



investing in your future

# 2014+ **+** Strategy Development for the **Alpine Space**

Results of an inclusive dialogue process

- Expert report
- Stakeholder perspectives
- Programme conclusions & outlook 2014+



## INTRODUCTION

Seen from a wider European perspective, the Alpine Space is a group of prosperous regions with a number of thriving metropolitan areas, a world-class tourism industry and a high general level of socio-economic development. Closer inspection, however, reveals increasing pressure on small and isolated alpine settlements, a number of ecological challenges, and demographic and economic polarisation. The future of this region will depend on coordinated action to exploit the opportunities and tackle the challenges.

Which topics call for alpine-wide co-operation? Does the Alpine Space need a European strategy? How can the Alpine Space Programme contribute to the development of the region?

From mid 2011 to mid 2013 the Alpine Space Programme ran a process for medium to long-term strategic orientation and priorities for the Alpine Space. Two years of intense exchange among experts and extensive stakeholder consultation leave us with significant results. As a lasting output, an expert report provides a solid base for channelling discussions about the future of the Alpine Space:

- + **recommendations for policies to pursue selected strategic objectives in the Alpine Space**
- + **proposals for overcoming barriers to achieving those objectives**
- + **specific starting points for working on a macro-regional strategy.**

This brochure gathers the main results of the expert report, information about the stakeholder dialogue and feedback received within this process, together with conclusions from the programme and an outlook on the successor programme 2014+.



## THE PROJECT

**For more details please contact project manager Christina Bauer at the Land Salzburg as Managing Authority of the programme**  
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In May 2011 the partner states of the Alpine Space Programme started to prepare for the successor programme 2014-2020. At the same time, from local authorities, non-governmental organisations and European institutions, actors in and around the Alps have debated a potential macro-regional strategy for the Alpine Space.

The aim of the project was two-fold: it should pave the way for funding the priorities of the next programme and it should substantiate the debate on Alpine governance and a possible macro-regional strategy for the Alpine Space. For each field of future alpine-wide cooperation, important actors were identified and there was described the role that a future Alpine Space Programme – potentially interacting with a macro-regional strategy for the Alpine Space – could assume.

The expert report was discussed from its draft version with key actors from all seven countries participating in the Alpine Space Programme in a series of stakeholder workshops. Also the young had a voice: under academic guidance, students contributed their views to the process. An accompanying online survey attracted widespread attention to an issue that has now found its way onto the EU agenda.

Summing up this extensive dialogue, the well attended concluding stakeholder conference in Milan proved a good occasion to test the waters: transalpine multi-level governance is a reality for Alpine cooperation and the common strategic objectives suggested by the experts find fertile ground. They are well received and come at the right time.

### People behind the process

Every two to three months a taskforce composed of representatives of the partner states of the programme, the Managing Authority and the Joint Technical Secretariat met to monitor and discuss progress in the strategy-development process for the Alpine Space. The representatives of the two macro-regional initiatives from the Alpine Convention and Alpine Regions kept in close contact also about their own processes in progress. The Alpine Space Contact Points organised stakeholder dialogues in their respective partner states. With this organic approach which included a continuous feedback loop with the experts, the next steps could be decided to reflect the latest developments.

### Experts from different Alpine countries

**Erik Gloersen**, University of Geneva, Switzerland, **Thomas Bausch**, Munich University of Applied Sciences, Germany, **Harold Hurel**, INGÉROP, France, **Wolfgang Pfefferkorn**, Rosinak&Partner, Austria, **Filippo Dal Fiore and Carlo Ratti**, SENSEable City Laboratory, Italy, **Alma Zavodnik-Lamovšek**, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia, in close cooperation with **stakeholders**.

## VOICES OF STAKEHOLDERS

“Il Programma Spazio Alpino potrebbe occuparsi in futuro anche delle tematiche inerenti alla razionalizzazione, allo sviluppo e alla sostenibilità delle reti elettriche.”

**The Alpine Space Programme could in the future involve fields related to the rationalisation, development and sustainability of the electricity grids.**

“Ich sehe es als wichtig, dass sich der alpine Raum auch den außeralpinen Räumen öffnet um gemeinsame Lösungen zu suchen. Ein geschlossenes “Alpin“-Denken ist in einem Europa sicher zu wenig. Für diese Diskussion auf europäischer Ebene ist jedoch eine inneralpine Abstimmung und die Erarbeitung gemeinsamer Statements durchaus wichtig.”

**I think it is very important that the Alpine area opens up to extra-Alpine areas in order to find common solutions. Closed “Alpine” thinking is certainly insufficient. However inner-Alpine coordination and developing joint statements is certainly important for discussions at European level.**

“...car favoriser le transfert de connaissance et de savoir peut participer à une coopération plus renforcée dans d’autres domaines également.”

**...because supporting skills and knowledge transfer can contribute to a stronger cooperation also in other fields.**

“Take a broader look at socio-demographic change (e.g. including lifestyles, young people being online instead of going online,...) to develop policies and projects. Look at increasing disparities in well being and happiness (as opposed to GDP/cap) - develop policies and instruments to foster a balanced and sustainable development for all.”

“Naravni viri so podlaga za dolgoročni razvoj, zato je usklajeno delovanje na področju njihove izrabe in upravljanja pomembno na širšem območju, saj gre za naravne kontinume, ki se ne končajo na mejah držav.”

**Natural resources are the basis for long-term development, therefore coherent actions in their use and management are important for the broader area; these are natural continuums, which do not end at the state borders.**

## EXPERT REPORT

The following are highlights from the Final Report of the group of experts. The report presents the outcomes of the experts' analyses and considerations and does not necessarily reflect the views of the Alpine Space Programme.

### 1 A specific framework

Policy-making in the Alpine Space is specific for two reasons: the distinct territorial characteristics of the Alps present constraints and, secondly, Alpine cooperation has long-standing traditions. The Alpine Space Programme is only one of a wide range of alpine actors such as the Alpine Convention, CIPRA, and associations of regions like ARGE Alp. All of these actors have different understandings of the Alps and ideas on why alpine cooperation is needed. This diversity of perspectives needs to be taken into account when thinking about a future Alpine Space Programme and a possible macro-regional strategy for the Alpine Space.

The challenges that the Alpine Space is facing can best be tackled with a shared sense of ownership of development options and measures. The complex challenge of alpine multilevel governance can only be met through gradual change in institutional habits and facilitation of exchange between relevant alpine stakeholders..

### 2 Topics for transnational cooperation

Six driving forces have been identified as the most important for local and regional development processes in the Alpine Space:

- + **climate change**
- + **tensions on the energy market**
- + **economic globalisation**
- + **increasing emergence of an information society and a knowledge economy**
- + **socio-demographic change**
- + **increased mobility of goods and services**

Five types of territories with typical socio-economic challenges and opportunities were chosen to reflect the distinctive diversity of this part of Europe:

- + **Alpine metropolises**
- + **Alpine cities**
- + **stable or growing rural areas**
- + **declining and shrinking rural areas**
- + **tourism areas**

A cross-analysis of driving forces and identifying the strengths and weaknesses led to ascertaining a number of opportunities and threats for the different regional types of the Alpine Space. These were condensed to 20 fields of intervention where transnational cooperation on alpine level is of added value.

### 3 A macro-regional strategy for the Alpine Space?

With the macro-regional strategy, a new policy making instrument was created. The macro-regional strategies in the Baltic Sea and Danube Region have shown the potential for stimulating cross-sector dialogue and more direct regional commitment to transnational cooperation. In the Alpine Space, also the Alpine Convention and the Alpine Regions have been running initiatives for a macro-regional strategy which reveal both a widely shared enthusiasm and the difficulty of agreeing on limited priorities and targets for the Alps.

# EXPERT REPORT

## 4 Strategic orientations

For a balanced development of Alpine regions, six strategic objectives indicate a condition towards which the Alpine Space should strive:

- + **Objective 1**  
Balance and equity in access to services of general interest across the Alps
- + **Objective 2**  
A dynamic and innovative SME sector and thriving entrepreneurship
- + **Objective 3**  
Enhanced capacities based on alpine traditions and social diversity
- + **Objective 4**  
Sustainably managed biodiversity and landscapes
- + **Objective 5**  
Sustainable resource management and production
- + **Objective 6**  
Shared responsibilities and fair co-operation among alpine territories.

On a second level, specific objectives describe actions and give policy indications for reaching those goals.



# EXPERT REPORT

## 5 Policy options

Strategic objectives for the future Alpine Space Programme and for an Alpine macro-regional strategy are useable only if seen in perspective with the existing policy frameworks and instruments: Alpine Space Programme, a macro-regional strategy (as conceived to date) and Alpine convention all together need to function in a more cooperative and integrated way in order to meet the objectives. While commitment to a shared vision needs to further grow, a number of **principles of actions** are proposed as an alternative to give **guidance for developing alpine cooperation**. These include sustainability and resilience as guiding principles, next to territorial cohesion, equity, cultural diversity and social solidarity. The experts also suggest implementation principles to help prioritise those actions that are relevant to the alpine area and where the transnational level is the most appropriate for initiating them.

To serve as a meaningful level of governance macro-regional strategies should be organised around specific shared opportunities and challenges. Since it will be a struggle for alpine stakeholders to formulate concrete common objectives at short notice, the experts suggest **a stepwise approach to an alpine macro-regional strategy**. In a first phase it should focus on a limited number of issues with concrete and time-bound targets and thus bring together alpine actors around selected key objectives. A sense of common achievement and the long standing traditions of alpine cooperation can be capitalised upon in a second phase when progressively constructing a broader macro-regional strategy.

According to the experts' recommendations, the Alpine Space Programme would continue to carry on the dialogue about overall alpine strategy, taking it from a "targeted macro-regional initiative to a "fully fledged macro-regional strategy".

The programme should therefore seek to combine three functions which feed into each other but at the same time require different modes of interaction with stakeholders:

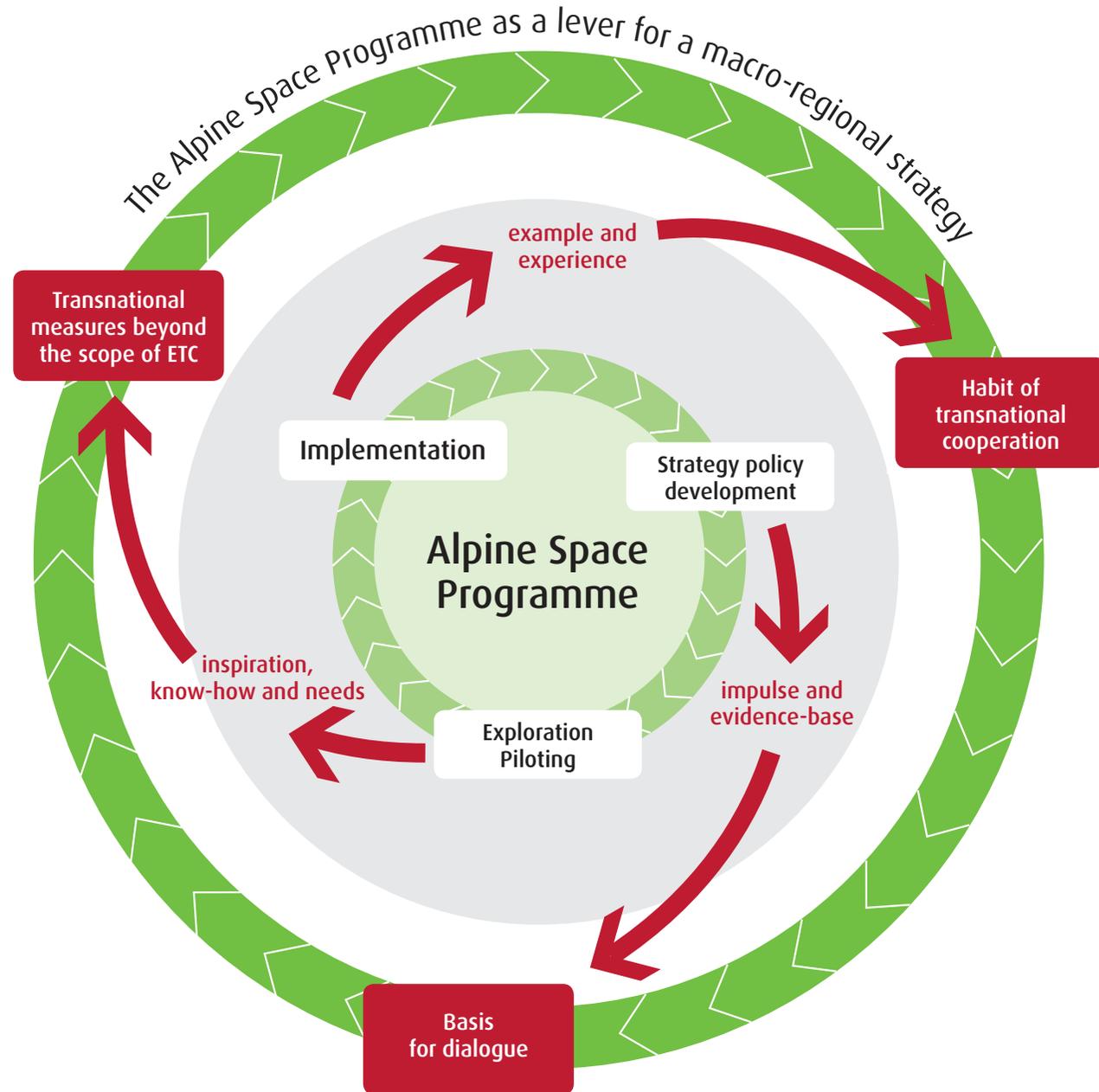
**1** Initiate and fund projects

**2** Contribute to an overall alpine strategy

**3** Promote alpine networks and dialogue

## EXPERT REPORT

To better understand how individual projects contribute to the overall programme objectives the concept of the so-called policy cycle was developed. It differentiates projects according to their nature, activities and impacts. The concept was further developed by the expert team to reflect how the programme could be used as a lever to elaborate a macro-regional strategy. The programme is seen as a self-reinforcing cycle; the different types of effects on other alpine-related protagonists are identified (grey zone) at each step of the process. These effects can in turn contribute to establish the basis for an Alpine macro-regional strategy. The future Alpine Space programme could help provide momentum by means of targeted strategic policy development efforts, pilot actions and calls for projects.



## REFLECTIONS FROM THE EXPERTS

### How did you incorporate feedback from the stakeholder workshops and online consultation?

*"We reviewed the reports in detail, and extensively discussed impressions within the expert group. The inputs were used to nuance, enrich, and illustrate our lines of argument in the report."*

### What has been the most surprising response to your proposals?

*"One thing that did surprise me (although, it may not appear so surprising in retrospect) is the near-impossibility of differentiating between those countries for which alpine issues are - for obvious geographical reasons - at the core of national policy preoccupations (Liechtenstein, Switzerland and Austria, mainly) and other countries in the framework of alpine cooperation. Clearly, differences can be observed. This has obvious implications for the perspectives of policy development, but it appears impossible to establish any gradient of "alpine-ness" at a national level."*

### During this long process of collaboration with the programme, did you come to any insight that is not included in the report?

*"Maybe a general idea that is not sufficiently highlighted in the report is the difficulty of creating transnational initiatives from bottom-up types of strategy design and policy-making. Local and regional stakeholders do not spontaneously stand back sufficiently to consider matters in transnational terms. As a result, higher level meetings tend to be used as an arena to promote their own country's priorities which may not necessarily involve an in-depth reflection on the appropriateness of the transnational level for the specific issue or opportunity addressed."*



**Erik Gløersen from the University of Geneva** headed the expert team which developed its recommendations from a growing pile of material: proceedings of an accelerating process, input from committed stakeholders, and their own evolving insights.

## VOICES OF STAKEHOLDERS

“Promet potrebuje  
uskrajene in povezane prometne  
podsisteme ter storitve, ki so cenovno dostopne in  
uskrajene vsaj na čezmejni ravni.”

**Transport needs integrated and connected  
transport sub-systems and services, which are  
affordable and coordinated at least  
on the cross-border level.**

“Isolierte Lösungen sind weder  
finanzierbar noch nachhaltig wirksam.”

**Isolated ideas are neither financially  
affordable nor sustainable.**

“Wenn das  
Alpenraum-Programm  
am „Boden“ ankommen soll, sollten die  
Zielgruppen des Programms überdacht werden,  
z.B. Stärkung von KMU-Netzwerken.”

**If the Alpine Space Programme is to  
reach “ground level”, target groups of the  
programme should be reconsidered e.g.  
strengthening SME-networks.**

“La dimension  
énergétique entraîne celle  
de la gouvernance. Il faudrait positionner ces  
objectifs dans un système d’inter-relations.”

**The energy dimension involves the one of  
governance. These objectives need to be  
positioned in a system  
of interrelations.**

“E’ essenziale procedere alla creazione  
di strutture stabili di coordinamento per garantire una  
governance transnazionale efficace ed efficiente, a  
piu’ livelli (orizzontale, verticale) e capace di integrare  
competenze multidisciplinari.”

**To guarantee an effective and efficient transnational  
governance requires the creation of stable structures  
on different levels (horizontal and vertical) that are  
able to integrate multidisciplinary  
competencies.**

## STAKEHOLDER RESPONSE

Stakeholder engagement in the programme has been important from the beginning. Networks of sector and regional stakeholders exist both within and across the funded projects, with organisations and players outside of the programme's realm. An impact assessment in 2010 identified a gap between project ambitions and strategic objectives at programme level – an issue which needs addressing since the success of the programme in the long run is tied to the impact of its projects. It was declared a priority to increase visibility and understanding of long-term impacts specifically among project initiators and stakeholders. Consequently the programme took action and organised a series of thematic workshops on climate change, demographic change and innovation which proved to be valued platforms for exchange, to stimulate the enlargement of networks, partnerships and inspire new project ideas.

The remarkable stakeholder response rate to the ambitious strategy development project at hand is proof that the programme successfully works to build the sort of relationships that are ongoing and are more likely to benefit both sides.

*“Right from the start stakeholder dialogues were designed into the strategy-development project. The intention was to inform stakeholders about the process and its preparations, to benefit from their knowledge as well as to collect their ideas and thus to enhance their identification with the process and its outcomes. Both the online consultation and face to face workshops were structured along the expert study. While the backbone remained, individual workshops varied in their preparation process, in the way they were run and how their results were processed - respecting cultural differences, the specific situation in the countries, the type of actors that were mobilised and the appropriate form of dialogue.*”

*After the results had been collected by the national partners and the JTS, each expert went through the extensive material that was received in the respective mother tongue until December 2012. Beyond an overall consensus on the studies' premises, changes resulting from the feedback received include the following main lines of logic: The stakeholders agreed in general to the draft report but perceived it as too prone to a development & economy perspective with the aspect of protection falling short. Overlaps in thematic and specific objectives needed to be eliminated and the overall number of strategic objectives needed to be reduced. Following the rich input and our own reflections we were left with the task of systematically screening the material and combining it with our own proposals, and thus arrived at a new constellation of objectives for the future of the Alpine Space.*”



**Wolfgang Pfefferkorn, from the Vienna based Rosinak & Partner consultancy** coordinated the stakeholder dialogues from the side of the experts.

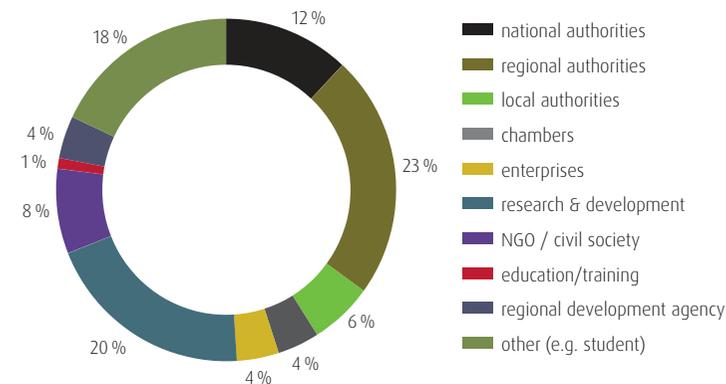
# STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP DIGEST

As a core element of the strategy-development process, a series of stakeholder consultations was run in the different parts of the programme area between September and November 2012. Participants took the opportunity to discuss interim results of the strategy and policy review in their own language, and to bring in their proposals.

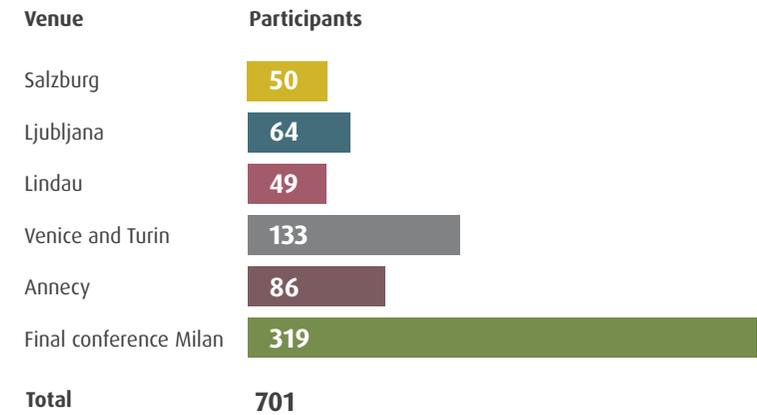
## Who attended?

The partner states of the Alpine Space Programme each took their own approach to get key actors involved in this process. To better understand the stakeholders' needs, Italy for instance conducted individual interviews with political representatives before the workshops in Venice and Turin took place. France focused on a debate with political leaders in view of lower interest in interactive workshops, whereas Slovene and German-speaking participants from all levels discussed the originally suggested key statements and objectives in depth.

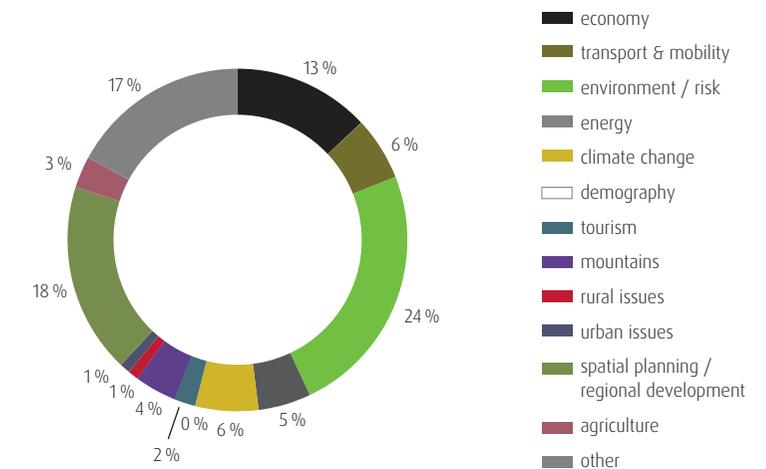
## Type of organisation



## Venue und Participants



## Main thematic focus



# ONLINE CONSULTATION DIGEST

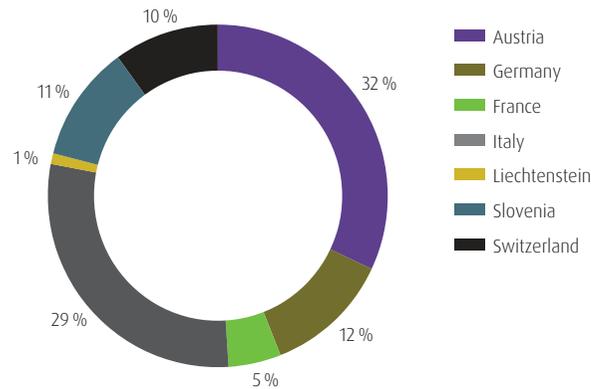
Complementing the workshops, in November and December 2012, all those specifically interested in Alpine regional policy were invited to comment on the experts' findings and submit their proposals for the future development of the Alpine Space.

The survey was conducted in English and all Alpine languages (German, French, Italian, Slovene). It was accessed by more than 1400 visitors, with more than 700 actors actively taking part in it, from all 7 Alpine countries.

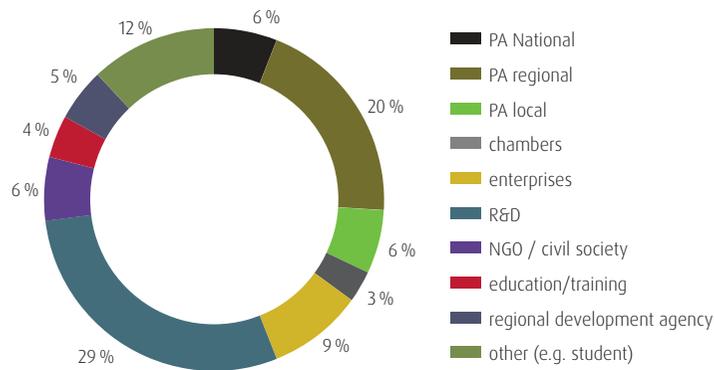
The composition of participants confirms the diversity stakeholders, as well as the difference in their expectations with regards to Alpine cooperation.

## Who got involved?

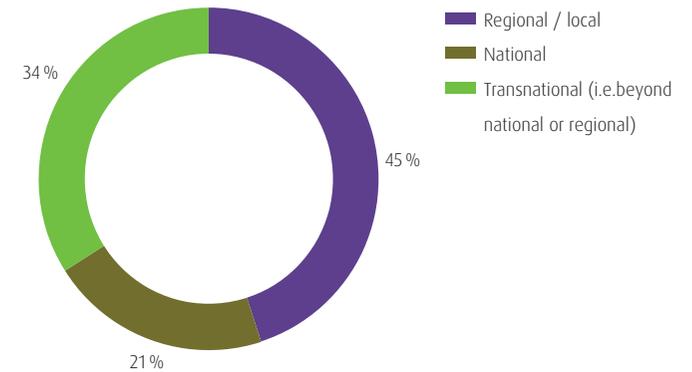
Country of origin



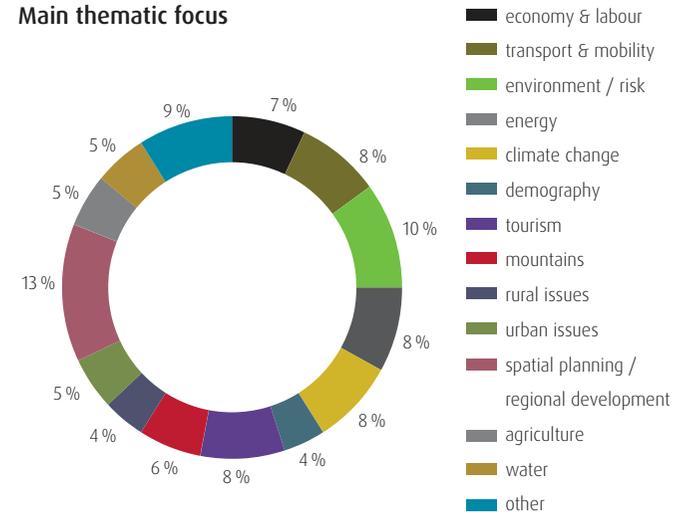
Type of organisation



Main administrative scope of activities



Main thematic focus



## STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK

### Feedback from workshops and online survey on the draft report

- ✦ Method and premises of the expert report are convincing.
- ✦ Driving forces appropriately reflect megatrends of relevance for the Alps.
- ✦ Alpine specificities should be sharpened in defining strategic orientations for Alpine cooperation.
- ✦ Thematic objectives should be condensed.

### And how it was taken up by the experts in their final report

- ✦ Concepts are sharpened and objectives are reorganised reducing overlaps.
- ✦ A clearer distinction is made between strategic objectives and strategies for achieving them.
- ✦ Principles of actions were introduced to provide orientation for strategic policy development and implementation.

Similar to the diversity of stakeholder backgrounds, there is a wide range of prioritised topics for transnational cooperation:

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE  
**HUMAN & CULTURAL**  
**POTENTIALS** KNOWLEDGE  
 BASED SOCIETY  
**ENTREPRENEURSHIP**  
**& INNOVATION**  
 ENVIRONMENTAL &  
 CLIMATE CHANGE **NATURAL**  
**RESOURCES** LOW CARBON  
 SYSTEM **MOBILITY &**  
**TRANSPORT** GOVERNANCE

## ON THE EU AGENDA

The discussion on a macro-regional strategy for the Alpine Space has meanwhile reached the EU agenda.

*“The Alps have a very long and strong cooperation tradition between Member States, regions and local communities. This cooperation has been overwhelmingly focused on tangible, concrete projects of high value added.*

*Over the last years we have witnessed in this part of Europe efforts to intensify cooperation, we have seen growing political commitment to work together, we have seen major improvements of governance.*

*And this is the reason why after many years of strong cooperation tradition, during the 2012 Conference of the Alpine regions, the regions have decided to embark on a more institutional cooperation framework of macro regional strategy for the Alps. They promoted this approach as a key instrument to fully exploit enormous development potential of this part of Europe and to cope more efficiently with challenges that do not respect administrative or political borders.*

*This bottom up initiative of the Alpine Regions has been maturing for many years. Concrete areas of cooperation have been already identified.*

*The Alps cooperation has already proven to be effective and for this reason, upgrading it to the EU level through a macro regional strategy framework constitutes an obvious step forward, reinforcing European territorial cooperation in those regions. We need more cooperation in Europe.*

*It is therefore quite natural that the Regional Development committee I chair, when reflecting on the value added of macro regional strategies, has decided to support the ambition of the regions to develop a macro-regional strategy for the Alps.”*



**Danuta Hübner, Chair of the Committee on Regional Development, European Parliament**

addressing the Plenary on a macro-regional strategy for the Alps on 23 May 2013.

## VOICES OF STAKEHOLDERS

*“Manca un chiaro riferimento allo sviluppo di politiche per i giovani che vivono in montagna in modo che possano essere loro garantite le stesse opportunità di chi vive in aree più popolate.”*

**There is no clear reference to the development of policies for the young who live in mountain areas, aiming to guarantee them the same opportunities as those living in more populated areas.**

*“Eine bessere Vernetzung übernimmt die Funktion eines Frühwarnsystems. Zudem lernt man voneinander und kann eventuell das Konkurrenzdenken zwischen Regionen etwas abbauen. Kooperation ist besser als Konkurrenz!”*

**Better networking serves the function of an early warning system. In addition one can learn from one another and possibly reduce to some extent a competitive way of thinking between regions. Cooperation is better than competition.**

*“La connettività è una caratteristica “naturale” dell’arco alpino; il concetto di connettività o corridoio potrebbe essere applicato non solo all’ambiente naturale ma anche in ambito sociale e culturale.”*

**Connectivity is an innate feature of the Alpine arch; the concept of connectivity or corridor may be suitable not only for the natural environment, but also for the social and the cultural contexts.**

*“Glavna vloga programa je podpora tistim projektom, ki lahko prispevajo k obravnavi ključnih izzivov v Alpah, ni nujno, da so skoncentrirani na malo tem, nujno pa je, da jih obravnavajo celovito, natančno in orientirano k rezultatom.”*

**The main role of the programme is to support those projects which can contribute to tackling key issues in the Alps; it is not necessary that they are concentrated on a small number of themes, it is however crucial that they deal with these themes integrally and meticulously and aim for results.**

## CONCLUSION

*“Within our group of programme coordinators the idea of looking closer into development options for the cooperation area came up as early as in 2004. The underlying rationale was that the programme could and should be more than a funding instrument. Following the “Prospective Study” from 2006 and an „Impact Analysis“ in 2010, what we have in our hands with the final report of the strategy development process now is no less than a compass for the programming process of the next Alpine Space Programme as well as for the evolving process towards an Alpine macro-regional strategy. It is an evidence-based and strategy-oriented study.*

*And it is much more than this: the study only presents the tangible result, to speak in the language of our „assessors“, which has come along with what we could call a new culture of dialogue within the Alpine Space. Insofar the whole strategy-development project has been a prime example / instructive for combining the three functions that the programme would fulfil in future: (1) **selective** in triggering and funding actions, (2) **holistic** in feeding comprehensive*

*debates on long-term alpine development and (3) **inclusive** in catalysing improved cooperation and cooperation among alpine relevant actors.*

*As a sounding board, our concluding stakeholder conference in Milan showed that our ambition to arrive at a different type of projects is shared by the „Alpine project community“: those regional developers stress that projects will only be successful if the results can be successfully implemented by their intended recipients.*

*Driving this turn to impact, the programme wants to get more involved and proactive when it comes to project development. This means narrowing and widening focus at the same time: narrowing on those development fields that cannot be sufficiently developed on a regional level or require overarching alliances. Widening the focus on themes and stakeholders that need more attention to cope with future challenges of the cooperation area.”*



**Christian Salletmaier** from the **Managing Authority of the Alpine Space Programme** takes stock at the end of an intense two-year process.

## OUTLOOK

### **What conclusions does the programme draw from the expert study?**

*“The study is unveiling and cross-checking a variety of key issues and processes that may contribute to a balanced development in the Alpine Space with its diverse regions and a multitude of actors - but only with a long-term transnational and strategic perspective. The regions, the Member States, the Alpine Convention and the Alpine Space Programme would all need to join forces in order to elaborate framework conditions and implementing provisions for integrated strategic actions.”*

### **How are the expert recommendations considered in the current set-up for the successor programme 2014-2020?**

*“The study reaffirms both role and mission of the evolving Alpine Space Programme which is to co-fund actions in a limited number of fields, provide inputs to debates on the long-term strategy, and be a catalyst of cooperation and coordination. The new operational programme is still at the draft stage. We can already say that it follows the essential parts of the study’s reasoning. As for today, this concerns in particular the identified megatrends, opportunities and threats*

*as well as the resulting needs of this cooperation area.*

*Those fields for which the study presents transnational cooperation as essential have been taken as the basis for the selection of future funding priorities, next to the design of structures and procedures. Following this line of argument, strengthening research, technological development and innovation, supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors, and environment protection and promoting resource efficiency are proposed as the three funding priorities of the next programme.”*

### **This programme has been pioneering with introducing such a broad stakeholder dialogue. Hopefully not a one-off effort?**

*“The results of the study and stakeholder dialogues form part of the programming exercise, which must also take into consideration results and experience from the present period as well as the transnational added value and impact of proposed actions, among others. The programme website provides open and up-to-date information on programming and is linked with social media. Comments can be submitted con-*

*tinuously already now and in autumn 2013 there will be another online consultation on the draft operational programme before it is submitted to the Member States and the Commission for approval.”*



**Nadja Kobe, Programme Committee Member from the Slovene Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning** reveals the importance of the expert study for the programme. The Committee is composed of representatives of all seven partner states at national and regional level, as well as representatives of the European Commission. Slovenia chairs the Alpine Space Programme in 2013.

# ALPINE SPACE PROGRAMME 2007 – 2013 IN BRIEF

More information on the strategy- development process, its results including details on stakeholder consultations as well as a documentation of the three thematic workshops and studies mentioned in this brochure can be found at

[www.alpine-space.eu](http://www.alpine-space.eu)

## Framework

The programme is part of the European territorial cooperation objective which encourages cooperation across borders that would not happen without help from the cohesion policy.

## Duration

2007 – 2013 | Implementation will last until 2015

## Budget

130 million euro, of which 98 million euro from ERDF | European Regional Development Fund

## Participating countries

Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Slovenia, Switzerland

## Calls for project proposals

5 | in 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012 and 2013

## Co-funded projects

57

## Involved partners

Over 660

Climate change, integrated mobility or innovations do not know national borders and require joint management solutions. From 2007 to 2013, the Alpine Space Programme has funded more than 50 projects for transnational cooperation to commonly tackle Alpine specific challenges.

Within a period of 2 to 3 years, the projects will bring together organisations from 7 Alpine countries to develop, test and transfer strategies and tools for sustainable regional development.

Find out about how these projects are already contributing to the objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy towards smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in **6 thematic fields** at [www.alpine-space.eu](http://www.alpine-space.eu).

CLIMATE CHANGE

COMPETITIVENESS &  
INNOVATION OF SMEs

INCLUSIVE GROWTH

LOW-CARBON  
ECONOMY AND  
ENERGY EFFICIENCY

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY  
AND ECOSYSTEM  
MANAGEMENT

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT  
& MOBILITY

The Alpine Space Programme will continue to promote transnational cooperation in the Alps within the Framework of the European Cohesion Policy. To prepare for the future, the programme ran an inclusive two-year process for medium to long-term strategic orientation and priorities for the Alpine Space. The successor programme 2014-2020 is under preparation. An online public consultation on the draft programme in autumn offers the opportunity to contribute to shaping the new programme.

## THE PUBLISHER

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