricultural sector and supports the preservation of traditional cultural landscapes. Activities include analyses of available know-how and the local potential to utilize biomass for energy generation. Through a number of workshops, conferences, exhibitions, and training events partners transfer and disseminate know-how and tools. Partners also establish information and service centers in the regions to support information, dissemination, and training activities.
14. EVENTUAL PERSPECTIVES FOR PROJECT CONTINUATION	

PROJECT N. 14 to N: use 1 form for each project you want to describe)	
1. PROJECT TYPOLOGY:	Transnational Cooperation <u>X</u>
2. REFERENCE PROGRAMME	Of the European Community <u>X Specify the programme name: Interreg IIIB – Alpinespace</u>
3. PROJECT TITLE	AlpEnergyWood - Together for the promotion of a sustainable energy
4. LOCALIZATION:	
A) COUNTY(IES):	<u>Austria, Italy, Slovenia, Swiss, France</u>
B) REGION(S):	
C) DISTRICT:	
D) CITY:	
5. COORDINATOR SUBJECT:	
Full Corporate Name:	<u>ITEBE– Institut Technique Européen des bioénergies</u>
E-mail:	<u>http://www.alpenergywood.org</u>
6. PROJECT PARTNERS:	
	<u>Agenzia per l'Energia della Stiria (Austria)</u>
	<u>AIEL – Associazione Italiana Energia dal Legno (LEGNARO – PD) (Italy)</u>
	<u>Associazione Slovena per le biomasse (Slovenia)</u>
	<u>Camera per l'Agricoltura e le Foreste della Stiria (Austria)</u>
	<u>Facoltà di Scienze Forestali Applicate (ROTTENBURG/NECKER) (Italy)</u>
	<u>Istituto Forestale Sloveno (Slovenia)</u>
	<u>Provincia di Biella (Italy)</u>
	<u>Regione Lombardia – Dir. Gen. Agricoltura (Italy)</u>
	<u>Veneto Agricoltura – Centro Vivaistico e per le Attività Fuori Foresta (Italy)</u>
	<u>Ufficio federale per l'Ambiente, le Foreste e il Paesaggio (Switzerland)</u>
7. PROJECT LENGTH:	<u>From May 2003 to May 2006</u>
8. PROJECT AIMS:	
	The global aim of this project is to develop the resort to a natural local resource. The use of wood energy should permit to the Alpine space:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A local development and creation of employment in rural areas (one job created for 1000m3 of wood used per year) • A better upkeep of the rural space and landscapes • The decrease of local pollution due to wood waste abandoned or burnt in open spaces • An additional support to the wood sector in general • An improvement of the energy self sufficiency of the regions • An improvement of the dynamism of an economical sector with a strong indigene potential and creation of richness • The respect of the Kyoto and Johannesburg summits involvements • The fight against the green house effect • Economy of fossil energy resources of the planet by substitution of renewable fuels
9. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	
	The main aim of the project is to gather and share knowledge and practices of professionals, local communities, and citizens of nine Alpine Space regions in the promotion of a natural local resource: wood-fuel. Precisely, develop actions to: - Have them know each other so that they work together - Put at their disposal the knowledge through an international web-server - Make this local energy known by the public - Set up a marketing campaign through the extension of the European wood energy Road© in the Alps - Study the feasibility of industrial structures of wood fuels production (firewood logs, chips and pellets) and promote them to deal with the demand of great national fuel distributors - Set up bases of professional trainings about this sustainable energy by using new communication technologies This project is a great opportunity for the regional contributors to confront their experiences and therefore to learn, progress, and contribute to a better physical management of the Alpine Space thanks to a renewable energy.
10. PROJECT TOTAL BUDGET (in euro)	<u>2.009.300 €</u>
11. PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECT BUDGET (in euro)	
EU FUNDS:	<u>921.000€</u>
NATIONAL FUNDS:	
REGIONAL FUNDS:	
OTHER:	
12. PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE (describe project management structure and roles and division of responsibilities among partners)	
13. PROJECT RESULTS	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • working together sharing experiences in the wood energy sector • organizing professional meetings • extending the European wood energy road • self training and professional training • putting the whole sector under the light • renewing the methods and tools of buy-selling biofuels
14. EVENTUAL PERSPECTIVES FOR PROJECT CONTINUATION	

PROJECT N. 15 to N: use 1 form for each project you want to describe)	
1. PROJECT TYPOLOGY:	
Transnational Cooperation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. REFERENCE PROGRAMME	
Of the European Community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specify the programme name: Interreg IIIB – Alpinespace
3. PROJECT TITLE	
ALPINET GEEP - Alpine network for sheep and goat promotion for a sustainable territory development	
4. LOCALIZATION:	
A) COUNTY(IES):	Italy, Germany, Austria, Slovenia
B) REGION(S):	
C) DISTRICT:	
D) CITY:	
5. COORDINATOR SUBJECT:	
Full Corporate Name:	Provincia Autonoma di Trento
Address:	
E-mail:	www.alpinetgheep.com
6. PROJECT PARTNERS:	
Agricultural Institute of San Michele all'Adige (Italy)	
Bavarian State Research Center for Agriculture (Germany)	
Breeders' association of Belluno (Italy)	
Breeders' association of Bergamo (Italy)	
Breeders' federation of Southern Tyrol (Italy)	
Department of Animal Production Science – Udine University (Italy)	
Enterprise of wool processing and handicraft products commercialisation (Germany)	
Federal Research Institute of agriculture in alpine regions (Austria)	
Oesterreichischer Bundesverband für Schafe und Ziegen (Austria)	
Province of Pordenone (Italy)	
Sheep and goat breeders' association of Trento (Italy)	
Sheep breeders' association of Bavaria (Germany)	
Sheeps and goats breeders of Slovenia (Slovenia)	
Society for the Conservation of old and endangered Livestock breeds in Germany (Germany)	
University of Ljubljana (Slovenia)	
7. PROJECT LENGHT:	From January 2005 to December 2007
8. PROJECT AIMS:	
Objectives The expected long-term impact of the project are: the amelioration of the social-economic conditions of the Alpine pastoral systems, an increase of competitiveness of the alpine sheep and goat products, the maintenance of cultural landscape and environment, the preservation of cultural heritage and natural resources.	
9. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	
The project develops co-ordinated activities for the promotion and the strengthening of the sheep and goat sector in the Alpine area, in order to preserve its involvement in the sustainable development of the mountain communities. The project aims to develop integrated transnational strategies and instruments for the promotion of the sector.	
10. PROJECT TOTAL BUDGET (in euro)	2.154.535 €
11. PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECT BUDGET (in euro)	
EU FUNDS:	1.114.173 €
NATIONAL FUNDS:	
REGIONAL FUNDS:	
OTHER:	
12. PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	
(describe project management structure and roles and division of responsibilities among partners)	
13. PROJECT RESULTS	
14. EVENTUAL PERSPECTIVES FOR PROJECT CONTINUATION	

PROJECT N. 16	
1. PROJECT TYPOLOGY:	
Transnational Cooperation	X
2. REFERENCE PROGRAMME	
Of the European Community	X Specify the programme name: Interreg IIIB – Alpinespace
3. PROJECT TITLE ALPTER – Terraced landscapes of alpine arc	
4. LOCALIZATION:	
A) COUNTY(IES):	France, Austria, Italy, Slovenia, Switzerland
B) REGION(S):	
C) DISTRICT:	
D) CITY:	
5. COORDINATOR SUBJECT:	
Full Corporate Name:	Regione Veneto
Address:	
E-mail:	http://www.alpter.net
6. PROJECT PARTNERS:	
	A.D.I. - Association for Information Geographical Development (France)
	BOKU UNIVERSITY – Inst. of Landscape Development, Recreation and Conservation Planning (Austria)
	I.R.E.A.L.P. – Institute for Research on Ecology and Economy of the Alpine area (Italy)
	REGIONE LIGURIA – Spatial, Landscape and Environment Planning Department (Italy)
	REGIONE VALLE D'AOSTA – Agriculture, Natural Resources and Land Protection Dept (Italy))
	REGIONE VENETO – Urban Planning and Natural Heritage Department (Italy)
	Regione Bregaglia (Switzerland)
	UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA – Faculty of Architecture (Slovenia)
7. PROJECT LENGHT:	From December 2004 to December 2007
8. PROJECT AIMS:	
	The agricultural terracements are a form of land use common to many regions of the alpine area, where they identify similar morphological and cultural traits. Ignored by scientific research and government institutions for a long time, terracements have been studied only after their abandon and decay caused the first unexpected and harmful damages. The Interreg Project 'ALPTER' originates from the request, coming from both the population and the institutions, to contrast the abandon of agricultural terraced areas. It is a problem of great span, having consequences like loss of productive land and increase of geological risk, damage to bio-diversity and to cultural heritage; it is a problem so much disturbing to deserve attention of international organizations like UNESCO and FAO. Working in areas all over the Alps, from Slovenian Brda to French Alpes Maritimes, the project will collect territorial knowledge, develop innovative technologies and realize examples of productive recovery. The aim is to promote recovery on large scale and encourage the inhabitants to a sustainable management of their territory. With the same aim a network will be built, linking the different subjects interested in this topic, to promote exchange of knowledge and active cooperation.
9. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	
	Definition of a common protocol for analysing and monitoring terraced landscapes, comprehensive of different approaches (territorial, hydro-geologic, cultural, socio-economic) - Exploration of new scenarios for development of terraced alpine areas, endangered by abandon and depopulation - Awareness-rising both in the institutions and in the population about the alpine territory and its particular cultural heritage, - Development of a long-term recovery action, involving the government institution and the inhabitants in re-use of abandoned terrain - Prevention against natural risk
10. PROJECT TOTAL BUDGET (in euro)	1.200.000 €
11. PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECT BUDGET (in euro)	
EU FUNDS:	600.000 €
NATIONAL FUNDS:	
REGIONAL FUNDS:	
OTHER:	
12. PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE (describe project management structure and roles and division of responsibilities among partners)	
13. PROJECT RESULTS	
	- 'Atlas of the terraced landscapes', a book to present the problem of terracements through the results of project researches - 'Handbook for recovery of agricultural terraces', a publication to offer solutions to stakeholders of the agricultural sector - Technical plans of recovery for valuable areas all over the alpine region - 5 pilot works of recovery that will produce examples of productive re-use of terracements - 'Network of the terraced landscapes', internet-based, to promote synergies among different subjects interested in recovery of abandoned areas
14. EVENTUAL PERSPECTIVES FOR PROJECT CONTINUATION	

PROJECT N. 17	
1.	PROJECT TYPOLOGY: Transnational Cooperation <u>X</u>
2.	REFERENCE PROGRAMME Of the European Community <u>X Specify the programme name: Interreg IIIB – Alpinespace</u>
3.	PROJECT TITLE MONARPOP - Monitoring Network in the Alpine Region for POPs
4.	LOCALIZATION: A) COUNTY(IES): <u>Italy, Germany, Slovenia, Austria, Switzerland</u> B) REGION(S): _____ C) DISTRICT: _____ D) CITY: _____
5.	COORDINATOR SUBJECT: Full Corporate Name: <u>Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management</u> Address: <u>Austria</u> E-mail: <u>http://www.monarpop.at</u>
6.	PROJECT PARTNERS: <u>ARPA Lombardia (Italy)</u> <u>BUWAL (Switzerland)</u> <u>ARPA Veneto (Italy)</u> <u>Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Umwelt, Gesundheit und Verbraucherschutz (Germany)</u> <u>GSF Bayern (Germany)</u> <u>SFI Slovenia (Slovenia)</u> <u>UBA Berlin (Germany)</u> <u>UBA Vienna (Austria)</u>
7.	PROJECT LENGHT: <u>From July 2003 to June 2006</u>
8.	PROJECT AIMS: <u>- Assessment of POPs pollution in the Alpine environment</u> <u>- Exploration of possibilities to reduce POPs concentrations</u>
9.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION: <u>Forests as prevailing alpine ecosystem type play a crucial role for a sustainable development in the Alps. Pollutants endanger this natural heritage and its functions. Particularly the impact of highly toxic and accumulating organic pollutants (POPs) has been underestimated for a long time. The Alps seem to be a major sink for long-range transported and globally distributed POPs. As a lead project MONARPOP will assess for the first time the load of POPs in the Alpine flora and establish – on the basis of its results – conclusions and implementation steps to reduce this load.</u>
10.	PROJECT TOTAL BUDGET (in euro) <u>1.845.499 €</u>
11.	PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECT BUDGET (in euro) EU FUNDS: <u>676.000 €</u> NATIONAL FUNDS: _____ REGIONAL FUNDS: _____ OTHER: _____
12.	PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE (describe project management structure and roles and division of responsibilities among partners)
13.	PROJECT RESULTS
14.	EVENTUAL PERSPECTIVES FOR PROJECT CONTINUATION

10.2 Law 84/2001 Projects

PROJECT N. 1	
1. PROJECT TYPOLOGY:	_____
Transnational Cooperation	X
2. REFERENCE PROGRAMME	_____
National	X Italian Law 84/01
3. PROJECT TITLE	_____
FISH-LOG - Transnational initiatives for the promotion of the fishery sector's SMEs of the Adriatic Region: development of technical assistance, logistic and market structures	
4. LOCALIZATION:	_____
A) COUNTY(IES):	_____
B) REGION(S):	_____
C) DISTRICT:	_____
D) CITY:	_____
5. COORDINATOR SUBJECT:	_____
Full Corporate Name:	Friuli Venezia Giulia Region
Address:	_____
E-mail:	_____
6. PROJECT PARTNERS:	Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia, Regione Emilia-Romagna, Regione Veneto, Regione Istriana, Contea Litoraneo-montana, Istrian Development Agency (IDA), Consorzio UNIPROM ,Informest
7. PROJECT LENGHT:	From to
8. PROJECT AIMS:	_____
Fish.Log aims to promote investments for the construction and reconstruction of two fish markets and the related logistic structures in Croatia: Pola and Fiume. The project also foresees training activities of the personnel employed in the markets management, so that to assure the good functioning of the infrastructures once finished.	
9. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	_____
The "FISH.LOG." Project will consist in the construction and reconstruction of two fish markets and the related logistic structures in the two major commercial ports of Croatia: Pola and Fiume. The project also foresees training activities of the personnel employed in the markets management, so that to assure the good functioning of the infrastructures once finished.	
10. PROJECT TOTAL BUDGET (in euro)	_____
2.152.208,48	
11. PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECT BUDGET (in euro)	_____
EU FUNDS:	_____
NATIONAL FUNDS:	_____
REGIONAL FUNDS:	_____
OTHER:	_____
12. PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	_____
(describe project management structure and roles and division of responsibilities among partners)	

13. PROJECT RESULTS	_____

14. EVENTUAL PERSPECTIVES FOR PROJECT CONTINUATION	_____

PROJECT N. 2 (1 to N: use 1 form for each project you want to describe)	
1. PROJECT TYPOLOGY:	
Interregional Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cross-border Cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transnational Cooperation	X
2. REFERENCE PROGRAMME	Specify the program name: Italian Law 84/01
Of the European Community	<input type="checkbox"/>
National	X
Regional	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. PROJECT TITLE	
	CONNECT - Transnational Networking and cooperation initiatives for the Development of coastal SMEs in the Balkan Adriatic Region
4. LOCALIZATION:	
A) COUNTY(IES):	
B) REGION(S):	
C) DISTRICT:	
D) CITY:	
5. COORDINATOR SUBJECT:	
Full Corporate Name:	Emilia-Romagna Region
Address:	
E-mail:	
6. PROJECT PARTNERS:	Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia, Regione Veneto, Regione Istriana, Regione di Sofia, Contea Litoraneo- montana, Istrian Development Agency (IDA) Consorzio UNIPROM
7. PROJECT LENGTH:	From to
8. PROJECT AIMS:	
	The project foresees the implementation of a connecting platform based on satellite technology.
9. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	
	The "CONNECT" project foresees the implementation of a connecting platform based on satellite technology. The platform will connect in horizontal sense the main structures for the commercialization of fishery products in the Adriatic sea (markets directly linked to commercial enterprises) which will collect products coming from secondary markets, and in vertical sense all subjects composing the production chain (fishing boats, producers organisations, processing enterprises, etc.). The establishment of Producers Organisations (PO) aggregating fishing SMEs and involved in the commercialization of fishery products is also foreseen.
10. PROJECT TOTAL BUDGET (in euro)	
	1.411.620,49
11. PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECT BUDGET (in euro)	
EU FUNDS:	
NATIONAL FUNDS:	1.411.620,49 Euro
REGIONAL FUNDS:	
OTHER:	
12. PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	
(describe project management structure and roles and division of responsibilities among partners)	
13. PROJECT RESULTS	
14. EVENTUAL PERSPECTIVES FOR PROJECT CONTINUATION	