

Project Development Seminar

EGTC as a potential Interreg beneficiaries

18 - 19 February 2016 | Stockholm, Sweden







EUROPEAN GROUPINGS OF TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

Regulation (EC) No 1082/2006 amended by Regulation (EC) No 1302/2013

an entity with legal personality

defined to facilitate and promote **territorial cooperation**

between Member States, national, regional and/or local authorities and other public-law bodies, also from third countries*

with the aim of strengthening economic, social, and territorial **cohesion** in the European Union





Legal personality

- Have a certain organisation
- Can act on behalf of its members
- Can employ staff
- Has its own budget
- Can receive grants (e.g. EU grants), loans
- Can rent/buy offices/equipments
- Can contract supplies, works and services
- Can take and be part of legal actions
- → EGTC has the «most extensive legal capacity» under the legislation of a Member State where it has a headquarter
- → Status (private/public) is determined by the legislation of a Member State of a headquarter







EGTCs facilitate and promote territorial cooperation



- Interreg all 3 strands
- Interregional and transnational actions within operational programmes of the Investment for growth and jobs goal (Art. 96(3)(d) Reg. (EC) No 1303/2013)
- Other (with or without EU financing)
 - Broad scope of actions and tasks
 - <u>Limits</u>: Powers of the State such as police, regulatory, justice or foreign affairs





cooperation programmes

- Interreg/ETC

projects regarding territorial cooperation co-financed by ERDF, ESF, CF

Main tasks of EGTC

other EU-funded actions regarding territorial cooperation

territorial cooperation actions outside EU funding

 Member States may restrict the tasks that EGTC may carry out without EU financing - Interreg investment priorities always on board!





composition

Members from min.

2 Member States

Members from min.

2 Member States and min. 1 neighbouring third country and/or overseas countries or territories (OCT)

Members from

1 Member State and
min. 1 neighbouring
third country and/or
OCT

The third country:

- must be neighbour of one of the Member States involved, or be part of one joint CBC, transnational or seabasin programme
- adopts similar
 legislation or signs an
 agreement with one of
 the Member States
 involved in the EGTC

The EU Member States involved authorize it.

 Member State means also outermost regions





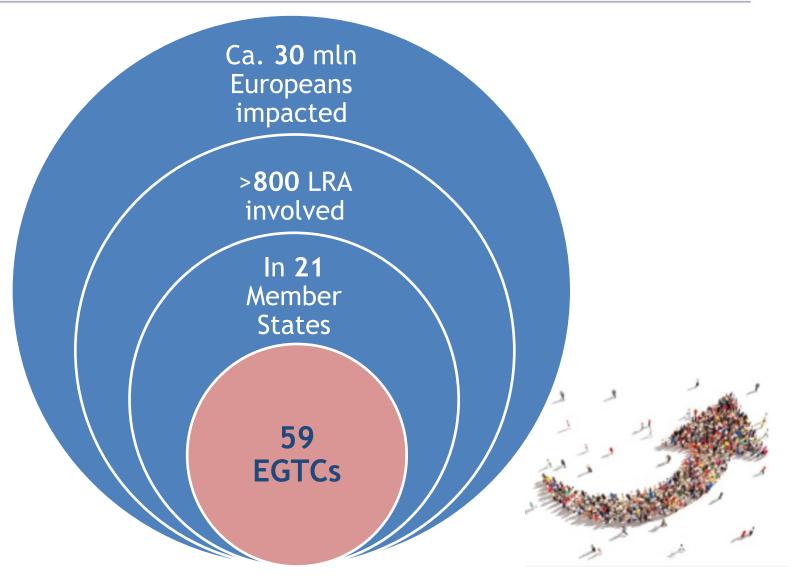


Applicable legislation

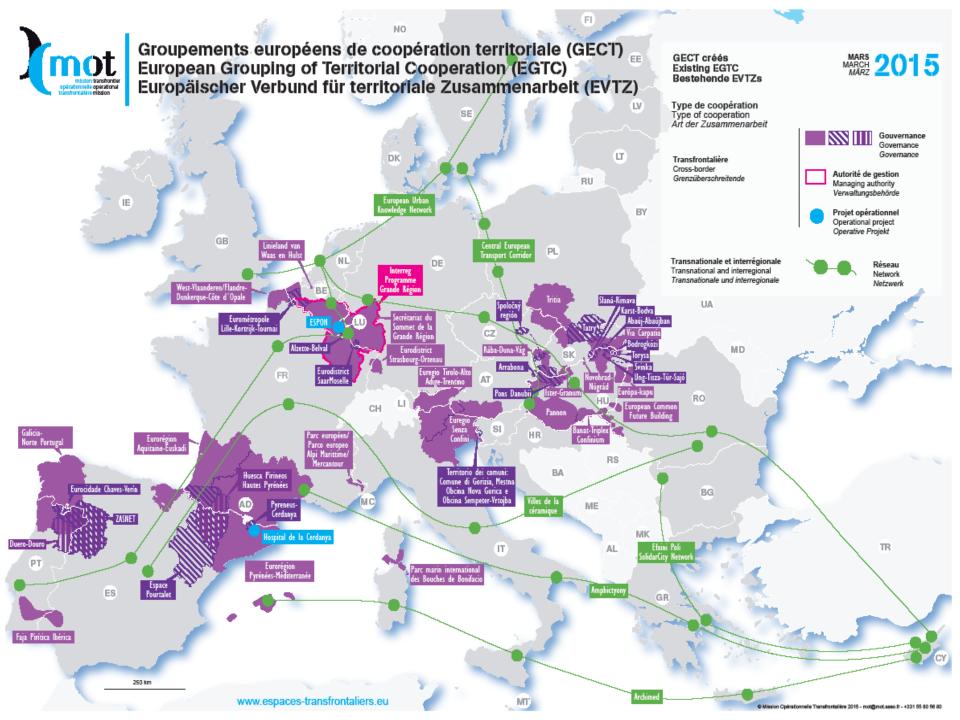
- 1. EGTC Regulation (EC) No 1082/2006 amended by Regulation (EC) No 1302/2013
- 2. Provisions of an EGTC convention, where authorised by the EGTC Regulation
- 3. Other applicable EU legislation (e.g. public procurement, EU fund specific provisions)
- **4. National rules** of Member State of a headquarter (control/audit, budgetary rules, public procurement, etc.)





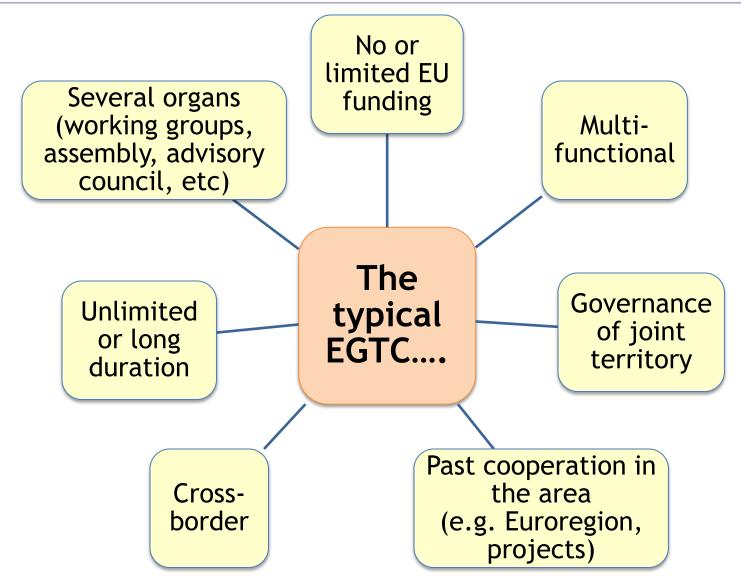


Source: Register of Committee of the Regions, as for 6 January 2016, https://webapi.cor.europa.eu/documentsanonymous/cor-2013-04606-00-11-admin-tra-en.docx













Growth and jobs

 EGTC Eurometropole Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai (FR, BE): economic pole for development and attracting investments

Education

 EGTC Pyrénées-Mediterranée (FR, ES): creation of a joint university campus and course



Culture, heritage, tourism and environment

 EGTC Karst-Bodva (SK, HU): through EU financing, implementation of environmental protection





Health

• EGTC Cross-border hospital Cerdanya (ES, FR)

Small Project Fund

- EGTC Tatry (PL, SK)
- EGTC Via Carpatia (SK, HU)

Sole beneficiary

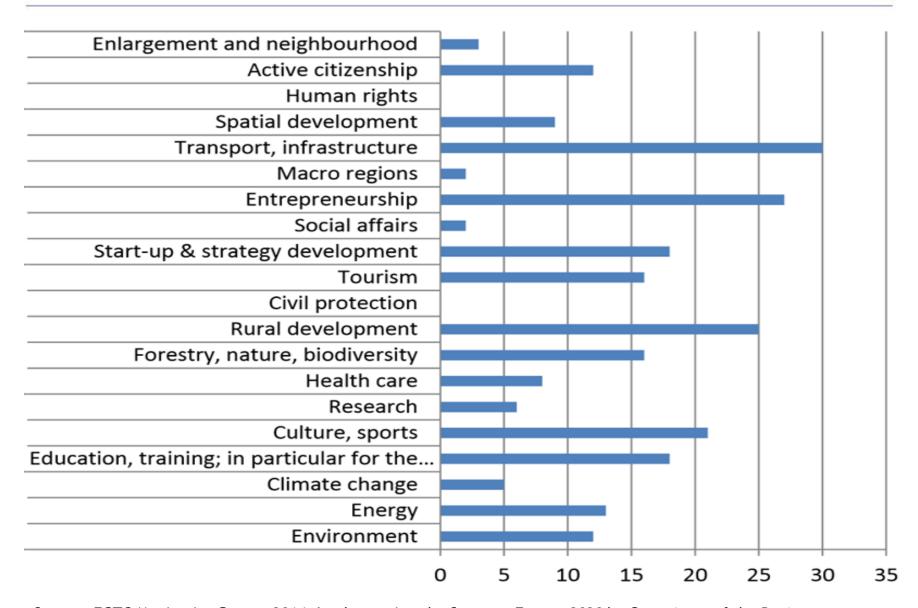
ESPON EGTC (LU, BE)



Involvement in ETC 2007-2013 projects implementation

- 18 out of 49 EGTC (in 2014)
- In total in 44 ETC projects





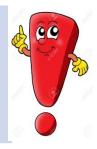




EGTCs in Interreg

Can act as the Managing
Authority or be responsible
for managing the part of the
Interreg programme that
relates to the territory of the
EGTC

Intermediate body for the management and implementation of Integrated Territorial Investment (Art. 11 Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013) Can be an Interreg project beneficiary (either as lead partner, project partner, or sole beneficiary)



Can act as First Level Control

Beneficiary of Joint Action Plan (Art. 9 Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013)







Interreg's naturally born beneficiaries

may build links to other programmes/ funding sources

a useful tool for implementing macro-regional strategies

offer the possibility for project partners to hire staff together and make joint purchases

a stable, long-term commitment of partners

→ strengthening cooperation

build on existing knowledge and experience of the partnership

only one entity to contract and monitor when EGTC is a sole beneficiary





What can your programme do to make the most of EGTCs?

- Include the sole beneficiary rule in your implementation provisions (contracts, monitoring system, FLC guidance, etc.)
- Be aware of which EGTCs exist in your programme area and if their objectives align with your programme's objectives
- ☐ Think about including relevant EGTCs among your key programme partners talk to EGTC!
- External dimension CBC with third countries operation location eligibility (Art. 20(2)(b) Reg. (EC) No 1299/2013)



- Need of awareness among LRA, public and EC services
 - Efforts with EGTC establishment







EGTC Platform: www.cor.europa.eu/egtc



INTERACT: www.interact-eu.net



www.facebook.com/groups/egtcplatform



http://twitter.com/EGTCPlatform

Questions?







Thank you for your attention

Please do not hesitate to contact us for any further information or visit www.interact-eu.net

