
DRAFT INTERIM REPORT ON IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A Draft Interim Report on the Impact Assessment of the ongoing
Interreg V-A Hungary-Croatia Cooperation Programme 2014-2020

CBJointStrategy

Elaborating strategic programming and project documents for Interreg
Programme between Hungary and Croatia for the period 2021-2027

March 15, 2020

Table of contents

1	Introduction.....	5
2	Desk research of the 2014-2020 Interreg V-A Hungary-Croatia Cooperation Programme	6
2.1	Overview of the programme framework	6
2.2	Distribution of projects by priorities and components	9
2.3	Typology breakdown of beneficiaries	11
2.4	Geographical distribution of projects and funding	14
2.5	Project objectives and achievements.....	16
2.6	Sustainability	18
3	Evaluation of impact on 2014-2020 priorities and result indicators.....	20
3.1	PA1: Economic Development - Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs.....	20
3.2	PA2: Sustainable Use of Natural and Cultural Assets – Preserving and Protecting the Environment and Promoting Resource Efficiency.....	22
3.3	PA3: Cooperation - Enhancing Institutional Capacity and an Efficient Public Administration 27	
3.4	PA4: Education - Investing in Education, Training, including Vocational Training for Skills and Lifelong Learning by Developing Education and Training Infrastructure.....	29
3.5	Aggregated Output indicators.....	31
4	Interim assessment of programme implementation in the 2014-2020 period	33
4.1	Typology of screened projects and beneficiaries.....	33
4.2	Quality and added value of cooperation between project partners	37
4.3	Difficulties and obstacles experienced by beneficiaries during project development and implementation.....	39
5	Combined inventory of current development needs in the programme area	42
5.1	County level preferences.....	42
5.2	Combined preferences	44
5.3	Most relevant development areas	44
6	Further steps of the assessment process	46
7	Annexes	46
7.1	Annex 1: Full inventory of development ideas.....	47
7.2	Annex 2: Word cloud of development keywords.....	58

List of figures

Figure 1: Number of projects, beneficiaries involved and total project cost by PAs	10
Figure 2: Distribution of funding between components.....	11
Figure 3: Distribution of project costs between types of beneficiaries in Hungary and Croatia	14
Figure 4: Distribution of partnerships and lead beneficiaries between counties.....	15
Figure 5: Distribution of project costs between counties	15
Figure 6: Distribution of project objectives and the related project costs	17
Figure 7: Mura-Drava-Duna Biosphere Reserve.....	23
Figure 8: Photovoltaic energy potential	24
Figure 9: Thermal conditions of the Upper-Pannon subsurface thermal water layer	25
Figure 10: Territorial coverage of Pannon EGTC	28
Figure 11: Early leavers	30
Figure 12: Organisational (left) and geographical (right) spread of beneficiaries responding to the online survey	33
Figure 13: Map of programme area counties, highlighting paired Croatian counties.....	34
Figure 14: Number of projects per beneficiary (left); Impact range of projects (right)	34
Figure 15: Map of impact range of projects per county	35
Figure 16: Project typology based on programme thematic objective (left) and main thematic area (right).....	35
Figure 17: Map of project distribution per thematic objective per county	36
Figure 18: Map of project distribution per main thematic area per county.....	37
Figure 19: Average quality (left) and added value (right) of cooperation	38
Figure 20: Beneficiaries encountering difficulties during project development or implementation ...	39
Figure 21: Map of difficulties encountered per county	40
Figure 22: Map of preferred thematic objectives per county.....	43
Figure 23: Preferred policy objectives per county based on combined weight of PO1+2.....	43
Figure 24: Preferred policy objectives aggregated (left) and per county (right)	44
Figure 25: Word cloud of development keywords per country	58

List of tables

Table 1: Outline of the guiding principles of the different interventions	7
Table 2: Timing of the calls for proposals.....	7
Table 3: Funding conditions for the two calls for proposals	8
Table 4: Timing of calls for light projects in the B Light project	9
Table 5: Distribution of activity and funding between priority axes and components.....	9
Table 6: Typology breakdown of beneficiaries.....	13
Table 7: Expected achievements on project level by components.....	17
Table 8: Distribution of funding related between counties to various project objectives	18
Table 9: GDP per inhabitant in PPS, 2000-2010 (as % of EU27)	20
Table 10: Number of active business entities	21
Table 11: GERD per 1 inhabitant	21
Table 12: PA1 indicators.....	22
Table 13: Real sectoral change of GVA from 2011 to 2017.....	22
Table 14: Woodland as a percentage of land.....	24
Table 15: PA2 indicators.....	26
Table 16: PA2 indicator components	26
Table 17: Guest nights.....	27
Table 18: PA3 indicators.....	29
Table 19: PA3 indicator components	29
Table 20: Number of full time students in bachelor and master courses of institutions of higher education.....	30
Table 21: Adult population's education participation rate	31
Table 22: PA4 indicators.....	31
Table 23: PA4 indicator components	31
Table 24: Indicators	32
Table 25: Standardised development categories.....	45
Table 26: Full inventory of development ideas	57

1 Introduction

Though the Impact Assessment of the ongoing Interreg V-A Hungary-Croatia Cooperation Programme 2014-2020 is implemented as a separate activity within the CB Joint Strategy project, it is closely integrated into the programming process: it directly relies on the data collection and consultation activities of the Situation Analysis phase (concluded on 28 February 2020), and it will iteratively evolve alongside the Joint Development Strategy of the future Interreg Programme between Hungary and Croatia for the period 2021-2027, until the planned preparation deadline of the Final Assessment (due on 31 January 2021). The current Draft Interim Report on Impact Assessment therefore represents a work in progress document, based on a first evaluation of interim findings and most relevant experiences collected from the current programming period.

The document is based on **3 main sources of information** developed in the course of the CB Joint Strategy project:

- The descriptive analysis and background data compiled for the Situation Analysis of the Hungary-Croatia Border Region;
- The specific chapter of the 1st online survey conducted between January 24 2020 - February 10 2020, focusing on project preparation and implementation experiences of former/current beneficiaries of the programme;
- Inventories of county-level development ideas reflecting the joint development preferences of county stakeholders involved into territorial workshops organised in programme area counties between 18-25 February 2020.

These are supplemented by **targeted collection of data** related to result indicators of the Interreg V-A Hungary-Croatia Cooperation Programme 2014-2020.

The current Draft Interim Report contains the following **thematic chapters**:

- Desk research of the 2014-2020 Interreg V-A Hungary-Croatia Cooperation Programme: Desk research based on the screening and analysis of HU-HR projects in the IMIS project database, including a summary of main findings, relevant for the programming exercise of the future programme.
- Evaluation of impact on 2014-2020 priorities and result indicators: Based on the data collected for the Situation Analysis and further data concerning interim programme results, this chapter contrasts analysis findings to the initial needs and challenges of the border region, arranged under the 4 thematic priorities of the 2014-2020 programme.
- Interim assessment of programme implementation in the 2014-2020 period: Interim assessment focusing on typology of screened projects and beneficiaries; quality and added value of cooperation between project partners; main obstacles of realising planned results; difficulties encountered during project development and implementation; delays and their reasons.
- Combined inventory of current development needs in the programme area: The inventory combines and analyses the outcomes of brainstorming sessions of territorial programme preparation workshops and the online survey implemented in February 2020.

The **final chapter** of the document highlights further steps and schedule of the assessment process.

2 Desk research of the 2014-2020 Interreg V-A Hungary-Croatia Cooperation Programme

2.1 Overview of the programme framework

The Cooperation Programme (CP) for each investment priority lays down **guiding principles** on project selection and general formulation of some quality criteria set against the funded projects.

The CP foresaw, in general, the application of open calls for proposals, however in some cases restrictions are applied. An outline overview of the guiding principles is listed in the table below:

Specific objective	Guiding principles
1. Enhancing the Competitiveness of SMEs	
1.1. Fostering value added business cooperations between SMEs operating on different sides of the border (IP 3c)	<p>Lead Beneficiary (HAMAG BICRO) and “general” beneficiaries (SME support institutions from the border area) were selected via restricted nomination procedure by the Monitoring Committee.</p> <p>SMEs, as beneficiaries of light projects, are selected via open calls for proposals. With the selected light partners – similarly to the “general” beneficiaries – Partnership Agreements are signed.</p> <p>For implementation and operation of the light project selection mechanism a separate implementation framework has been made.</p> <p>Guiding principles for project selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - value added of cross-border joint product, technology or service development of cooperating SMEs; - marketability of the joint SME developments; - innovative character of SME developments; - financial sustainability. <p>As light partners, only for-profit SMEs were eligible, in line with EU and national legislation.</p>
2. Sustainable use of natural and cultural assets	
2.1. Concert the region’s natural and cultural heritage assets to tourism attractions with income generating capabilities (IP 6c)	<p>Projects should be selected via open calls for proposals. For project selection, as major strategic guidance the Handbook to Tourism Projects should be taken into consideration, which was originally developed in the 2007-2013 programming period.</p> <p>Guiding principles for project selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact on increase of tourism spending; - Level of innovation in valorisation of cultural and natural heritage; - Environmental and economic sustainability of the project; - Harmony with the Handbook to Tourism Projects; - Development of public road infrastructure is treated with special attention, with high environmental values preferred, minimising the environmental impact.
2.2. Restoring the ecological diversity in the border area (IP 6d)	<p>Projects should be selected via open calls for proposals.</p> <p>Guiding principles for project selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact on nature protection; - Level of cooperation among project partners; - Long-run sustainability of joint developments in restoration of biodiversity and protection and promotion of ecosystems; - The extent of building on results of former cooperation activities; - Coherence with the 2nd River Basin Management Plan and the Danube River Basin District levels and contribution to the Water Framework Directive’s objectives.
3. Cooperation	
3.1. Involvement of more social and institutional actors in cross-border cooperation (IP 11b)	<p>Projects should be selected via open calls for proposals.</p> <p>Guiding principles for project selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved level of cooperation among project partners based on knowledge transfer and capitalisation on previous project results.

Specific objective	Guiding principles
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to a more efficient organisational process of cooperating institutions. - Sustainable joint institutional structures; - Long-term partnerships instead of one-off events.
4. Education	
4.1. Improve the role of educational institutions as intellectual centres for increasing the specific local knowledge-base in the region (IP 10b)	<p>Projects should be selected via open calls for proposals.</p> <p>Guiding principles for project selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved level of cooperation among educational and training institutions; - Developed curricula should base on local and cross-cultural knowledge; - Equal opportunities, gender equality, involvement of marginalised groups; - Balanced participation of Croatian and Hungarian participants.

Table 1: Outline of the guiding principles of the different interventions
Source: Cooperation programme Interreg V-A Hungary-Croatia 2014-2020

By the time of preparation of the current draft assessment report **two open calls for proposals** were carried out for the following priority axes (PA):

- Priority 2: Sustainable use of natural and cultural resources, including components:
 1. Bicycle paths,
 2. Tourism attractions,
 3. Thematic routes and other tourism products;
- Priority 3: Co-operation, including:
 1. Thematic co-operation,
 2. People-to-people co-operation;
- Priority 4: Education:
 1. Co-operation in higher education,
 2. Co-operation in preschool, primary and secondary education and adult education.

Timing of publication and submission due dates of the two calls were as follows:

	Date of publication	Submission deadline	EU funding available
1 st Call for Proposals	29 Feb 2016	31 May 2016	26 528 785
2 nd Call for Proposals	31 Jan 2019	3 May 2019	20 837 783

Table 2: Timing of the calls for proposals
Source: Own compilation

The two calls differed in terms of total available funding, total project cost and minimum/maximum project size by priorities and components. Applied conditions in the two calls are listed in the following table:

	1 st Call for Proposals		2 nd Call for Proposals	
	Total funding (EUR)	Project size (min-max., EUR)	Funding available (EUR)	Project size (min-max., EUR)
2. Sustainable use of natural and cultural assets				
2.1. Concert the region's natural and cultural heritage assets to tourism attractions with income generating capabilities (Investment Priority 6c)				
Component 1 – bicycle paths	5 000 000	200 000 – 2 000 000		
Component 2 – tourism attractions	3 752 544	200 000 – 1 500 000	9 230 273	200 000 – 1 700 000
Component 3 – thematic routes and other tourism products	4 000 000	100 000 – 400 000	2 500 000	100 000 – 400 000

	1 st Call for Proposals		2 nd Call for Proposals	
	Total funding (EUR)	Project size (min-max., EUR)	Funding available (EUR)	Project size (min-max., EUR)
2.2. Restoring the ecological diversity in the border area (Investment Priority 6d)	8 576 241	150 000 – 1 500 000	3 481 696	150 000 – 1 500 000
3. Co-operation				
3.1. Involvement of more social and institutional actors in cross-border cooperation (Investment Priority 11b)				
Component 1 – thematic co-operation	1 000 000	150 000 – 300 000	1 559 379	150 000 – 300 000
Component 2 – people-to-people cooperation	1 500 000	50 000 – 200 000	1 500 000	50 000 – 200 000
4. Education				
4.1. Improve the role of educational institutions as intellectual centres for increasing the specific local knowledge-base in the region (Investment Priority 10b)				
Component 1 – Co-operation in higher education	900 000	100 000 – 300 000	766 435	100 000 – 300 000
Component 2 – Co-operation in preschool, primary and secondary education and adult education	1 800 000	100 000 – 250 000	1 800 000	100 000 – 250 000

Table 3: Funding conditions for the two calls for proposals

Source: Own compilation based on Calls for Proposals

When carrying out calls for proposals and project selection the guiding principles (Table 1) have been strictly kept, as the principles have been included as conditions in the Guidelines for Applicants and the evaluation grid, which had been agreed by the Monitoring Committee before the launch of the calls. Application of the guiding principles during project implementation and monitoring will be possible to judge upon approval of the final reports, at least of the projects selected in the 1st call for proposal. In case of B Light projects, as the light project are all in early stage of implementation, will be possible to evaluate upon finalisation of the first-round projects.

Besides the projects selected through open calls for proposals **four strategic projects** have been previously contracted.

- De-mine HU-HR II: De-contamination of war-affected territories. This is a continuation of a similar strategic project implemented in the 2007-2013 programme. As mine contamination is a key issue in some parts of the border area, a second phase project has been approved in the 2014-2020 programme as well. Lead beneficiary of the project is the Croatian Ministry of Interior, further beneficiaries from Hungary are the Baranya County Police Headquarters and the Danube-Drava National Park Directorate. The project has been finished in May 2018.
- CB Joint Strategy: Supporting the development of the HU-HR border region by a common strategy jointly formulated by the various actors of the cross-border area. The project's sole beneficiary is the Pannon European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation (EGTC). The project aims at the capacity development of the Pannon EGTC and, *inter alia*, elaboration of the first two chapters of the programme strategy for the 2021-27 period. The project is currently ongoing, it shall be finalised in August 2021.
- MuKoBridge: the strategic project aims at the preparation of the technical documentation for the Murakeresztúr–Kotoriba border crossing, including the new bridge on the Mur river. Lead partner is the Hungarian NIF National Infrastructure Development Plc., further partners are

the Croatian Public Roads Ltd. (Hrvatske ceste d.o.o.) and the Mura EGTC. The project has been launched in March 2020 and shall be finished in December 2022.

- **B Light:** Fostering value added business cooperation between SMEs operating on different sides of the Hungary-Croatia border. This strategic project aims at the direct involvement of SMEs in cross-border cooperation, in order to promote joint development of new products, services or technologies. Hungarian and Croatian SMEs may apply joint projects, which are funded as additional partnerships of the B Light framework project through two-step open call for proposals. Lead beneficiary is HAMAG BICRO from Croatia, besides, from each bordering county, altogether seven, SME development agencies are involved as regular beneficiaries. SMEs, as partners of the selected light projects are joining and quitting the B Light framework projects, depending on their light projects' timing. The operation has started in February 2017 and lasts until July 2021. For the time being three calls for light project proposals have been carried out (see table below) and beneficiaries of the first two calls selected light project have been contracted. Altogether 14 light projects are in implementation phase, with 30 partner SMEs – 14 from Croatia and 16 from Hungary – involved.

	Date of publication	Submission deadline	EU funding available
1 st Call for Light Projects	26 Oct 2018	14 Dec 2018	2 550 000
2 nd Call for Light Projects	14 Jan 2019	15 Mar 2019	3 050 000
3 rd Call for Light Projects	28 Oct 2019	20 Dec 2019	2 785 000

Table 4: Timing of calls for light projects in the B Light project

Source: Own compilation

The further analysis shall highlight the activity and allocation of funding according to various logic. In order to avoid distortion strategic projects De mine HU-HR II, CB Joint Strategy and MUKO Bridge are excluded from the analysis. On the other hand, the analysis includes the light projects of the B Light scheme, however the framework project itself is excluded.

2.2 Distribution of projects by priorities and components

On basis of the available project database **division of the currently implemented projects** between priorities and components and their related total project costs are shown in the table below:

Priority axis / Component	Number of projects	Number of beneficiaries	Total project cost (EUR)
1. Enhancing the Competitiveness of SMEs	14	30	4 698 272,26
2. Sustainable use of natural and cultural assets	20	63	20 667 865,96
2.1.1 Bicycle paths	6	18	8 372 326,92
2.1.2 Tourism attractions	7	22	8 596 431,31
2.1.3 Thematic routes and other tourism products	4	13	1 234 936,58
2.2.1 Restoring the ecological diversity in the border area	3	10	2 464 171,15
3. Cooperation	15	48	3 127 189,51
3.1.1 Thematic co-operation	12	39	2 718 497,31
3.1.2 People-to-people co-operation	3	9	408 692,20
4. Education	18	63	3 446 790,94
4.1.1 Co-operation in higher education	3	9	653 614,72
4.1.2 Co-operation in preschool, primary and secondary education and adult education	15	54	2 793 176,22
Total	67	204	31 940 118,67

Table 5: Distribution of activity and funding between priority axes and components.

Source: IMIS data, own compilation.

Comparing activity (both in terms of number of projects and size of partnership) and funding, average number of partners per project is 3.04 among the selected projects, however this indicator significantly

varies between the single PAs and components. SME projects in PA 1 are having the less partners (usually two, one from each country), while in case of other PAs this figure is above 3. For education projects (PA 4) the average size of a partnership is 3.5:

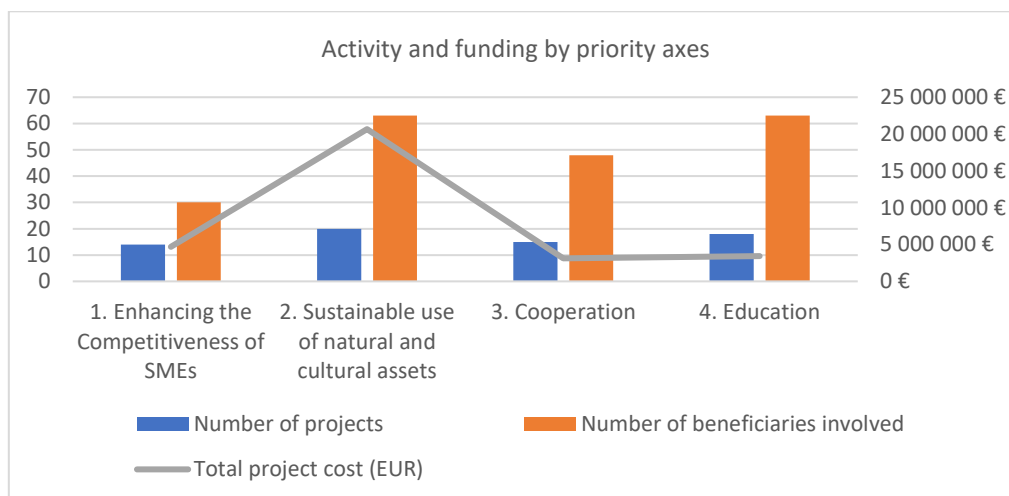


Figure 1: Number of projects, beneficiaries involved and total project cost by PAs
Source: IMIS data, own compilation

In terms of funding, the biggest average project size is detected in PA 2 projects (more than 1 million EUR), in particular for Component 1 (bicycle path) projects, where project size is above 1.395 million EUR. Smallest projects prevail in 3.1.2 (people-to-people cooperation) and 4.1.2 (preschool, primary and secondary education), below 200 thousand EUR.

Funding between components is in line with the average project sizes (see figure below). Biggest funding is allocated to tourism (2.1.1 and 2.1.2) projects, while significant funding has been committed to 3.1.1 (thematic co-operation) and 4.1.2 (cooperation in education apart from universities). This means a significant internal reallocation was carried out within PA 4, from 3.1.1, which absorbed the lowest amount of funding.

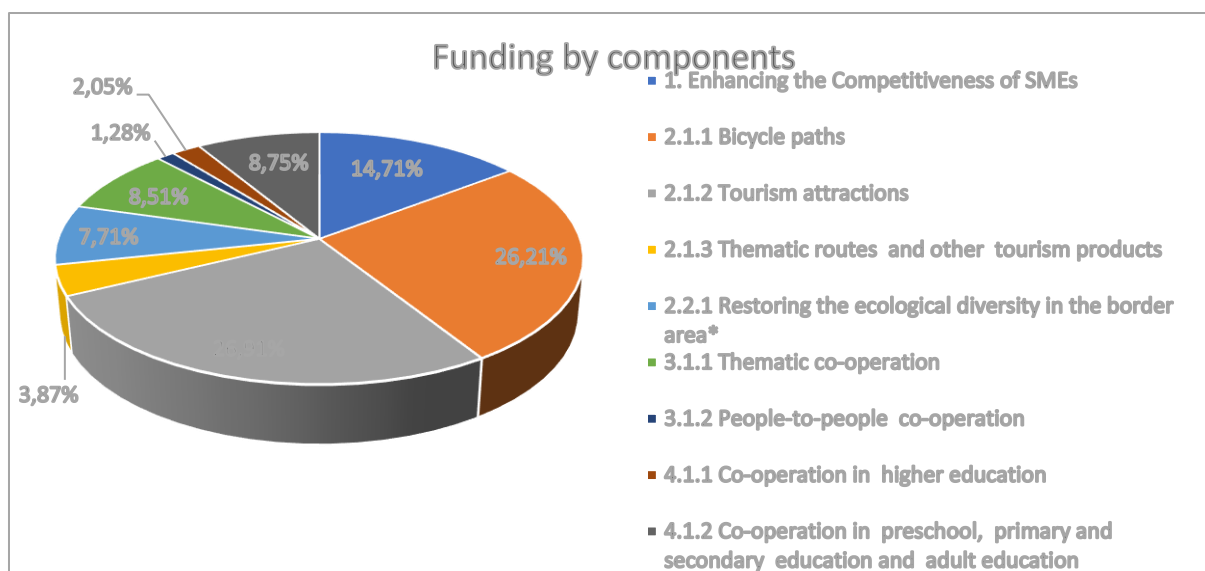


Figure 2: Distribution of funding between components
Source: IMIS data, own compilation

2.3 Typology breakdown of beneficiaries

In case of general calls for proposals for PA 2, 3 and 4 only non-profit making organisations were eligible, apart from some for-profit business entities that are owned to a 100% extent by the state, a local government or another public non-profit organisation. Besides their ownership status they must also operate in the interest of the general public, usually performing tasks of a public body. These organisations in the further analysis are treated as non-profit organisations.

For the B Light calls (PA 1) for-profit small and medium size enterprises (SMEs) were eligible only, non-profit companies and large companies were excluded.

For sake of **categorisation of beneficiaries**, the following typology was applied:

- Public administration on local, regional and national level;
- Public non-profit organisations: bodies established by public authorities operating as non-profit companies or public institutions that may be local, regional or national;
- Research institutes established by public bodies, dealing with research, development and innovation;
- Universities or other public high education institutions;
- Other education and training institutions, including public pre-school, primary, secondary education and adult education institutions;
- NGOs: non-profit civil organisations (association, foundation) established by non-public actors;
- Private non-profit company: non-profit making companies established by non-public bodies;
- SMEs: private for-profit companies that were eligible for B Light.

In order to highlight differences between the two countries on various levels of governance, public administration bodies and public non-profit organisations have been aggregated on local, regional and national level. Results are summarised in Table 6.

In terms of activity – which is measured by the number of partnerships, i.e. project parts – Croatia was generally more active, with 55% of the total number of project parts are from Croatia. In terms of total project cost the two countries are very much balanced, which means project parts are having a larger budget among Hungarian partners.

As for public bodies, in general Croatian public bodies were more active than those in Hungary. Also, a significant difference is detected between the activity on various levels of governance. While local public bodies are the most active in both countries, regional bodies show significantly higher activity in Croatia. On the contrary, in Hungary state bodies are somewhat more active. In other categories such significant difference is detected in case of other education and training institutions, which are generally more active in Croatia. This difference is justified by the fact that in Hungary a large part of the primary and secondary educational institutions is managed by the Klebelsberg Centre, which is a state-run public body. On the other hand, in Croatia, public schools are separate legal entities, controlled by the local government or the county.

Similar distribution is visible in case of total project costs (Figure 3). Largest amounts were committed to local public projects, but to regional public projects in Croatia three times more funding has been committed than in Hungary. In Hungary, on the other hand, national public bodies have been awarded with 2.5 times more funding than in Croatia. Difference in funding for other educational and training institutions is justified by a higher activity in Croatia. Similarly, in case of SME projects the higher activity on the Hungarian side resulted somewhat higher amount in projects costs as well.

	Total			Hungary			Croatia		
	No. of partnerships	Total project cost (EUR)	Average project size (EUR)	No. of partnerships	Total project cost (EUR)	Average project size (EUR)	No. of partnerships	Total project cost (EUR)	Average project size (EUR)
Total public	121	23 597 743,22	195 022,67	49	11 893 038,79	242 715,08	72	11 704 704,43	162 565,34
Local public	55	13 647 195,56	248 130,83	20	7 265 272,23	363 263,61	35	6 381 923,33	182 340,67
Regional public	46	5 208 035,31	113 218,16	18	1 265 950,02	70 330,56	28	3 942 085,29	140 788,76
National public	20	4 742 512,35	237 125,62	11	3 361 816,54	305 619,69	9	1 380 695,81	153 410,65
Research institute	1	76 088,76	76 088,76	1	76 088,76	76 088,76	0	0,00	#ZÉRÓOSZTÓ!
University and higher education institution	14	927 159,81	66 225,70	8	510 207,41	63 775,93	6	416 952,40	69 492,07
Other education or training institution	22	1 351 509,62	61 432,26	8	472 652,48	59 081,56	14	878 857,14	62 775,51
NGO	13	1 084 752,87	83 442,53	6	363 768,19	60 628,03	7	720 984,68	102 997,81
Private non-profit company	3	204 592,13	68 197,38	3	204 592,13	68 197,38	0	0,00	#ZÉRÓOSZTÓ!
SME	30	4 698 272,26	156 609,08	16	2 529 279,29	158 079,96	14	2 168 992,97	154 928,07
Total	204	31 940 118,67	156 569,21	91	16 049 627,05	176 369,53	113	15 890 491,62	140 623,82

Table 6: Typology breakdown of beneficiaries
Source: IMIS data, own compilation

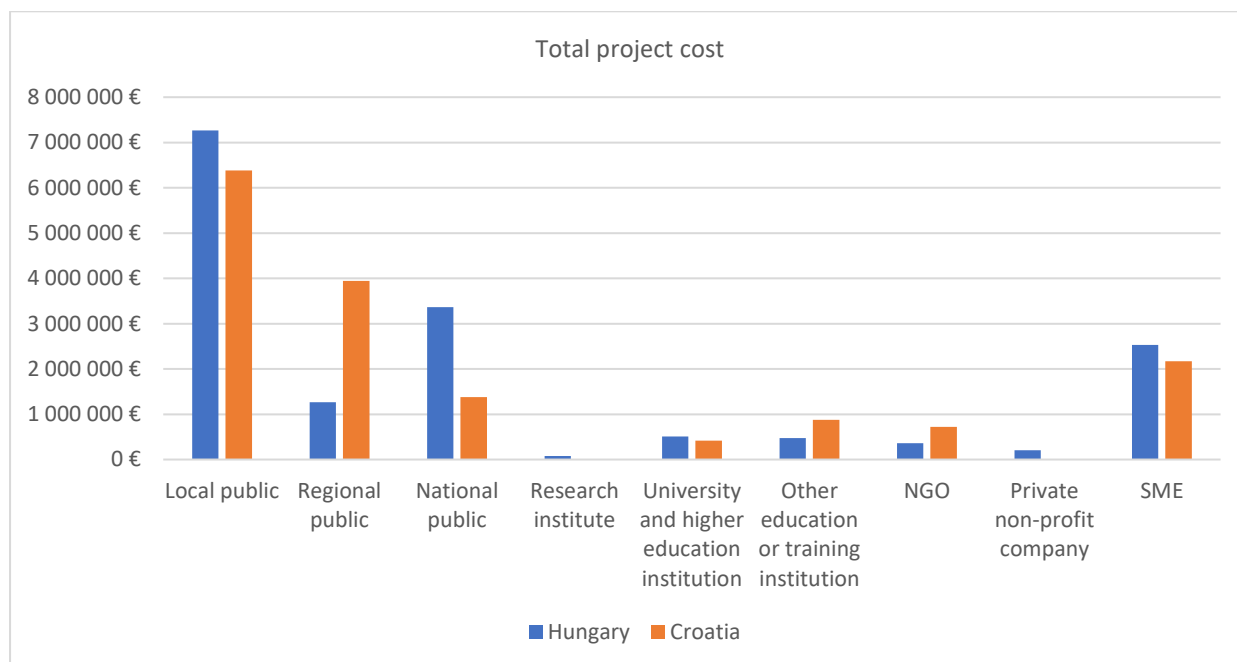


Figure 3: Distribution of project costs between types of beneficiaries in Hungary and Croatia
Source: IMIS data, own compilation

2.4 Geographical distribution of projects and funding

The programme area included altogether 11 NUTS 3 regions (counties): the three directly bordering counties in Hungary (Baranya, Somogy, Zala) and eight counties in Croatia, which are four directly located at the border (Koprivnica-Križevci, Međimurje, Osijek-Baranja, Virovitica-Podravina) and further four counties (Bjelovar-Bilogora, Požega-Slavonia, Varaždin, Vukovar-Sirmium) neighbouring the border counties. In general, the four latter counties have become for the first time equally treated beneficiaries of the programme first in the 2014-2020 period, therefore they were significantly less active. A particular case is Požega-Slavonia, which, so far, has no selected project.

Even if Croatia was generally more active, on county level the highest **number of partnerships** was detected in Baranya county, which is followed by Osijek-Baranja, then Virovitica-Podravina and Koprivnica-Križevci. The further two Hungarian counties were less successful:

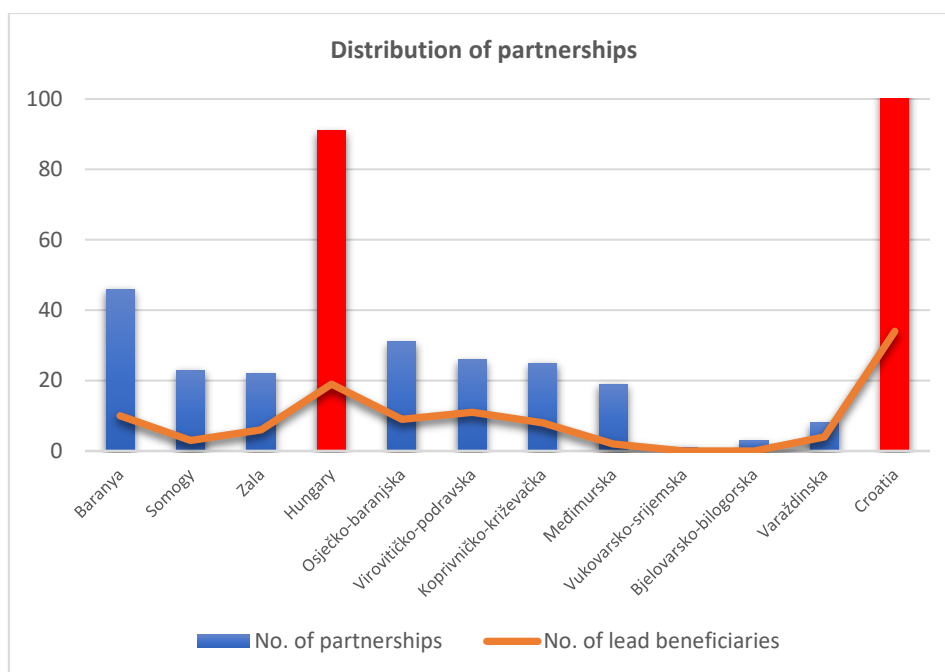


Figure 4: Distribution of partnerships and lead beneficiaries between counties
Source: IMIS data, own compilation

Allocation of **project costs** between counties show a similar picture: the most active counties are responsible for the highest project costs. Deviation from the general picture is detected in case of Zala county in Hungary, which is responsible a higher share of costs than the otherwise more active Somogy. Similarly, on the Croatian side in Međimurje funding is higher than in the more active Koprivnica-Križevci, which means in the two western counties project parts are of larger size:

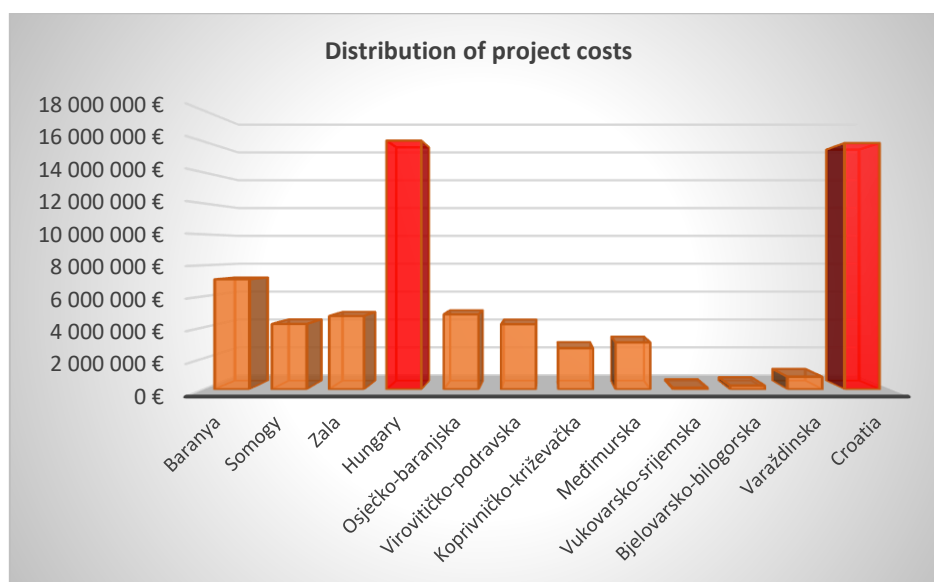


Figure 5: Distribution of project costs between counties
Source: IMIS data, own compilation

In general – in spite of some territorial disparities preferring the counties with large universities and significant sectoral state agencies (Baranya and Osijek-Baranja) – a very good territorial balance has been achieved concerning the counties located directly at the border. Particularly has to be mentioned – in line with the integrated approach promoted by the CP – the strong performance of the Croatian counties in the middle of the border region, which is suffering from bad accessibility and depopulation. On the other hand, mobilisation of the counties neighbouring the border counties on the Croatian side

has not been completely successful, as cross-border cooperation has generally remained in the close vicinity of the state border. This territorial restriction was also promoted through the preference of Zone B in case of 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, which limited investments in the 40 km strip of the border. Among the not directly bordering counties Varaždin has showed visible activity, while Bjelovar-Bilogora and Vukovar-Srijem have cooperated with minimum intensity. Požega-Slavonia has failed to get involved in cross-border cooperation.

Analysis of territorial disparities has been carried out in the first stage only for selected projects. In a later stage of the assessment application activity shall be also evaluated, which may highlight the main shortages of project generation in the less active counties.

2.5 Project objectives and achievements

As PA 2, 3 and 4 projects selected in the 1st call are currently being only in the final report phase, PA 1 project have just been started, no *ex post* data is available on their achievements. **Expected achievements** from different kind of projects may be drawn from the call for proposals, which are listed in the following table:

Specific objective / Component	Typical achievements
1. Enhancing the Competitiveness of SMEs	
1.1. Fostering value added business cooperation between SMEs operating on different sides of the border (IP 3c)	Jointly developed new products, services or technologies that are placed on the market of the partner counties and/or third countries. Development of business premises and purchase of equipment needed for the development.
2. Sustainable use of natural and cultural assets	
2.1. Concert the region's natural and cultural heritage assets to tourism attractions with income generating capabilities (IP 6c)	
Component 1 – bicycle paths	Upgrading of the physical tourism infrastructure, providing access to existing and potential tourists sites by means of cycling infrastructure (bicycle paths, signage, resting areas, service points etc.) and their promotion.
Component 2 – tourism attractions	Upgrading the physical tourism infrastructure by setting up new tourism attractions and services, such as visitors' centres, thematic parks, information points etc. and their promotion.
Component 3 – thematic routes and other tourism products	Coordinated investment in a network of attractions for generating various new thematic routes (nature, pilgrim, gastro, cultural etc.) and their promotion.
2.2. Restoring the ecological diversity in the border area (IP 6d)	Small scale investment in infrastructure for protection of habitats, ecosystems and landscapes. Establishment of green corridors and small-scale nature interpretation infrastructure (study trails, walking paths) and related soft activities.
3. Cooperation	
3.1. Involvement of more social and institutional actors in cross-border cooperation (IP 11b)	
Component 1 – thematic co-operation	Organisation of exchange of experience platforms and development of basic new services in various thematic areas: health, social care, renewable energies and energy efficiency, labour market cooperation, public transport and development of human skills in general.
Component 2 – people-to-people cooperation	Organisation of joint cultural and sport events in the border region in order to promote more intensive interaction in the civil society and municipalities.
4. Education	
4.1. Improve the role of educational institutions as intellectual centres for increasing the specific local knowledge-base in the region (IP 10b)	

Specific objective / Component	Typical achievements
Component 1 – Co-operation in higher education	Development, piloting and implementation of joint study programmes, elaboration of course materials by higher education institutions, analysis and surveying of higher education-related topics. Purchase of equipment and small-scale upgrading of educational premises.
Component 2 – Co-operation in preschool, primary and secondary education and adult education	Promotion of networking of educational institutions, knowledge transfer and exchange of good practices through various events. Setting up mentoring system for disadvantaged and socially handicapped people, in particular Roma.

Table 7: Expected achievements on project level by components

Source: Guidelines for Applicants HUHR/1601

Achievements of projects are measured through a set of quantitative indicators – including general, component- and project-specific indicators – which are monitored through project progress reports in each trimester. However, most of these indicators are fulfilled only upon finalisation of the project, i.e. in the final progress report, when the key outputs are results are achieved. Indicators on programme and component level are detailed in Chapter 3 of the current document.

In order to get a qualitative picture about the expected achievements on basis of available project descriptions projects have been thematically grouped into 12 categories of objectives as seen in the figure below. The analysis shows that number of projects in educational cooperation and SME projects (B Light) stand out (15 and 14 projects, respectively). These two categories were followed by cycling tourism (6 projects), which have been financed in a form of a separate component (2.1.1). Environment protection, energy saving and governance were represented by 5-5 projects, thereof energy and governance were only possible to be applied through PA 3 (Cooperation), which highlights the importance of these two topics. On the other hand, environment protection has got its own component (2.2.1), even if number of projects was relatively low:

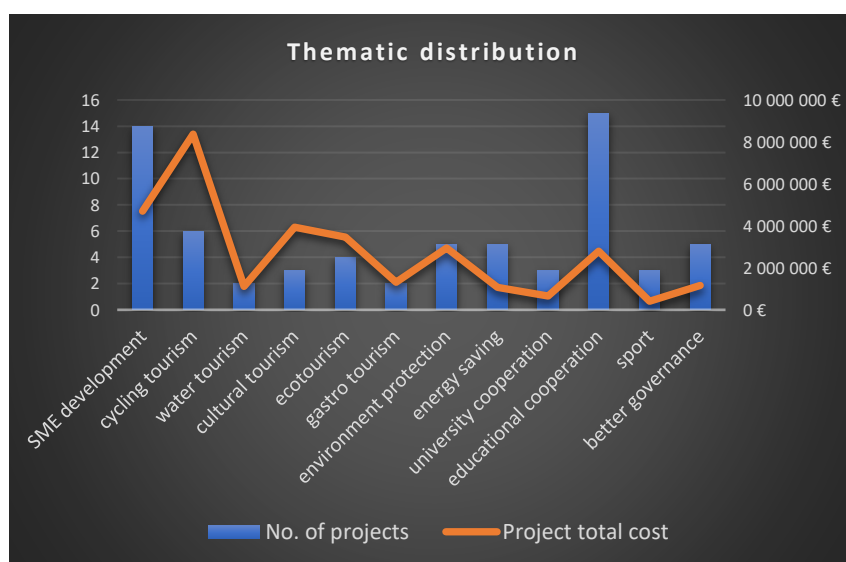


Figure 6: Distribution of project objectives and the related project costs

Source: IMIS data, own compilation

Distribution of funding related to various project objectives show a mixed picture on regional level. Preference to some objectives in the different counties is caused by the local capabilities and institutional setting (see table below). The importance of local institutional background is reflected in the high concentration of funding with environment protection objectives, namely in Baranya and Osijek-Baranja counties, where key environment protection organisations are working. Similar concentration is shown in university cooperation, however only Baranya County (Pécs) is a significant

standout, as on the Croatian side prevalence of this objective is more spatially balanced. SME development, tourism and educational cooperation show a more balanced picture:

Project objectives	Baranya	Somogy	Zala	Osijek-Baranja	Virovitica-Podravina	Koprivnica-Križevci	Međimurje	Other counties	Total
SME development	24%	18%	11%	6%	9%	14%	11%	7%	100%
tourism	17%	13%	19%	13%	17%	5%	13%	2%	100%
environment protection	49%	0%	3%	44%	0%	0%	0%	4%	100%
energy saving	23%	4%	18%	30%	0%	21%	5%	0%	100%
university cooperation	58%	0%	0%	15%	8%	8%	0%	11%	100%
educational cooperation	18%	22%	8%	10%	18%	20%	1%	3%	100%
sport	28%	0%	26%	6%	18%	13%	0%	10%	100%
better governance	11%	25%	12%	16%	0%	14%	12%	10%	100%
TOTAL	22%	13%	15%	15%	13%	8%	9%	4%	100%

Table 8: Distribution of funding related between counties to various project objectives

Source: IMIS data, own compilation

Concerning project objectives and achievements, it may be concluded that – apart from a few special topics such as environment protection and university cooperation – in most of the objectives a relatively good territorial balance has been achieved.

As regards **integrated approach** promoted by the CP, it should be particularly pointed out that in less developed counties in the middle part of the border area (in Croatia Virovitica-Podravina in tourism and sport, Koprivnica-Križevci in energy saving, the same two counties, along with Somogy from Hungary in educational cooperation) have shown high interest. Particularly important to point out the high priority of SME development in the counties of Somogy and Koprivnica-Križevci. Achievement of objectives on county basis will be possible to assess in a later version of the assessment.

Similar to the assessment of territorial distribution of activity and funding, other than the bordering counties of Croatia show a much weaker performance. Only in university cooperation there is a significant orientation, which is due to the position of University North, which has its seat in Varaždin.

On a later stage of the assessment achievements of project objectives will be possible to measure, which may highlight the different preference of these counties.

2.6 Sustainability

Sustainability is to be ensured in different ways, which is regulated by the programme. Sustainability is generally considered in two different ways: environmental (causing the less possible damage to habitats and the environment in general) and financial. Sustainability of the projects' outputs is a general criterion, which is laid down in the guiding principles, stipulated in the calls for proposals the regulated by the subsidy contracts signed with the lead beneficiaries. Subsidy contract requires a five-year sustainability period for all project outputs and results, including maintenance of newly developed infrastructure, services, communication tools etc. Fulfilling sustainability requirements shall be monitored by the JS, through an annual sustainability reporting mechanism.

For SME projects under the B Light scheme, apart from the general five-year sustainability of project outputs, special conditions are stipulated:

- Light projects shall provide evidence of signed contractual business agreement with third parties for selling the commonly developed new or upgraded product, technology or service by either of the Light Partners, within two years after completion of their light project.
- Reaching the minimum value of selling of commonly developed new or upgraded product, technology or service by either or all of the light partners, in a minimum value of 20% of the

total grants allocated to the light project concerned. This must be proved by trial balance of the light partners.

In case of income-generating projects – apart from B Light projects, which are considered *de minimis*, therefore income-generation is not scrutinised further – special sustainability requirements apply. In sustainability reports beneficiaries shall report the realised net revenue generated by the project's outputs, which may lead to modification of the amount of subsidy allocated to the project.

In case of first-round PA 2, 3 and 4 projects final reports are currently being delivered by the beneficiaries, while second-round projects are still in contracting and evaluation phase. In case of B Light projects first round project have been started in middle 2019, second round projects in early 2020. Therefore, further analysis about sustainability of the selected projects will be possible in the final draft of the current assessment.

3 Evaluation of impact on 2014-2020 priorities and result indicators

3.1 PA1: Economic Development - Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs

There is a clearly defined East-West division in terms of **economic activity and output** in the cross-border region, however it can generally be said that the region performs below country averages and fluctuates between 55%-32% compared to EU average. In the north-western part that consists of Zala on the Hungarian side and Medimurje, Varazdin and Koprivnica-Križevci counties in Croatia. Comparing to country averages, Osijek-Baranja has considerable economic activity as well but is still behind the previously mentioned territories. GDP trends of the last decade are shown up to 2017 in Hungary and 2016 in Croatia in the following table:

GEO/TIME	2007	2014	2015	2016	2017
Hungary	61	68	68	67	68
Zala	50	54	55	50	51
Baranya	44	44	43	43	44
Somogy	39	42	41	41	43
Croatia	61	59	59	61	62
Varaždin	51	49	50	52	-
Koprivnica-Križevci	56	49	49	50	-
Međimurje	46	50	50	52	-
Osijek-Baranja	49	46	47	48	-
Bjelovar-Bilogora	41	40	40	42	-
Požega-Slavonia	39	33	34	35	-
Virovitica-Podravina	42	32	32	34	-
Vukovar-Sirmium	35	33	34	36	-

Table 9: GDP per inhabitant in PPS, 2000-2010 (as % of EU27)

Source: Eurostat

Enterprise density is higher on the Hungarian territories compared to the other side of the border, whereas the Croatian part of the region shows a rather weak picture in terms of density of business **units**. Due to the rural nature of the examined counties, the density of the operating enterprises in none of the Hungarian or Croatian counties reaches the national average. Among the three Hungarian counties the highest number of operating enterprises could be found in Baranya as it hosts the economic centre of South Transdanubia that is located at and in the surroundings of Pécs. In terms of density of active enterprises Medimurje and Varazdin counties clearly stand out on the Croatian side and business activity exceeds programme area average in Bjelovar-Bilogora and Osijek-Baranja. While the number of **active business entities** had been increasing within the period of 2011 and 2016 within these better performing Croatian counties, the same cannot be generalized in terms of the 3 Hungarian counties that show a decreasing trend in the number of active businesses. These trends can be seen in the following table that shows the change of active business entities throughout the period of 2011-2018:

	County	Number of active business entities (2011)	Number of active business entities (2016)	Number of active business entities (2018-HU, 2019-HR)
HU	Hungary	696 680	654 995	717,357
HU	Zala	19 631	17 509	19,571
HU	Baranya	26 155	22 389	24,837
HU	Somogy	19 191	16 521	18,914
HR	Republic of Croatia	128 930	163 109	160 630

	County	Number of active business entities (2011)	Number of active business entities (2016)	Number of active business entities (2018-HU, 2019-HR)
HR	Medimurje	3 090	3 718	4 079
HR	Varazdin	3 632	5 278	5 080
HR	Bjelovar-Bilogora	2 171	2 531	3 032
HR	Osijek-Baranja	5 492	7 024	7 853
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci	1 997	2 510	2 800
HR	Virovitica-Podravina	1 274	1 736	1 660
HR	Vukovar-Sirmium	2 345	3 162	3 332
HR	Požega-Slavonia	920	1 501	1 453

Table 10: Number of active business entities

Source: CBS, KSH 2019

SMEs are prominent in the region. Hungary is lacking many large enterprises in the region, the number of active corporations and unincorporated enterprises with 250 or more persons employed is only 54 within the three counties. The total number of registered enterprises in 2018 is 168 866 of which 133 557 are referring to self-employment and 65 324 enterprises have 1-9 persons employed, therefore, entrepreneurs and SMEs have important role in employment too. In Croatia, the North-Western part of the country, including Medimurje (2017: 3872 active companies) and Varazdin (2017: 4777 active companies) counties overall have the largest number of SMEs, the greatest share of total employment in SMEs and the greatest value-added generation by SMEs.

On both sides of the border, there is a developed and functioning **SME support system**. On the Hungarian side, one chamber of commerce and one centre for development of enterprises operate at county level, regional innovation agency operates at regional level, plenty of incubators were built and several industrial parks operate in the region as well. Regarding the Croatian counties the Croatian Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Crafts are present regionally, in addition to what, SME support institutions has started to operate: 7 incubators, 14 support centres, 5 technology parks, 8 regional and a number of local development agencies.

Intramural R&D expenditures refer to all expenditures in R&D activities within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, regardless the source of funds. In case of Hungary and Croatia the total intramural R&D expenditure (GERD) levels are below EU average, but at the same time also go through a slight, but constant increase. In Hungary GERD as a percentage of GDP amounts to 1.53% and to 0.97% in Croatia according to the latest data of 2018. The EU average regarding GERD as a fraction of GDP is 2.11% showing that both countries are lagging behind EU mainstream. Even though there is a rise in the GERD levels, the per capita amount still is at or does not reach 1/3 that of the European average shown in the following table:

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
European Union	473	490.9	516.7	535.6	542.4	562.1	594.1	598	624.2	656.5
Croatia	88.3	77.9	78.4	77.2	83.2	80	88.7	96	101.9	122.2
Hungary	106.4	112.4	120.6	126.6	142.8	144.7	153.3	139.5	170.8	209.8

Table 11: GERD per 1 inhabitant

Source: Eurostat 2018

The result indicator of PA1 is the Average GVA per capita of industry and services sectors of the programme area that is targeted at 5,500 EUR for 2023.

Main result indicator of the priority is to generate gross value added (GVA) in the industry and services sector. The priority accounts for the projects developed through SME grant program undertaking

cross-border cooperation activities. Management of the B Light Scheme is carried out by an intermediary institution who acts as the Lead Beneficiary of the project. The indicator for the number of projects is 40 meaning an involvement of 80 enterprises.

Result indicator	Baseline value (2011)	Target Value (2023)	Number of projects contributing to the result indicator as per end of 2019
1.1 Average GVA per capita of industry and services sectors of the programme area	5,208.00 EUR	5,500.00 EUR	15

Table 12: PA1 indicators
Source: IMIS, own compilation

The purpose of the higher gross value-added generation is to foster joint economic developments and establishing new markets. The companies are expected to elaborate projects aiming at establishing a business cooperation such as a joint product, technology and service development, supplier chains, common marketing, future establishment of a joint venture. The GVA generated in the region is expected to improve the integration of the border area through the positive impacts on employment and increased general economic attractiveness of the business environment.

Real sectoral Growth of GVA from 2011 to 2017	A	B-E	F	G-U
Varaždin	-34%	32%	-1%	158%
Koprivnica-Križevci	-13%	-18%	16%	11%
Međimurje	-10%	18%	-4%	11%
Bjelovar-Bilogora	-3%	-3%	-1%	2%
Virovitica-Podravina	-37%	-2%	-34%	2%
Požega-Slavonia	-36%	-2%	-9%	-2%
Osijek-Baranja	-18%	12%	-27%	318%
Vukovar-Sirmium	-26%	11%	-10%	164%
Zala	18%	-2%	67%	40%
Baranya	22%	27%	23%	33%
Somogy	38%	64%	24%	27%

Table 13: Real sectoral change of GVA from 2011 to 2017
Sectors: A-Agriculture, B-E-Manufacturing, F-Construction, G-U- Wholesale, I&C, Finance, Real estate, Admin., Education, Other service activities
Source: KSH, CBS, own compilation

Concerning the 1.1.1 B-Light Scheme priority component, currently 15 projects are ongoing and there are project applications still under review. The target GVA per capita to be achieved by 2023 is 5,500 EUR that is supported by the ongoing and future projects within this scheme. Since the projects are still in progress and are required to achieve the GVA results within 2 years after project closure, recorded results are yet not available.

3.2 PA2: Sustainable Use of Natural and Cultural Assets – Preserving and Protecting the Environment and Promoting Resource Efficiency

The cross-border region of Hungary and Croatia is characterised by a **network of small villages or towns** and is mostly rural which enabled it to preserve its outstanding characteristics regarding its natural environment. It already has protected areas along the rivers of the border. The region is part of the Mura-Drava-Duna Biosphere Reserve which is an initiation to the UNESCO in order to merge the territory and achieve a common biosphere status that spans across Slovenia, Austria, Serbia, Hungary and Croatia. The Drava, the lower Mura and the Danube are among the most ecologically coherent river systems in Europe. The rivers form a "green belt", linking together over one million

hectares of five countries, of particular importance from a natural and cultural point of view, thus symbolizing their unity. The area has regular floods especially within the downstream section of Drava, the Kopački Rit Nature Park area in particular, experiences long-lasting floods that stay for about or more than 100 days. The importance of this initiative is crucial as the floodplains of the cross-border **Mura-Drava-Danube UNESCO Biosphere Reserve** protect the villages from floods and provide the population with drinking water, while the stunning landscape contributes to the development of sustainable tourism.

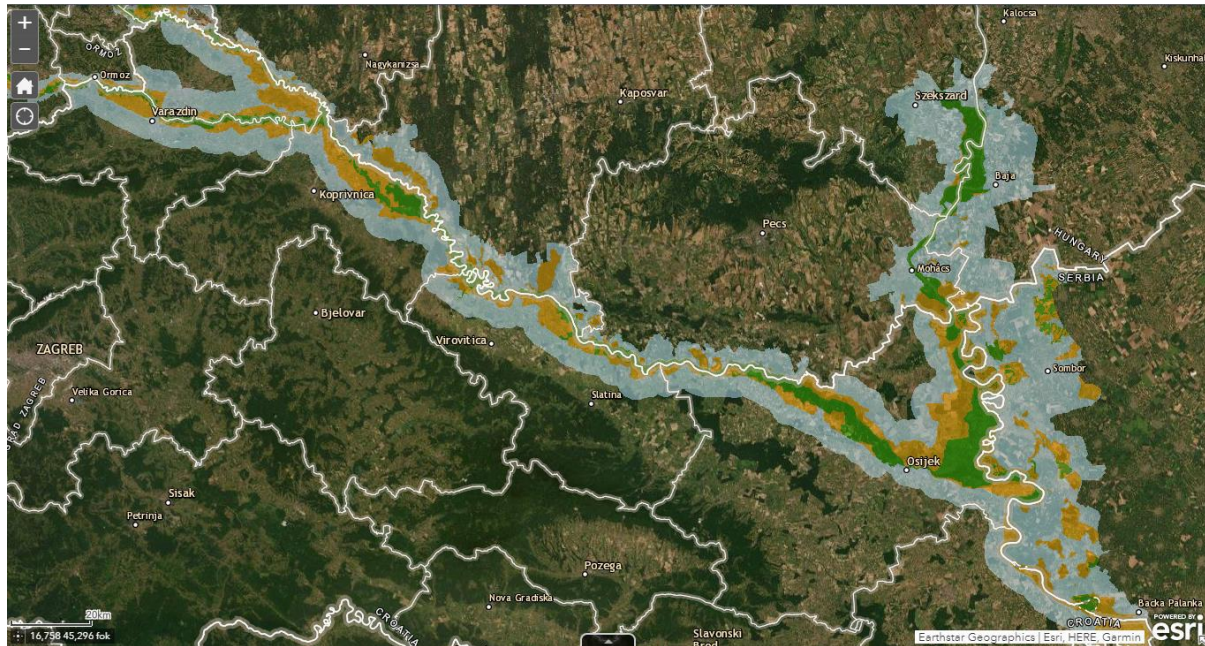


Figure 7: Mura-Drava-Duna Biosphere Reserve
Source: Revital Integrative Raumplanung GmbH

The border area is rich in **cultural heritage**, that include the UNESCO World Heritage listed Early Christian Necropolis of Pécs and several further elements of intangible cultural heritage have been protected in the border area, such as the 'busó' festivities in Mohács, Spring procession of Ljelje/Kraljice, lacemaking in Croatia, gingerbread from Northern Croatia, Bećarac singing and playing or the Međimurje popevka, a folksong. The region bears relevance in wine production, gastronomy and is filled with monuments and architectural characteristics from its abundant history.

Further elements of the tourism supply are centred around some prominent focal points such as the lake Balaton, or the numerous spas and wellness centres. Bicycle traffic and tourism is present since the EuroVelo network runs through the border region. Most of the route is going on existing infrastructure along with a few newly built sections and are signposted on national standards, comprehensive signposting according to EuroVelo standards is dominantly missing, just like the necessary accompanying services that would enhance the touristic potential of the bike routes.

Drava and Mura have significant **hydroelectric potential** (Croatian hydroelectric power stations: Varazdin, Cakovec, Dubrava), but this is in conflict with nature conservation. The hydroelectric power stations can somewhat positively influence the flow of the river, especially if there is unexpected high-water flow coming. However, the fluctuation in the level of water can go up to 80 cm within a day, which negatively impacts the river and its wildlife, as well as restricts waterborne traffic.

The border region is greatly **afforested** that is valuable not only for tourism but also for the wood industry and biomass-based energy production. Counties located within the border-region are heavily afforested, especially Zala, Somogy, Virovitica-Podravina and Koprivnica-Križevci:

Woodland %	2015	2012	2009
European Union	39.2	:	:
Croatia	45.7	:	:
Continental Croatia	42	:	:
Hungary	24	23.1	21.8
Western Transdanubia	30.4	29.8	28.3
South Transdanubia	29.7	27.8	26.1

Table 14: Woodland as a percentage of land

Source: Eurostat 2018

High number of **sunny hours** in the border region, especially in South Baranya and Osijek-Baranya, which is an excellent opportunity for solar energy production. From geomorphologic view the Croatian side is dominated by low spatial surface including flood plains, river terraces, river-marshland, loess areas and some places are also characterized by hills. On the Hungarian side, the territory is characterized by southern oriental slopes and smaller hills. The geographic characteristics of the local counties give a good. All in all, it can be concluded that the region has the prerequisite for PV system development.

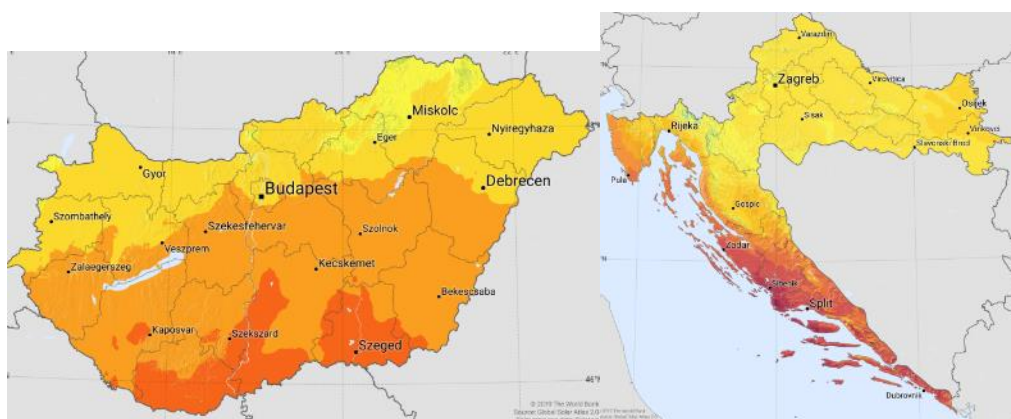


Figure 8: Photovoltaic energy potential

Source: solargis.com

Geothermal conditions are excellent in the border region, since the geothermal gradient is approximately 5-7 ° C / 100 m throughout the territory. Parts of Somogy and Zala counties and Croatia's northern territory lay in the Upper Pannonian basin, where underground water bodies are situated at relatively shallow locations, so geothermal energy from these reservoirs can be utilised at a favourable cost. In Hungary, geothermal energy exploitation for heating purposes has significant share among renewables, with a 40% of increase in the last 10 years and with a 5% share of total renewable energy production. Geothermal energy is utilized in several cities in the border region for district heating purposes (Barcs, Szigetvár, Szentlőrinc, Nagyatád).

On the Croatian side, share of geothermal energy from total renewable energy production is rather low (0,43% in 2017). In the border region geothermal energy is used for district heating in Bizovac. Discovering the potential of the area, MB Holding has invested in Croatia's first geothermal power plant that was built in Bjelovar, started to operate in the end of 2018 and today it is covering most of Bejovar's electricity needs.

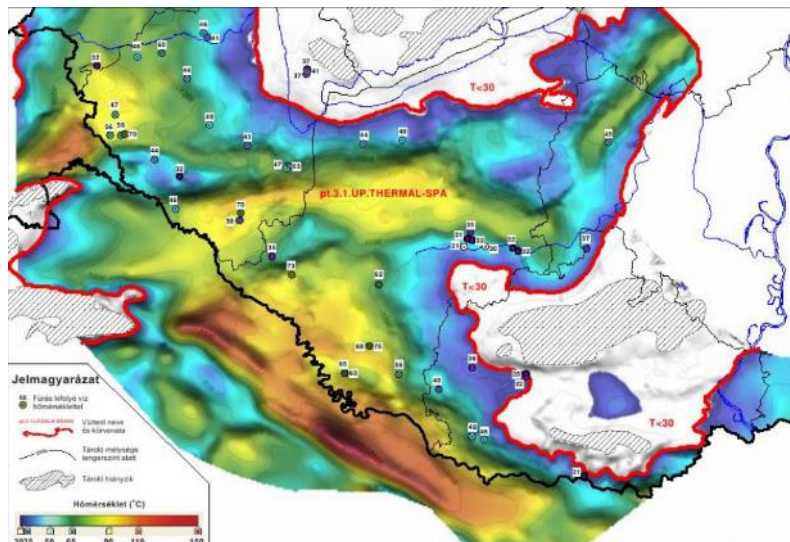


Figure 9: Thermal conditions of the Upper-Pannon subsurface thermal water layer
Source: DravaGeo project, 2012

The cross-border region has a rich and diverse **natural as well as cultural heritage**, including a high proportion of protected areas. There is growth generation potential hidden in this heritage that will be better used by the development process. Investments are expected to generate more attracting appearance for visitors in the region, contributing to increase of incomes and the stabilisation of revenues of tourism and related businesses by increasing visitor numbers. Developed and upgraded infrastructural investments will have to be carried out in an environmentally sound way, with a higher attention toward the natural and cultural values of the common region. Attention should be attributed to preservation, reconstruction, revitalisation, management, promotion, marketing and branding of natural and cultural heritage sites in order to increase their visibility, furthermore to developing new and innovative tourism products and enhancing the cross-border tourism destinations.

Along with the enhancement of touristic activity, the programme addresses the complex issue of restoring the **ecological diversity** in the cross-border territory. Birds are especially sensitive to ecosystem changes and conditions therefore their status is indicative regarding the general environmental circumstances. Selected areas represent the quality of ecosystem across the whole programme region. The conservation status will be Conservation status will be measured by the increased „Degree of conservation” as indicated by the document „STANDARD DATA FORM EXPLANATORY NOTES and will be defined as favourable based on the following conditions:

- “population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats, and
- the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future,
- there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.”

Result indicator	Baseline value	Target Value	Number of projects contributing to the result indicator as per end of 2019
2.1 Number of guest nights in Zone B defined by the Handbook to Tourism Projects in the Hungary-Croatia IPA Crossborder Co-operation Programme 2007-2013	1,758,826.00 (2013)	1,846,747.00 (2023)	18
2.2 Number of habitats with „ A: excellent conservation” status of selected Special Bird Protection Areas	179 (2014)	192 (2023)	3

Table 15: PA2 indicators
Source: IMIS, own compilation

Number of guest nights in Zone B result indicator is made up of four component indicators, the bicycle paths, tourism attraction, thematic routes and other tourism products and De-mine HU-HR II. **In total the contribution the projects are committed to is achieving 6,171,429 guest nights per year by 2023 within the counties of the border region.** The result indicator of Number of habitats with „ A: excellent conservation” status of selected Special Bird Protection Areas is contributing to the component of Restoring the ecological diversity in the border area. Since the projects are still ongoing, reported up to date statistics are not yet available.

Programme result indicator name	Component	PR. Result ind. Unit	PR. Result ind. Base val. (2014)	PR. Result ind. Target val. (2023)
Number of guest nights in Zone B defined by the Handbook to Tourism Projects in the Hungary-Croatia IPA Crossborder Co-operation Programme 2007-2013	2.1.1 Bicycle paths	number	-	9,951.00
Number of guest nights in Zone B defined by the Handbook to Tourism Projects in the Hungary-Croatia IPA Crossborder Co-operation Programme 2007-2013	2.1.2 Tourism attractions	number	1,758,826.00	3,706,046.00
Number of guest nights in Zone B defined by the Handbook to Tourism Projects in the Hungary-Croatia IPA Crossborder Co-operation Programme 2007-2013	2.1.3 Thematic routes and other tourism products	number	683,652.00	685,412.00
Number of guest nights in Zone B defined by the Handbook to Tourism Projects in the Hungary-Croatia IPA Crossborder Co-operation Programme 2007-2013	2.1.4 De-mine HU-HR II.	number	1,758,826.00	1,770,000.00
Number of habitats with „ A: excellent conservation” status of selected Special Bird Protection Areas	2.2.1 Restoring the ecological diversity in the border area*	number	-	2.00

Table 16: PA2 indicator components
Source: IMIS, own compilation

The current status of guest nights in the region based was 6,219,282 in 2018 meaning that 2023 targets have been already met.

Year 2018		Nights		
		numbers	Foreign visitor	rate of foreigners (%)
HU	Zala	2,743,060	1,090,767	40
HU	Baranya	762,732	145,232	19
HU	Somogy	1,829,651	449,337	25

Year 2018		Nights		
		numbers	Foreign visitor	rate of foreigners (%)
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci	40,124	17,917	45
HR	Međimurje	186,736	105,850	57
HR	Vukovar-Sirmium	132,042	27,091	21
HR	Varaždin	167,776	76,991	46
HR	Osijek-Baranja	194,904	46,188	24
HR	Požega-Slavonia	36,134	11,955	33
HR	Virovitica-Podravina	46,299	13,067	28
HR	Bjelovar-Bilogora	79,824	23,166	29
Total		6,219,282	2,007,561	32

Table 17: Guest nights

Source: KSH, CBS, own compilation

3.3 PA3: Cooperation - Enhancing Institutional Capacity and an Efficient Public Administration

Cooperation between the two sides of the border is existing, however it is limited to partnership agreements between towns, cultural and artistic associations along with educational institutions and events. With regards to the financed operations under the Interreg V-A Hungary-Croatia Cross-border Co-operation programme in the two calls altogether 14 cooperation projects have been selected, involving 36 partners.

European integration process has been a key facilitator of developing **capacities of project generation**, preparation and implementation in the border area. The Regional Development and Spatial Planning Act defines that the counties (NUTS 3) are responsible for coordination of regional and rural development activities on subnational level. In spite of the significant downsizing at county administrations, they are key players in promotion, project generation and implementation of the Territorial and Settlement Development Operational Programme and cross-border cooperation, however they are often beneficiaries of further ERDF-funded project as well. Besides the counties, local governments – in particular those with significant administrative capacities (district centres) – are further key players, also in cross-border cooperation.

It is important to point out significant differences in **governance of the tourism sector**. In Croatia each county should set up a tourism board, however town also have their boards, as well as some of the municipalities. In Hungary tourism boards do not exist, as the tourism sector is coordinated only on national level, through the Hungarian Tourism Agency that does not have branch offices. Furthermore, Hungarian side of the border area is not among the priority tourism development areas. Thus, development of a destination and promotion is coordinated by the local governments, based on their own resources.

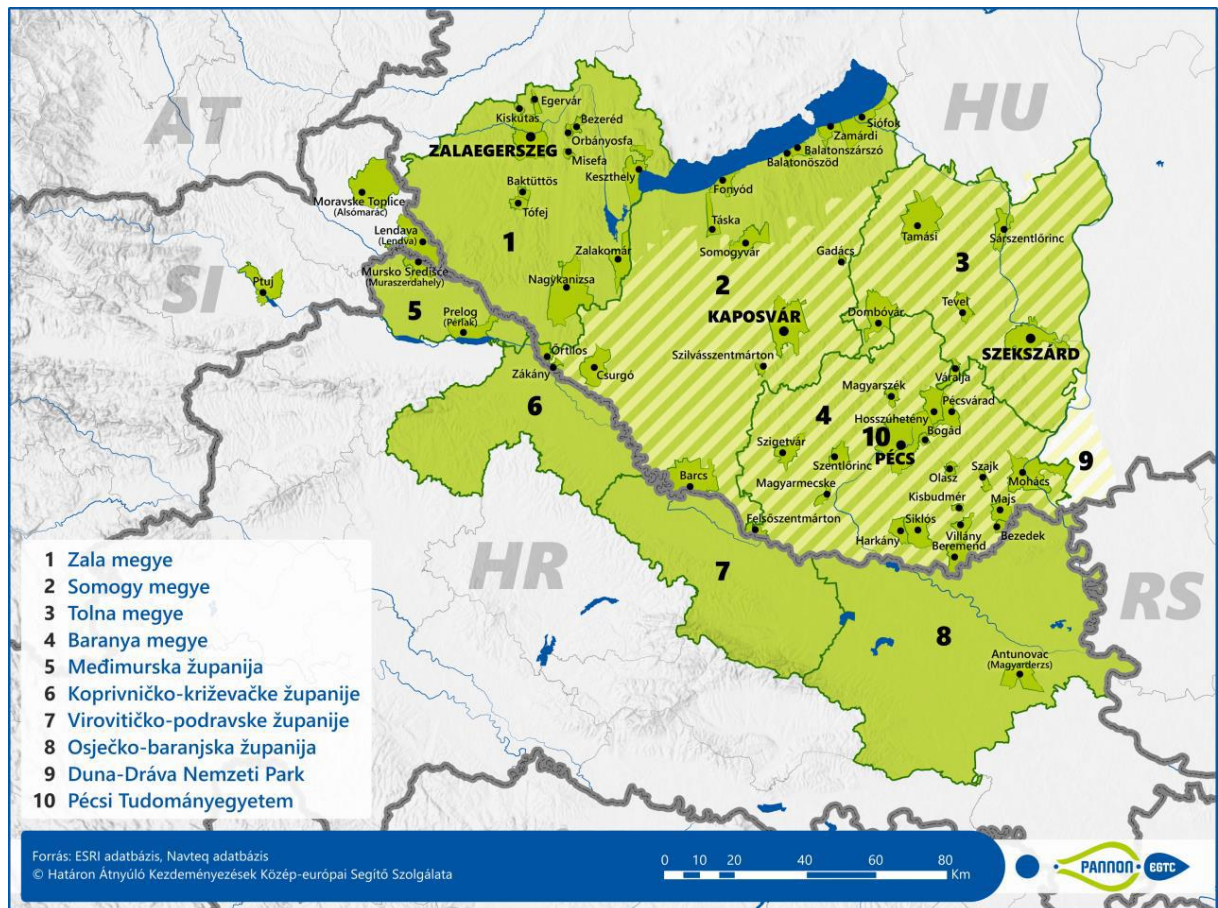


Figure 10: Territorial coverage of Pannon EGTC
Source: <https://www.pannonegtc.eu/maps> (10.02.2020)

Institutionalisation of cross-border cooperation took place through establishment of two European Groupings of Territorial Cooperation in the border area. The Pannon EGTC, initially established by Hungarian and Slovenian institutions in 2010, has been enlarged with Croatian members since 2017. Currently it counts 66 members, all border counties are included, numerous local governments and three organisations of regional significance from the Hungarian side. The Mura EGTC is a territorially concentrated, yet very active partnership, established in 2015. It counts 13-member local governments from Zala in Hungary and eight from Međimurje, Croatia. The EGTC is based on the Association for Nationalities and Regional Development Alongside the River Mura, which is a cooperation platform of local governments in Zala county with significant Croatian minority. The EGTC is owner and catalysator of several projects in the border area.

The **result indicator** regarding the number of entities participating in cross-border networks and bilateral co-operations refers to the number of those social and institutional actors which actively take part in the building up or continuing cooperation in different fields of interest in the border region. In the framework of the previous CBC programme, co-operation was developed and delivered successfully primarily in the field of cultural cooperation. In order to further facilitate cooperation capacity on both sides of the border, a variety of organisations at different levels of cooperation needs established to develop and strengthen structures and address jointly relevant issues of institutional development and policy. For that, the indicator measures the increase in number of public bodies, NGOs, companies, citizens and any other entities-which can create new or strengthen common structures and mutual processes to ensure the continuity of cooperation. Currently 15 projects are contributing to the development of networks and co-operations.

Result indicator	Baseline value (2015)	Target Value (2023)	Number of projects contributing to the result indicator as per end of 2019
3.1 Number of entities participating in cross-border networks and bilateral co-operations	36	49	15

Table 18: PA3 indicators
Source: IMIS, own compilation

The result indicator is relevant in to components namely the 3.1.1 Thematic co-operation and the 3.1.2 People-to-people co-operation. The targets of the currently ongoing projects reveal an overall increase of the number of entities participating in cross-border networks and bilateral-co-operations by 120, meaning that the Target values of 2023 will be met by successfully completing current projects.

Component	PR. Result ind. Name	PR. Result ind. Unit	PR. Result ind. Base val. (2015)	PR. Result ind. Target val. (2023)
3.1.1 Thematic co-operation	Number of entities participating in cross-border networks and bilateral co-operations	number	39	138
3.1.2 People-to-people co-operation	Number of entities participating in cross-border networks and bilateral co-operations	number	0	21

Table 19: PA3 indicator components
Source: IMIS, own compilation

3.4 PA4: Education - Investing in Education, Training, including Vocational Training for Skills and Lifelong Learning by Developing Education and Training Infrastructure

Although the number of registered **unemployed** has been constantly decreasing in the border region, it performs poorly in terms of competitiveness attributable to education, the “brain-drain effect”, labour productivity, employment rate and in the supply and demand imbalances between the education system and the labour demand. Regarding higher education and lifelong learning, the entire region on NUTS 2 level is below the EU average of 63.5. The scores of Western Transdanubia and Southern Transdanubia are 51.7 and 49.3, respectively, while that of Continental Croatia is 59.5. Throughout the counties, relatively high and increasing share of employers report shortage in the supply of labour combined with a high relative dispersion of employment rates, pointing to an issue of mismatch between skills and demand. Another significant issue is the high number of people not included in the system either as employed or unemployed.

The region hosts several **universities** on each side of the border. The university centre of Pécs in Baranya hosts the highest number of students, however the number of participants in higher education declined significantly throughout the last decade within the whole region from which one exception is the University of Varaždin.

Territorial unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Zala	1,731	1,579	1,553	1,448	1,406
Baranya	13,293	12,998	12,989	13,338	13,314
Somogy	1,704	1,599	1,714	1,598	1,580
Hungary	203,576	195,419	190,098	187,084	185,278
Virovitica-Podravina	437	389	346	403	416
Koprivnica-Križevci	575	565	525	536	460
Bjelovar-Bilogora	668	667	692	704	742
Požega-Slavonia	1,529	1,376	1,241	1,146	993
Vukovar-Srijem	941	877	878	923	948
Varaždin	92	2,301	2,243	2,231	2,216
Međimurje	896	1,060	1,051	1,044	1,010

Territorial unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Osijek-Baranja	2560	2184	1965	1978	1941
Croatia	7698	9419	8941	8965	8726

Table 20: Number of full time students in bachelor and master courses of institutions of higher education
Source: KSH 2018, Agency for Higher Education, Croatia, and CBS 2014-2018

There are several educational barriers exist in between the Hungarian and Croatian counties, from which the most substantial is the one attributable to **language differences**. The two nationalities typically do not speak each other's languages, nor a common one. On the Hungarian side there is a general lack of language skills, whereas Croatians have a generally better knowledge of English. Overall, there is a relatively low level of labour market integration between the border regions despite the wage differences, which usually drive cross-border labour flows.

The Croatian National Plan for the Enhancing the Social Dimension of Higher Education that was adopted in January 2019, highlights the importance of addressing issues students who face challenges in accessing higher education or are at risk of dropout in the period of 2018-2021. The plan includes: improved data management; quantitative indicators; instruments for improved access; and increased retention, completion and employment rates, to be linked to funding for higher education. Such plans have not been recently published in Hungary. In 2016, the Hungarian Government set up a 'Medium-term strategy against leaving school without qualifications' to tackle early school leaving and to increase employment and to draw attention to situations and areas requiring development that, if recognized in time, might prevent the elevated numbers of school dropouts. Although measures have been taken place, the dropout rate has not declined over the years. **Early leavers from education** is an issue to be addressed in Hungary as the latest data shows that Hungary exceeds the 10% EU target regarding this matter. Croatia scored well on this aspect according to 2018 data as the country only has 3.3% early leavers while Hungary is above the benchmark with 12.5%.

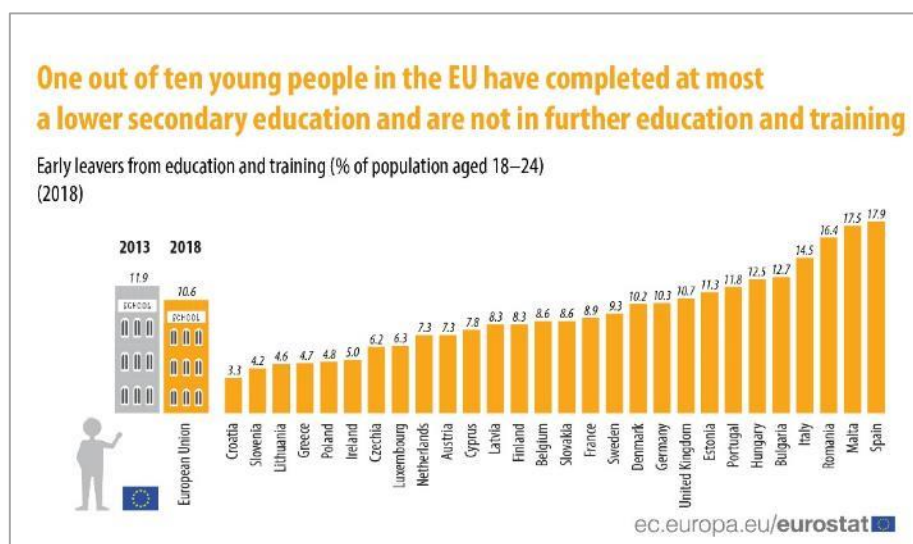


Figure 11: Early leavers
Source: Eurostat 2018

On EU level, the number of **adult participants in education** has been rising in the last decade, however the same cannot be said for Hungary or Croatia, as participation rates are very low and are somewhat stagnating. There is a stagnation visible in the values of continental Croatia (3.1%), which is not very different from Croatia (2.9%) as a whole. In Hungary however, we can see that the examined NUTS 2 regions of Western and South Transdanubia (4.4% & 4.3%) show lower rates than country level (6%). There is room for potential improvement in this area as well.

GEO/TIME	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
European Union	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.2	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.1
Croatia	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.9
Continental Croatia	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.2	2.6	3.1
Hungary	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.3	7.1	6.3	6.2	6.0
Western Transdanubia	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4
South Transdanubia	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.7	3.5	3.3	4.8	4.8	4.3

Table 21: Adult population's education participation rate

Source: Eurostat 2019

The specific objective of PA 4 is the improvement of the **role of educational institutions** as intellectual centres for increasing the specific local knowledge-base in the region through investing. in education, training, including vocational training for skills and lifelong learning by developing the infrastructure of education and training. Those institutions are counted within the result indicator that offer courses jointly or offer courses with either region or neighbouring country (Hungary or Croatia). Priority 4 focuses on the different educational and training institutions' contribution to the development of cross-border and cross-cultural knowledge base in the region of the border. The indicator measures the increase in number of institutions at all levels of education and training which by offering content and/or joint programmes, develop a rather positive perspective to current and future cooperation.

Result indicator	Baseline value (2014)	Target Value (2023)	Projects contributing to the result indicator as per end of 2019
4.1 Number of educational institutions in the border region that offer courses jointly or with region- or neighbouring country-specific content	29	90	18

Table 22: PA4 indicators

Source: IMIS, own compilation

The result indicator of the number of educational institutions in the border region that offer courses jointly or with region- or neighbouring country-specific content number is related to two components, the 4.1.1 Co-operation in higher education and the 4.1.2. co-operation is preschool, primary and secondary education and adult education. Upon successful competition, the ongoing projects will contribute to the target values by an increase of 45 in the number of involved institutional actors.

Component	Result indicator	PR. Result ind. Unit	PR. Result ind. Base val. (2014)	PR. Result ind. Target val. (2023)
4.1.1 Co-operation in higher education	Number of educational institutions in the border region that offer courses jointly or with region- or neighbouring country-specific content number	number	29.00	35.00
4.1.2 Co-operation in preschool, primary and secondary education and adult education	Number of educational institutions in the border region that offer courses jointly or with region- or neighbouring country-specific content number	number	1.00	40.00

Table 23: PA4 indicator components

Source: IMIS, own compilation

3.5 Aggregated Output indicators

The aggregated output indicators show the number of planned outputs of the currently running projects. Within this draft it is not possible to define success of achieving targets as projects are still ongoing and are not or only partially reported. The next assessment document of the period will be able to better define outcomes as projects will be more progressed. One highlight that shows however

at the moment is that within the B-Light scheme with only 30 participants stand behind predefined targets.

Output indicators	Unit	Indicator Values of projects	Target 2018	Target 2023
Increase in expected number of visits to supported sites of cultural and natural heritage and attractions	visits /year	36548		
Number of educational premises refurbished	number	7		
Number of educational premises upgraded with technical equipment	number	39		
Number of enterprises receiving grants	enterprises	30	15	80
Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	number	30		80
Number of enterprises receiving support	number	30		80
Number of harmonized processes, shared initiatives, coordinated policies and projects developed jointly	number	37		
Number of institutions participating in joint capacity building actions	number	90		
Number of involved marginalised persons in training programmes	number	475		
Number of joint international studies	number	6		
Number of participants in joint education and training schemes to support youth employment, educational opportunities and higher and vocational education across borders	number	1842		
Number of participants in joint education training schemes and awareness raising programmes	number	737	150	860
Number of tourism facilities / service providers being certified by an environmental sustainability scheme	number	23		
People participating in joint actions and events	number	1212	125	810
Surface area of habitats supported to attain a better conservation status	hectares	165.37	810	5400
Total surface area of rehabilitated land	hectares	459.12		
Training courses developed and delivered (formal and informal)	number	101		

*Table 24: Indicators
Source: IMIS, own compilation*

4 Interim assessment of programme implementation in the 2014-2020 period

A bilingual (Croatian-Hungarian) **online questionnaire survey** was conducted between January 24 2020 - February 10 2020, to support both the situation analysis and the impact assessment phases of the CB Joint Strategy project. The process, sources and methods used, target groups and general response turnout was presented in the Consultation Process chapter of the Situation Analysis, along with thematic chapters focused on future priority areas of the cohesion policy. The current Impact Assessment contains the analysis of the specific chapter of the survey, focusing on project preparation and implementation experiences of former/current beneficiaries of the programme.

4.1 Typology of screened projects and beneficiaries

Altogether 2,469 stakeholders were targeted by the survey, producing 346 valid (properly filled) answers. 192 of respondents were former/current beneficiaries of the HU-HR programme (118 Croatian and 74 Hungarian). Their answers serve the basis of this analysis.

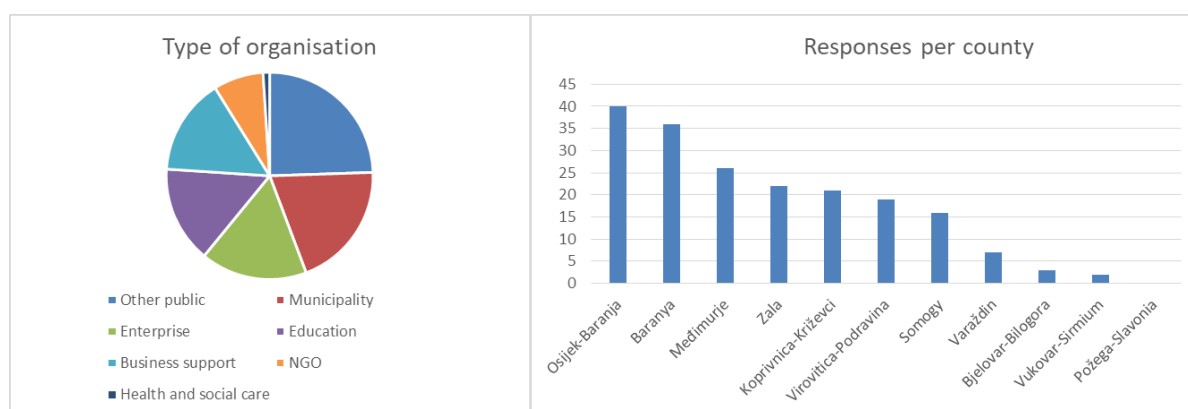


Figure 12: Organisational (left) and geographical (right) spread of beneficiaries responding to the online survey
Source: Online survey, own compilation

The **sectoral typology** shows a proper representation of all major stakeholder segments. The **territorial spread** reflects the high level of interest in case of counties along the border and lower levels of motivation in case of Croatian counties further away (note the last 4 counties in the bar chart above). In order to balance this phenomenon, and as well as to establish assessment areas comparable to Hungarian counties in size and population, **we arranged Croatian counties of the programme area into four 'pairs' for the sake of the impact assessment** (each containing a county directly on the border and its southern counterpart, see map below):

- Međimurje and Varaždin counties;
- Koprivnica-Križevci and Bjelovar-Bilogora counties;
- Virovitica-Podravina and Požega-Slavonia counties;
- Osijek-Baranja and Vukovar-Sirmium counties.

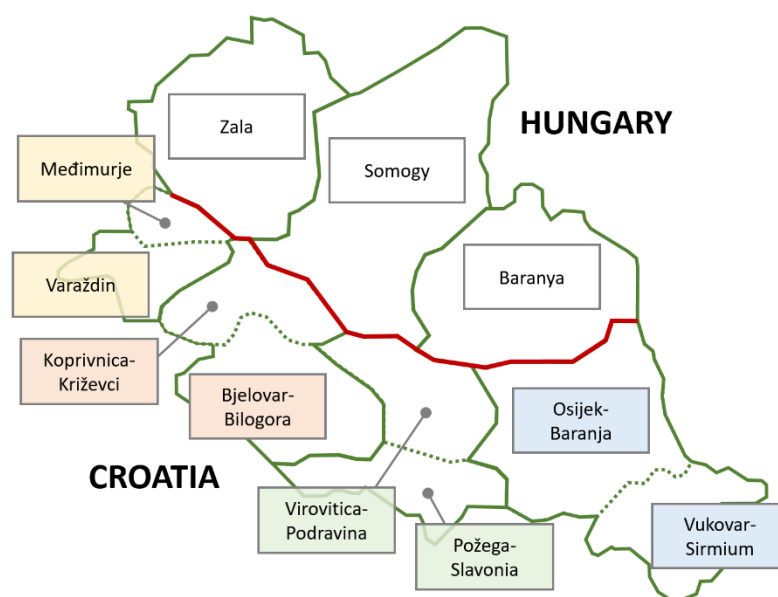


Figure 13: Map of programme area counties, highlighting paired Croatian counties
Source: Own compilation

This way the analysis can rely on a high number of responses, with a proper geographic and sectoral balance, and subjective individual indicators can be aggregated into reliable and objective conclusions. This approach was also followed when implementing the territorial workshops of the CB Joint Strategy project, therefore results of the survey and the workshops are conveniently comparable.

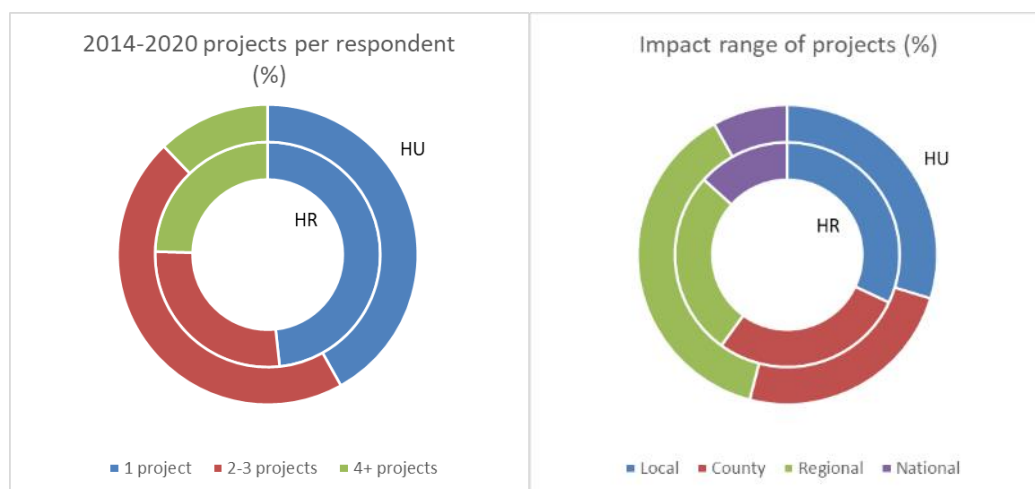


Figure 14: Number of projects per beneficiary (left); Impact range of projects (right)
Source: Online survey, own compilation

Over half of the respondents are **beneficiaries of multiple HU-HR projects** in case of both countries. Considering the **impact range of the projects**, the ratio of local, county-level and regional projects are balanced both in Hungary and Croatia¹, while projects with national impact are more scarce (13,3% in HR and 8,1% in HU).

¹ Hereunder referred to as HU and HR.

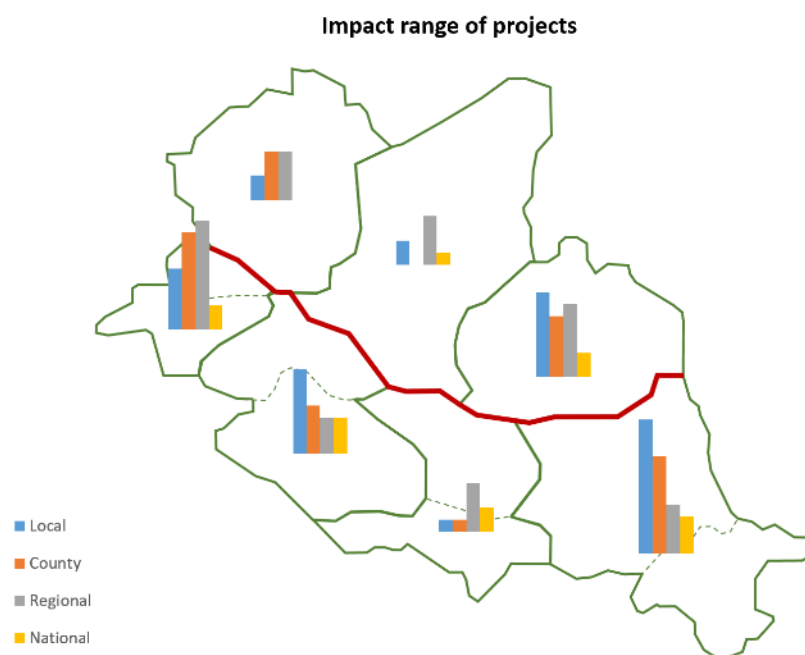


Figure 15: Map of impact range of projects per county
Source: Online survey, own compilation

The geographical distribution of projects with various impact ranges shows that projects with nation-wide impacts are almost non-existent in HU (except for Baranya County, with Pécs as the seat of many regional institutions). The middle part of the programme area (Somogy, Koprivnica-Križevci and Bjelovar-Bilogora counties) host the lowest number of projects, including relatively numerous ones with regional impacts. In absolute terms, the highest amount of projects with regional-level impacts can be found in Baranya, Međimurje and Varaždin counties.

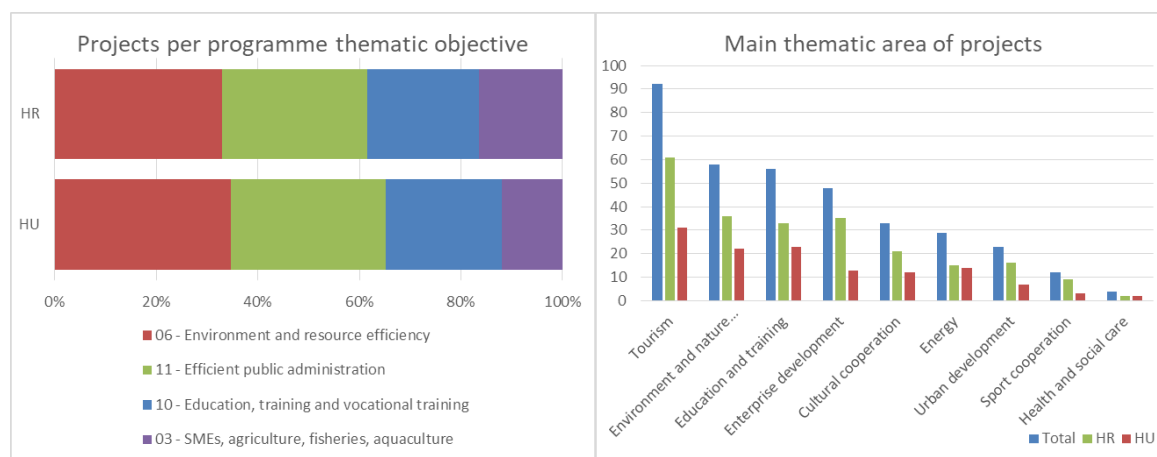


Figure 16: Project typology based on programme thematic objective (left) and main thematic area (right)
Source: Online survey, own compilation

As for **programme thematic objectives**, over one third of the projects represented in the survey targeted TO06 (Environment and resource efficiency, 33,6%), closely followed by TO11 (Efficient public administration, 29,2%). TO10 (Education, training and vocational training) and TO03 (SMEs, agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture) drew less projects (22,3% and 15,0% respectively). The ratio of TO03 projects is significantly higher in HR. The most popular **thematic area** was tourism (25,9%), followed by environment and nature protection, education and training and enterprise development

(16,3%-13,5%). As for country-specific differences, a lower representation of enterprise development and a higher representation of energy projects can be observed in case of Hungarian beneficiaries.

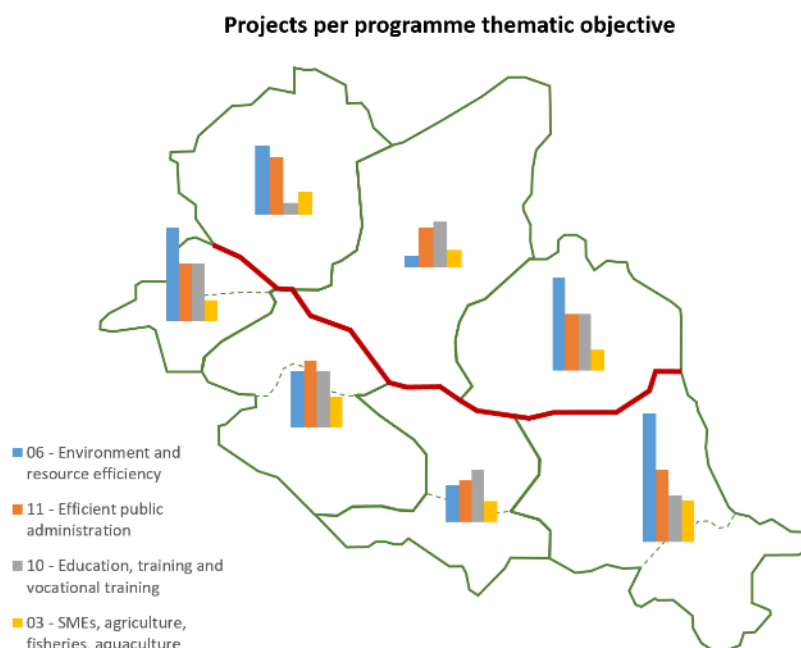


Figure 17: Map of project distribution per thematic objective per county
Source: Online survey, own compilation

The programme area shows huge variation in **the geographical distribution of projects within the TOs**: TO06 (Environment and resource efficiency) has great importance in counties on the eastern part (including Pécs and Osijek as the 2 largest cities of the area), and in the western counties (Zala, Međimurje and Varaždin). The pattern is somewhat reversed in the middle part of the programme area (Somogy, Koprivnica-Križevci and Bjelovar-Bilogora counties), where TO10 (Education, training and vocational training) has the largest proportion. Interestingly, TO10 is almost non-existent in Zala, while TO06 is similarly under-represented in Somogy.

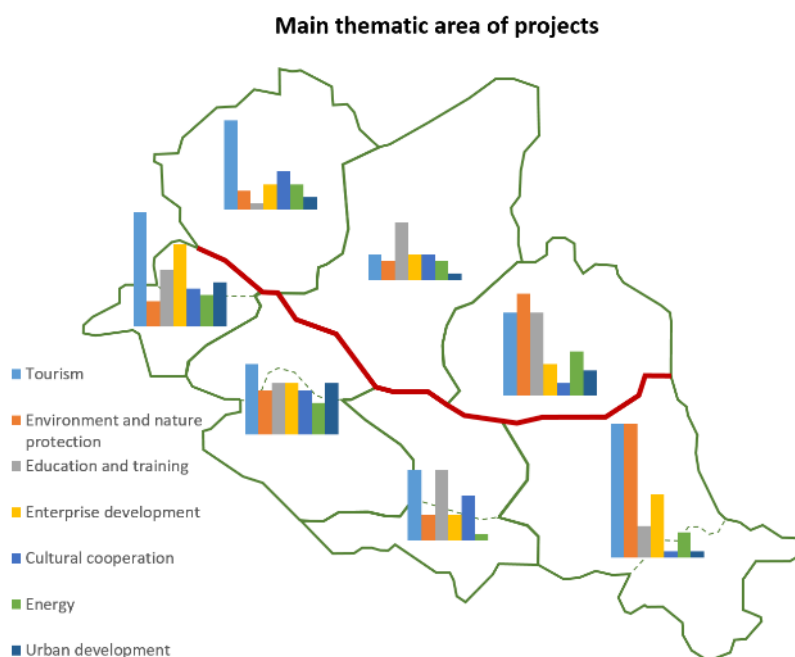


Figure 18: Map of project distribution per main thematic area per county
Source: Online survey, own compilation

Tourism is the most important theme in Zala County, and in all Croatian county pairs. Environment and nature protection is most important for the eastern counties around Pécs and Osijek. Enterprise development (showing a Croatian dominance as shown above) is most represented in the western part of HR (Međimurje and Varaždin counties). Interestingly, the number of cultural cooperation projects is very low in the most populous eastern counties. Energy is strongly represented in Baranya, while urban development is significant in the western half of HR (Međimurje and Varaždin, Koprivnica-Križevci and Bjelovar-Bilogora counties).

4.2 Quality and added value of cooperation between project partners

Many questions of the survey targeted the **nature of cooperation between partners**, either in terms of quality or as a value adding element of the project. Beneficiaries were required to evaluate their project partnerships on scales of 1-5 (with 5 representing the best possible value).

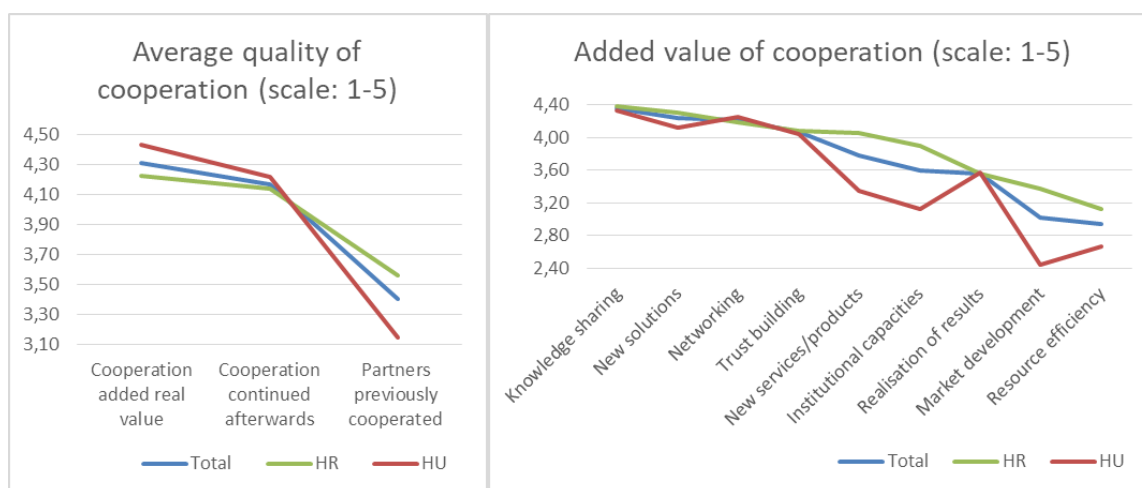


Figure 19: Average quality (left) and added value (right) of cooperation
Source: Online survey, own compilation

A large majority of beneficiaries stated that cooperation added real value to their project (average score: 4,31, somewhat above the average in HU and below in HR). A similarly high value marked that many project-based cooperation processes continued after the project implementation (average score: 4,17). Hungarian partners were more likely to team up with (or to be invited by) partners with no previous cooperation (average HU score: 3,14, HR score: 3,56). Analysis of IMIS data proved that Croatian beneficiaries were more active in initiating projects as lead partners. This explains these differences: Lead partners of cross-border projects naturally tend to involve partners from their existing networks in their respective home country, and often seek previously unknown partners on the other side of the cross-border area.

The survey further detailed the **value adding nature of project partnerships**: It seems that the most important benefits are knowledge sharing, joint development of new solutions, networking and trust building, all receiving an average score above 4. The least obvious benefits are market development and resource efficiency, both receiving an average score around or below 3. Hungarian beneficiaries scored significantly lower than Croatian respondents in case of three value adding factors: development of new services/products, joint institutional capacities and market development. The Croatian dominance in the number of project initiators is a plausible explanation in these cases as well.

By cross-referencing beneficiaries taking part in partnerships based on previous cooperation (e.g. respondents who gave maximum score for this item of the questionnaire) with certain other survey topics, we found that previously existing partnerships were:

- most common in TO10 (Education, training and vocational training – 44,3%) and least common in TO03 (SMEs, agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture – 29,3%);
- especially significant for project themes related to TO10: cultural cooperation (57,6%); sport cooperation; health and social care (both 50,0%); education and training (48,2%);
- most likely to induce projects with a regional impact range (50,0%).

When asking beneficiaries about main obstacles of realising planned project results (see the next chapter for details), a significant amount of complaint could be observed from Croatian respondents about the poor language and cooperation skills of Hungarian partners.

4.3 Difficulties and obstacles experienced by beneficiaries during project development and implementation

The survey asked beneficiaries to highlight elements of the lifecycle of their project(s) (either during the preparation/application phase, or during implementation), where they **experienced difficulties**.

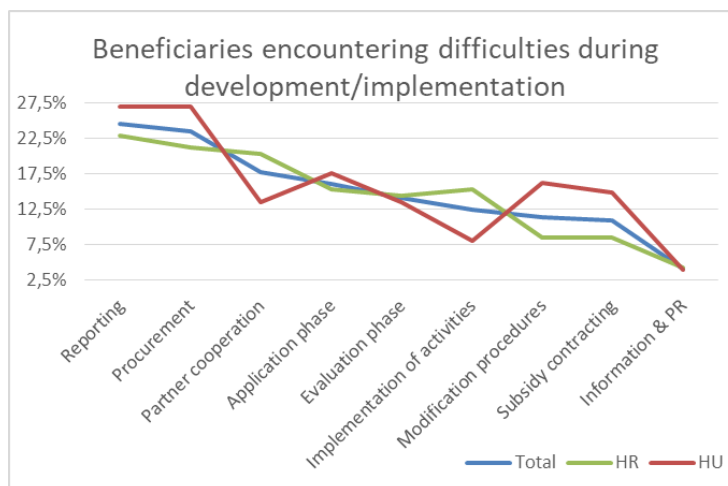


Figure 20: Beneficiaries encountering difficulties during project development or implementation
Source: Online survey, own compilation

The highest ratio of difficulties were mentioned in case of reporting and procurement in both HU and HR. Partner cooperation was similarly difficult for Croatian beneficiaries, but much less so for their Hungarian counterparts (see the previous chapter for a plausible explanation.) Other project preparation and implementation stages and procedures received lower average scores, with significant Hungarian-Croatian differences in case of implementation of project activities, modification procedures and subsidy contracting. When asked about other difficulties encountered during project development and implementation, respondents mentioned IMIS technical problems and the slow pace of B-Light management.

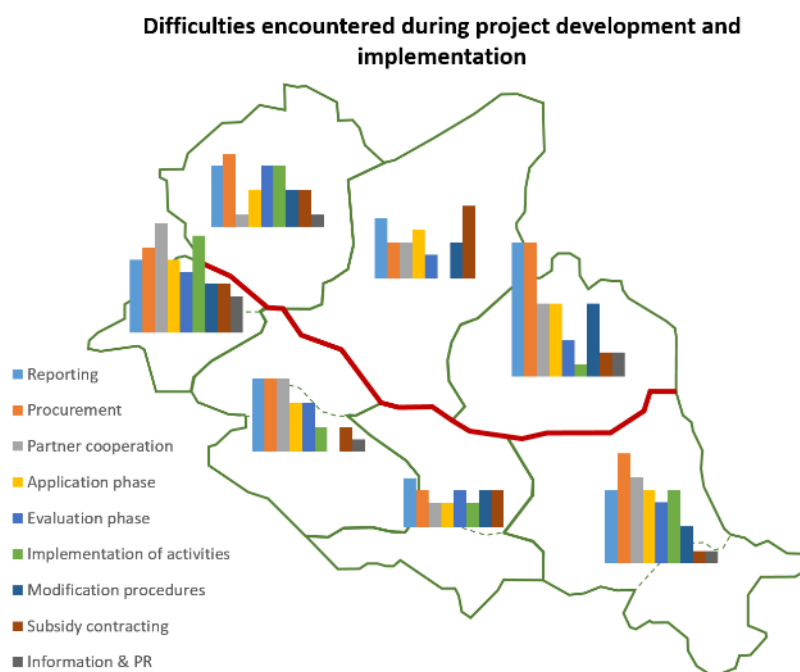


Figure 21: Map of difficulties encountered per county

Source: Online survey, own compilation

The same pattern can be observed in the counties of the programme area with some local specialities: partner cooperation and implementation of activities proved to be especially difficult for beneficiaries seated in Međimurje and Varaždin counties, while Somogy-based projects had the most problems with subsidy contracting. It is important to note that 20,8% of all beneficiaries **encountered no specific difficulties**.

By cross-referencing beneficiaries experiencing difficulties with both reporting and procurement (42,7% of all respondents) with certain other survey topics, we found that such difficulties were:

- most common in TO10 (Education, training and vocational training – 52,5%) and least common in TO03 (SMEs, agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture – 26,8%);
- especially significant for certain project themes related to TO10 and TO06: education and training (55,4%), energy (51,7%), cultural cooperation (51,5%);
- most likely to induce projects with either local or national impact range (45,7%-46,2%).

Respondents were also given the opportunity to provide free text answers explaining the **main obstacles of reaching planned project results** they experienced. After standardisation and grouping, the following obstacles were mentioned (with the number of references also provided):

- Language and cultural differences between partners / end users (7)
- Changed circumstances during lengthy evaluation process (4)
- Too short implementation period (3)
- Insufficient cooperation between partners (2)
- Insufficient financing (2)
- Low interest/mobilisation of stakeholders (2)
- Too much / too slow administration, bureaucracy (2)
- Call requirements not in coherence with market needs (1)
- Incompatible data collection systems of the two countries (1)
- Legal framework (1)
- Artificial project elements generated only to fulfil call requirements (1)

- Unrealistic sustainability requirements (1)

The fact that language and cultural differences were most frequently mentioned (and mostly by Croatian beneficiaries) correlates with the complaints measured in case of HR-based lead partners about their Hungarian counterparts, highlighted earlier.

31,3% of respondents experienced **implementation delays** (somewhat above this average in case of Croatian beneficiaries and below in case of Hungarian respondents). Such delays affected all TOs, but most likely TO06 (Environment and resource efficiency - 38,0%) and TO03 (SMEs, agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture - 36,6%), and the following project themes in particular: tourism, urban development (both 34,8%), cultural cooperation (33,3%). Cross-referencing also proved that the probability of implementation delays is proportional to the size of the impact range of the project (occurring at 46,2% of projects with nation-wide impacts).

Free text answers explaining the main reasons for implementation delays highlighted the following factors (mentioned hereunder with the number of references):

- Unforeseen construction delays (10)
- IMIS technical problems (8)
- Lack of project implementation skills / capacities at partners (6)
- Difficulty in finding applicants / contractors on a small internal market (2)
- Language barrier between partners (2)
- Change of legal representative (municipal elections) (1)
- Delayed payments (1)
- Insufficient cooperation / inconsistencies between JTS and FLC (1)
- Insufficient cooperation between partners (1)

5 Combined inventory of current development needs in the programme area

The inventory of current development needs in the programme area (presented in Annex 1 of the current document) combines and analyses the outcomes of brainstorming sessions integrated into 7 territorial programme preparation workshops implemented between February 18-25 2020, supplemented by development needs received from respondents of the 1st online survey conducted between January 24 - February 10 2020. The inventory contains all these inputs in a structure aligned with the 2021-2027 cohesion policy thematic objectives, and organises them into standardised categories, in order to allow analysis highlighting main territorial patterns, similarities and differences:

- PO1 - A smarter Europe
- PO2 - A greener, low-carbon Europe
- PO3 - A more connected Europe
- PO4 - A more social Europe
- PO5 - A Europe closer to citizens
- +1 - Better Interreg governance²

The inventory contains a total of 429 development ideas from around the programme area. The overview and thorough understanding of current development needs as perceived by a multi-sectoral local audience is very relevant for the impact assessment, as it helps to identify remaining (or newly emerged) development gaps at the end of the current programming period. These gaps can be evaluated against the initial needs and challenges identified 7 years ago in the current programme document, and thus conclusions can be drawn on the effects and effectiveness of the 2014-2020 implementation period.

In order to achieve the most relevant conclusions from subjective individual opinions, we use a multi-angle approach, including desk research, surveys, workshops and interviews. Also, the large number of stakeholders involved in the compilations of inventory records (346 respondents of the survey, 248 brainstorming partners at territorial workshops) create a massive pool of individual opinions that can be aggregated to provide statistically relevant information.

5.1 County level preferences

Development needs collected vary from county to county, and their spread marks underlying territorial differences in recent development, socio-economic tendencies, as well as current expectations of local stakeholders.

² Introduced by the new ETC regulation - COM(2018) 374 final - as an Interreg-specific objective. Hereunder referred to either as '+1' or 'PO6'.

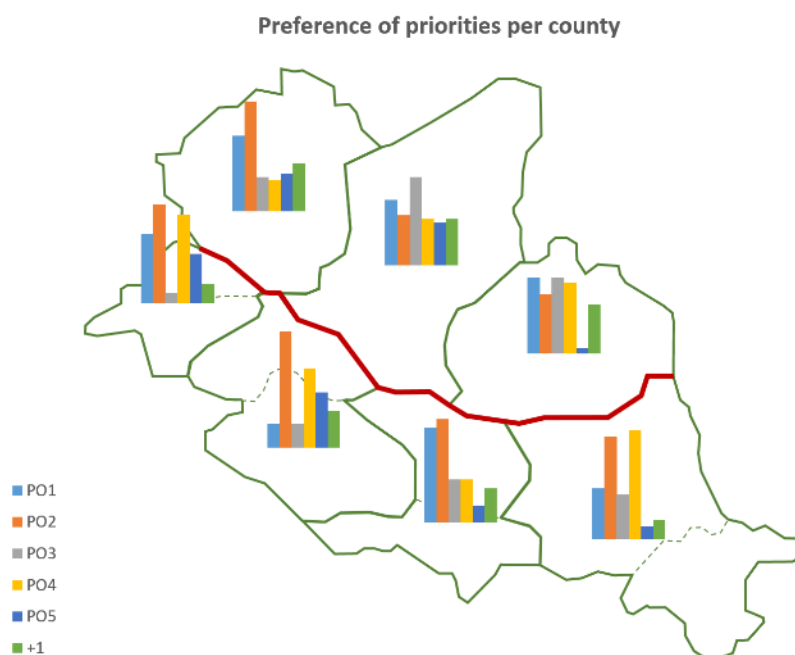


Figure 22: Map of preferred thematic objectives per county
Source: Online survey, own compilation

Somogy County shows the most balanced preference of **targeted policy objectives**, while Baranya County and the Croatian territories reflect the highest contrasts. PO2 (A greener, low-carbon Europe) received the highest preference in 4 out of 7 locations (the southern and western parts of the programme area); PO3 (A more connected Europe) leads in 2 locations (Somogy and Baranya Counties), including a tie with PO1 (in case of Baranya); while PO4 (A more social Europe) leads in case of the south-eastern part of the Croatian side (Osijek-Baranja and Vukovar-Sirmium Counties). PO1 (A smarter Europe) generally received high number of references throughout the area, except for Koprivnica-Križevci and Bjelovar-Bilogora Counties in the south-western part. PO5 (A Europe closer to citizens) and the additional PO6 (Better Interreg governance) induce adverse preferences: PO5 is more highlighted in the western part of the area, while PO6 is more popular on the Hungarian side.

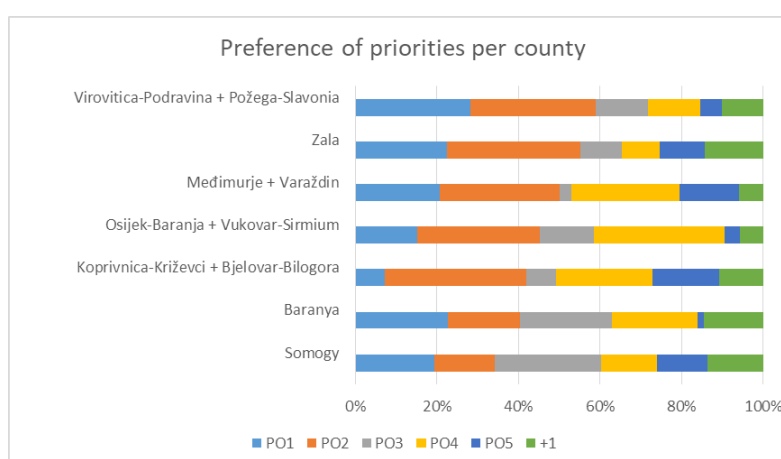


Figure 23: Preferred policy objectives per county based on combined weight of PO1+2
Source: Thematic workshops, own compilation

It is interesting to check the combined weight of PO1 and PO2, being the most preferred policy areas of the new cohesion policy. As shown in the figure above, this varies between 34,1%-59,0%, and these POs are the 2 most preferred development areas altogether (closely followed by PO4).

5.2 Combined preferences

The inventory (containing a total of 429 records) includes slightly more elements from the Hungarian side of the programme area (57,8%), as a result of different levels of brainstorming activity at territorial workshops. However, the difference is not significant, and – as results are calculated in both absolute and relative terms – any distortion can be excluded.

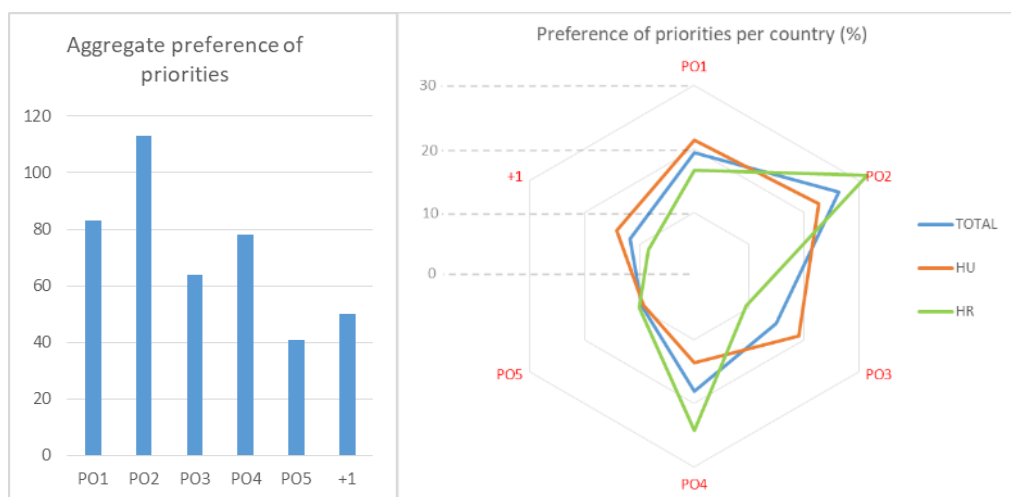


Figure 24: Preferred policy objectives aggregated (left) and per country (right)

Source: Thematic workshops, own compilation

Based on the number of references, PO2 is clearly the **most preferred policy area** (113), while PO1 (83) and PO3 (78) are also highly favoured. The rest of the ranking (PO3: 64; PO6: 50; PO5: 41), shows that even the least endorsed area received strong support, around half of that received by the most preferred PO.

As for country-specific preferences, the Hungarian side is characterised by a more even spread, while the Croatian side includes much more variety:

- HR: PO3, PO5 and PO6 are represented by only 9,4%, 9,9% and 8,3% of references, while PO2 (31,5%) and PO4 (24,3%) are strongly endorsed.
- HU: PO5 is represented by the fewest references (9,3%), while PO1, PO2 and PO3 are more preferred (21,4%, 22,6% and 19,0 %).

5.3 Most relevant development areas

The 429 records of the inventory were arranged under a subset of 51 **standardised development categories**, in order to allow better comparison of individual ideas (and also to eliminate personal extremities). The **most referenced development categories** include some general and universally preferred areas, like energy efficiency and renewable energies (26), eco-tourism (22), business competitiveness (17), protection and promotion of cultural heritage (16), transport infrastructure (16), waste management solutions (15) or joint tourism marketing (14).

PO	Standardised development need	Number of references	PO	Standardised development need	Number of references
PO1	Business competitiveness	17	PO4	Cooperation of education institutions	12
PO1	Business cooperation	13	PO4	Language education	11
PO1	Business networking, clustering	13	PO4	Education (general)	7
PO1	Joint research and model projects	9	PO4	Elderly care	7
PO1	Capacity building of enterprises	8	PO4	Health care (general)	7
PO1	Employment	8	PO4	Support disadvantaged social groups	6
PO1	Digitalisation	7	PO4	Capacity building of social enterprises	5
PO1	SME incubation and support	3	PO4	Health tourism	5
PO1	Support local producers	3	PO4	Digital skills	4
PO1	Agriculture (general)	2	PO4	Youth programs	4
PO2	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)	26	PO4	Capacity building of health care institutions	3
PO2	Eco-tourism	22	PO4	Sport infrastructure	3
PO2	Waste management	15	PO4	Health awareness raising	2
PO2	Green agriculture solutions	12	PO4	Support people with disabilities	2
PO2	Smart energy solutions	10	PO5	Protection of cultural heritage	16
PO2	Strengthen biodiversity, fight climate change	10	PO5	Joint community programs	12
PO2	Circular economy solutions	6	PO5	Interinstitutional cooperation	10
PO2	Environmental awareness	6	PO5	Cross-sectoral cooperation	3
PO2	Urban environment and air quality	6	+1	Joint tourism marketing	14
PO3	New border crossing	16	+1	Joint environmental management	10
PO3	Transportation (general)	16	+1	Improved legal environment	7
PO3	Joint networking databases, IT solutions	11	+1	Fight outwards migration	5
PO3	Bicycle infrastructure	9	+1	Improved HU-HR programme	5
PO3	Cross-border public transport	7	+1	Capacity building of public institutions	4
PO3	e-mobility	5	+1	Cross-border strategies and spatial plans	4
			+1	Participative decision making	1

Table 25: Standardised development categories

Source: Online survey, thematic workshops, own compilation

Among the second tier of categories, the table highlights development gaps under each PO that are generally **less obvious, but reflect specialties, characteristic to the programme area**:

- PO1: Business cooperation (13), Business networking, clustering (13);
- PO2: Green agriculture solutions (12), Smart energy solutions (10), Strengthen biodiversity, fight climate change (10);
- PO3: New border crossing facilities (16), Joint networking databases, IT solutions (11);
- PO4: Cooperation of education institutions (12); Language education (11);
- PO5: Joint community programs (12); Interinstitutional cooperation (10);
- PO6 (+1): Joint environmental management (10).

The full inventory containing all 429 records is presented in Annex 1 of the current document. Annex 2 provides a word cloud visualisation, reflecting and ranking county-specific keywords of the inventory.

6 Further steps of the assessment process

As briefly mentioned in the introduction chapter of the current document, the impact assessment of the ongoing Interreg V-A Hungary-Croatia Cooperation Programme 2014-2020 is closely integrated into the programming process, and will run parallel to the various stages of strategy development.

It has to be noted that **many factors limit the reliability** of determining the actual impact of the ongoing programme at the current stage:

- Any socioeconomic aspects of the programme area are subject to multiple macroeconomic variables apart from the Interreg V-A Hungary-Croatia Cooperation Programme.
- Measurable changes usually occur with substantial delay. (NB: The current programme document itself schedules the result indicators to be reached by 2023.)
- The currently available IMIS export of project activities is not suitable for quantitative analysis as the number and weight of activities differ from project to project. Further data export will be necessary derive relevant information.
- There is limited or no information on sustainability of project (and programme) results, due to the interim timing of the assessment, with projects still being launched or implemented.
- Surveys, brainstorming sessions and interviews provide subjective inputs, distorted by personal opinion, experience and interest of participants.

Thus the current Draft Interim Report reflects first interim findings and most relevant experiences collected from the current programming period, as a first step of the assessment process. It is to be followed up by **further assessment activities**:

- Decision-making Paper: As a next step, a further document is planned to support the Programming Committee in selecting the most relevant set of policy objectives for the 2021-2027 period (planned by 31 March 2020).
- Programming Committee discussion: A facilitated meeting is proposed in April 2020, where PC members shall
 - o discuss and approve the documentation of the Situation Analysis elaborated by the expert consortium on 28 February 2020;
 - o discuss the conclusions of the Draft Interim Report on Impact Assessment;
 - o discuss the Decision-making Paper containing expert proposal on POs to be selected for the forthcoming period. This will provide vital inputs for the Draft Programme Strategy, the first deliverable of the strategy making process of the CB Joint Strategy project, scheduled to be elaborated by the expert consortium until 30 April 2020.
- Online survey: A second online questionnaire survey will take place in September 2020, including more detailed impact assessment, specifically focusing on the POs selected for the 2021-2027 period. (The survey will serve the strategy making process as well.)
- Beneficiary interviews: 6 key beneficiaries of the 2014-2020 period will be selected to provide in-depth and more personalized information on various aspects of the ongoing programme (planned in November 2020).
- Final Impact Assessment Report: The document concludes the impact assessment process on 31 January 2021.

7 Annexes

7.1 Annex 1: Full inventory of development ideas

CO	County	PO	Development idea / project idea	Category
HU	Baranya	PO1	Enhancing the potential of SMEs	Business competitiveness
HU	Baranya	PO1	Promoting Business Cooperation	Business cooperation
HU	Baranya	PO1	Promoting Business Cooperation	Business cooperation
HU	Baranya	PO1	Development of professional Relationships (exchange, pilots, etc.)	Business cooperation
HU	Baranya	PO1	Transfer of good practices, support joint innovation initiatives	Business cooperation
HU	Baranya	PO1	Strengthening cross-border business development, R&D activities	Business cooperation
HU	Baranya	PO1	Business Partner Finding Meetings	Business networking, clustering
HU	Baranya	PO1	Deepening and expanding cooperation, clustering, confidence building	Business networking, clustering
HU	Baranya	PO1	Off-school tourism training (e.g. village catering)	Capacity building of enterprises
HU	Baranya	PO1	Sensitization of entrepreneurs	Capacity building of enterprises
HU	Baranya	PO1	Priority support to IT / Creative / Health	Digitalisation
HU	Baranya	PO1	Simplified administration and easier employment	Employment
HU	Baranya	PO1	Research on innovative, resistant, climate-protected grape varieties	Joint research and model projects
HU	Baranya	PO1	Support local producers, develop food processing, agricultural innovation	Support local producers
HU	Baranya	PO2	Green energy recovery	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HU	Baranya	PO2	Tax reductions for renewable/green energy solutions	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HU	Baranya	PO2	Irrigation development, water retention, water saving solutions	Green agriculture solutions
HU	Baranya	PO2	e-bus waiting benches	Smart energy solutions
HU	Baranya	PO2	Exchange of experience on renewable energy investments	Smart energy solutions
HU	Baranya	PO2	Hydrogen-based solutions	Smart energy solutions
HU	Baranya	PO2	Local power generation	Smart energy solutions
HU	Baranya	PO2	Small-scale power generation solutions based on non-biomass	Smart energy solutions
HU	Baranya	PO2	Coordinated forest protection program, joint nature conservation programs	Strengthen biodiversity, fight climate change
HU	Baranya	PO2	More efficient selective waste collection and treatment, awareness raising	Waste management
HU	Baranya	PO2	Packaging-free commerce	Waste management
HU	Baranya	PO3	Cycling Road Development	Bicycle infrastructure
HU	Baranya	PO3	Cross-border public transport	Cross-border public transport
HU	Baranya	PO3	Cross-border public transport	Cross-border public transport
HU	Baranya	PO3	Development of public transport	Cross-border public transport
HU	Baranya	PO3	Establishment of e-charging stations	e-mobility
HU	Baranya	PO3	Cross-border live reference database (e.g. programs, attractions)	Joint networking databases, IT solutions
HU	Baranya	PO3	Digital database for thematic improvements	Joint networking databases, IT solutions
HU	Baranya	PO3	Strengthening business-civil partnerships, common databases	Joint networking databases, IT solutions
HU	Baranya	PO3	Information Database (Existing Human Services, Legislation Collection)	Joint networking databases, IT solutions
HU	Baranya	PO3	Strengthening information flow through innovation and digital performance	Joint networking databases, IT solutions
HU	Baranya	PO3	Border crossing in South Baranya (eg Vejti-Monoszló ferry, Sellye-Slatina)	New border crossing
HU	Baranya	PO3	Development of transport infrastructure	Transportation (general)

CO	County	PO	Development idea / project idea	Category
HU	Baranya	PO3	Extension of M6 to border, development of Route 6	Transportation (general)
HU	Baranya	PO3	Cargo ship traffic and water tourism on the Drava	Transportation (general)
HU	Baranya	PO4	Development of university cooperation (Erasmus, guest lecturers, etc.)	Cooperation of education institutions
HU	Baranya	PO4	Much more and better information, collaborative education	Cooperation of education institutions
HU	Baranya	PO4	Education and Development	Education (general)
HU	Baranya	PO4	Supporting schooling up to at least one profession, digital skills development	Education (general)
HU	Baranya	PO4	Developing relationships between social homes	Elderly care
HU	Baranya	PO4	Developing cross - border healthcare	Health care (general)
HU	Baranya	PO4	Service design based on actual needs , review of legislation	Health care (general)
HU	Baranya	PO4	Health tourism (prevention, rehabilitation, infertility treatment)	Health tourism
HU	Baranya	PO4	Health tourism cooperation	Health tourism
HU	Baranya	PO4	Improvement of Hungarian-Croatian language and cultural knowledge	Language education
HU	Baranya	PO4	Improvement of English language skills	Language education
HU	Baranya	PO4	Sports improvements	Sport infrastructure
HU	Baranya	PO4	Bringing young people closer (education, leisure)	Youth programs
HU	Baranya	PO5	Common cultural programs	Joint community programs
HU	Baranya	PO6 (+1)	Interventions targeting the most disadvantaged areas (e.g. Ormánság)	Cross-border strategies and spatial plans
HU	Baranya	PO6 (+1)	Moving, reversing the trends of working abroad	Fight outwards migration
HU	Baranya	PO6 (+1)	Employment of a bilingual cross-border correspondent	Improved HU-HR programme
HU	Baranya	PO6 (+1)	Simplify application and reporting, more actively support partner search	Improved HU-HR programme
HU	Baranya	PO6 (+1)	Rehabilitation of the legal, tax and accounting environment	Improved legal environment
HU	Baranya	PO6 (+1)	Establishment of common management for Biosphere Reserve	Joint environmental management
HU	Baranya	PO6 (+1)	Protection and development of frontier forests	Joint environmental management
HU	Baranya	PO6 (+1)	Cooperation of tourism service providers	Joint tourism marketing
HU	Baranya	PO6 (+1)	Involving civil society in decision-making	Participative decision making
HU	Somogy	PO1	Agriculture (crop production, animal husbandry)	Agriculture (general)
HU	Somogy	PO1	Agriculture (crop production, animal husbandry)	Agriculture (general)
HU	Somogy	PO1	business development	Business competitiveness
HU	Somogy	PO1	Increasing competitiveness	Business competitiveness
HU	Somogy	PO1	Development of value adding (service development, branding, innovation)	Business competitiveness
HU	Somogy	PO1	Innovative business collaboration	Business cooperation
HU	Somogy	PO1	Start-up collaborations	Business cooperation
HU	Somogy	PO1	Support for partner finding, information exchange, experience transfer	Business networking, clustering
HU	Somogy	PO1	Cross-border entrepreneurial relationships, business development, R&D	Business networking, clustering
HU	Somogy	PO1	Franklin Covey trainings for the SME sector	Capacity building of enterprises
HU	Somogy	PO1	Organizational Development in the SME Sector	Capacity building of enterprises
HU	Somogy	PO1	Organizational Development in the SME Sector	Capacity building of enterprises
HU	Somogy	PO1	Training of project administration professionals	Capacity building of enterprises
HU	Somogy	PO1	Developing skills for smart specialization	Digitalisation
HU	Somogy	PO1	Stopping emigration and labour migration by creating jobs	Employment
HU	Somogy	PO1	Introducing innovative trends and solutions	Joint research and model projects
HU	Somogy	PO1	Developing producer markets	Support local producers

CO	County	PO	Development idea / project idea	Category
HU	Somogy	PO2	Development of active and ecotourism	Eco-tourism
HU	Somogy	PO2	Enhancing the rural lifestyle (local products, rural tourism, cultural diversity)	Eco-tourism
HU	Somogy	PO2	Energy cooperation	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HU	Somogy	PO2	Utilization of geothermal energy in horticultural production	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HU	Somogy	PO2	Local investments in renewable energy (biomass, geothermal, solar)	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HU	Somogy	PO2	Green education, sensitization	Environmental awareness
HU	Somogy	PO2	Exchange of information, good practices, awareness raising, education	Environmental awareness
HU	Somogy	PO2	Agro-ecological project in sustainable production education and research	Green agriculture solutions
HU	Somogy	PO2	Low carbon agriculture (organic farming, eco-tourism, local gastronomy)	Green agriculture solutions
HU	Somogy	PO2	Low carbon agriculture (organic farming, eco-tourism, local gastronomy)	Green agriculture solutions
HU	Somogy	PO2	Unpacked trade, degradable packaging materials	Waste management
HU	Somogy	PO2	Waste management and recycling	Waste management
HU	Somogy	PO2	Packaging-free commerce	Waste management
HU	Somogy	PO3	Development of bicycle paths and cycling infrastructure	Bicycle infrastructure
HU	Somogy	PO3	Development of bicycle paths and cycling infrastructure	Bicycle infrastructure
HU	Somogy	PO3	Development of bicycle paths and cycling infrastructure	Bicycle infrastructure
HU	Somogy	PO3	Development of bicycle paths and cycling infrastructure	Bicycle infrastructure
HU	Somogy	PO3	Development of bicycle path network	Bicycle infrastructure
HU	Somogy	PO3	Development of cross-border public transport	Cross-border public transport
HU	Somogy	PO3	Cross-border e-public transport	e-mobility
HU	Somogy	PO3	Installation of electric car charging stations	e-mobility
HU	Somogy	PO3	Common Croatian-Hungarian entrepreneur database	Joint networking databases, IT solutions
HU	Somogy	PO3	Encourage cooperation based on the flow of information	Joint networking databases, IT solutions
HU	Somogy	PO3	Multiple Borders	New border crossing
HU	Somogy	PO3	Multiple Borders	New border crossing
HU	Somogy	PO3	Pedestrian border crossing on the Drava	New border crossing
HU	Somogy	PO3	Expansion of road border crossing, establishment of new ferry lines	New border crossing
HU	Somogy	PO3	Road network development	Transportation (general)
HU	Somogy	PO3	Road network development	Transportation (general)
HU	Somogy	PO3	Road network development	Transportation (general)
HU	Somogy	PO3	Road network development	Transportation (general)
HU	Somogy	PO3	Road network development	Transportation (general)
HU	Somogy	PO3	Road network development	Transportation (general)
HU	Somogy	PO3	Development of local public transport	Transportation (general)
HU	Somogy	PO3	Establishing high-speed rail links	Transportation (general)
HU	Somogy	PO3	Implementation of planned expressways (M60, M9) and main roads	Transportation (general)
HU	Somogy	PO4	Development of vocational education, increase educational cooperation	Cooperation of education institutions
HU	Somogy	PO4	Cooperation between educational institutions	Cooperation of education institutions
HU	Somogy	PO4	Supporting the employment of older people	Elderly care
HU	Somogy	PO4	Lifestyle counselling and training for disadvantaged people	Health awareness raising
HU	Somogy	PO4	Health and Development	Health care (general)
HU	Somogy	PO4	Development of health and social services in small towns	Health care (general)

CO	County	PO	Development idea / project idea	Category
HU	Somogy	PO4	Health tourism, spa development for the aging population	Health tourism
HU	Somogy	PO4	Language Education	Language education
HU	Somogy	PO4	Language Education	Language education
HU	Somogy	PO4	Developing language and digital skills	Language education
HU	Somogy	PO4	Education and employment programs for socially disadvantaged groups	Support disadvantaged social groups
HU	Somogy	PO4	Increasing social tolerance, sensitization, disseminating good practices	Support disadvantaged social groups
HU	Somogy	PO5	Cross-border exchange of professional experience	Interinstitutional cooperation
HU	Somogy	PO5	Cross-border exchange of professional experience	Interinstitutional cooperation
HU	Somogy	PO5	Cross-border exchange of professional experience	Interinstitutional cooperation
HU	Somogy	PO5	Interinstitutional cooperation	Interinstitutional cooperation
HU	Somogy	PO5	Cross-border sporting competitions	Joint community programs
HU	Somogy	PO5	Fairs, cultural events development	Joint community programs
HU	Somogy	PO5	Sensitization towards each other (e.g. exchange programs)	Joint community programs
HU	Somogy	PO5	Sensitization towards each other (e.g. exchange programs)	Joint community programs
HU	Somogy	PO5	Programs that show each other's culture and lifestyle	Joint community programs
HU	Somogy	PO5	Teaching each other's language and learning about their culture	Joint community programs
HU	Somogy	PO5	Preservation of traditions, presentation of traditional crafts	Protection of cultural heritage
HU	Somogy	PO6 (+1)	Cross-border micro-regional cooperative, strategy-making programs	Cross-border strategies and spatial plans
HU	Somogy	PO6 (+1)	Reducing emigration, keeping young people on the ground	Fight outwards migration
HU	Somogy	PO6 (+1)	Targeted employment support, tax relief for local producers, SMEs	Improved legal environment
HU	Somogy	PO6 (+1)	Harmonizing legal, tax and accounting environment across borders	Improved legal environment
HU	Somogy	PO6 (+1)	Joint control of apiculture and plant protection	Joint environmental management
HU	Somogy	PO6 (+1)	Regulatory cooperation on environment and nature protection	Joint environmental management
HU	Somogy	PO6 (+1)	Common Area Marketing Tools	Joint tourism marketing
HU	Somogy	PO6 (+1)	Cooperation based on common ecotourism capabilities	Joint tourism marketing
HU	Somogy	PO6 (+1)	Coordinated tourism marketing	Joint tourism marketing
HU	Somogy	PO6 (+1)	Cross-border thematic cultural tourism trips, joint program packages	Joint tourism marketing
HU	Somogy	PO6 (+1)	Cross-border thematic cultural tourism trips, joint program packages	Joint tourism marketing
HU	Somogy	PO6 (+1)	Cross-border thematic cultural tourism trips, joint program packages	Joint tourism marketing
HU	Zala	PO1	Business development, competitiveness	Business competitiveness
HU	Zala	PO1	Business development, competitiveness	Business competitiveness
HU	Zala	PO1	Automation, Digital Transition, Industry 4.0 Solutions	Business competitiveness
HU	Zala	PO1	Agricultural restructuring with human-intensive production	Business competitiveness
HU	Zala	PO1	Competitiveness programs (good practices, innovation, start-up support)	Business competitiveness
HU	Zala	PO1	Improve legal/administrative conditions of cross-border short supply chains	Business cooperation
HU	Zala	PO1	Unlocking the potential impact of the Schengen enlargement	Business cooperation
HU	Zala	PO1	Cross-border networking between SMEs	Business networking, clustering
HU	Zala	PO1	Cross-border networking between SMEs	Business networking, clustering
HU	Zala	PO1	Cross-border networking between SMEs	Business networking, clustering
HU	Zala	PO1	Promotion of cross-border cooperation in prioritised sectors	Business networking, clustering
HU	Zala	PO1	Fostering the generation changeover of SMEs	Capacity building of enterprises
HU	Zala	PO1	Developing the Digital Skills of SMEs and Supporting the Digital Transition	Digitalisation

CO	County	PO	Development idea / project idea	Category
HU	Zala	PO1	Developing the Digital Skills of SMEs and Supporting the Digital Transition	Digitalisation
HU	Zala	PO1	Job creation and safeguarding	Employment
HU	Zala	PO1	Job creation and safeguarding	Employment
HU	Zala	PO1	Job creation and safeguarding	Employment
HU	Zala	PO1	Job creation and safeguarding	Employment
HU	Zala	PO1	Support for innovative solutions, R&D projects	Joint research and model projects
HU	Zala	PO1	Support for innovative solutions, R&D projects	Joint research and model projects
HU	Zala	PO1	Support for innovative solutions, R&D projects	Joint research and model projects
HU	Zala	PO1	City incubator house	SME incubation and support
HU	Zala	PO2	Sustainable, circular municipal pilot project	Circular economy solutions
HU	Zala	PO2	Vehicle sharing public transport	Circular economy solutions
HU	Zala	PO2	Shared use of settlement management tools, vehicles	Circular economy solutions
HU	Zala	PO2	Development of cycling, equestrian and eco-tourism	Eco-tourism
HU	Zala	PO2	Development of cycling, equestrian and eco-tourism	Eco-tourism
HU	Zala	PO2	Development of cycling, equestrian and eco-tourism	Eco-tourism
HU	Zala	PO2	Development of cycling, equestrian and eco-tourism	Eco-tourism
HU	Zala	PO2	Development of cycling, equestrian and eco-tourism	Eco-tourism
HU	Zala	PO2	Development of cycling, equestrian and eco-tourism	Eco-tourism
HU	Zala	PO2	Development of cycling, equestrian and eco-tourism	Eco-tourism
HU	Zala	PO2	Muramente Ecotourism Cooperation	Eco-tourism
HU	Zala	PO2	Muramente Ecotourism Cooperation	Eco-tourism
HU	Zala	PO2	Muramente Ecotourism Cooperation	Eco-tourism
HU	Zala	PO2	Muramente Ecotourism Cooperation	Eco-tourism
HU	Zala	PO2	Cross-border utilization of Mura and its floodplain (ecotourism)	Eco-tourism
HU	Zala	PO2	Support sustainable forms of tourism (cultural, eco-friendly, rural)	Eco-tourism
HU	Zala	PO2	Renewable energy (geothermal, solar)	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HU	Zala	PO2	Renewable energy (geothermal, solar)	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HU	Zala	PO2	Renewable energy (geothermal, solar)	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HU	Zala	PO2	Renewable energy (geothermal, solar)	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HU	Zala	PO2	Hydro-energy investments on Mura, biomass power plants, solar energy	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HU	Zala	PO2	Environmental awareness raising	Environmental awareness
HU	Zala	PO2	Enhancing the rural lifestyle (local products, rural tourism, cultural diversity)	Green agriculture solutions
HU	Zala	PO2	Intelligent energy pilot project	Smart energy solutions
HU	Zala	PO2	Local water management solutions (watering, fishing, energy, tourism)	Smart energy solutions
HU	Zala	PO2	Energy collaboration pilots, showrooms, trainings, outreach	Smart energy solutions
HU	Zala	PO2	Maintaining biodiversity, reducing the effects of climate change	Strengthen biodiversity, fight climate change
HU	Zala	PO2	Maintaining biodiversity, reducing the effects of climate change	Strengthen biodiversity, fight climate change
HU	Zala	PO2	Separate waste collection	Waste management
HU	Zala	PO2	Separate waste collection	Waste management
HU	Zala	PO2	Separate waste collection	Waste management
HU	Zala	PO2	Minimizing waste generation, pilots (vouchers, composting) awareness	Waste management
HU	Zala	PO3	Development of public transport (both cross-border and parallel)	Cross-border public transport

CO	County	PO	Development idea / project idea	Category
HU	Zala	PO3	Development of public transport (both cross-border and parallel)	Cross-border public transport
HU	Zala	PO3	Development of e-mobility (e-charging stations, e-bike rental)	e-mobility
HU	Zala	PO3	Creation of an online market for SMEs	Joint networking databases, IT solutions
HU	Zala	PO3	Strengthening information flow, networking, information databases	Joint networking databases, IT solutions
HU	Zala	PO3	New border crossings (e.g. Zákány, Mura bridge, Murakeresztúr)	New border crossing
HU	Zala	PO3	New border crossings (e.g. Zákány, Mura bridge, Murakeresztúr)	New border crossing
HU	Zala	PO3	New border crossings (e.g. Zákány, Mura bridge, Murakeresztúr)	New border crossing
HU	Zala	PO3	New border crossings (e.g. Zákány, Mura bridge, Murakeresztúr)	New border crossing
HU	Zala	PO3	New Mura bridge, new cross-border ferry service	New border crossing
HU	Zala	PO4	Student Exchange Programs	Cooperation of education institutions
HU	Zala	PO4	Student Exchange Programs	Cooperation of education institutions
HU	Zala	PO4	Development of IT skills	Digital skills
HU	Zala	PO4	Developing digital skills	Digital skills
HU	Zala	PO4	Improve education, talent management, cooperation, dual training	Education (general)
HU	Zala	PO4	Language Teaching	Language education
HU	Zala	PO4	Bilingual education in major cities, higher education student exchange	Language education
HU	Zala	PO4	Support for disadvantaged groups on incentive, performance-oriented basis	Support disadvantaged social groups
HU	Zala	PO4	Encouraging young people to take part in society (e.g. voluntary programs)	Youth programs
HU	Zala	PO5	Developing collaboration between business and non-profit organizations	Cross-sectoral cooperation
HU	Zala	PO5	Development of Intercity Cultural and Town Twinning	Interinstitutional cooperation
HU	Zala	PO5	Development of Intercity Cultural and Town Twinning	Interinstitutional cooperation
HU	Zala	PO5	Presentation of good practices, study tours	Interinstitutional cooperation
HU	Zala	PO5	Cross-border sporting events	Joint community programs
HU	Zala	PO5	Raising awareness, providing training	Joint community programs
HU	Zala	PO5	Cooperation in the fields of culture, sport, art, traditions, heritage	Joint community programs
HU	Zala	PO5	Support for cultural initiatives and programs	Protection of cultural heritage
HU	Zala	PO5	Support for cultural initiatives and programs	Protection of cultural heritage
HU	Zala	PO5	Support for cultural initiatives and programs	Protection of cultural heritage
HU	Zala	PO5	Strengthening and presenting heritage, improving accessibility	Protection of cultural heritage
HU	Zala	PO6 (+1)	More twinning city relations	Capacity building of public institutions
HU	Zala	PO6 (+1)	Inter-institutional conciliation, strategy making, information exchange	Cross-border strategies and spatial plans
HU	Zala	PO6 (+1)	Seduction of young migrants	Fight outwards migration
HU	Zala	PO6 (+1)	Establish sub-regional level support network	Improved HU-HR programme
HU	Zala	PO6 (+1)	Adapting the legal environment to ongoing needs	Improved legal environment
HU	Zala	PO6 (+1)	Tax policy to encourage SME development, grants, loan schemes	Improved legal environment
HU	Zala	PO6 (+1)	Reduce bureaucracy, harmonize national legislation	Improved legal environment
HU	Zala	PO6 (+1)	Common Conservation of Nature	Joint environmental management
HU	Zala	PO6 (+1)	Common Conservation of Nature	Joint environmental management
HU	Zala	PO6 (+1)	Common Conservation of Nature	Joint environmental management
HU	Zala	PO6 (+1)	Common Conservation of Nature	Joint environmental management
HU	Zala	PO6 (+1)	Common climate strategy and energy system	Joint environmental management
HU	Zala	PO6 (+1)	Create WIFI points for existing attractions	Joint tourism marketing

CO	County	PO	Development idea / project idea	Category
HU	Zala	PO6 (+1)	Tourism marketing, branding	Joint tourism marketing
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO1	Wood processing, IT, food	Business competitiveness
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO1	Centres of excellence	Joint research and model projects
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO1	Research and development	Joint research and model projects
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO1	Promotion of local agricultural for the sake of tourism	Support local producers
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO2	Development of natural heritage (study trails, lookouts, walking trails)	Eco-tourism
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO2	Development of pebble lakes and access to water surfaces	Eco-tourism
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO2	Horse riding trails	Eco-tourism
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO2	Tourism and green infrastructure	Eco-tourism
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO2	Sustainable mobilisation of wood raw material from private forestry	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO2	Usage of geothermal energy	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO2	Increased use of renewable energy sources	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO2	Forest schools for awareness raising	Environmental awareness
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO2	Joint education projects about nature protection	Environmental awareness
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO2	Regenerative agriculture, change in awareness, low CO ₂ emission	Green agriculture solutions
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO2	Regenerative agriculture, change in awareness, low CO ₂ emission	Green agriculture solutions
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO2	Irrigation	Green agriculture solutions
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO2	Primary school swimming pools based on geothermal energy sources	Smart energy solutions
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO2	Ecological development on Natura 2000 areas	Strengthen biodiversity, fight climate change
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO2	Migration of traditional species of flora and fauna	Strengthen biodiversity, fight climate change
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO2	Sustainable management of forests	Strengthen biodiversity, fight climate change
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO2	Sustainable monitoring of water, preparation for climate change	Strengthen biodiversity, fight climate change
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO2	Arrangement of public spaces and squares	Urban environment and air quality
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO2	Disposable waste management	Waste management
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO3	Cycling trails	Bicycle infrastructure
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO3	Digitalisation	Joint networking databases, IT solutions
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO3	New border crossing Botovo-Gyekenyes	New border crossing
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO3	Legrad-Ertilos Bridge	New border crossing
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO4	Educating health professionals	Capacity building of health care institutions
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO4	Connecting people in the third age, through cooperation of civil associations	Capacity building of social enterprises
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO4	Cooperation of educational institutions in education and joint learning	Cooperation of education institutions
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO4	Cooperation with educational institutions of Hungary in Croatian language	Cooperation of education institutions
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO4	Education centre for assistant staff (instructors), institutional cooperation	Cooperation of education institutions
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO4	Joint curricula, study trips	Cooperation of education institutions
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO4	Development of social services for the elderly	Elderly care
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO4	Equal opportunities for the elderly: development of elderly homes	Elderly care
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO4	Development of public health care infrastructure	Health care (general)
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO4	Health tourism on basis of thermal water	Health tourism
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO4	Language learning	Language education
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO4	Development of sport infrastructure	Sport infrastructure
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO4	Education of vulnerable persons and job creation	Support disadvantaged social groups
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO5	Development of curricula for cooperation of schools, innovators and SMEs	Cross-sectoral cooperation

CO	County	PO	Development idea / project idea	Category
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO5	Improving cooperation with the business sector	Interinstitutional cooperation
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO5	Cultural, art and sport camps	Joint community programs
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO5	Protection of cultural heritage for tourism purposes	Protection of cultural heritage
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO5	Protection of cultural traditions of elderly people	Protection of cultural heritage
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO5	Renovation of the Janković castle in Daruvar	Protection of cultural heritage
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO5	Renovation of the Veliki Kalnik fortress	Protection of cultural heritage
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO5	Revitalisation of the Inkey castle in Rasinja	Protection of cultural heritage
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO5	St. Martin route	Protection of cultural heritage
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO6 (+1)	Education of local public servants (digitalisation, procurement, languages)	Capacity building of public institutions
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO6 (+1)	Joint spatial planning: public road and railway transport, bicycle paths	Cross-border strategies and spatial plans
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO6 (+1)	New financing for entrepreneurship, reduction of administrative barriers	Improved HU-HR programme
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO6 (+1)	Protection of the Drava and aquatic habitats	Joint environmental management
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO6 (+1)	Diversification and sustainable management of tourism	Joint tourism marketing
HR	Koprivnica-Križevci + Bjelovar-Bilogora	PO6 (+1)	Smart management of tourism resources	Joint tourism marketing
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO1	Short supply chain support	Business competitiveness
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO1	Dissemination of innovation activities	Business cooperation
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO1	Best practices in innovation and manufacturing technologies	Business cooperation
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO1	Application of new technologies	Digitalisation
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO1	Innovation and digitalisation	Digitalisation
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO1	Promotion of vocational occupations in the target area	Employment
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO1	Strengthening support institutions of "smart" entrepreneurship	SME incubation and support
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO2	Circular economy	Circular economy solutions
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO2	Tourism and ecological valorisation of green spaces	Eco-tourism
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO2	Promotion of renewable sources of energy	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO2	Harnessing green energy	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO2	Increasing the utilisation of water resources	Smart energy solutions
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO2	Protection of existing natural resources	Strengthen biodiversity, fight climate change
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO2	Improvement of air quality in cities to cope up with respiratory diseases	Urban environment and air quality
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO2	Setting up university laboratory to monitor transport CO ₂ emission	Urban environment and air quality
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO2	Smart municipalities and towns, measurement of air quality	Urban environment and air quality
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO2	Waste management	Waste management
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO3	New bridge near Kotoriba	New border crossing
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO4	Joint ambulances and pharmacies	Capacity building of health care institutions
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO4	Connecting educational institutions	Cooperation of education institutions
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO4	Education	Education (general)
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO4	Development of health care infrastructure	Health care (general)
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO4	Removal of language barriers in the border area	Language education
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO4	Language courses	Language education
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO4	Development of sport infrastructure	Sport infrastructure
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO4	Education of children in the Roma community	Support disadvantaged social groups
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO4	Establishment of summer camps for children and youth for lifelong learning	Youth programs
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO5	Strengthening of linkages between academia and economic actors	Cross-sectoral cooperation

CO	County	PO	Development idea / project idea	Category
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO5	Strengthening institutional cooperation	Interinstitutional cooperation
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO5	Enhance tourism attractiveness through sustainable heritage projects	Protection of cultural heritage
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO5	Renovation and arrangement of cultural centres	Protection of cultural heritage
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO5	Revitalisation of cultural heritage for tourism purposes	Protection of cultural heritage
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO6 (+1)	Promotion of retaining population in the area	Fight outwards migration
HR	Međimurje + Varaždin	PO6 (+1)	Reducing tax burdens	Improved legal environment
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO1	Innovative technological measures	Business competitiveness
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO1	Agriculture, IT sector, tourism	Business competitiveness
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO1	Encouraging small and medium enterprises	Business competitiveness
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO1	Tourism and entrepreneurship	Business competitiveness
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO1	Cross-border cluster for wood processing, design and digitalisation	Business networking, clustering
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO1	Cross-sectoral networking of SMEs	Business networking, clustering
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO1	Digitalisation of SMEs in the agricultural sector	Digitalisation
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO1	SME development through technology improvement	Joint research and model projects
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO2	Using shared services	Circular economy solutions
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO2	Eco-tourism development	Eco-tourism
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO2	Energy efficiency in the border area	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO2	Promotion of renewable energies in education and training	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO2	Renewable energies in smart health centres and other public buildings	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO2	Solar panels on public buildings	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO2	Greater use of solar energy	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO2	Use of renewable energy sources	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO2	Awareness raising among children about healthy environment	Environmental awareness
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO2	Climate change – disaster management	Green agriculture solutions
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO2	Conservation of natural river flows	Strengthen biodiversity, fight climate change
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO2	Preservation of natural heritage	Strengthen biodiversity, fight climate change
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO2	Integrated environment management for safe and healthy urban forests	Urban environment and air quality
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO2	Zero CO ₂ urban areas	Urban environment and air quality
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO2	Systemic management of organic waste – innovative solutions and pilots	Waste management
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO2	Waste management	Waste management
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO3	Bicycle path in Municipality of Darda	Bicycle infrastructure
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO3	Bicycle path Sirmium	Bicycle infrastructure
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO3	Cross-border rail and bus connections	Cross-border public transport
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO3	Digitalisation of cultural heritage	Joint networking databases, IT solutions
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO3	Connectivity of the area	Transportation (general)
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO3	Corridor 5c	Transportation (general)
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO3	Better road connectivity	Transportation (general)
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO4	Professional education of health and social staff	Capacity building of health care institutions
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO4	Capacity development at social enterprises	Capacity building of social enterprises
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO4	Knowledge transfer	Capacity building of social enterprises
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO4	Study trips	Capacity building of social enterprises
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO4	Adult education: ICT, management skills	Digital skills

CO	County	PO	Development idea / project idea	Category
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO4	Application of ICT in vocational schools	Digital skills
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO4	Development of vocational education	Education (general)
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO4	Higher education	Education (general)
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO4	Life-long learning	Education (general)
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO4	Construction of homes for the elderly	Elderly care
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO4	Social inclusion of elderly and disabled people	Elderly care
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO4	Involvement of the elderly	Elderly care
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO4	Proper nutrition in educational curricula	Health awareness raising
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO4	Accessible emergency medical assistance in the rural areas	Health care (general)
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO4	Language education	Language education
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO4	Social inclusion of sensitive social groups	Support disadvantaged social groups
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO4	Equal opportunities for people with disabilities in the labour market	Support people with disabilities
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO5	Connecting institutions	Interinstitutional cooperation
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO5	Construction of cultural centre	Protection of cultural heritage
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO6 (+1)	Capacity development in public administration	Capacity building of public institutions
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO6 (+1)	Governance in migration	Fight outwards migration
HR	Osijek-Baranja + Vukovar-Sirmium	PO6 (+1)	Promotion of gastronomy offer	Joint tourism marketing
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO1	Tourism, wood, metal industry	Business competitiveness
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO1	Computer modernization of institutions	Business competitiveness
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO1	Joint refrigerator facilities	Business cooperation
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO1	Smart platforms for SMEs to enter new markets	Business cooperation
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO1	Cooperation of clusters	Business networking, clustering
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO1	Participation at fairs (Viroexpo)	Business networking, clustering
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO1	Organize business meetings	Business networking, clustering
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO1	Joint education of tourism workers	Capacity building of enterprises
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO1	Employment with support	Employment
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO1	Innovation projects for the youth	Joint research and model projects
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO1	Incubator for creative industries	SME incubation and support
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO2	Waste recycling infrastructure	Circular economy solutions
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO2	Green activities on the Drava	Eco-tourism
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO2	Energy efficiency of industrial sites	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO2	Reconstruction of museums for energy efficiency	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO2	Research of hot water and natural gas	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO2	Usage of geothermal energy potential	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO2	Investing in renewable energy sources	Energy efficiency, renewables (general)
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO2	Development of green agriculture, connection of production capacities	Green agriculture solutions
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO2	Smart energy and smart food projects	Green agriculture solutions
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO2	Encouragement of cultivation of autochthon species	Green agriculture solutions
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO2	Improvement of selective waste collection	Waste management
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO2	Sustainable waste management	Waste management
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO3	Electric mobility	e-mobility
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO3	New border crossing in Križnica	New border crossing

CO	County	PO	Development idea / project idea	Category
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO3	Small border crossings with ferry	New border crossing
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO3	Bridge near Sopje	New border crossing
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO3	Construction of bypass road Virovitica-Osijek	Transportation (general)
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO4	Social entrepreneurship	Capacity building of social enterprises
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO4	Knowledge exchange in the education sector	Cooperation of education institutions
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO4	Health tourism	Health tourism
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO4	Sport and recreational with special attention to children with disabilities	Support people with disabilities
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO4	Development of youth centre, support for young people	Youth programs
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO5	Getting to know the differences	Joint community programs
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO5	Cultural and ethnic events	Protection of cultural heritage
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO6 (+1)	Joint support institutions	Capacity building of public institutions
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO6 (+1)	Easier financing for innovation	Improved HU-HR programme
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO6 (+1)	Rural tourism, joint entrance to new markets	Joint tourism marketing
HR	Virovitica-Podravina + Požega-Slavonia	PO6 (+1)	Social involvement into tourism on the Drava, Papuk, bicycle/walking paths	Joint tourism marketing

Table 26: Full inventory of development ideas

Source: Online survey, thematic workshops, own compilation

7.2 Annex 2: Word cloud of development keywords

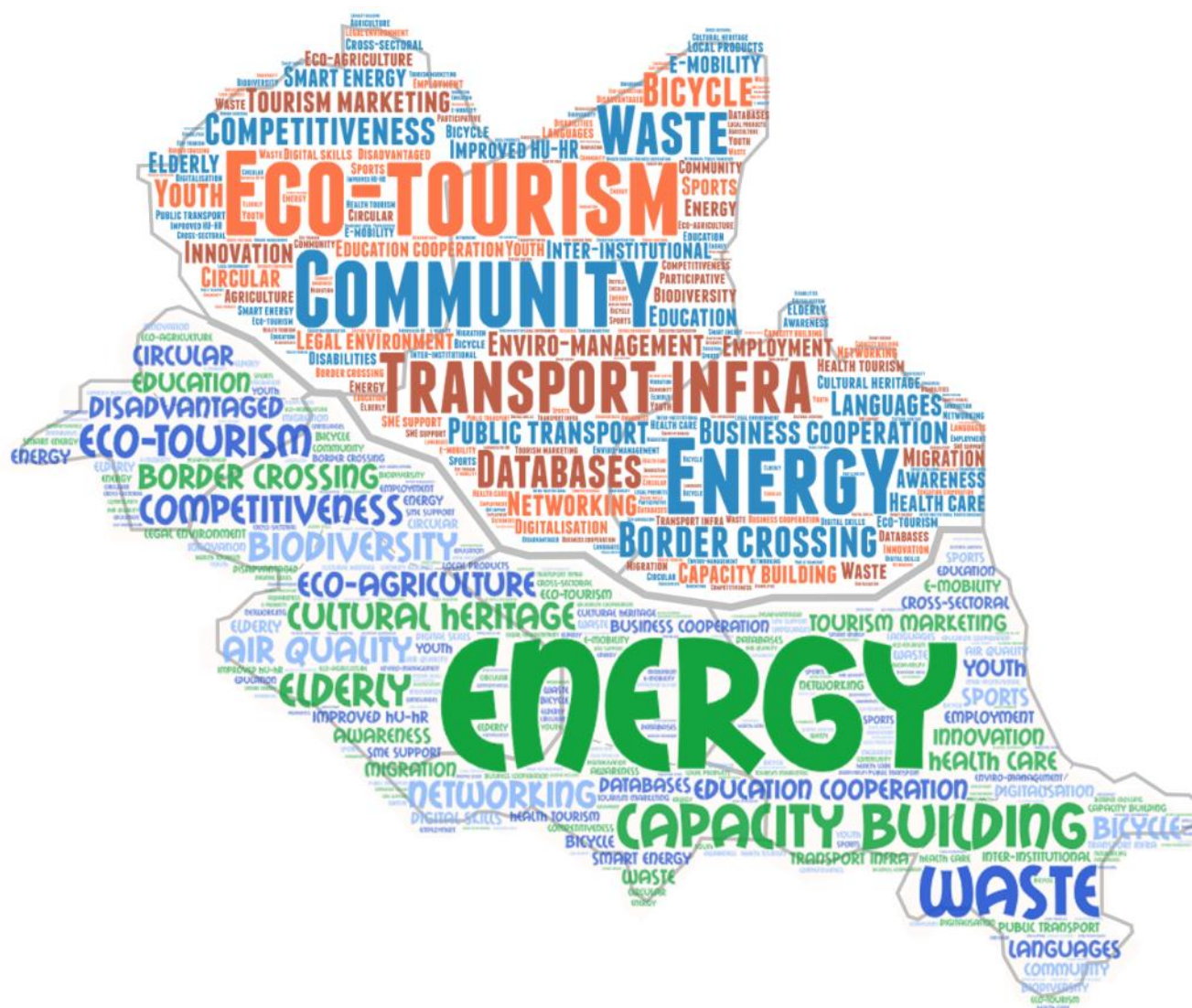


Figure 25: Word cloud of development keywords per country

Source: Thematic workshops, www.wordart.com