

Interreg



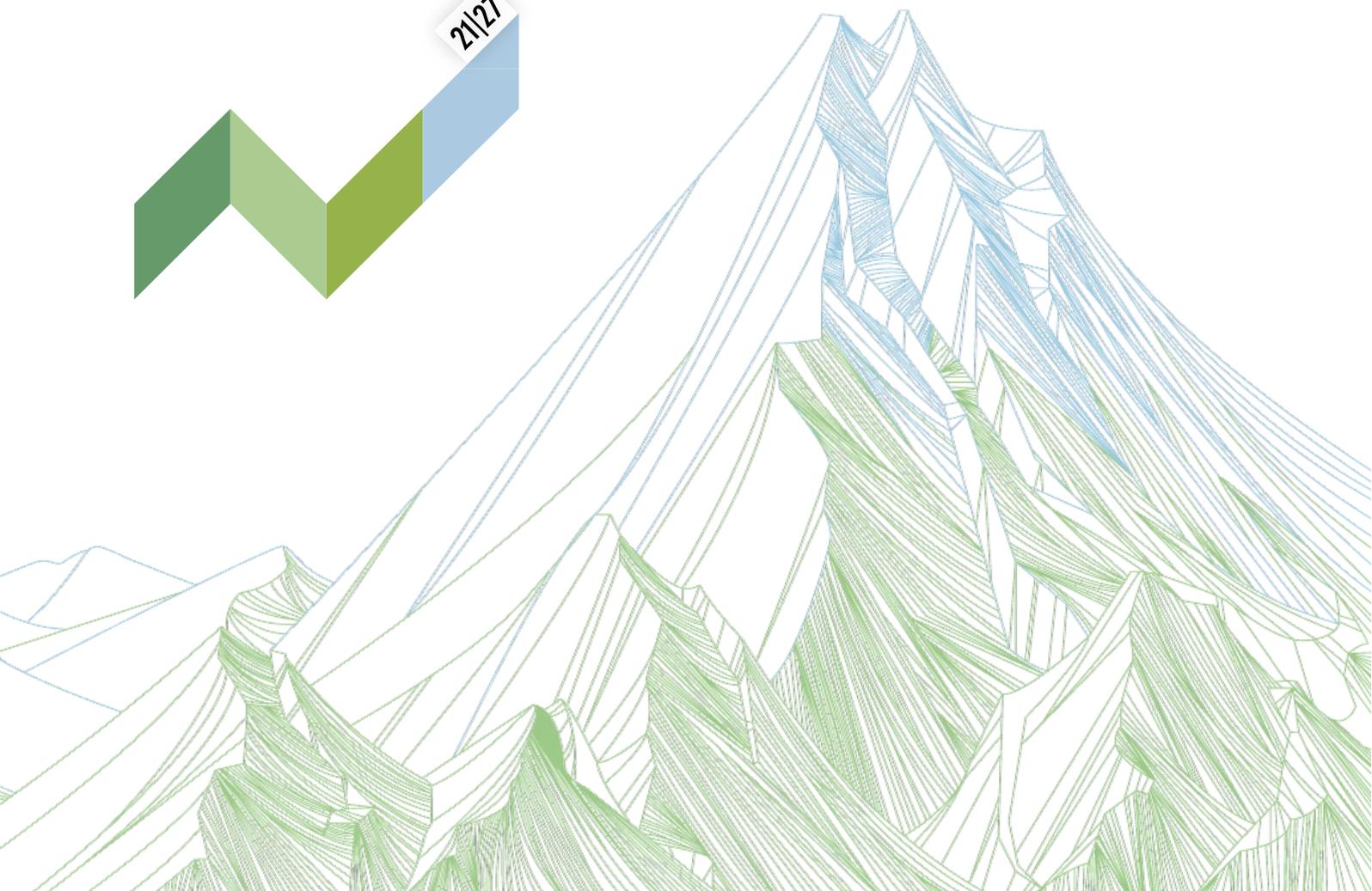
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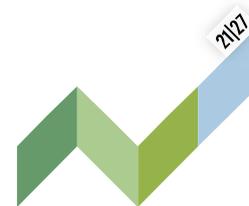
Alpine Space



HARVESTING REPORT

December 2024





Post-2027 consultation

Harvesting report

Consultation of stakeholders

Method of consultation

The European Commission has asked to transnational programmes to take into account the point of view of stakeholders in order to prepare for post 2027 Interreg programmes. Consequently, the Interreg Alpine Space launched a joint consultation with five other transnational programmes. The six transnational programmes that carried out the joint survey are the following:

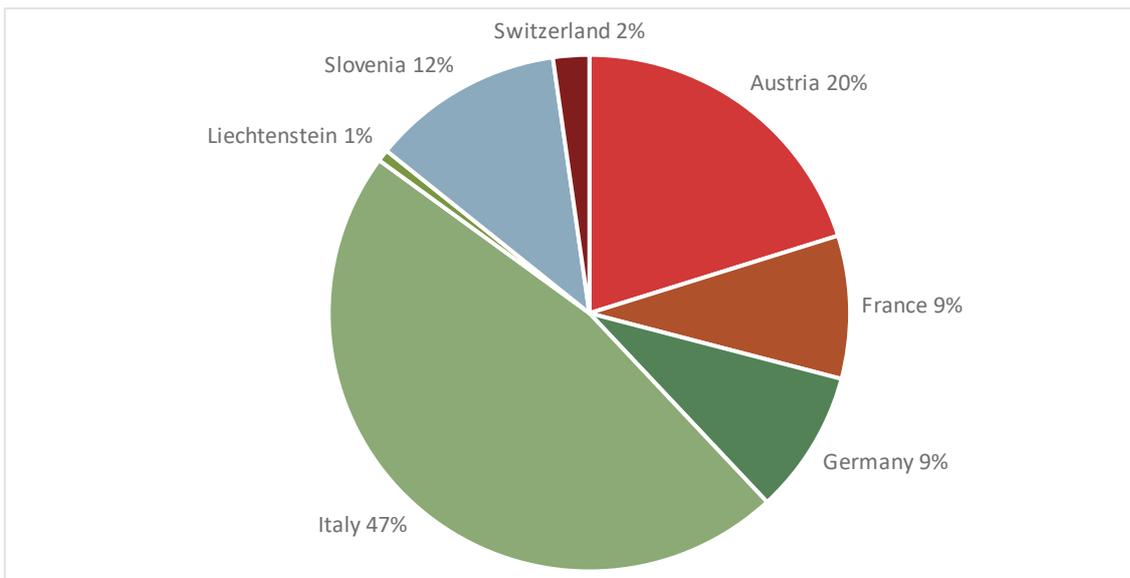
- Interreg Alpine Space
- Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE
- Interreg Euro-MED (previously: Interreg Mediterranean)
- Interreg IPA ADRION (previously: Interreg ADRION)
- Interreg NEXT MED (previously: ENPI and ENI CBC MED)
- Interreg SUDOE

The joint survey was carried out online from 24 April to 14 June 2024 on the EU Survey website and was addressed to all stakeholders who participated in the Interreg programmes in the current and last programme periods. Each programme promoted the survey on social media and the programme's websites.

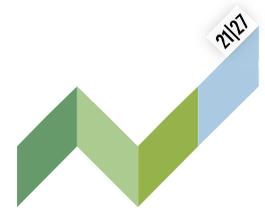
In our programme, the Interreg Alpine Space, the survey was promoted on our LinkedIn page as well as on our website.



This report includes the answers of stakeholders who participated in projects of the Interreg Alpine Space programme which encompasses France, Germany, Austria, Liechtenstein, Italy, Slovenia and Switzerland. 130 of them answered the questions based on their experience with the programme. Based on the survey results, the JS/MA of the Interreg Alpine Space programme summarised the main findings, selected characteristic anchor quotes and formulated recommendations for the programme post 2027.

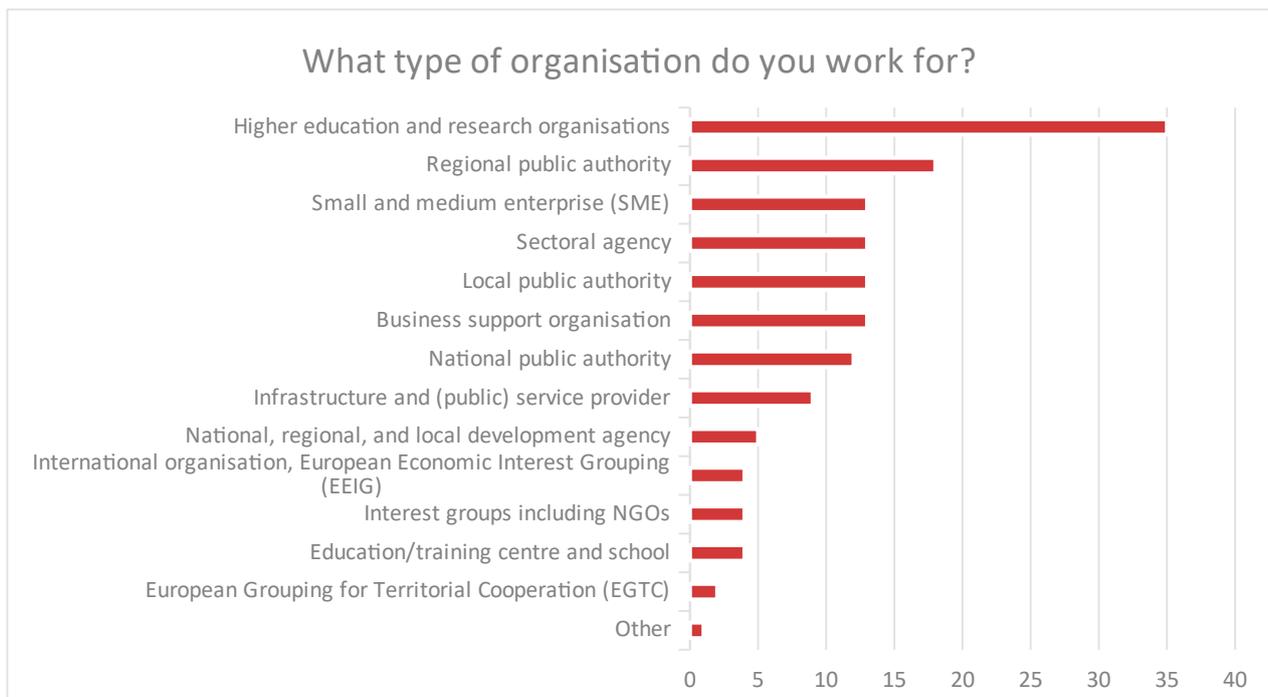


Percentage of responses from Alpine Space countries



Main stakeholders consulted

This consultation saw a diverse range of stakeholders involved, including higher education and research institutions, as well as local, regional and national public authorities. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs), sectoral agencies and business support organizations, played crucial roles. Additionally, it extended to infrastructure and public service providers, interest groups such as NGOs, and international organizations, including the European Economic Interest Grouping (EEIG) and the European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation (EGTC). Finally, education and training centers, and schools as well as development agencies at various level took part, ensuring a comprehensive approach to the consultation initiative.



Summary of the input on the key questions

In order to sum up the answers to the questions and draw recommendations from them, the following methodology was used:

The answers to each question were summarised by Chatgpt, listing the most important points. All answers were then manually proofread and Chatgpt's summary was revised. Only recurrent opinions of stakeholders (at least two stakeholders) were kept. Hence, this summary does not reflect all the opinions



but mostly the global opinion of stakeholders. As some stakeholders take part in other programmes in addition to the Interreg Alpine Space programme, it is not possible to determine whether the answers given relate specifically to the Alpine Space. Moreover, some of the stakeholders participated in former programme periods, so the answers might not relate exclusively to the current period.

As some answers were short and not contextualized, the results should be treated cautiously.

Question 1: What is the key challenge in your area that should be addressed through transnational cooperation?

The current Interreg Alpine Space priorities, which emphasize fostering innovative solutions to enhance ecological resilience and promote sustainable regional development are closely linked to the challenges impacting the Alpine area. By collaborating across borders, we can share best practices, leverage resources, and implement effective strategies that address these pressing challenges, ultimately contributing to the long-term viability and prosperity of the Alpine region.

The most cited challenge by the stakeholders is **mitigation and adaptation to climate change**, as well as climate resilience and biodiversity protection. **Water management and security** come up several times in the answers of respondents. **Energy transition and efficiency** are also mentioned to a great extent as key challenges that should be addressed through transnational cooperation.

Sustainable development, circular economy and green transition are recurring in the answers, highlighting the current challenge for economies to implement the ecological transition. On the same line, the respondents mention innovation and support of SMEs as important points to sustain competitiveness.

Respondents mention **social inclusion and demographic challenges** to a great extent. Depopulation of certain alpine territories and the widening social divides between urban and rural regions are key challenges for social and territorial cohesion as well as for community resilience.

Digitalisation and data management seem to be a key challenge faced by the Alpine region and stakeholders which wish to see it addressed by transnational cooperation. **The topic of mobility** comes up in several answers, underlining the need for a sustainable mobility system for passengers and goods in all alpine territories.

Challenges around spatial planning come up frequently in the answers, such as the development of a **sustainable building sector** and the **change in land use**.



Question 2: What are key benefits that transnational cooperation offers to stakeholders like you?

The stakeholders express almost unanimously that transnational cooperation allows to **tackle common challenges with collective strategies and solutions**. This cooperation seems to enable capacity building of stakeholders by enforcing an experimental application of research results. The **testing and validating of common tools, methodologies and policy instruments** are cited as main benefits.

The second main point that respondents mention is the connexion that transnational cooperation offers. **Connecting with other institutions and learning from other partner's culture and practices** seems to be a highly valuable benefit for stakeholders. By sharing good practices and creating stakeholder communities, mutual learning takes place with exchanges of policy practices and recommendations, leading to transnational synergies.

Question 3: Do you see any shortcomings in how your transnational cooperation efforts are currently supported? If yes, please explain. If your answer refers to more than one programme area, please specify to which area your feedback refers.

Respondents underline that differences in political, administrative, and legal systems create challenges in coordination and implementation across borders. Sometimes, a lack of interest and support of local institutions is regretted.

A significant amount of answers point at bureaucracy and administrative burdens. According to these answers, excessive bureaucracy in application, administration, and auditing processes hinders effective cooperation. Several stakeholders regret a high focus on the form of the project than on its results. Simplification of processes, more flexibility, reduced bureaucracy, and improved coordination between EU, national, regional, and local authorities are suggested.

Funding and financial management challenges are also mentioned extensively. Complex financial management, varying interpretations of staff cost conditions, and insufficient co-funding support are said to be current shortcomings. Inability for small structures to pre-finance a project and the lack of funds to support pilot activities are also regretted. To tackle these challenges, several respondents suggest increased co-funding rates and national support for covering the remaining funding gaps. A pre-financing possibility is also supported by several stakeholders, enabling project partners to get funds at the very start of the project.

The sustainability of project outcomes seems to be a concern for several stakeholders that flag the



difficulty to ensure sustainable outcomes and collaboration between project partners, especially after the end of the project period. They suggest the capitalisation of projects results, an effective communication of impacts, as well as an after-project scheme for project partners to be able to continue their collaboration. Strengthening and utilising existing long-term networks could also help to ensure sustainability beyond the project duration. **The limited private sector involvement** should be improved according to several stakeholders. Transnational cooperation schemes are often designed more for local authorities than business actors. Direct benefits for SMEs, such as travel expense reimbursement and reduced administrative burdens are recommended to encourage the participation of the private sector.

Some stakeholders see shortcomings in the current project duration and approval delay. Long-time spans between application and project start, can be particularly problematic for highly innovative topics, as one respondent highlighted. Shorter approval times and flexibility to adapt ongoing projects to new circumstances could improve transnational projects according to some stakeholders. The mentioned shortcomings in transnational cooperation efforts highlight the need for a more streamlined, flexible, and inclusive programme support. According to stakeholders, these issues should be addressed through **improved coordination, reduced bureaucracy, and enhanced support** for both public and private stakeholders for a more effective and sustainable transnational cooperation.

Question 4: What are concrete obstacles that prevent stakeholders like you from cooperating transnationally with other partners? If your answer refers to more than one programme area, please specify to which area your feedback refers.

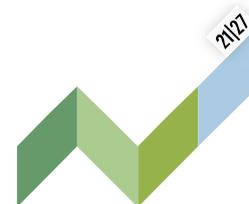
Stakeholders face several concrete obstacles when attempting to cooperate transnationally with other partners across different programme areas. These obstacles are broadly categorized as follows:

Administrative and regulatory obstacles:

- **Administrative burden:** The substantial administrative workload required for transnational projects, acts as a barrier, especially for smaller structures.
- **Cross-border cooperation:** Administrative and regulatory hurdles significantly impede cross-border cooperation. This includes navigating different bureaucratic requirements and regulations in each country involved.

Funding and financial obstacles:

- Some stakeholders ask for a **higher co-financing rate**.
- **Co-financing requirements:** The 25% co-financing requirement, often not covered by regional or



national governments, poses a financial strain on stakeholders. This is particularly challenging in regions where local governments do not provide additional financial support.

- **Financial flow and pre-financing issues:** The lack of pre-financing and lengthy reimbursement processes hinder project implementation, particularly for smaller organizations that cannot afford to wait long periods for reimbursement.

Operational and practical obstacles:

- **High administrative effort:** The significant administrative effort required to manage and report on projects is an obstacle. This includes high demanding reporting procedures, high resource requirements. Some actors, such as SMEs or NGOs do not always have the capacity to meet the high resource demanding requirements, preventing them to take part in projects.
- **Language and communication barriers:** Several stakeholders say that language skills can be an obstacle for intra project communication, preventing efficient collaboration and understanding between partners from different countries.

Project and partner identification obstacles:

- **Finding suitable partners:** Some respondents flag the difficulty to identify and partner with appropriate organizations in a transnational project. The need to balance the distribution of tasks and leadership while ensuring equitable resource distribution adds complexity to forming consortia.
- **Newcomer challenges:** New participants in transnational cooperation often struggle to assume lead partner roles due to the extensive experience and resources required, creating a barrier for less experienced stakeholders.

In a nutshell, stakeholders alert on the difficulties around projects funding, administrative requirements and building efficient partnerships.

Question 5: Are there things that you would like to do through transnational Interreg programmes but currently you cannot? If yes, please explain.

Participants expressed several ideas and concerns regarding what they would like to achieve through transnational Interreg programmes.

- **Infrastructure and pilot projects:** There is a high demand for more funding and resources for pilot implementation.
- **Research in the projects:** Several respondents ask for more research application in the projects



- and on specific scientific topics linked to climate change.
- **Support for cooperation between SMEs and research community:** Some respondents call for an improvement in terms of coordination between SMEs and the research sector, particularly in the innovation sector to create stronger synergies between the public and business sectors. Facilitating the integration of academic and research inputs in projects is proposed to improve the current collaboration.
 - **Simplification of procedures:** Simplifying and making the programme procedures clear and comprehensible to facilitate the participation of smaller structures is a recurrent wish in the answers.
 - **Exchanges and involvement of citizens:** respondents wish to foster exchange between different transnational programmes, countries and partners. Several of them would like to enhance the involvement of civil society and engage citizen with a bottom-up approach.
 - **Support to companies:** Several stakeholders ask for more support to SMEs to increase their involvement in projects.
 - Stakeholders also wish for more efforts to address **health and educational issues** as well as on **cultural heritage and landscape transformation** questions. Some stakeholders also mention **improving digital transformation** in Alpine territories and financing large infrastructure.

To conclude, stakeholders ask for more resources to implement pilots, a simplification of procedures and an increase of research in the projects, while also supporting smaller actors, SME and involving citizens in the projects.

Question 6: What is the most important novelty that you would like to see in future Interreg transnational programmes? Please describe how Interreg (or its role within Cohesion Policy) should change in the future to make transnational cooperation more effective.

Drawing from the questions before on the obstacles and shortcomings, stakeholders see some improvements to make in future Interreg transnational programmes:

- **Streamlined administrative processes:** Stakeholders consistently highlighted the need for reduced bureaucracy and administrative burden. Easier participation and the possibility of a less demanding partnership are also raised in order to include smaller actors. Suggestions include simplified reporting procedures, more flexibility in the funding and pre-financing of projects. The EU programme Horizon was mentioned as a model for simplification.
- **Focus on sustainable and social impact:** There's a notable emphasis in the answers on integrating social and environmental considerations more deeply into Interreg programmes. This includes



supporting projects that address social justice, connect environmental and social justice issues, and fund projects that directly tackle social and health problems in the long term.

- **Uptake of the results and evaluation:** The issue of the post project period is raised several times, with the wish to ensure the projects effects after its end and to capitalize on the results. Evaluating the projects' long-term societal impact is recommended by some stakeholders along follow-up projects as a way to build on the project results.
- **Better integration of private companies:** The role of companies in the projects could be emphasized by reducing administrative burdens and including SMEs better in the projects. It was also brought up that a direct support to companies to introduce new technologies and business processes would be helpful.
- **Support for investment:** Respondents call for more support to finance investments with simplified administrative rules.
- **Advance notification of call dates and topics:** One respondent emphasized the importance of knowing call dates and topics well in advance. This advance notice would facilitate better project planning and alignment with funding opportunities, leading to more efficient cooperation.

Looking at respondents' opinions, the future of Interreg transnational programmes should focus on broadening participation, reducing bureaucracy, and enhancing sustainability, promoting innovation, and strengthening international cooperation. These improvements are seen as crucial for maximizing the impact of EU cohesion policy and supporting Europe's transition to a more resilient and integrated community.

Question 7: Should the funding focus of transnational Interreg programmes change? What would be your transnational dream project? For example: Should transnational programmes also finance larger investment and infrastructure projects? Or is the current focus on capacity-building and pilot investments fitting well?

Support for larger investments and infrastructure projects:

- There is a notable support among a few respondents for **expanding Interreg funding to include larger investments** and infrastructure projects. One respondent expresses that infrastructure development is crucial for regional economies and suggest that Interreg could be a platform for scaling up successful pilot projects into larger infrastructural initiatives.
- **Conversely**, there are also voices advocating for **maintaining the current focus on capacity-building and pilots**. Concerns are raised about the complexities and challenges in managing infrastructure investments under Interreg projects, suggesting a need for simplified processes if



such investments were to be funded. The current funding limitations and the need for more substantial financial support for infrastructural improvements appear as well in the answers.

- Specific “**dream projects**” mentioned include **green infrastructure projects related to public health and quality of life**, as well as cross-border initiatives like a single cross-border subscription for all types of public transport.

Support for current focus on capacity-building and pilots:

- **Capacity-building is seen as crucial**, particularly in terms of enhancing governance, understanding, and community cohesion across borders.
- **Pilot projects are valued** for their role in testing innovative solutions and fostering collaboration between different stakeholders.
- There is a call for **better alignment with other EU initiatives to avoid redundancy and maximize synergies**.
- Specific transnational dream projects mentioned include large-scale infrastructure projects similar to those in the European Urban Initiative, projects promoting digital solutions across sectors like agriculture, health, and education, and initiatives focused on sustainable mobility and environmental conservation.

In conclusion, while there is support for expanding Interreg funding to include larger investments and infrastructure projects, there are also proponents for maintaining the current focus on capacity-building and pilot investments. Finding a balance between these perspectives and addressing the challenges associated with funding larger-scale projects appear to be a critical consideration for the future direction of transnational Interreg programmes.

Question 8: Do you have any additional ideas for facilitating cooperation with your counterparts in other countries in the future? For example, in terms of coordination, governance, etc.

- The main recommendation for facilitating cooperation is on overall **communication and exchange between project partners and with other programmes**. There is a clear wish for more meetings, events and networking among projects inside the programme and with other EU programmes.
- Another significant recommendation is on the **results of cooperation and the capitalisation of results**. It is important for several stakeholders to grasp the impact of the projects and to build on them in the future. Several stakeholders mentioned that basing projects on former knowledge and projects would be relevant for future ones.
- Similarly to other questions, several stakeholders wish the **simplification of administrative tasks**



to reduce bureaucratic burden.

- Another recommendation is to **strengthen coordination across European border regions and within macro-regional strategies.**

Interesting quotes

Interesting statements were available among the answers by stakeholder:

Answers to Question 1: What is the key challenge in your area that should be addressed through transnational cooperation?

“To consider nature as a whole and not reduce it to biodiversity alone in management and protection policies. Take account of geodiversity, geoheritage and geosystem services.” - Stakeholder from a Higher education and research organisation in France

“Social challenges, like social deprivation and marginalisation of territories. Social divides in territories in urban, rural and mountain areas have been widening. Notwithstanding digital and green transitions may offer policy solutions, most gaps need to be tackled by a demand-side approach, tailoring solutions on social and territorial targets. Social and territorial gaps may be represented in depopulation, inequality among generation, with particular reference to the younger ones.” - Stakeholder from a Higher education and research organisation in Italy

Answers to Question 2: What are key benefits that transnational cooperation offers to stakeholders like you?

“The opportunity to work on topical issues with transnational implications in the form of cooperative and participatory action research.” - Stakeholder from a Higher education and research organisation in France

“Connecting with peers and institutions in other countries to address diverse and interesting challenges.” - Stakeholder from a Higher education and research organisation in Slovenia

Answers to Question 3: Do you see any shortcomings in how your transnational cooperation efforts are currently supported?

“Smaller realities cannot anticipate money, so they cannot take part in the programs. Some public authorities are sometimes not willing to take up additional tasks, so they have not enough incentives to participate in projects. After projects end, collaboration tend to fade away or become substantively weaker.” - Stakeholder from a Higher education and research organisation in Italy



Answers to Question 5: Are there things that you would like to do through transnational Interreg programmes but currently you cannot?

“It could be interesting to explore partnerships across Interreg programmes when projects pursue similar topics or objectives but the territorial scope of the Programme limits the exchange.” - Stakeholder from a Regional public authority in Italy

Answers to Question 6: What is the most important novelty that you would like to see in future Interreg transnational programmes?

“A call for ideas: mainly targeted to young/middle career researchers, involving the partners of the area on a new, challenging project.” - Stakeholder from a National public authority in Italy

“To enlarge the main target group from SMEs to SMEs and larger companies up to 3.000 employees, because smaller companies (less than 100 employees) are lacking time and strategic interest to participate in Interreg projects during piloting, etc.” - Stakeholder from a Business support organisation in Austria

Answers to Question 7: Should the funding focus of transnational Interreg programmes change? What would be your transnational dream project?

“I would like to have the opportunity to test common technical solutions among public bodies such as remote and dematerialized paperwork suitable to be adopted as standard.” - Stakeholder from a Business support organisation in Italy

“A long term health and education project to improve the lives of diverse groups of people.” - Stakeholder from a Higher education and research organisation in Austria

Recommendations for post 2027

State of play

The Alpine region is characterized by its rich biodiversity, stunning landscapes, and diverse cultures, but it is also grappling with pressing challenges, particularly related to climate change, social cohesion, and sustainable development. The region is witnessing a shift toward digitalization, yet disparities in infrastructure and access to technology persist. Spatial planning remains a contentious issue too, particularly in balancing development with environmental protection.

As stakeholders have identified in this report, there is an urgent need to enhance transnational



cooperation to address these issues effectively. Below are key recommendations stemming from the stakeholders aimed at fostering collaboration and improving cooperation in the Alpine region. Furthermore, building on the outcomes of the stakeholder consultation the Interreg Alpine Space programme formulated some recommendations it wants to consider and further work on in the coming months in view of the post 2027 programming period. Finally, the common recommendations from stakeholders for the six programmes that ran the joint consultation can be found in annex 1 of this report.

Topics to be covered by Interreg

- **Climate change and ecological resilience:** Prioritize strategies for mitigation, adaptation, and biodiversity protection to enhance the region's ecological resilience.
- **Social challenges:** Focus on addressing demographic challenges, health issues, and promoting social justice, particularly in areas experiencing depopulation.
- **Digitalization and data management:** Support initiatives aimed at improving digital infrastructure and facilitating better data sharing among partners.
- **Spatial planning:** Encourage practices that promote sustainable land use and the development of a green building sector.

Geography of programmes

- Foster formal cooperation and coordination among European border regions (does not apply to Alpine Space).
- Further explore partnerships and collaborations with other Interreg programmes and international entities for mutual benefit.
- Broaden participation and improve coordination between project partners and local stakeholders to align objectives and actions.

Implementation of programme and projects

Increasing resources and the participation of different actors

- **Boost funding for pilot projects:** Allocate additional financial resources specifically for the implementation of innovative pilot initiatives.
- **Simplify participation conditions:** Ease the conditions for small structures and SMEs to engage in projects, ensuring tailored support and reduced barriers.
- **Implement pre-financing options** to alleviate the financial strain on smaller organizations and enhance project implementation.



- **Engage civil society** with a bottom-up approach; involve research institutions / academia partners, in particular for topics linked to climate change, and to foster innovation.

Streamlining administrative processes and improving flexibility

- **Reduce the administrative and regulatory burden** to ensure better cooperation without bureaucratic hurdles.
- **Simplify reporting and accounting** to reduce burdens and increase efficiency for project partners.

Enhancing synergies, capitalising on projects and improving visibility

- **Capitalize on existing initiatives** and successful past projects to maximize impact and foster ongoing collaboration.
- **Enhance sustainability of projects** beyond project terms by strengthening and utilizing existing long-lasting networks.
- **Establish post-project support schemes** that sustain project outcomes and encourage continued partnerships after project completion.
- **Leverage digital platforms** for improved communication, visibility, and stakeholder engagement.

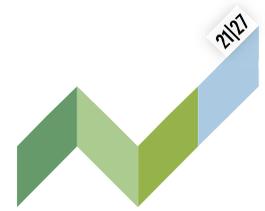
Further recommendations of the Interreg Alpine Space programme for the post-2027 programming exercise

- The thematic focus of the programme should stronger focus on **sustainable practices for a green transition in the Alpine Space**.
- The programme shall **keep-up its role as key player and driver in the Alpine governance system**, together with the EU strategy for the alpine region (EUSALP) and the Alpine convention.
- The **alignment of the programme and the EUSALP** shall be strengthened to supported efficiency.
- *On a more operational level and for purposes of efficient programme management, the programme recommends to :*
 - *further using and **developing the JEMS system** that has proven to be efficient and user friendly;*
 - *further coordinate and **harmonise procedures with other Interreg programmes;***
 - ***enforce the use of simplified cost options.***



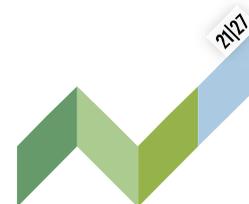
Annex 1: Common recommendations from stakeholders for the six programmes that ran the joint consultation

- The role of transnational programmes is considered as crucial by the stakeholders for being a platform to foster extended cooperation among multiple countries and diverse stakeholders, enabling them to work together effectively on common challenges. Moreover, they offer a unique value proposition in federating expertise and know-how from different countries and sectors for a stronger impact on territories and communities. In particular, they are considered instruments for institutional capacity building and piloting innovative solutions as well as improving regional governance and encouraging cooperation across sectors. Transnational programmes are perceived as a key tool to develop new or upgraded joint and shared solutions to tackle regional environmental, social transformation and sustainable economic development challenges through the use of innovation-driven approaches and the involvement of key stakeholders (SMEs, young people, civil society organizations, universities/research centers and local authorities), this aspect should be emphasized in the next regulatory framework.
- There is a need for transnational programmes to address the emerging needs of different areas by adapting their strategies to the unique and specific challenges of their respective regions. To achieve this goal, it is recommended that the new regulations incorporate greater flexibility, enabling programmes to be promptly adjusted to respond effectively to the evolving needs of the territories.
- Simplification is a main challenge for all Interreg stakeholders. Despite having achieved important progresses through the simplification measures introduced in the regulatory framework for the 2021-2027 period, the administrative burden of programmes and projects remains a concern for both stakeholders and programme authorities. Additional efforts are needed to reduce the administrative workload and, at the same time, to encourage the participation of new actors in the calls for proposals (SMEs, civil society organizations, the youth, etc.). Simplified funding mechanisms, additional simplified cost options, as well as fast-track funding for pilot projects and financial support to ensure long-term sustainability of networks and results of successful projects



are among the recommended measures that should be considered in the new regulatory framework.

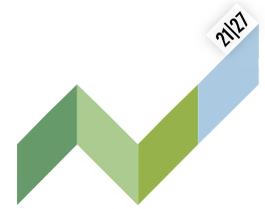
- Synergies and coordination are perceived as important drivers to enhance the impact of the programmes in the territories and beyond. Improving the coordination among Interreg programmes themselves and with other EU initiatives, as well as developing partnerships with international initiatives would foster higher level of cooperation, wider impact, and the possibility to capitalize on common results within complementary sectors of intervention. Future regulations should stress the objectives, expected results with regard to synergies and complementarities as well as encouraging incentives, financial means to develop structured and mutual coordination mechanisms among the Interreg Programmes and the different EU initiatives.
- Current specific Interreg indicators partially capture the added value of transnational cooperation. Developing specific transnational indicators in future regulations – based on common sectors of intervention – would provide stakeholders, institutions, and the general audience with a clearer understanding of the actual achievements of Interreg-funded operations.



Annex 2: Alignment of Survey Questions with Key Questions from the EC Consultation Toolkit

The survey questionnaire, published by Interreg Alpine Space and five other transnational programmes in spring 2024, consisted of eight open-ended questions, modelled on the ten key questions outlined in the [European Commission Consultation Toolkit](#).

European Commission Toolkit	Interreg Alpine Space Survey
Is living next to a border an opportunity or a disadvantage?	<i>Skipped due to irrelevance for transnational programmes.</i>
Where is the biggest potential for territorial cooperation in your area?	Question 1: What is the key challenge in your area, which should be addressed through transnational cooperation?
What currently works well in this cooperation and should be either preserved or reinforced?	Question 2: What are key benefits that transnational cooperation offers to stakeholders like you?
What currently does not work well in this cooperation and should be improved?	Question 3: Do you see any shortcomings in how your transnational cooperation efforts are currently supported? If yes, please explain.
What are the major obstacles for a good cooperation in your area?	Question 4: What are concrete obstacles in your area, which prevent stakeholders like you from cooperating transnationally with other partners?
Are there things you would like to do under Interreg but cannot? Why?	Question 5: Are there things that you would like to do through transnational Interreg programmes but currently you cannot? If yes, please explain.
What is the most important novelty that you would like to see in the future Interreg?	Question 6: What is the most important novelty that you would like to see in the future Interreg transnational programmes? Please explain how Interreg (or its role within Cohesion Policy) should change in the future to make transnational cooperation more effective.
Question 8: Is there a need for some infrastructure projects?	Question 7: Should the funding focus of transnational Interreg programmes change? What



would be your transnational dream project?

Question 9: What should be done to facilitate the work with your counterparts in another country (governance)?

Question 8: Do you have any additional ideas for facilitating cooperation with your counterparts in other countries in the future?

Question 10: What would be the cooperation project of your dreams

Integrated into question 7 on funding focus.