

ANALYSIS ON 2014-2020 PROJECT APPLICATIONS THROUGH THE CONCEPT OF FUNCTIONAL AREAS

Version 3/2020
June 25th, 2020

Authors: Managing Authority and Joint Secretariat

Disclaimer: this delivery does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the members of the Interreg IT-SI 2014-2020 Monitoring Committee and 2021-2027 Task Force. Conclusions have MA/JS's technical ownership.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	2
PREAMBLE	3
MAIN PROGRAMME FEATURES.....	3
FUNCTIONAL AREAS AND PROGRAMME AREA	5
ANALYSIS OF PROJECTS FINANCED UNDER THE CALLS FOR STANDARD PROJECTS	10
IDENTIFICATION OF TOPICS AND BENEFICIARIES ON THE BASIS OF THEIR NUTS3 OF ORIGIN	12
ANALYSIS OF SUBMITTED (NOT-FINANCED) PROJECTS' PROPOSALS UNDER THE CALLS FOR STANDARD PROJECTS	14
IDENTIFICATION OF TOPICS AND ACTORS ON THE BASIS OF THEIR NUTS3 OF ORIGIN	17
ANALYSIS OF ALL SUBMITTED PROJECTS' PROPOSALS UNDER THE CALLS FOR STANDARD PROJECTS	18
IDENTIFICATION OF TOPICS AND ACTORS ON THE BASIS OF THEIR NUTS3 OF ORIGIN	22
ANALYSIS OF PROJECTS FINANCED under THE calls for STRATEGIC PROJECTS	23
IDENTIFICATION OF TOPICS AND BENEFICIARIES ON THE BASIS OF THEIR NUTS3 OF ORIGIN	26
ANALYSIS OF ITI PROJECTS	27
POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION OF FUNCTIONAL AREAS	28
CONCLUSIONS.....	29

PREAMBLE

Starting from the analysis of the 2014-2020 project applications key characteristics, this document attempts to set out their objective relations with the “functional areas” and to highlight those which appear to be more relevant for the actual Italy-Slovenia Programme area.

This document intends then to provide to the previous one entitled “Towards contest analysis 2021-2027: first impact assessment of projects financed by Interreg Italy-Slovenia 2014-2020”, a complementary approach based on the analysis of the main common topics of strategic relevance on the cross-border context as emerging from all projects applications, in order to detect the existing and potential functional areas in relevant sector for the Programme, linked to the connections of actors.

This paper is based on information deriving from the analysis carried out by the Managing Authority and Joint Secretariat on financed and not-financed project applications submitted under Programme calls from 2016 to 2019. The EC’s IT-SI Border Orientation Paper (BOP), the Programme Evaluation Reports as well as the Interact documentation on functional areas recently illustrated during the had hoc Webinars (April 22nd and 29th, 2020) have been carefully taken into consideration as well.

The focus of this paper is to map the connections of actors and activities and to pop-up the outcome through the application of the 2021-2027 concept of functional areas.

MAIN PROGRAMME FEATURES

As known, functional areas in the post-2020 Regulations are meant to have three main benefits (at least): (1) to enable projects to be more effective as they can build on the experience of a wider range of relevant partners and as they can be located where the impact is bigger; (2) to show that INTERREG is a policy tool supporting projects to improve the situation (and not a mere funding tool for the benefit of actors sharing a budget); and (3) to avoid that Programmes re-create new borders outside the programme geography.

Considering the EC’s BOP as well as the comments on the said Paper provided by Programme partners during the 2014-2020 12th Monitoring Committee, the main elements identifying the area are the following.

Although the border between Italy and Slovenia is relatively short (232 km), it has a long border of the Province of Udine with the Slovenian Goriška and Gorenjska Regions, together with Gorizia municipality and the coastal border with Trieste. Moreover, it is extremely diversified and in terms of morphology as it crosses mountains, plains and coastal zones¹. Different functional areas could be identified according to the partnerships/themes. The complex history of the area presents legal and administrative differences, sometimes perceived as obstacles to cooperation as well as language barriers. Nevertheless, the historical existence of Italian and Slovenian minorities is recognized and promoted in both Countries. Cooperation among **Linguistic Minorities** has been upgraded also thanks to INTERREG IT-SI Programme and, in turn, the Programme has somehow enlarged the typologies of its beneficiaries thanks to minorities presence and its multi-sectoral activity.

Language is perceived as one of the main **barrier** limiting the cross-border cooperation. Italian minority in Slovenia, together with the Slovene minority in Italy have already planned to implement a permanent

¹ *IT-SI Border Orientation Paper of the European Commission*

bilingual mass-media for Cross Border Cooperation promotion of events. In this context, it is worth to remind also that the EGTC GECT/GO has organized, aside to ITI projects, online courses in Italian and in Slovenian, to help citizens of the cross-border area feeling closer during COVID-19 emergency². It is recognized that language courses addressed to public administrators and to citizen should be widely enhanced to help overcoming this cooperation obstacle.

Cultural and historical heritage is also an important strength of the area, including both internationally recognised historical sites and famous traditional gastronomy and products. The development of potentials of links between urban and rural areas looks to be an interesting field for further cooperation developments.

Tourism, indeed, represents an important economic sector on both sides of the border, but with differences with regard to targets (seaside, mountain, cities), types (leisure, green tourism, cultural trip) and dimensions. In this respect (an apart from the covid-19 worldwide emergency and crisis), Venice represents a unique tourist attraction which also constitutes a problem in terms of flow management. Friuli-Venezia-Giulia Region attracts about 3 million visitors per year and in Slovenia (with around 5 million visitors) tourism represents about 12% of the national GDP. In this perspective, common Adriatic coastal areas could be jointly valorised as well. Tourism development looks to be, therefore, an existing fertile ground to built-up a functional area overcoming administrative scale for a more strategic approach to think solutions in a wider context of multilevel governance with cross-border impact.

The IT-SI cross-border region is rich in **protected natural areas as well as historical and cultural heritage**. Tourism capacities can be complementary to this heritage and thematic niches can be further developed. In this sense, even outside the Interreg framework, the decision to submit a sole, common application to UNESCO within the World Heritage Site competition taken by local authorities from the areas of Collio and Brda is a good example of such complementarity and could be foreseen as a starting point for the development of the **rural tourism** and of new services to boost the attractiveness of the area, including support to local SMEs and targeted training for young people. For instance, the Interreg strategic project WALK of PEACE also promotes the product to be put on UNESCO list to become internationally known. Similarly, the application of Nova Gorica and Gorizia as European Cultural capital in 2025, conceived within the existing ITI strategy, however beside Interreg, may also be seen as a leverage for the development of a larger cross-border strategy promoting common labelling and identity for tourism and economic development.

As for **innovation**, due to the structure of the local economy based on SMEs and a high number of middle-small cities, an effort to build critical mass and complementarities would help overcoming this objective fragmentation. Nonetheless, the cooperation between universities, civil protection, research centres and Technological Institutions, as well as stable relationships and agreements between border actors exist and continue to straighten their mutual collaboration. Cooperation activities could also support clustering and boost internationalisation of enterprises. For example, the recent establishment of a cross-border rail service connecting Udine to Ljubljana through Trieste airport and other relevant cities (2014-2020 project CROSS-MOBY), opens up further possibilities to address needs and potentials in different sectors and develop a common set of services for instance for tourism, commuters or enterprises and mobility sector as already done, for example, with Energycare, interbbike II, Mobitour, CB-WBL and Fortis projects

Indeed, on the IT-SI border, different functional areas could be identified either along the existing cross-border natural areas (i.e. forests, mountain belts, walking trails, touristic ports coastal areas) or by topics of common relevance (i.e. ageing population, access to urban services, SMEs clustering, innovation in agri-food sector, risks prevention and management, sustainable transports, etc.). The approaches adopted under the on-going 2014-2020 cooperation Programme with the development of strategic projects in targeted

² <https://euro-go.eu/en/notizie-ed-eventi/news/corsi-gratuiti-di-lingua-slovena-e-italiana/>

sectors (as creative industries, nanotechnologies, historical heritage and many other), as well with standard projects and with the adoption of an ITI in the cross-border urban area of Gorizia/Nova Gorica/St. Peter-Vrtojba goes in this direction.

The cross-border region is not strictly limited to the administrative borders of the Programme but may have a flexible geography, depending on the topic and/or on existing competences and actors' skills, on issues which affect territory beyond borders (e.g. risks of floods, cross-border health service, etc.) but not only.

Moreover, as the IT-SI cross-border area is part of the EU Strategy for the Alpine Region (EUSALP) and the Strategy for Adriatic-Ionian Region (EUSAIR), and the Danube MRS, a focus on macro strategies objectives (*competitiveness, labour market, mobility, preservation of biodiversity, adaptation to climate change*) in order to build potential synergies could be enhanced. For example, synergies with specific on-going projects could also be considered in relation to the promotion of the existing cultural routes, good case is a strategic project WALKof PEACE.

The identification of existing and potential functional areas in relevant sectors and territories (as *those highlighted above as examples*) and for relevant target groups (as ageing population, SMEs, etc.), represent a new interpretative tool to exploit the orientations of the border region in order to overcome specific border obstacles and to upgrade already existing long-term cooperation activities.

FUNCTIONAL AREAS AND PROGRAMME AREA

A Functional region³ is a bounded space or geographical area defined by a set of linkages, interactions and interdependencies. It is a **territorial unit resulting** from the **organisation of social and economic relations** in that its boundaries do not reflect geographical particularities or historical events. It is thus a functional sub-division of territories. The most typical concept used in defining a functional region is that of **labour markets** (OECD). The concept of functional region provides a way to examine the linkages and flows that create interdependence among people. Functional regions are defined by their organizational structure. They are also called nodal regions because they usually revolve around a focal centre (Dunford, 2009). The idea of the functional region captures the idea of a territory characterized by spatially related human activities (Tomaney, 2009).

Moreover, the two concepts of “cross-border functional areas” and of “territorial scales” were recently furtherly discussed by the European Commission. Accordingly, then, a **functional area** is:

- related to a **function** (eg: water catchment area, travel to work area...)
- characterized by **interdependencies/flows, possibly across (administrative, national) borders** (eg: functional urban area, CB agglomeration...).
- **institutional areas** are limited by borders. => **conflict between institutional vs functional approaches**.

The leading elements to identify the cross-border cooperation area through the functional area approach could be summed-up as follows:

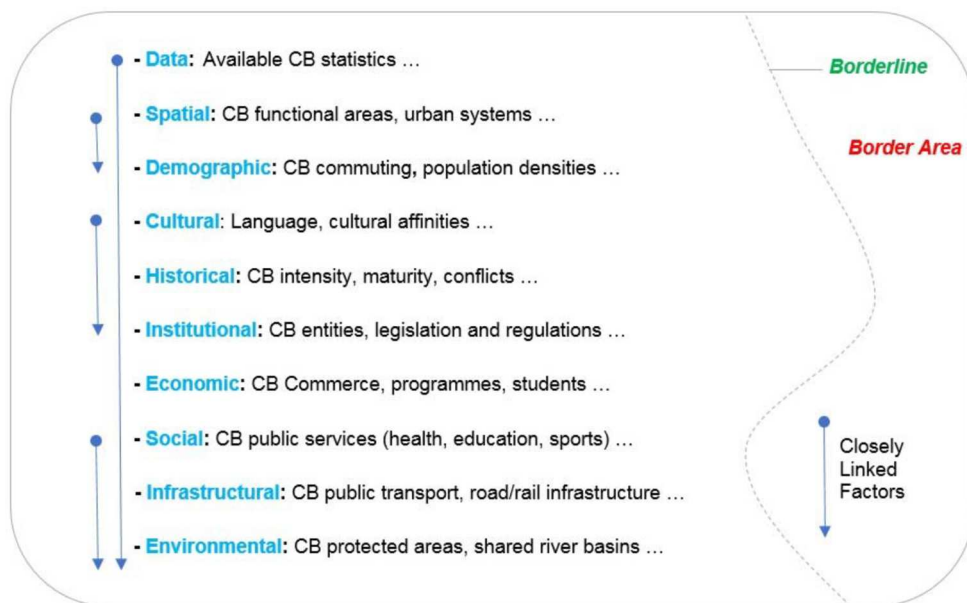
- identification of the cross-border links, where the **project intensity** is stronger (number of projects approved between localities on both sides of the border);

³ Interact webinar <http://www.interact-eu.net/#o=events/new-approach-bringing-territoriality-interreg>, April 22nd, 2020.

- identification of the cross-border catchment area where **cross-border commuting** is more intense (measured by the number of cross-border commuters);
- identification of cross-border **natural protected areas** (the border area should include the natural protected areas which extend on both sides of the border in order to allow an effective management of those spaces);
- identification of factors which can complement the previous ones.

In detail, the border area should also encompass the: (i) potential presence of **areas with strong cultural affinities**; (ii) the presence of **cross-border public services**; (iii) the presence of **cross-border entities**; and (iv) the possibility to **obtain statistical data** to assess the impacts of CBC programmes interdependencies.

10 factor criteria to delimit a cross-border area

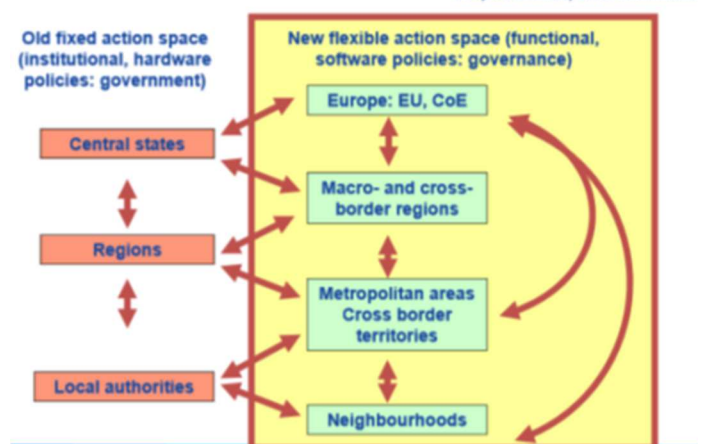


In order to define an area, not necessarily coinciding with the administrative units, it is necessary to start from a function, resorting to a wide range of criteria, referring both to territorial characteristics and to socio-economic variables (Jean Peirony, MOT).

- The availability of data is essential, however they refer to the administrative units (the availability increases if functional and administrative areas correspond, even if comparison problems still remain).
- The fundamental elements for identification are attributable to **flows, connections and interactions, interdependencies** within a geographical area.
- Given the complexity of multilevel governance that integrated traditional levels of government with additional levels (soft and hard), in the cross-border area it is possible to use local/territorial scales to identify the optimal level of intervention and also to organize the involvement of institutions in CB governance.

Multi level government and governance

Adapted from EC, Cities of tomorrow



To this end, three different areas could be identified:

Simplify complexity: involve institutions in CB governance bodies at different scales

- **Local living areas:** functions needed on a daily basis: work, shopping, basic public services... (eg : FUA is a good proxy)
- **Regional living areas :** « higher » functions – needed only at some moments of life: airport, opera, university,...
- **Macro-regions :** TEN-T, transnational river basins or mountain ranges

1. **local living areas** (Functional Urban Areas as proxy)
2. **regional living areas** (higher functions)
3. **macro-regions** (not necessarily bound to the existence of a MRS).

In any case: Horizontal cooperation with neighbouring territories remains necessary. Vertical cooperation between levels remains necessary.

PO 5 IN A GLANCE

Article. 2 of the new ERDF (EU) Regulation, still under negotiation, has extended the Policy Objective 5 to all types of territories (provided that the area is coherent) by referring the Specific Objective 5.1 to urban areas and the Specific Objective 5.2 to other areas (no longer just urban, rural and coastal areas), in order to monitor resources accurately. The European Commission stresses the need for close connection and proximity with citizens. According to the information given by the Commission during the Interact's Webinars, the territorial approach considers two types of functional area:

- functional area with sectoral focus beyond administrative boundaries (functional area within an OP);
- multi-sector functional area: use of OP5 and integrated territorial development tools.

For cross-border areas, the intervention area for OP5 is a more limited area, which requires integrated interventions on the territory. In this regard, the identified territory clearly has needs and assets outlined by the strategy, which also includes measurable objectives. It shall include multiple sectors and interconnected projects (no isolated projects). Moreover, it concerns:

- the possibility of identifying more homogeneous areas within extended and heterogeneous borders;
- not to use PO5 to finance the activities covered by other POs;
- the emphasis on strengthening multi-level governance and the involvement and ownership of the partners of the strategy (institutional or socio-economic);
- the consideration of existing structures (EGTCs, euroregions, eurodistricts, twin-cities, Conventions/Conferences with Secretariats).

The **Strategy**⁴ shall be **integrated** and **multi-sectoral** (it is still possible to identify some relevant sectors) and can be pre-existing and/or defined in the programming phase. If necessary, it can also be defined following the adoption of the Programme, by financing the preparatory activities through *SO Better Cooperation Governance*. Finally, strategy can be finalized after Programme adoption, with Interreg funding, if necessary.

Bottom-up approach should include territorial partners with institutional mandate on the territories involved and socio-economic stakeholders (full application of the partnership principle including citizen

⁴ Interact webinar <http://www.interact-eu.net/#o=events/new-approach-bringing-territoriality-interreg>, April, 29th, 2020.

involvement) in consideration of the fact that the starting point must be the needs of a homogeneous territory (in this case considered as a functional area).

The strategy can provide ex ante a list of operations and can also be financed beyond an INTERREG Programme, defining the specific contribution of INTERREG financing under the strategy. In this context, the functional areas represent the starting point/unit of reference for developing the strategy.



With reference to the integrated territorial development, the existence of a cross-border territorial governance structure (EGTCs, CLLDs, euroregions, eurodistricts, twin-cities, Conventions/Conferences with secretariats) can be a good indicator to be considered in order to implement the **Strategy**, as multi-level governance is essential and all competent levels must be involved. The tool (and related subject/body) identified for the implementation of the **Strategy** must be responsible for identifying and selecting the projects (by delegation of the Monitoring Committee), monitoring their progress (together with the Managing Authority and the Joint Secretariat) and supervising the progress of the **Strategy**. If an Intermediate Body is designated for the implementation of the **Strategy**, it will be responsible for the selection of the projects. The contracting can be left to the Managing Authority (except for an Intermediate Body hypothesis) and the emphasis must be put on the need to select projects not by traditional Programme structures but by structures involving strategy partners and any experts in the specific sector. Given the implications on governance level, the need for a clear delegation of well-defined rules and responsibilities, and a high degree of mutual trust between the bodies involved in the PO5 and the Programme management bodies is emphasized.

In this context, the OECD methodology is worth to be analyzed, in order to detect a difference between the joint structure of the GECT-GO/collaboration of the three municipalities and a Functional Urban Area (FUA), but also to detect and deepen similarities and differences in a possible future evaluative definition of FUAs.

The running ITI projects were designed as interventions tailored to the area of the three municipalities. They adopt a place-based approach but they are not a FUA as defined by the OECD methodology, which considers a FUA a bigger urban area attracting residents and commuters for work purposes.

In line with the OECD methodology, according to Programme evaluator, the closest examples of FUA in the actual Programme area are the cities of Padova and Venice in Italy, Ljubljana in Slovenia. The area of the three municipalities within the EGTC (Gorizia, Nova Gorica and Šempeter-Vrtojba) has not been inserted in the list of FUAs, neither respectively at national level nor cumulatively. In geographic terms, the urban centers closest to the cross-border EGTC are middle-sized urban areas (Trieste and Udine) and the closest metropolitan area is the FUA of Ljubljana. The closest metropolitan area in Italy is the FUA of Venezia. This is an important element to evaluate in terms of inter-dependency between metropolitan urban centers and the remaining territory.

Nevertheless, the issues taken into consideration by the OECD by studying the FUA, are worth considering also for the cross-border EGTC. The OECD analysis focuses on indicators for population, GDP, availability of jobs, labor force, commuting habits but also on environmental and innovation indicators like the availability of green spaces, air pollution and number of patents. The indicators define “functional urban areas” as

central areas to commuting habits and with high accessibility of work places. All the aforementioned indicators are interesting for the analysis of the EGTC area and interesting as well as topics of potential common projects in the near future.

METHODOLOGY SUGGESTIONS

In order to evaluate⁵ where in the 2014-2020 programming period there is a greater intensity of cooperation, starting from an analysis of the number of the projects, partner localization, network, etc.), it has been suggested at European level to investigate and work on the following items:

- identify additional functional areas, internal or external to the Programme area, characterized by flows, connections, interactions and interdependencies using the 10 proposed criteria;
- consider networks, protected areas, cross-border entities and existing socio-cultural links;
- align functional and administrative areas as much as possible in order to increase data availability;
- consider the heterogeneity and specificity of the territories within the cooperation area and correlate, within the different Programmes, the thematic challenges (PO and SO) to the corresponding optimal intervention scales (possibility to identify more functional areas per Programme);
- "promoting cross-border cooperation where there is a will and opportunity to cooperate";
- increase the involvement of local authorities in cross-border cooperation;
- apply the functional approach for sectoral projects (innovation, environment, transport) referring to geographical areas not necessarily coinciding with the administrative units;
- promote horizontal and inter-regional cooperation - and also Interreg, contiguous - and vertical cooperation between local, regional, state and EU stakeholders;
- use PO 5 and Better Cooperation Governance SO to promote integrated, multisector territorial projects, strategies and tools that bring interventions closer to local needs;
- if a functional area is introduced at PO5 level, work on financial and governance solutions based on agreements between States.

⁵ *ESPON FUORE -Functional Urban Areas and Regions in Europe* <https://www.espon.eu/functional-urban-areas-tool>

ANALYSIS OF PROJECTS FINANCED UNDER THE CALLS FOR STANDARD PROJECTS

Since 2016 the Programme has launched five public calls for standard projects, mind that the last (2019) was targeted to reach a wider range of stakeholders and some unfulfilled Programme indicators.

This section aims to analyse only the standard financed projects out of the aforementioned five calls in order to identify the themes mostly addressed by the territory and the partnership connections involved. This is a comparison between the main topics addressed by projects and typologies of beneficiaries involved. Those data can be useful tools to detect eventual functional areas not strictly limited to the administrative borders but connected to the topic.

Out of the calls 1-2-3-4-7 n. **44 projects** received the financing, involving a total of **240 beneficiaries**, as described in the tables below. The following table represents the match between financed projects and sectors addressed by those projects.

1. HEALTH	2. R&D	3. AGRI-FOOD	4. ENERGY SAVING/WATER/ CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION /CLIMATE CHANGES	5. PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/ SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING	6. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION	7. SOCIAL INCLUSION/ADMINISTRATIVE- PA/SCHOOL AND WORK ORGANIZATION
9	5	0	8	13	1	8
ARTE	CAB		AGROTUR II	BEE-DIVERSITY	TARTini	CB_WBL
CATTEDRA	CONSTRAIN		CLEAN BERTH	Acquavitis		CrossTrain
CrossCare	FISH-AGRO TECH CBC		ENERGY CARE	BioApp		EDUKA2
IMBI	NUVOLAK2		INTER BIKE II	BLUEGRASS		FORTIS
IMMUNO-CLUSTER	NUVOLAK2		LightingSolutions	CONA		GeoKarst
ISE-EMH			MobiTour	DuraSoft		HARMO-DATA
MEMORI-net			MUSE	ECO-SMART		NEX AID
TRAIN			SUSGRAPE	ENGREEN		SECNET
TRANS-GLIOMA				GreenHull 1		
				MEDS GARDEN		
				NAT2CARE		
				Retracking		
				TRETAMARA 2		

Table 1. financed project divided per sectors.

SECTORS		
1. HEALTH	58	24,2%
2. R&D	27	11,3%
3. AGRI-FOOD	0	0,0%
4. ENERGY SAVING/WATER/ CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION /CLIMATE CHANGES	46	19,2%
5. PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/ SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING	66	27,5%
6. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION	6	2,5%
7. SOCIAL INCLUSION/ADMINISTRATIVE- PA/SCHOOL AND WORK ORGANIZATION	37	15,4%
TOT	240	100,0%
%		

Table 2. detail of the match between financed projects and sectors.

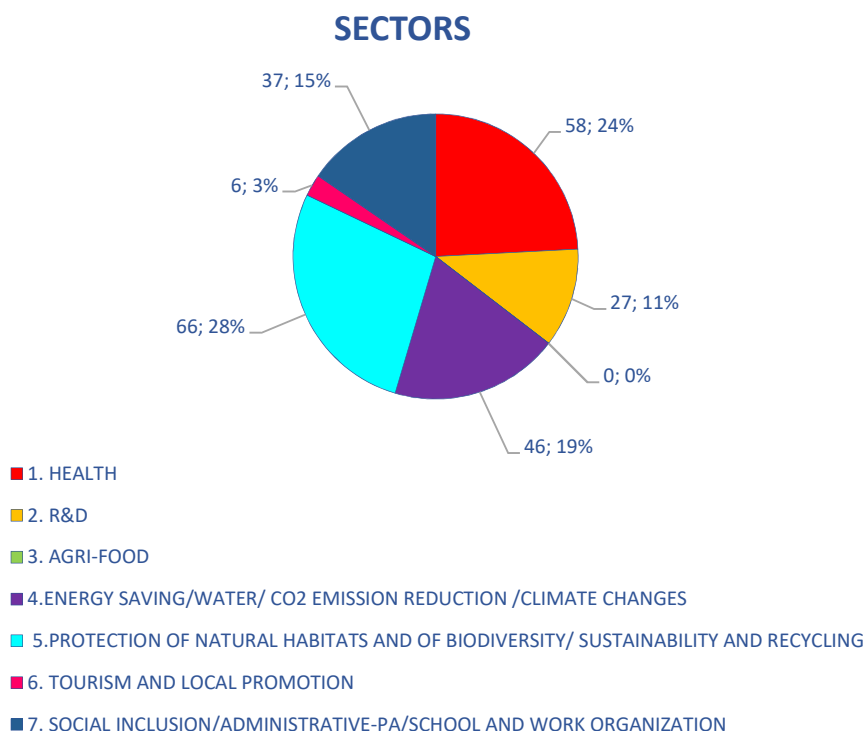


Figure 1. Representation of sectors percentages.

The analysis underlines that the three major sectors addressed by the financed projects of the above mentioned calls are:

1. PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING
2. HEALTH SECTOR
3. ENERGY SAVING/WATER/CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION/CLIMATE CHANGES.

The table below represents the match between typologies of beneficiaries and sectors addressed:

SECTORS	TYPOLOGIES														TOT	%
	01 MINISTRIES / REGIONS	02 LOCAL AUTHORITY	03 HEALTH	04 EGTC	05 UNIVERSITY	06 R&D	07 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES	08 TRADE ASSOCIATIONS	09 ASSOCIATIONS ORGANIZATIO NS	10 INTERNATION AL ASSOCIATIONS	11 COMPANIES	12 PORTS	13 NATURAL PARKS	14 OTHER		
1. HEALTH			23		12	9					14				58	24,2%
2. R&D					7	6		5	1		7			1	27	11,3%
3. AGRI-FOOD															0	0,0%
4. ENERGY SAVING/WATER/ CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION /CLIMATE CHANGES	2	13			7	3	3	2	3		5	3	1	4	46	19,2%
5. PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/ SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING	1	4	1		13	21	1	3			17		4	1	66	27,5%
6. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION		1			1				1	1				2	6	2,5%
7. SOCIAL INCLUSION/ADMINISTRATIVE- PA/SCHOOL AND WORK ORGANIZATION	4	3	3		6	6	1	2	1	2	5	3	1		37	15,4%
TOT	7	21	27	0	46	45	5	12	6	3	48	6	6	8	240	100,0%
%	2,9%	8,8%	11,3%	0,0%	19,2%	18,8%	2,1%	5,0%	2,5%	1,3%	20,0%	2,5%	2,5%	3,3%	100,0%	

Table 3. Match between main projects' topics and typology of beneficiaries involved (typologies are the same highlighted in the previous analysis "Towards contest analysis 2021-2027: first impact assessment of projects financed by INTERREG Italy-Slovenia 2014-2020", in table 16).

In most cases, the main three topics have been addressed by the following main typologies of beneficiaries:

1. PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING - Research & Development centres and Companies
2. HEALTH SECTOR- Hospitals and Companies
3. ENERGY SAVING/WATER/CO2EMISSION REDUCTION/CLIMATE CHANGES - Local authorities and Universities.

Moreover, the analysis underlines that the three main typologies of projects' beneficiaries, as a whole, are:

1. COMPANIES
2. UNIVERSITIES
3. R&D CENTRES.

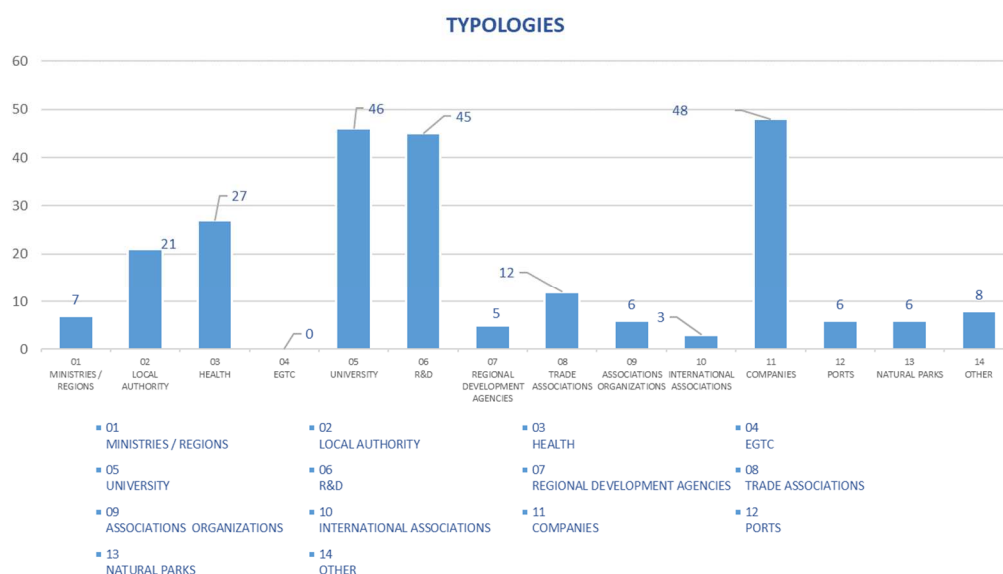


Figure 2. Representation of applicants' typologies.

IDENTIFICATION OF TOPICS AND BENEFICIARIES ON THE BASIS OF THEIR NUTS3 OF ORIGIN

The comparison below shows the NUTS3 involved in projects according to each sector.

SECTORS	NUTS III												TOT	%
	1 TRIESTE	2 UDINE	3 GORIZIA	4 PORDENONE	5 VENEZIA	6 OTHER ITA	7 Gorenjska	8 Gorška	9 Obalno-kraška	10 Osrednjeslovenska	11 Primorsko-Notranjska	12 OTHER SLO		
1. HEALTH	13	5		2	8			4	8	17	1		58	24,2%
2. R&D	8	2			3			1	4	9			27	11,3%
3. AGRI-FOOD													0	0,0%
4. ENERGY SAVING/WATER/ CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION /CLIMATE CHANGES	11	2	5	1	5			7	12	3			46	19,2%
5. PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/ SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING	9	4	2	7	12	1	3	3	11	13		1	66	27,5%
6. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION	2					1			2	1			6	2,5%
7. SOCIAL INCLUSION/ADMINISTRATIVE-PA/SCHOOL AND WORK ORGANIZATION	11	1			8		1	2	7	7			37	15,4%
TOT	54	14	7	10	36	2	4	17	44	50	1	1	240	100,0%
%	22,5%	5,8%	2,9%	4,2%	15,0%	0,8%	1,7%	7,1%	18,3%	20,8%	0,4%	0,4%	100,0%	

Table 4. NUTS3 involved per sector.

Evidence shows cooperation activity is concentrated in the following 3 NUTS3:

1. PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING (total 66 beneficiaries)

- ❖ Republic of Slovenia
Osrednjeslovenska Region - 13 beneficiaries
- ❖ Veneto Region
Venice municipality - 12 beneficiaries

2. HEALTH SECTOR (total 58 beneficiaries)

- ❖ Republic of Slovenia
Osrednjeslovenska Region - 17 beneficiaries
- ❖ FVG Region
Trieste municipality - 13 beneficiaries

3. ENERGY SAVING/WATER/CO2EMISSION REDUCTION/CLIMATE CHANGES (total 46 beneficiaries)

- ❖ Republic of Slovenia
Obalno Kraška Region - 12 beneficiaries
- ❖ FVG Region
Trieste municipality - 11 beneficiaries

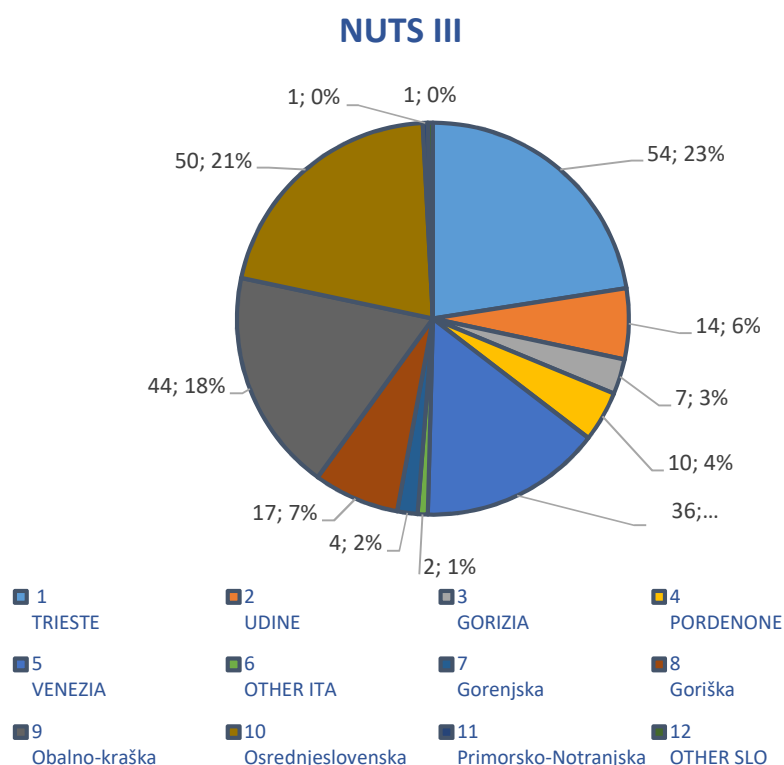


Figure 3. NUTS3 beneficiaries.

ANALYSIS OF SUBMITTED (NOT-FINANCED) PROJECTS' PROPOSALS UNDER THE CALLS FOR STANDARD PROJECTS

The following section aims to analyse only the not-financed projects' proposals submitted under the five public calls for standard projects in order to identify the themes mostly addressed by the territory and the partnership connections involved. Through this kind of comparison, the present document intends to widen the analysis on territory's will and needs, by assessing the topics mostly developed within project applications as described above

Out of the calls 1-2-3-4-7 n. **167 projects** proposals were submitted without receiving the financing, involving a total of **925 actors**, as described in the tables below.

The following table represents the match between not-financed projects' proposals and the relevant sectors addressed.

1. HEALTH	2. R&D	3. AGRI-FOOD	4. ENERGY SAVING/WATER/ CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION /CLIMATE CHANGES	5. PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/ SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING	6. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION	7. SOCIAL INCLUSION/ADMINISTRATIVE-PA/SCHOOL AND WORK ORGANIZATION
25	37	15	21	17	38	14
AACTIVEAGING	be-Twin	DipOIL	AQUA SIC	ASSETTO	ABBRACCIO	AEDIS
AdvantAGE	C3B	ELAION 1	bestwater	BESidES	AdriaWet	BORDERLESS
BIRDIE	CREABUSINESS	ELAION 2	BioCircle	BioAgriHabi	ALP.I.S.	CRAWL 1
BRAIN TRACK	CRISTAL	FABCLASS	BOJE	ECOBAAW *	BEYOND	CRAWL 2
BUS	CROSS-KNOW	FORMA-SIT	CORUMM	GreenHull 2	BIO-ROADS	CrossHOUSING2020
cost	Dives	FUNWASTE 1	DIFRES	INVEST4WATERBIO	CARPACCIO	FRONTIER.WORK
CrossCare2	FA.MA.	FUNWASTE 2	ECO-OPTIWASTE	Loop4R	CHEESENET	GTS
EASY TO DO	GRATIS	GRAPESCAPE	ENVIPLAST	PolyEarth	COMMUSE	iConnect
EBCGS	In.se	IM4HydroKarst	ENWIS	REFRESH *	DANTE	LANGUAGES4GOVERNANCE
IMAGINE	INNOSMART 4.1	InnoNLP	ESTEEM	SpongeFarm	East Longways	NEX-AID
INCONTINENTIA	INNOTOWN-NET	LANATURA II	FLOODPROTECTION	TIMPAM	ECOMOVE	PA2.0
INTEGRA	INSHAPE	MetaGenNet	HYDRO SMART	TRETAMARA 2	EGB bike trail	PPP-CBC
LIVES	INTELLIGENT BUSINESS	NECADTRA	INFER	UrbanSilva 1	EXPAND_CAMAA	SL.KOOP
ONCOSMART *	KORES	SASCIA	PROPER	URBANSILVA 2	FOR4TOUR	SOCNET
ONKOFREE	Latifolia	VISO2	QUASAR	WASTE DESIGN	FORTERNET	
PIERS	NESSI		REWALOSS	Waste2Product	FreeFly	
PISPEP	NEWRETAIL		SCOP	WASTE4R *	HERI-SOL-TASTE	
PRECLANET	PROTEO 4.0		SLOWENICE		HISTORY-20	
SIGAP	Rbnet		SMART-ISM		INARCHE	
SMART	REDEMCITY		SMARTMOBI		IS-SLP NAT.TOUR	
SMOC	REMOD		UNIPIPE		JULIUS LIFE	
TOGETHER	RESET				KANIN-CANIN	
VIS 1	RESMES 4.0				KraeTura	
VIS 2	SciDATI				KUSPID	
WELL LIVE*	SciDATI				LITRAILS	
	SEICENTO				MAREcheSALE	
	SHIFT				NANO4CULT	
	SHINETH				OASISTIMEMACHINE	
	SIMPLIFY				OPENMUSEUMS2	
	Smart T2C				Pot miru-Via di pace	
	SMART-ERA-COM				ProEndem	
	Social Food				SWIT	
	SocInPro				TABORI	
	TechMOlogy					
	TERACAST				TU.SP.e.C.I.A.L	
	TRANSCAM				VISTO AAT	
	WOODCUT				VOJAGE	
					WAPODIS	
					WINE MEETINGS	

Table 5. submitted projects' proposals divided per sectors.

SECTORS		
1. HEALTH	133	14,4%
2. R&D	214	23,1%
3. AGRI-FOOD	85	9,2%
4.ENERGY SAVING/WATER/ CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION /CLIMATE CHANGES	108	11,7%
5.PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/ SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING	93	10,1%
6. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION	216	23,4%
7. SOCIAL INCLUSION/ADMINISTRATIVE-PA/SCHOOL AND WORK ORGANIZATION	76	8,2%
TOT	925	100,0%
%		

Table 6. detail of the match between submitted projects' proposals and sectors.

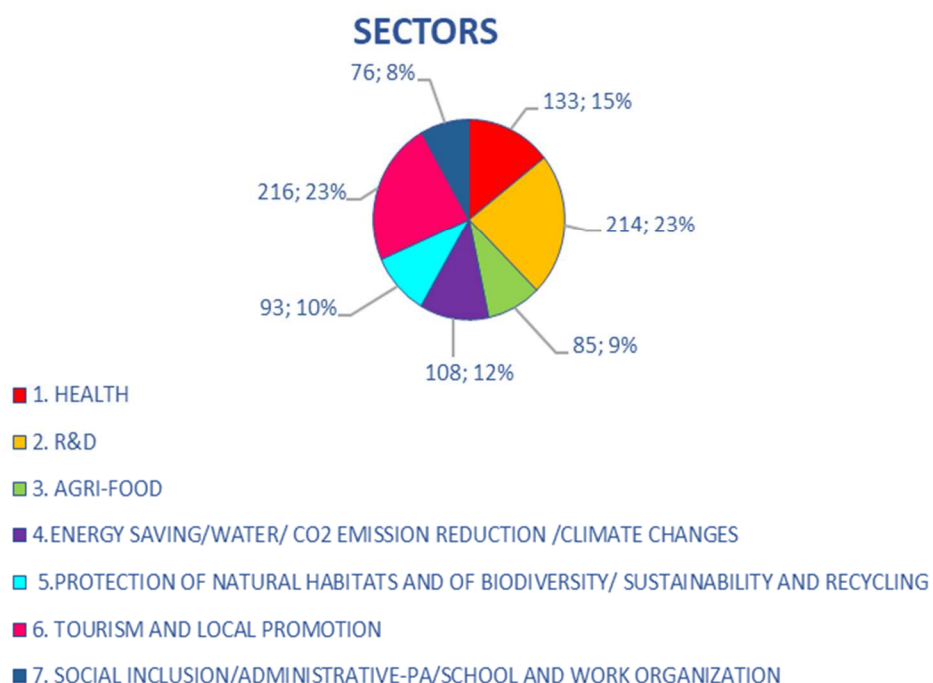


Figure 4. Representation of sectors percentages.

The analysis underlines that the three major sectors addressed by the projects' proposals of the above mentioned calls are:

1. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION
2. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
3. HEALTH SECTOR.

The table below represents the match between typologies of actors and sectors addressed:

SECTORS	TYPOLOGIES														TOT	%
	01 MINISTRIES / REGIONS	02 LOCAL AUTHORITY	03 HEALT	04 EGTC	05 UNIVERSITY	06 R&D	07 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES	08 TRADE ASSOCIATIONS	09 ASSOCIATIONS ORGANIZATION S	10 INTERNATIONA L ASSOCIATIONS	11 COMPANIES	12 PORTS	13 NATURAL PARKS	14 OTHER		
1. HEALTH	1	1	39	1	41	15	1	2	1	0	25	0	0	6	133	14,4%
2. R&D	3	9	3	0	52	32	8	19	16	0	64	0	0	8	214	23,1%
3. AGRI-FOOD	1	0	2	0	29	13	2	3	13	0	21	0	0	1	85	9,2%
4. ENERGY SAVING/WATER/ CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION /CLIMATE CHANGES	1	19	0	0	21	12	1	5	3	1	44	0	0	1	108	11,7%
5. PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/ SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING	8	14	0	0	16	22	3	6	2	0	15	0	2	5	93	10,1%
6. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION	20	66	1	0	18	14	7	11	36	0	19	1	7	16	216	23,4%
7. SOCIAL INCLUSION/ADMINISTRATIVE- PA/SCHOOL AND WORK ORGANIZATION	5	17	13	0	9	2	2	7	11	0	7	0	0	3	76	8,2%
TOT	39	126	58	1	186	110	24	53	82	1	195	1	9	40	925	100,0%
%	4,2%	13,6%	6,3%	0,1%	20,1%	11,9%	2,6%	5,7%	8,9%	0,1%	21,1%	0,1%	1,0%	4,3%	100,0%	

Table 7. Match between main projects' proposals topics and typology of actors involved.

In most cases, the main three topics have been addressed by the following main typologies of actors:

1. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION - Local Authorities and Associations/Organizations
2. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT - Companies and Universities
3. HEALTH SECTOR- Universities and Health sector.

Moreover, the analysis underlines that the three main typologies of actors, as a whole, are:

1. COMPANIES
2. UNIVERSITIES
3. LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

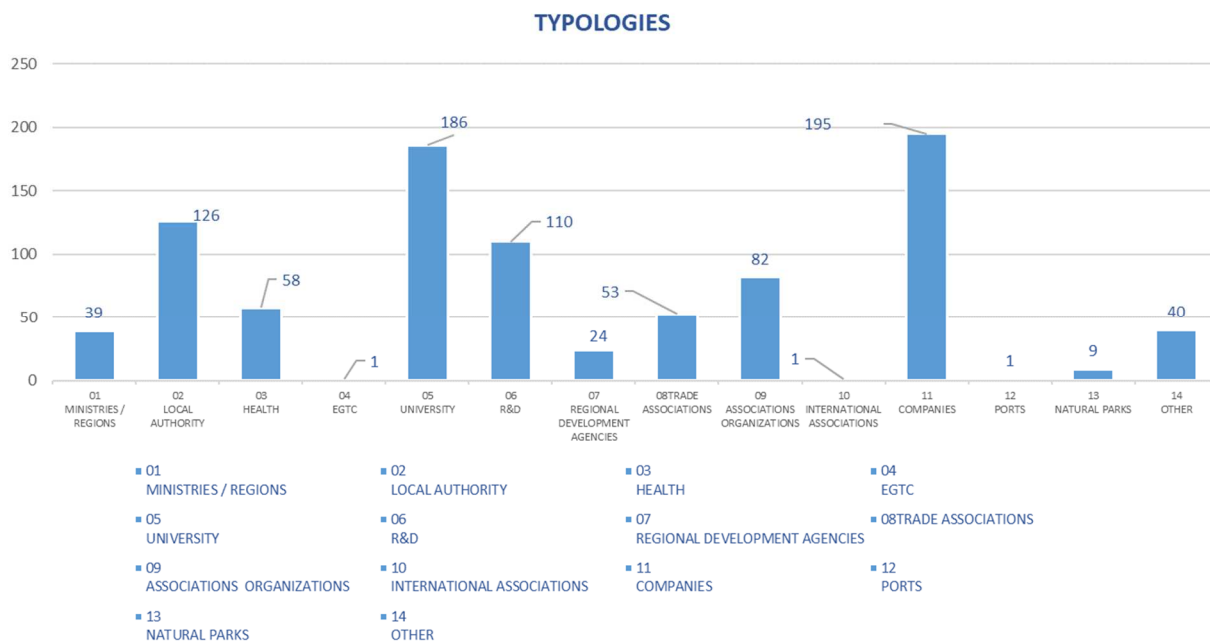


Figure 5. Representation of actors' typologies.

IDENTIFICATION OF TOPICS AND ACTORS ON THE BASIS OF THEIR NUTS3 OF ORIGIN

The comparison below shows the NUTS3 involved in projects' proposals according to each sector.

SECTORS	NUTS III												TOT	%
	1 TRIESTE	2 UDINE	3 GORIZIA	4 PORDENONE	5 VENEZIA	6 OTHER ITA	7 Gorenjska	8 Goriška	9 Obalno-kraška	10 Osrednjeslovenska	11 Primorsko-Notranjska	12 OTHER SLO		
1. HEALTH	31	12	3	5	21	1	1	8	15	33	3	0	133	14,4%
2. R&D	25	29	6	15	38	0	6	34	18	40	2	1	214	23,1%
3. AGRI-FOOD	16	15	5	1	7	1	3	16	7	14	0	0	85	9,2%
4. ENERGY SAVING/WATER/ CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION /CLIMATE CHANGES	16	15	8	0	16	1	5	19	10	18	0	0	108	11,7%
5. PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/ SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING	12	9	6	4	16	1	1	6	15	21	2	0	93	10,1%
6. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION	20	39	13	10	21	5	14	41	18	32	2	1	216	23,4%
7. SOCIAL INCLUSION/ADMINISTRATIVE-PA/SCHOOL AND WORK ORGANIZATION	15	8	0	1	16	0	1	13	13	9	0	0	76	8,2%
TOT	135	127	41	36	135	9	31	137	96	167	9	2	925	100,0%
%	14,6%	13,7%	4,4%	3,9%	14,6%	1,0%	3,4%	14,8%	10,4%	18,1%	1,0%	0,2%	100,0%	

Table 8. NUTS3 involved per sector.

Evidence shows cooperation activity is concentrated in the following 3 NUTS3:

1. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION (total 216 actors)

- ❖ Republic of Slovenia
Goriska Region - 41 actors
- ❖ FVG Region
Udine municipality - 39 actors

2. R&D (total 214 actors)

- ❖ Republic of Slovenia
Osrednjeslovenska Region - 40 actors
- ❖ Veneto Region
Venezia municipality - 38 actors

3. HEALTH SECTOR (total 133 actors)

- ❖ Republic of Slovenia
Osrednjeslovenska Region - 33 actors
- ❖ FVG Region
Trieste municipality - 31 actors

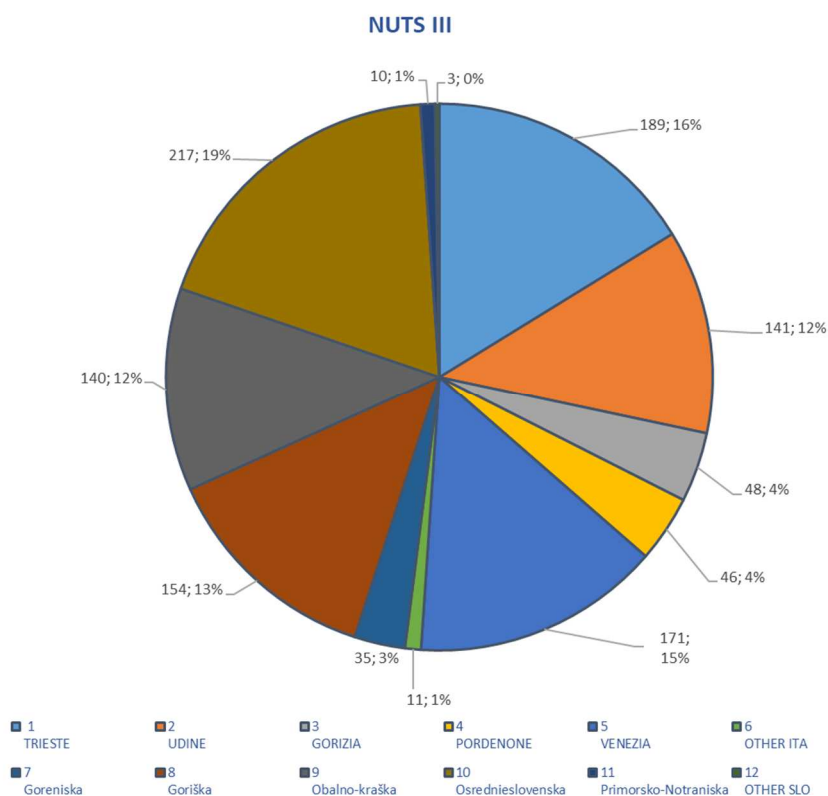


Figure 6. NUTS3 actors.

ANALYSIS OF ALL SUBMITTED PROJECTS' PROPOSALS UNDER THE CALLS FOR STANDARD PROJECTS

The following analysis takes also into consideration the five calls for standard projects managed according to a bottom-up approach in order to identify the ideas and partnerships activated by the territory.

In this section the aim is to analyse all the projects' proposals submitted (not-financed and financed projects) in order to compare the themes mostly addressed by the territory and the partnership connections involved.

Out of the calls 1-2-3-4-7 n. **210 projects** proposals were presented, involving a total of **1165 actors**, as described in the tables below. The following table represents the match between the projects' proposals submitted (not-financed and financed projects) and sectors addressed by those projects' proposals.

1. HEALTH	2. R&D	3. AGRI-FOOD	4.ENERGY SAVING/WATER/ CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION /CLIMATE CHANGES	5.PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/ SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING	6. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION	7. SOCIAL INCLUSION/ADMINISTRATIVE- PA/SCHOOL AND WORK ORGANIZATION
34	41	15	29	30	39	22
4ACTIVEAGING	be-TwIN	DipOIL	AGROTUR II	Acquavitis	ABBRACCIO	AEDIS
AdvantAGE	C3B	ELAION 1	AQUA SIC	ASSETTO	AdriaWet	BORDERLESS
ARTE	CAB	ELAION 2	bestwater	BEE-DIVERSITY	ALP.I.S.	CB_WBL
BIRDIE	CONSTRAIN	FABCLASS	BioCircle	BESidES	BEYOND	CRAWL 1
BRAIN TRACK	CREABUSINESS	FORMA-SIT	BOLIE	BioAgriHabi	BIO-ROADS	CRAWL 2
BUS	CRISTAL	FUNWASTE 1	CLEAN BERTH	BioApp	CARPACCIO	CrossHOUSING2020
CATTEDRA	CROSS-KNOW	FUNWASTE 2	CORUMM	BLUEGRASS	CHEESENET	CrossTrain
cost	DivES	GRAPESCAPE	DIFRES	CONA	COMMUSE	EDUKA2
CrossCare	FA.MA.	IM4HydroKarst	ECO-OPTIWASTE	DuraSoft	DANTE	FORTIS
CrossCare2	FISH-AGRO TECH CBC	InnoNLP	ENERGY CARE	ECOBAW *	East Longways	FRONTIER.WORK
EASY TO DO	GRATIS	LANATURA II	ENVIPLAST	ECO-SMART	ECOMOVE	GeoKarst
EBCGS	In.se	MetaGenNet	ENWIS	ENGREEN	EGB bike trail	GTS
IMAGINE	INNOSMART 4.1	NECADTRA	ESTEEM	GreenHull 1	EXPAND_CAMAA	HARMO-DATA
IMBI	INNOTOWN-NET	SASCIA	FLOODPROTECTION	GreenHull 2	FOR4TOUR	iConnect
IMMUNO-CLUSTER	INSHAPE	VISO2	HYDRO SMART	INVEST4WATERBIO	FORTERNET	LANGUAGES4GOVERNANC
INCONTINENTIA	INTELLIGENT BUSINESS		INFER	Loop4R	FreeFly	NEX AID
INTEGRA	KORES		INTER BIKE II	MEDS GARDEN	HERI-SOL-TASTE	NEX-AID
ISE-EMH	Latifolia		LightingSolutions	NAT2CARE	HISTORY-20	PA2.0
LIVES	NESSI		MobiTour	PolyEarth	INARCHE	PPP-CBC
MEMORI-net	NEWRETAIL		MUSE	REFRESH *	IS-SLP NAT.TOUR	SECNET
ONCOSMART *	NUVOLAK2		PROPER	Retracking	JULIUS LIFE	SI.KOOP
ONKOFREE	PROTEO 4.0		QUASAR	SpongeFarm	KANIN-CANIN	SOCNET
PIERS	Rbnet		REWALOSS	TIMPAM	KraeTura	
PISPEP	REDEMCTY		SCOP	TRETAMARA 1	KUSPID	
PRECLANET	REMOD		SLOWENICE	TRETAMARA 2	LITRAILS	
SIGAP	RESET		SMART.ISM	UrbanSilva 1	MAREcheSALE	
SMART	RESMES 4.0		SMARTMOBI	URBANSILVA 2	NANO4CULT	
SMOC	SciDATI		SUSGRAPE	WASTE DESIGN	OASISTIMEMACHINE	
TOGether	SciDATI		UNIPIPE	Waste2Product	OPENMUSEUMS2	
TRAIN	SEICENTO			WASTE4R *	Pot miru-Via di pace	
TRANS-GLIOMA	SHIFT				ProEndem	
VIS 1	SHINETH				SWiT	
VIS 2	SIMPLIFY				TABORI	
WELL LIVE*	Smart T2C				tARTini	
	SMART-ERA-COM				TU.SP.e.C.I.AL	
	Social Food				VISTO AAT	
	SocInPro				VOIAGE	
	TechMOlogy				WAPODIS	
	TERACAST				WINE MEETINGS	
	TRANSCAM					
	WOODCUT					

Table 9. Total submitted project proposals divided per sectors.

SECTORS		
1. HEALTH	191	16,4%
2. R&D	241	20,7%
3. AGRI-FOOD	85	7,3%
4.ENERGY SAVING/WATER/ CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION /CLIMATE CHANGES	154	13,2%
5.PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/ SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING	159	13,6%
6. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION	222	19,1%
7. SOCIAL INCLUSION/ADMINISTRATIVE- PA/SCHOOL AND WORK ORGANIZATION	113	9,7%
TOT	1165	100,0%
%		

Table 10. detail of the match between submitted projects proposals and sectors.

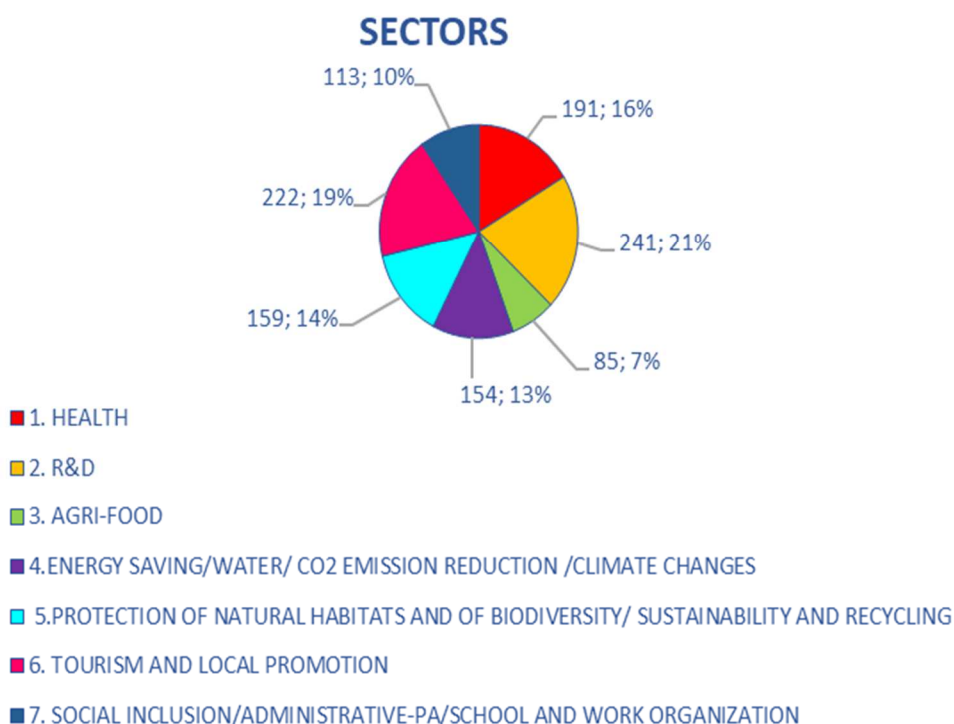


Figure 7. representation of sectors percentages.

The analysis underlines that the three major sectors addressed by the project proposals submitted of the above mentioned calls are:

1. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
2. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION
3. HEALTH SECTOR.

The table below represents the match between typologies of actors and sectors addressed:

SECTOR	TYPOLOGIES														TOT	%
	01 MINISTRIES / REGIONS	02 LOCAL AUTHORITY	03 HEALTH	04 EGTC	05 UNIVERSITY	06 R&D	07 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES	08 TRADE ASSOCIATIONS	09 ASSOCIATIONS ORGANIZATIO NS	10 INTERNATION AL ASSOCIATIONS	11 COMPANIES	12 PORTS	13 NATURAL PARKS	14 OTHER		
1. HEALTH	1	1	62	1	53	24	1	2	1		39			6	191	16,4%
2. R&D	3	9	3		59	38	8	24	17		71			9	241	20,7%
3. AGRI-FOOD	1		2		29	13	2	3	13		21			1	85	7,3%
4. ENERGY SAVING/WATER/ CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION /CLIMATE CHANGES	3	32			28	15	4	7	6	1	49	3	1	5	154	13,2%
5. PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/ SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING	9	18	1		29	43	4	9	2		32		6	6	159	13,6%
6. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION	20	67	1		19	14	7	11	37	1	19	1	7	18	222	19,1%
7. SOCIAL INCLUSION/ADMINISTRATIVE-PA/SCHOOL AND WORK ORGANIZATION	9	20	16		15	8	3	9	12	2	12	3	1	3	113	9,7%
TOT	46	147	85	1	232	155	29	65	88	4	243	7	15	48	1165	100,0%
%	3,9%	12,6%	7,3%	0,1%	19,9%	13,3%	2,5%	5,6%	7,6%	0,3%	20,9%	0,6%	1,3%	4,1%	100,0%	

Table 11. Match between main projects topics and typology of actors involved.

In most cases, the main three topics have been addressed by the following main typologies of actors:

1. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT - Companies and Universities
2. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION - Local Authority and Associations/Organisations
3. HEALTH SECTOR - Hospitals and Universities.

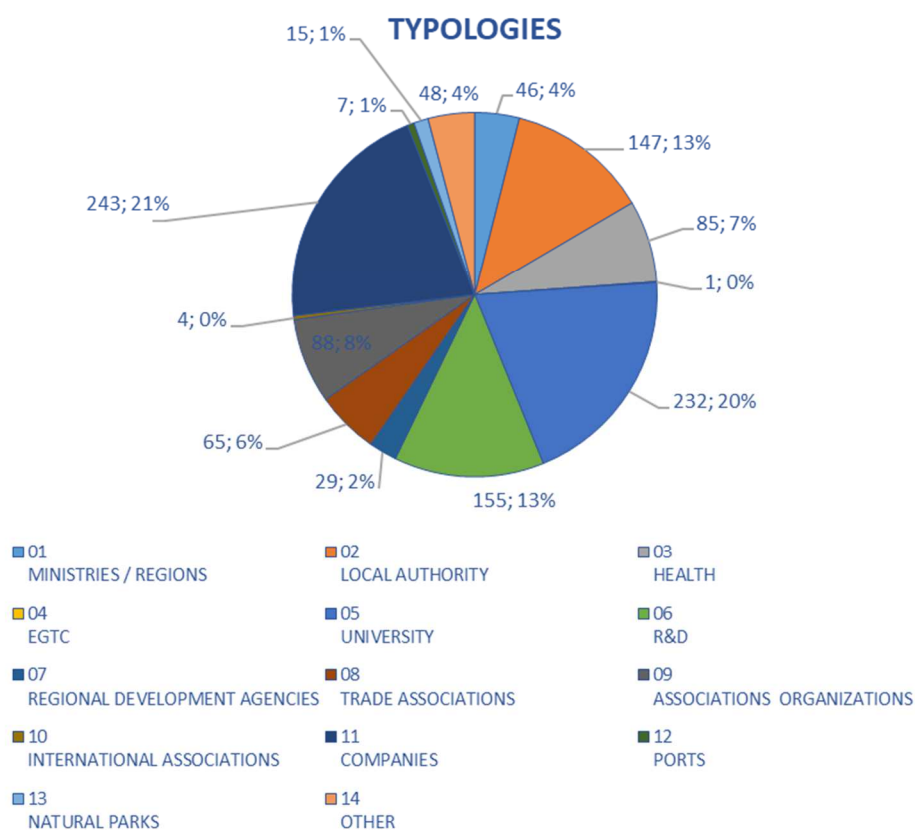


Figure 8. representation of actors' typologies.

Moreover, the analysis underlines that the three main typologies of actors, as a whole, are:

1. COMPANIES
2. UNIVERSITIES
3. R&D CENTRES.

IDENTIFICATION OF TOPICS AND ACTORS ON THE BASIS OF THEIR NUTS3 OF ORIGIN

The comparison below shows the NUTS3 involved in project proposals according to each sector.

SECTORS	NUTS III												TOT	%
	1 TRIESTE	2 UDINE	3 GORIZIA	4 PORDENONE	5 VENEZIA	6 OTHER ITA	7 Gorenjska	8 Goriška	9 Obalno-kraška	10 Osrednjeslovenska	11 Primorsko-Notranjska	12 OTHER SLO		
1. HEALTH	44	17	3	7	29	1	1	12	23	50	4		191	16,4%
2. R&D	33	31	6	15	41		6	35	22	49	2	1	241	20,7%
3. AGRI/FOOD	16	15	5	1	7	1	3	16	7	14			85	7,3%
4. ENERGY SAVING/WATER/ CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION /CLIMATE CHANGES	27	17	13	1	21	1	5	26	22	21			154	13,2%
5. PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/ SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING	21	13	8	11	28	2	4	9	26	34	2	1	159	13,6%
6. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION	22	39	13	10	21	6	14	41	20	33	2	1	222	19,1%
7. SOCIAL INCLUSION/ADMINISTRATIVE PA/SCHOOL AND WORK ORGANIZATION	26	9		1	24		2	15	20	16			113	9,7%
TOT	189	141	48	46	171	11	35	154	140	217	10	3	1165	100,0%
%	16,2%	12,1%	4,1%	3,9%	14,7%	0,9%	3,0%	13,2%	12,0%	18,6%	0,9%	0,3%	100,0%	

Table 12. NUTS3 involved per sector.

Evidence shows cooperation activity is concentrated in the following 3 NUTS3:

1. R&D (total of 241 actors)

- ❖ Republic of Slovenia
Osrednjeslovenska Region - 49 actors
- ❖ Veneto Region
Venezia municipality - 41 actors

2. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION (total of 222 actors)

- ❖ Republic of Slovenia
Goriška - 41 actors
- ❖ FVG Region
Udine municipality - 39 actors

3. HEALTH SECTOR (total of 191 actors)

- ❖ Republic of Slovenia
Osrednjeslovenska Region - 50 actors
- ❖ FVG Region
Trieste municipality - 44 actors.

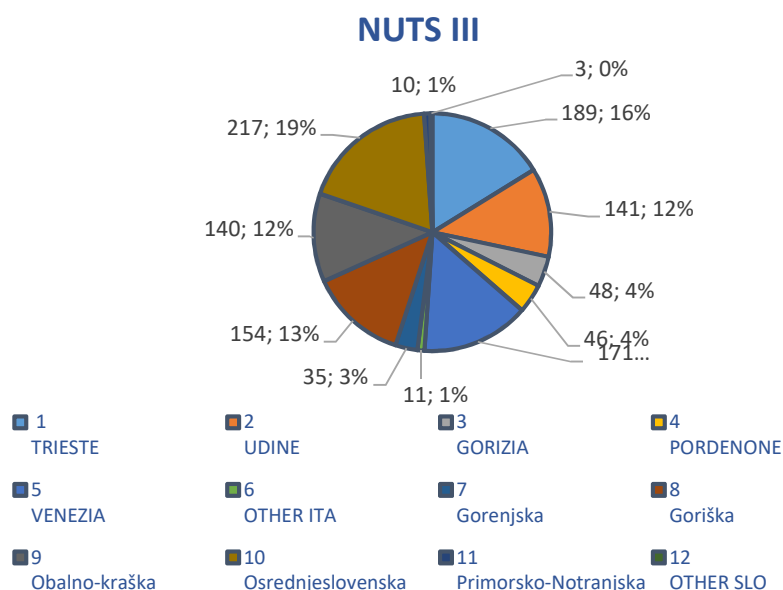


Figure 9. NUTS3 actors.

ANALYSIS OF PROJECTS FINANCED UNDER THE CALLS FOR STRATEGIC PROJECTS

Since 2018 the Programme has launched two public calls for strategic projects, n. 05/2018 and n. 06/2018.

This section, related exclusively to strategic projects, has been managed separately because the intention of the analysis is to clearly distinguish projects elaborated according to a top down approach from those deriving from a bottom up approach, as the mentioned standard projects are.

Also in this case, the investigation focuses on the themes addressed in order to identify eventual functional areas going connected to a specific topic beyond administrative borders.

Out of the calls 5-6/2018, n. **10 projects** were financed (out of 13 applications submitted), involving a total of **105 beneficiaries**, as described in the tables below.

The following table represents the match between financed projects and sectors addressed by those projects.

1. HEALTH	2. R&D	3. AGRI-FOOD	4. ENERGY SAVING/WATER/ CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION /CLIMATE CHANGES	5. PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/ SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING	6. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION	7. SOCIAL INCLUSION/ADMINISTRATIVE- PA/SCHOOL AND WORK ORGANIZATION
0	2	0	1	4	2	1
	DIVA		CROSSMOBY	CROSSIT SAFER	MerlinCV	PRIMIS
	NANO-REGION			GREVISLIN	WALKofPEACE	
				SECAP		
				VISFRIM		

Table 13. financed strategic project divided per sectors.

SECTORS		
1. HEALTH	0	0,0%
2. R&D	25	23,8%
3. AGRI-FOOD	0	0,0%
4.ENERGY SAVING/WATER/ CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION /CLIMATE CHANGES	8	7,6%
5.PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/ SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING	44	41,9%
6. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION	18	17,1%
7. SOCIAL INCLUSION/ADMINISTRATIVE-PA/SCHOOL AND WORK ORGANIZATION	10	9,5%
TOT	105	100,0%
%		

Table 14. detail of the match between financed strategic projects and sectors.

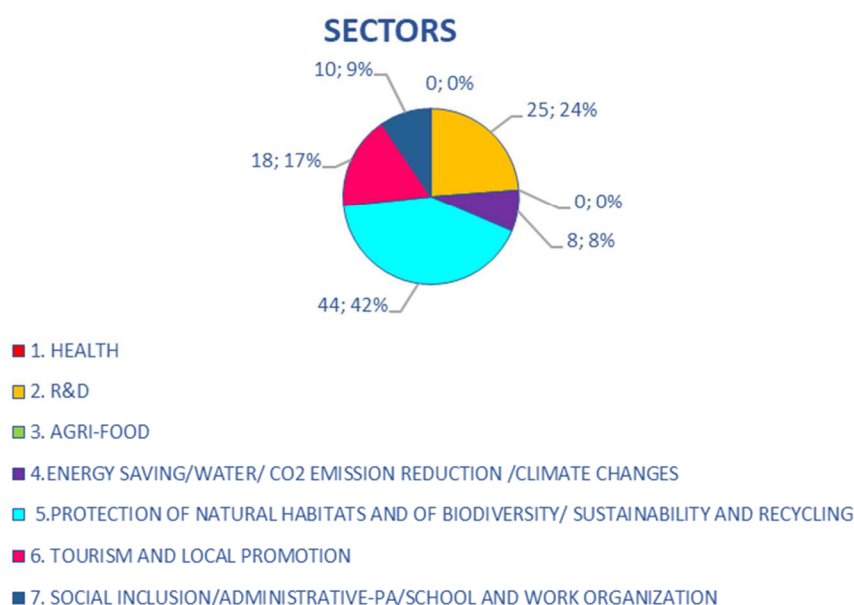


Figure 10. Representation of sectors percentages.

The analysis underlines that the three major sectors addressed by the financed strategic projects of the above mentioned calls are:

1. PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING
2. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
3. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION.

The table below represents the match between typologies of beneficiaries and sectors addressed:

SECTORS	TYPOLOGIES														TOT	%
	01 MINISTRIES / REGIONS	02 LOCAL AUTHORITY	03 HEALTH	04 EGTC	05 UNIVERSITY	06 R&D	07 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES	08 TRADE ASSOCIATIONS	09 ASSOCIATIONS ORGANIZATION S	10 INTERNATIONA L ASSOCIATIONS	11 COMPANIES	12 PORTS	13 NATURAL PARKS	14 OTHER		
1. HEALTH															0	0,0%
2. R&D	2				6	9	2	2			2			2	25	23,8%
3. AGRICULTURE															0	0,0%
4. ENERGY SAVING/WATER/ CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION /CLIMATE CHANGES	1	1		1	1	2	1							1	8	7,6%
5. PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY /SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING	12	15			3	3	2	2						7	44	41,9%
6. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION	3	6			1	3		2	1					2	18	17,1%
7. SOCIAL INCLUSION/ADMINISTRATIVE- FA/SCHOOL AND WORK ORGANIZATION	2					1	1	1	3		1			1	10	9,5%
TOT	20	22	0	1	11	18	6	7	4	0	3	0	0	13	105	100,0%
%	19,0%	21,0%	0,0%	1,0%	10,5%	17,1%	5,7%	6,7%	3,8%	0,0%	2,9%	0,0%	0,0%	12,4%	100,0%	

Table 15. Match between main projects' topics and typology of beneficiaries involved.

In most cases, the main three topics have been addressed by the following main typologies of beneficiaries:

1. PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING - Local Authorities and Ministries/Regions
2. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT - R&D Centres and Universities
3. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION - Local Authorities, R&D Centres and Ministries/Regions.

Moreover, the analysis underlines that the three main typologies of projects' beneficiaries, as a whole, are:

1. LOCAL AUTHORITIES
2. MINISTRIES/REGIONS
3. R&D CENTRES.

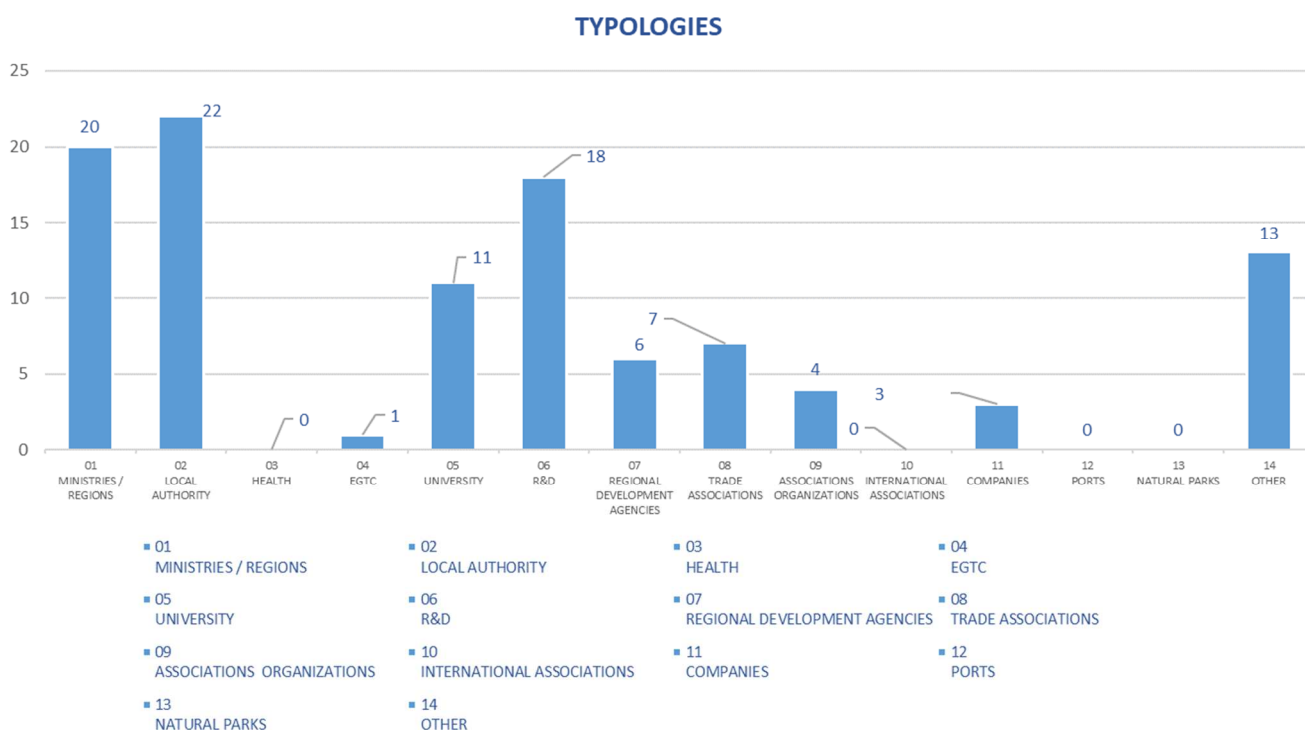


Figure 11. Representation of beneficiaries' typologies.

IDENTIFICATION OF TOPICS AND BENEFICIARIES ON THE BASIS OF THEIR NUTS3 OF ORIGIN

The comparison below shows the NUTS3 involved in projects according to each sector.

SECTORS	NUTS III												TOT	%
	1 TRIESTE	2 UDINE	3 GORIZIA	4 PORDENONE	5 VENEZIA	6 OTHER ITA	7 Gorenjska	8 Goriska	9 Obalno-kraška	10 Osrednjeslovenska	11 Primorsko-Notranjska	12 OTHER SLO		
1. HEALTH													0	0,0%
2. R&D	5	1	1		6			5		5	2		25	23,8%
3. AGRI-FOOD													0	0,0%
4. ENERGY SAVING/WATER/ CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION /CLIMATE CHANGES	2				2			1	1	1	1		8	7,6%
5. PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/ SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING	5	2	2		10	2	1	11	1	6	4		44	41,9%
6. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION	1	3	1		4			5	1	1	2		18	17,1%
7. SOCIAL INCLUSION/ADMINISTRATIVE-PA/SCHOOL AND WORK ORGANIZATION	3				2	1			2	1	1		10	9,5%
TOT	16	6	4	0	24	3	1	22	5	14	10	0	105	100,0%
%	15,2%	5,7%	3,8%	0,0%	22,9%	2,9%	1,0%	21,0%	4,8%	13,3%	9,5%	0,0%	100,0%	

Table 16. NUTS3 involved per sector.

Evidence shows cooperation activity is concentrated in the following 3 NUTS3:

1. PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING (total 44 beneficiaries)

- ❖ Republic of Slovenia
Goriska Region - 11 beneficiaries
- ❖ Veneto Region
Venezia municipality - 10 beneficiaries

2. R&D (total 25 beneficiaries)

- ❖ Veneto Region
Venezia municipality - 6 beneficiaries
- ❖ Republic of Slovenia
Osrednjeslovenska Region - 5 beneficiaries
Goriska Region - 5 beneficiaries
- ❖ FVG Region
Trieste municipality - 5 beneficiaries

3. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTIONS (total 18 beneficiaries)

- ❖ Republic of Slovenia
Goriska Region - 5 beneficiaries
- ❖ Veneto Region
Venezia municipality - 4 beneficiaries

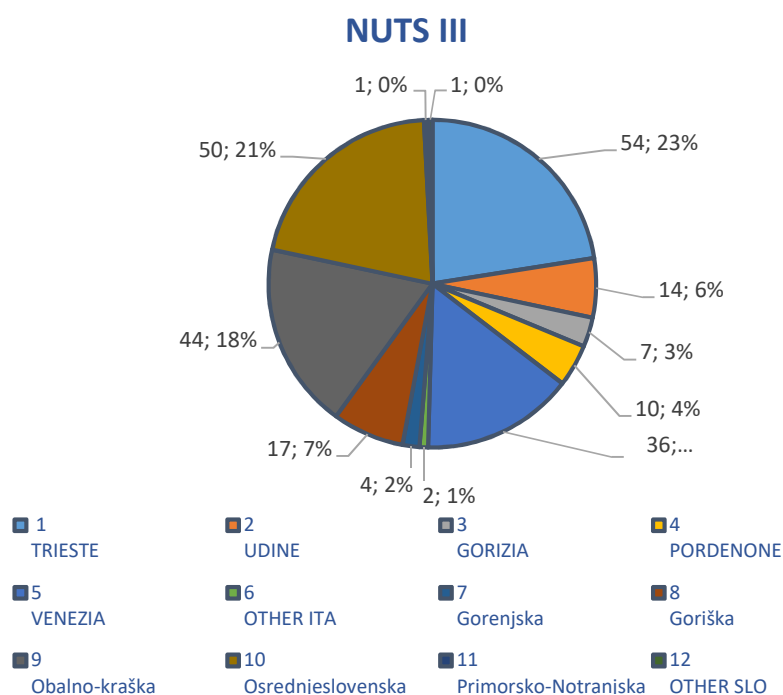


Figure 12. NUTS3 beneficiaries.

ANALYSIS OF ITI PROJECTS

With reference to the above mentioned pilot projects with acronym “SALUTE-ZDRASTVO” and “ISONZO-SOČA”, which apply the approach of the Integrated Territorial Investment (I.T.I.), in line with the provisions of Art. 36 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 and Art. 11 of Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013, the analysis aims to emphasize the specific sectors most covered as a result of a top down approach:

ITI	1. HEALTH	2. R&D	3. AGRI-FOOD	4. ENERGY SAVING/WATER/ CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION /CLIMATE CHANGES	5. PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/ SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING	6. TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION	7. SOCIAL INCLUSION/ADMINISTRATIVE- PA/SCHOOL AND WORK ORGANIZATION
	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

Table 17. ITI project divided per sectors.

According to the table above, dealing only two specific projects, not further graphic representations were needed. Also in this case, the sectors involved are “HEALTH” and “TOURISM AND LOCAL PROMOTION”, even if ISONZO-SOČA project is strictly related to “PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND OF BIODIVERSITY/ SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLING” sector as well.

POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION OF FUNCTIONAL AREAS

This analysis through the identification of main sectors of interest, match between sectors/actors, match actors/sectors/NUTS3, conducts to the identification of the following **two potential** sectors in common between standard, strategic projects and ITI projects.

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Research and development sector seems to need further coordination and mutual support between Institutional and research centres, together with universities and clusters, according to the smart specialisation strategies of both Countries, based on a global vision of the critical aspects and the potential of the respective regional economic systems and deriving from the outcomes of the SWOT analysis and the results of the dialogue with the territory. Positive innovation performance of SMEs, even if mainly produced in the absence of a structured activity of research and development within the enterprises and despite a significant reduction in investment, could be developed through cross-border projects, thanks to the presence in both Countries of R&D centres of international standing, which represent a significant added value, despite the gradual reduction of public funds and the limited capacity of enterprises to offer adequate job opportunities. This process could be developed:

- through the collaboration and synergy between enterprises and among enterprises and scientific structures, increasing the quality and dissemination of innovation into the whole Programme area;
- promoting investments by enterprises in innovation and industrialisation of research results, also through innovation services;
- promoting the new innovative entrepreneurship, through the support for innovative start-ups and cultural and creative enterprises.

Furthermore, cooperation between excellence centres could be enhanced in order to adopt and to train SME's how to maximize the advantages brought by ICT-based technologies, investing in digital and virtual factory to apply the operative production planning and control as an integrated process from the top level to the factory ground control.

Such an investment would help improving companies' competitiveness and market results in new innovative products, through the exchange of solutions and applications for their customers, also enhancing the cooperation and the standardisation of local products.

Having in mind that innovation is not limited to high technology and research activities but could also touch production processes or organisational patterns in the supply chain it could also be explored the development of cross-border synergies or clustering in shared priority sector as agrifood, ICT and creative industries, logistics, health sector and sustainable tourism.

TOURISM

Tourism sector is confirmed as a relevant and strongly increasing economic sector on both side of the border between Italy and Slovenia, which requires the development of a strategic approach to think solutions in a wider context of multilevel governance and having always in mind the expected cross-border impact and benefit. Natural areas (included Natura 2000 sites but not only), as well as other common relevant topics (rural tourism, agrifood, logistic links, circular economy, etc.), could be promoted sharing approaches and complementarities to increase habitat quality and interconnectivity, including coastal areas, and improving the overall capacity to deliver ecosystem services. Moreover, all cross-cutting tools could be implemented and transformed into concrete and structured actions, promoting common labelling and identity for tourism and economic development.

HEALTH SECTOR

In all NUTS 2 Regions life expectancy at birth is overall high, between 78 and 83 but ageing population is an increasing challenge, notably in Italy. Friuli-Venezia Giulia faces the biggest challenges in this respect, and more particularly Trieste with the share of population aged 65 and above at 33% (when EU average is 22%), but all NUTS 3 Regions in Italy have an unfavourable age structure compared with the EU average. Veneto is also facing a challenge in terms of ageing. Here the share of population 19 or under is 18.38%, the share of 20-35 year olds is 14.99%. In Slovenia the problem seems less urgent, as all NUTS 3 regions have an age structure broadly similar to the EU average. Anyway, the quantity of projects on health sector (presented and financed) since INTERREG III programming period give clear evidence of the actors need of cooperation in this field, by developing, sharing or upgrading existing methodologies and protocols to be applied in the whole border Region. Capitalization of the experiences gained so far in this sector could upgrade the cooperation between hospitals, universities and develop new synergies and complementarities.

CONCLUSIONS

This analysis, together with the others submitted by the MA/JS can represent the basis for considerations by the Task Force and its experts in order to draw the 2021-2027 Programme documents, capitalizing on the evidences of 2014-2020 outcomes, even in the choice of functional areas as strongly suggested by the European Commission.

The authors, through the drafting of the current analysis and the previous one “Towards contest analysis 2021-2027: first impact assessment of projects financed by Interreg Italy-Slovenia 2014-2020”, hope that the results achieved by these documents will be useful and of shared interest.