Interreg Co-funded by the European Union

Alpine Space

SmartCommUnity

SmartCommUnity Project

Policies and policy uptake

The INTERREG Alpine Space SmartCommUnity project| OCTOBER 2025

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Project ref. Interreg Alpine Space SmartCommUnity, ASP0100041
Deliverable No. D.1.5.1.
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Publishing date 29/10/2025

The Project is co-funded by the
European Union through the
Interreg Alpine Space programme

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Introduction

This deliverable presents the results of policy-related activities carried out within the SmartCommUnity project to support the smart transition of Alpine rural and mountain areas. The work was coordinated by the Autonomous Region of Valle d'Aosta (RAVA) and the Swiss Center for mountain regions (SAB), with the aim of identifying, analysing, and promoting relevant policies that can be conveyed and scaled through EUSALP.
The following chapters describe the process and outcomes of this work:

- Background: The strategic role of policies in enabling smart transitions and the rationale for the project's approach.
- Policy collection on Test Areas: The methodology and results of a survey launched among SmartCommUnity partners to collect existing policies across different smart dimensions (e.g., smart mobility, smart economy, smart governance) in participating countries and regions.
- Policy integration by AI: How the initial survey was complemented by desk research using AI tools, with results reviewed and enriched by project partners.
- From action to policy: Insights from a dedicated questionnaire sent to test areas, gathering feedback on pilot implementation and extracting policy recommendations.
- Embedding policy recommendations in the EUSALP policy cycle: The process of submitting recommendations to EUSALP bodies via Action Group 5 (AG5), their endorsement by the General Assembly, and their presentation at the EUSALP Annual Forum in Innsbruck (25–26 November 2025).
- Policy recommendations for EUSALP policy uptake: The consolidated recommendations for fostering digital transformation in Alpine rural and mountain territories.
- Annexes: Supporting documents, including the full policy recommendations, results of the policy collection, AI integration, and pilot action surveys.

This report provides a comprehensive overview of the policy landscape in the SmartCommUnity test areas and offers actionable guidance for embedding smart transition policies within the EUSALP framework.

Background: the role of policies in the SmartCommUnity project

The SmartCommUnity project was conceived and implemented within a dynamic policy landscape at European, national, and regional levels. Policies have played a pivotal role in shaping the project's objectives, activities, and expected outcomes, ensuring

alignment with broader strategic frameworks for digital transformation, rural development, and innovation in the Alpine region.

Policy as a Strategic Framework

From the outset, SmartCommUnity has been guided by key policy documents and strategies, such as the EU's Long-Term Vision for Rural Areas, the Digital Decade 2030 targets, and national and regional digital agendas. These frameworks provided both the rationale and the operational guidelines for the project, ensuring that its actions contribute to the achievement of shared goals, such as improved digital infrastructure, enhanced digital skills, and the promotion of smart, sustainable, and inclusive communities.

Policy as an Enabler of Innovation

Policies at the national and regional levels, such as Austria's "Masterplan für den ländlichen Raum," the "Digitaler Aktionsplan," and regional strategies like "upperVISION2030", have enabled SmartCommUnity to pilot and scale innovative solutions. These policies have facilitated the integration of decentralisation concepts, digitalisation strategies, and the implementation of pilot projects in test regions. The project's activities have, in turn, contributed to the realisation of policy objectives, creating a virtuous cycle of innovation and policy support.

Policy as a Bridge for Collaboration

The project has also served as a platform for policy dialogue and cross-border collaboration. By engaging with policy-makers, public authorities, and stakeholders across the Alpine region, SmartCommUnity has fostered the exchange of best practices and the co-design of solutions tailored to local needs. The involvement of the EUSALP Youth Council and the integration of youth perspectives into policy discussions have further strengthened the project's impact and sustainability.

Policy as a Driver for Mainstreaming Results

Finally, policies have provided the mechanisms for mainstreaming and scaling up the results of SmartCommUnity. The alignment with strategic documents ensures that successful approaches, such as the youth engagement toolkit, digitalisation pilots, and foresight workshops, can be replicated and institutionalised within EUSALP and beyond.

In summary, policies have been both the foundation and the engine of the SmartCommUnity project, enabling it to act as a catalyst for smart, resilient, and future-oriented Alpine communities.

Policy collection on Test Areas

Background and Approach

The SmartCommUnity project placed significant emphasis on collecting and analysing policies relevant to the digital and smart transition of Alpine territories. This process was designed to ensure that local, regional, and national policy frameworks could be mapped, compared, and leveraged to support the project's pilot actions and to inform EUSALP-level recommendations.
A dedicated survey was launched in June 2023 and kept open throughout the project to gather as many relevant policies as possible from all test areas. Partners were encouraged to contact their regional and national authorities to identify policies supporting smart communities, and to update the collection as new policies emerged.

Process and Stakeholder Engagement

The policy collection was regularly discussed and monitored during WPEU meetings. Key points include:

- The survey was circulated to all project partners and test areas, with reminders to ensure broad participation.
- Partners were asked to involve local stakeholders and to verify the accuracy of policies, ensuring the reliability of the database.
- The survey was complemented by targeted emails and, where necessary, direct outreach to test area municipalities.
- The process was designed to be non-compulsory and user-friendly, allowing partners to respond only to questions they could answer, and to submit responses in flexible formats (Google Forms or Word).

Summary of Results

By the final phase of the project, the policy collection had yielded a diverse set of policy examples from across the Alpine test areas. Key findings include:

- Policies collected cover a wide range of themes, including digitalisation strategies, rural innovation, mobility, energy, governance, and community engagement.

- Several test areas highlighted the importance of decentralisation, digital infrastructure, and support for local innovation ecosystems.
- The collection process surfaced both enabling policies and gaps or contradictions at the local, regional, and national levels, providing valuable input for the formulation of policy recommendations.
- The results were used to inform the project's policy recommendations for EUSALP, ensuring that they are grounded in real implementation experiences and challenges from the territories.

Integration with Project Deliverables

The survey results were consolidated and analysed to feed into the main policy deliverables of SmartCommUnity, including:

- The policy recommendations submitted to EUSALP for integration into the policy cycle.
- The comparative analysis of smart community approaches across macro-regional strategies, in collaboration with the SMART ERA project.
- The final reporting and communication activities, including presentations at the Digital Alps Conference and the EUSALP Annual Forum.

The complete results, including the full list of policies and detailed analysis, are provided in the annex.

Policy integration by AI

Methodology

To ensure a comprehensive and up-to-date collection of relevant policies for the SmartCommUnity project, the Autonomous Region of Valle d'Aosta (RAVA) adopted an innovative approach that combined traditional desk research with artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted analysis. The process unfolded in three main steps:

- Initial Collection and Desk Research: Policies were first collected from project partners and test areas through a dedicated survey and direct outreach. This included local, regional, and national strategies relevant to smart communities, digitalisation, rural innovation, and related fields.
- AI Integration: RAVA then used AI tools to conduct supplementary desk research, identifying additional policies and strategies that may not have been captured through the initial survey. The AI system scanned public databases, official websites, and policy repositories to surface further relevant documents and initiatives.

- Partner Validation and Enrichment: The AI-generated results were shared with project partners for validation. Partners reviewed, corrected, and enriched the AI findings, ensuring accuracy, contextual relevance, and completeness. This collaborative process guaranteed that only policies truly pertinent to the Alpine context and SmartCommUnity objectives were included.

Main Results

The final integrated policy collection, provided as an annex, offers a unique, cross-validated database of strategies and policies from all EUSALP countries and regions. Key features include:

- Comprehensive Coverage: The collection spans national, regional, and local levels, covering Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Slovenia, and Switzerland.
- Diversity of Topics: Policies address a wide range of smartness dimensions: governance, people, economy, living, mobility, environment, and digital infrastructure.
- Alignment with EU and Macroregional Strategies: Each entry is mapped to relevant EU frameworks (e.g., Digital Decade, Green Deal, Rural Vision), ensuring strategic coherence.
- Direct Links and Descriptions: For each policy, the database provides the official title, responsible body, a brief description, and a direct link to the source document or website.
- Validated and Up-to-Date: All entries have been reviewed and validated by project partners, ensuring reliability and practical relevance for Alpine territories.

The full list of policies is provided in the annex and further documented in the minutes of the WPEU meetings.

From action to policy: the survey on SmartCommUnity pilot actions

Purpose and approach

In the final phase of pilot implementation, the consortium translated field experience into actionable policy guidance. To do so, RAVA and SAB designed and distributed a questionnaire to all Test Areas, targeting what worked, what did not, and which enabling measures are needed. The instrument was conceived explicitly to feed policy recommendations into the EUSALP policy cycle via AG5. The launch, scope and intended use were discussed and refined across several WPEU meetings, which also

aligned the format to the official EUSALP template and the EUSALP Presidency process timeline (drafts in summer, consolidation for the Annual Forum 2025).

Structure of the questionnaire

The survey was organised in five concise sections to mirror the full policy pathway, from implementation facts to formal recommendations (full questionnaire and compiled answers in the annex):

A. Stakeholders & Governance – who was involved; leadership set-up; gaps in stakeholder engagement.
B. Implementation Experience – success factors, obstacles (administrative, legal, technical, capacity), and "what we changed to make it work".
C. Broader Impacts & Learnings – how pilots measured outcomes, most visible community changes, transferability vs. context-specific elements.
D. Policy Feedback & Recommendations – existing policies that helped or hindered; concrete proposals to local/regional/national/EU/EUSALP levels (incl. AG5 and cross-AG links).
E. Looking Forward – what EUSALP could do next (technical assistance, knowledge platforms, capacity building, cross-border synergies).

This structure was validated in WPEU meetings, with a clear emphasis on keeping the form light, non-compulsory per question, and usable by small municipalities, and on collecting inputs fast enough to meet the Presidency's policy cycle deadlines.

Main results (summary)

The consolidated responses (see annex) provided a bottom-up evidence base that directly informed the EUSALP recommendations:

A. Stakeholders & governance: Test Areas succeeded when regional facilitators, municipalities, local associations and SMEs worked together, often with a co-lead between a regional department and a local implementing body. Missing actors were typically national/regional authorities outside the pilot's core remit and time-constrained private stakeholders; periodic coordination and simple communication tools proved essential.
B. Implementation experience: Recurrent success factors: strong local support; practical, low-cost formats (e.g., exhibitions, living-lab workshops) and technical help from EDIHs/DIHs. Recurrent barriers: administrative procurement complexity, scarce long-term funding (especially for adaptation), and digital-skills gaps. Many pilots mitigated these with lightweight pilots, flexible planning, and partner mentoring; some structural funding issues remain unresolved and require policy action.

C. Broader impacts & learnings: Most visible changes included higher public awareness, new partnerships (municipalities–associations–universities), and early digital capacity gains (e.g., VR/AI trials, local apps). Transferable elements were formats and toolkits (workshops, exhibitions, citizen apps, coworking models), while cultural symbols and tourism narratives were context-specific and need localisation.
D. Policy feedback & recommendations: Helpful frameworks cited: national/regional digital agendas, climate-resilient planning tools, Smart Villages strands, broadband plans. Gaps and asks: simplified procurement and micro-funding for small pilots; sustained maintenance funding (not only calls); clearer data/AI governance guidance; and capacity-building for municipal staff. Concrete proposals targeted local/regional charters, federal/national funds and one-stop portals, EU/ASP support for cross-border infrastructure/skills, and EUSALP's role in technical assistance, networking and training (see detailed entries by partner in the annex).
E. Looking forward: Test Areas called on EUSALP to co-fund transnational digital infrastructure, run transnational training and tool-sharing programmes, strengthen youth involvement, and maintain a multilingual repository of tested tools and good practices to accelerate replication across the Alps.

Actions aimed at embedding policy recommendations in the EUSALP policy cycle

From Survey to Policy: Feeding Recommendations into EUSALP

WPEU aligned the survey outputs with the EUSALP policy template (objectives, barriers, territorial scope, actions, actors, enablers, indicators) and the Presidency calendar, consolidating a short 2–3 page set and a detailed version for submission via AG5. Drafting milestones and editorial checkpoints are recorded in the WPEU meeting minutes; first drafts were produced and shared with EUSALP by late August/September to enter the Presidency's cycle and preparation for the Annual Forum Innsbruck, 25–26 November 2025.
Complete results (questionnaire instrument, per-partner answers and the synthesis table) are attached in the annex.

Integration into the EUSALP Policy Cycle: Timeline and Milestones

Thanks to the leadership of AG5 by RAVA, the process of embedding SmartCommUnity's policy recommendations into the EUSALP policy cycle followed a structured, multi-step approach, as illustrated in the following image:

Key milestones:

- 10/06/2025: First discussion on new AG5 policy recommendations during the 23rd AG5 meeting in Villach and online.
- September 2025: Submission of the first draft of AG5 policy recommendations, integrating results from relevant projects and activities, including SmartCommUnity.
- 25/09/2025: Workshop on policy recommendations during Macro-Regional Strategies (MRS) Days, allowing for further discussion and refinement.
- 01/10/2025: 24th AG5 meeting in Freiburg and online to discuss and review policy proposals.
- 10/10/2025: Integration of new policies and feedback into the second draft of AG5 policy recommendations.
- 23–24/10/2025: EB-BAGL meeting in Salzburg for workplan and policy discussion with the EUSALP Executive Board. At this stage, the final policies are approved by the Executive Board and subsequently shared with the General Assembly for endorsement.

This iterative process ensures that recommendations derived from pilot actions and validated through partner and stakeholder engagement are systematically embedded in the official EUSALP policy cycle. The approach guarantees both bottom-up legitimacy and top-level political endorsement, maximizing the potential for real policy uptake and impact across the Alpine region.

Policy recommendations for EUSALP policy uptake

The SmartCommUnity project developed a set of policy recommendations to foster digital transformation and smart transitions in Alpine rural and mountain territories. These recommendations are grounded in the experiences of pilot actions, policy mapping, and extensive partner consultation, and are designed to be actionable at local, regional, national, and macroregional (EUSALP) levels.

Key Policy Recommendations

1. **Recognise and Scale Community-Led Smart Transformation**

- Formalise the role of community-driven initiatives (e.g., SmartVillages, SmartCommUnity pilots) as catalysts for smart transitions.
- Embed these initiatives in strategic frameworks at all governance levels.
- Support bottom-up innovation by empowering municipalities, associations, and local actors to co-design solutions reflecting territorial needs and cultural identity.

2. **Build Foundational Infrastructure and Skills**

- Invest in reliable, high-speed internet and resilient connectivity as a baseline for digital transformation.
- Complement infrastructure with digital literacy programmes for residents, SMEs, and public administrations.
- Launch regional academies and voucher schemes to train municipal staff and businesses in digital skills, project management, and data/privacy compliance.
- Engage youth through gamification, VR/AR, and school partnerships to foster local pride and reduce outmigration.

3. **Strengthen Smart Region Hubs and Simplify Access to Innovation**

- Establish or reinforce a network of Smart Region hubs and Living Labs to provide shared platforms, reusable toolkits, and thematic workshops.
- Enable municipalities to reuse assets and scale solutions across borders.
- Accelerate uptake through micro-grants, light-touch procurement for small pilots, and ready-made framework contracts/templates for municipalities.

4. **Ensure Responsible Data Use and Shared Learning**

- Adopt concise “Smart Community Data Charters” to clarify ownership, privacy, and sharing rules for municipal and community-generated data.

- Promote open access to non-sensitive datasets to foster transparency, innovation, and inclusive societal benefits.
- Support citizen apps and tourism tools that leverage open data responsibly.
- Implement a light KPI set (e.g., participants reached, SMEs engaged, schools involved, app users, satisfaction) and maintain a shared Alpine repository of good practices.

Implementation and Governance

- Emphasise a multi-stakeholder, bottom-up approach, building on trust and networks within communities.
- Encourage structured political dialogue between governance levels through EUSALP platforms (e.g., roadshows, workshops).
- Identify responsible actors at all levels: municipalities, local associations, universities, private companies (especially SMEs), and regional development agencies.
- Prioritise foundational needs (infrastructure, digital literacy) and ensure a smart allocation of resources, combining public and private funding.

Impacts

The recommendations are expected to:

- Accelerate local service markets and social innovation.
- Improve conditions for SMEs, tourism, and remote work.
- Enhance access to education, health, and public services.
- Foster inclusion, trust, and community resilience.
- Support sustainable resource management and climate adaptation.

For the complete policy recommendations—including detailed actions, governance roles, impact tables, and implementation guidelines—please refer to the annexes.

Annexes

Policy recommendations document

Attached the policy recommendations document “Fostering digital transformation in Alpine rural and mountain territories” prepared for EUSALP policy cycle.

Interreg Co-funded by the European Union
Alpine Space
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EUSALP EU STRATEGY FOR THE ALPINE REGION
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FOSTERING DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN ALPINE RURAL AND MOUNTAIN TERRITORIES

Contributor (AG) – Action Group 5 Connectivity and Accessibility

"Connecting people electronically and promoting accessibility to public services"

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This policy document presents a strategic framework to accelerate digital transformation in Alpine rural and mountain territories. Its main objective is to create a supportive environment for innovation, economic growth, and social development by leveraging digital solutions and community-led approaches. The document identifies persistent gaps in digital capacity, skills, and enabling policies, as well as administrative and infrastructural barriers that hinder the adoption of new technologies. Drawing on pilot experiences and cross-regional collaboration, the recommendations focus on empowering local actors, investing in reliable connectivity and digital literacy, establishing networks of Smart Region hubs, and promoting responsible data use. The expected impacts include stronger local economies, more sustainable resource management, and greater social inclusion and community resilience. Implementation relies on coordinated action across European, national, regional, and local levels, with an emphasis on bottom-up engagement, multi-stakeholder collaboration, and dedicated resources for infrastructure, training, and long-term maintenance. The document positions Alpine territories to benefit from shared knowledge, innovative practices, and improved digital services, ensuring their competitiveness and vitality in the digital age.

INTRODUCTION

Policy objective: the primary objective is to shape a supportive policy framework that accelerates the digital transformation of rural and mountain communities across the Alpine Region. This involves leveraging innovative digital solutions and community-led approaches, such as Living Labs, to create sustainable economic and social value. The intended outcomes are to improve digital connectivity, enhance local skills, and ensure the long-term viability and scalability of smart initiatives.

Challenge to be tackled: a key challenge is the existing gap in digital capacity and skills within rural and mountain communities, which can hinder the adoption of new technologies. This is compounded by administrative complexities and a lack of clear, supportive policies that can slow down innovative projects. The recommendations aim to overcome these barriers to create a more enabling environment for digital innovation.

Territorial dimension: the experiences are drawn from pilot activities in distinct local areas of the SmartCommUnity project but are designed to be transferable to all Alpine regions. The challenges and opportunities of digital transformation require a macro-regional approach, with a strong emphasis on fostering cross-border synergies and collaborations to develop joint digital infrastructure, environmental monitoring systems, and educational programs.

In addition to the Alpine macro-region perspective, there is significant potential for cross-macroregional exchanges, as highlighted by the comparative analysis in SMART ERA project (Task 7.5). This analysis revealed synergies to be further exploited between EUSALP and other strategies. These synergies open opportunities for joint projects and knowledge transfer across macro-regions, reinforcing the Alpine strategy through shared solutions and interoperable frameworks.

Existing policy framework and need for intervention: the pilots operate within established EU and regional programs and strategies like the Alpine Space Programme, the European Green Deal, and various digital agendas. However, a clear need for intervention exists to bridge the gap between these high-level strategies and on-the-ground implementation. There is a need for streamlined procedures, dedicated support for capacity building, and policies that ensure the long-term maintenance and sustainability of digital solutions.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS (LIST)

P1. Recognise and Scale Community-Led Smart Transformation: acknowledge the proven potential of community-driven initiatives (e.g., SmartVillages, SmartCommUnity projects) as catalysts for the smart transition of rural and mountain areas. Formalise their role at local, regional, national, and EU levels, ensuring they are embedded in strategic frameworks and supported through capacity-building, facilitation, and governance mechanisms. Promote bottom-up innovation by empowering municipalities, associations, and local actors to co-design solutions that reflect territorial needs and cultural identity.

P2. Build Foundational Infrastructure and Skills: support investments in reliable, high-speed internet access and resilient connectivity as a baseline for digital transformation. Complement infrastructure with digital literacy programs for residents, SMEs, and public administrations. Launch regional academies and voucher schemes (via EDIHs or similar) to train municipal staff and businesses in digital skills, project management, and data/privacy compliance. Engage youth through gamification, VR/AR, and school partnerships to foster local pride and reduce outmigration.

P3. Strengthen Smart Region Hubs and Simplify Access to Innovation: establish or reinforce a network of Smart Region hubs and Living Labs (e.g., Smart Alps network) to provide shared platforms, reusable toolkits, and thematic workshops (e.g., climate & mobility exhibitions). These hubs should act as facilitators for co-creation, enabling municipalities to reuse assets and scale solutions across borders. To accelerate uptake, introduce micro-grants and light-touch procurement for small pilots, and provide ready-made framework contracts and templates so small municipalities can procure services quickly and legally.

P4. Ensure Responsible Data Use and Shared Learning: adopt concise “Smart Community Data Charters” to clarify ownership, privacy, and sharing rules for municipal and community-generated data. Promote open access to non-sensitive datasets to foster transparency, innovation, and inclusive societal benefits. Support citizen apps and tourism tools that leverage open data responsibly. In parallel, implement a light KPI set (e.g., participants reached, SMEs engaged, schools involved, app users, satisfaction) and maintain a shared Alpine repository of good practices to enable replication and continuous improvement.

IMPACTS

The following table summarises the economic, environmental, and social impacts of each policy recommendation. These impacts are intended to provide decision-makers with a clear understanding of the potential benefits and trade-offs, helping to prioritise actions that maximise value creation, foster sustainability, and enhance community well-being across the EUSALP macro-region.

Table 1 Impacts of fostering digital transformation in alpine areas

Recommendation	Economic Impacts	Environmental Impacts	Social Impacts
P1: Recognise and Scale Community-Led Smart Transformation	Accelerates local service markets and social innovation; leverages community assets and reduces project start-up costs; increases SME participation through co-creation and demand aggregation.	Solutions better tailored to place reduce wasteful investments; enables nature-based, low-impact choices via local stewardship.	Higher participation and trust; stronger civic capacity; inclusion of vulnerable groups; cultural identity and pride reinforced..
P2: Build Foundational Infrastructure and Skills	Improves conditions for SMEs/tourism; supports local marketplaces, remote work and entrepreneurship; fewer outages and lower operating costs.	Optimised civil works; modal shift to e-services reduces travel emissions; enables climate and hazard monitoring.	Improved access to education, health and public services; workforce readiness; youth retention through engaging pathways.
P3: Strengthen Smart Region Hubs and Simplify Access to Innovation	Reuse of tools lowers costs; faster delivery via micro-grants/frameworks; more pilots within the same budget; better procurement outcomes.	Targeted actions in mobility/energy/water reduce resource use; avoids duplication through shared assets.	Municipalities of all sizes can participate; peer learning increases adoption; cross-border collaboration deepens.
P4: Ensure Responsible Data Use and Shared Learning	Clear rules reduce lock-in and legal risk; open data spurs local app economy and tourism services; evidence base improves funding access.	Responsible data use supports sustainable tourism/transport; replication of low-impact designs.	Privacy and trust enhanced via Data Charters; transparency and accountability; easier replication through shared KPIs and repositories.

GOVERNANCE

The table below outlines the recommended roles and actions for each level of governance — European Union, national, regional, and local — in implementing the proposed measures. This multi-level approach ensures that responsibilities are clearly defined, facilitates effective coordination, and leverages the unique capacities of each governance tier to achieve shared objectives for the Alpine region.

Table 2 Governance to fostering digital transformation in alpine areas

Recommendation	European Union Level (EC, EP, Council)	National Level (Government, Parliament)	Regional Level	Local Level
P1	Recognise community-led approaches in programmes (e.g., Interreg, CAP, cohesion) and macro-regional strategies; fund facilitation networks and cross-border community labs.	Embed community-led innovation in rural/digital strategies; provide enabling legal frameworks; co-fund facilitators.	Operate/finance regional facilitation teams and Living Labs; provide toolkits and matchmaking; coordinate cross-border exchanges.	Co-create projects with citizens /associations; allocate local champions; share feedback/results.
P2	Co-fund cross-border broadband/5G corridors and skills alliances; define common QoS/affordability indicators.	Set universal-service targets and rural coverage incentives; streamline permits; recognise training certificates and fund vouchers (via EDIH links).	Plan corridors and shared service points; aggregate demand; run regional academies with SMEs and schools.	Provide sites and maintain access points; promote take-up; enrol staff and youth; partner with schools.
P3	Provide model clauses and pilot-friendly rules; support European DIHs and knowledge platforms.	Issue simplified procurement templates and micro-grant schemes; allow pre-commercial procurement and innovation partnerships.	Set framework contracts and helpdesks (legal/technical); operate hubs and exhibitions; train facilitators.	Apply templates; launch small procurements; co-design pilots; report lessons learned.
P4	Publish model Data Charters and open-data guidance; support common KPIs and reporting formats; align with IEA/eIDAS and data-space initiatives.	Adopt interoperability/ privacy standards; align national indicators; support dashboards and open-data portals.	Provide regional data platforms and repositories/newsletters; support app ecosystems and capacity-building.	Adopt charters; publish non-sensitive datasets; protect privacy; track KPIs and contribute cases.

IMPLEMENTATION

General Implementation Guidelines: implementation should follow a bottom-up approach, building on pre-existing trust within communities, local networks, and active stakeholder engagement. Utilizing regional innovation hubs (such as EDIHs) can help organize activities and provide continuity. A flexible and adaptable management style is crucial for navigating challenges effectively. Political dialogue between different levels of governance should be encouraged through structured dialogue opportunities within EUSALP (e.g. Roadshows).

Identification of Responsible Actors: a multi-stakeholder approach is essential, involving collaboration between local, regional, and national authorities, universities and research centers, ICT and other private sector companies, local associations, and citizens.

Potential Enablers: key enablers for success include strong local support, active stakeholder and consumer interest, and access to technical expertise from both public and private sectors (e.g., ICT and agri-food). Clear policy frameworks and simplified administrative procedures are critical for enabling innovation.

Resource Requirements: successful implementation requires dedicated resources for digital infrastructure development, ongoing education and training programs, and funding for the long-term maintenance and evolution of digital platforms and solutions. This includes support for permanent community hubs and shared resources.

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Results on policy collection on Test Areas

Attached the results on policy collection on Test Areas of SmartCommUnity.

Partner Name	Member State	Is there an innovative policy in your TA?
ITC Murska Sobota	Slovenia	Yes
SAB	Switzerland	Yes
SAB	Switzerland	Yes
SAB	Switzerland	Yes
Regionalverband Südlicher Oberrhein	Germany	Yes
SAB	Switzerland	Yes
Thomas Egger, SAB	Switzerland	Yes
Thomas Egger, SAB	Switzerland	Yes
ANCI LIGURIA	Italy	Yes

Partner Name	Please describe the policy briefly, possibly including a reference link	Please specify at which level, otherwise select other
ITC Murska Sobota	At the center of the Digital Slovenia 2030 strategy are the individual and the environment in which he lives, and as principles of the strategy we highlight the principles of the European Declaration on Digital Rights and Principles (people at the center, solidarity and inclusion, freedom of choice, cooperation, safety and security, sustainability) and we particularly emphasize the general awareness of the importance of digital transformation, the Internet as a strategic tool of digital transformation, the protection of the free and open Internet, the pursuit of cross-sector synergistic development effects, the use of the Slovenian language and the preservation of cultural identity, the promotion of research and development of digital technologies and their use, strategic autonomy and unified the digital market, a democratic digital society and the achievement of Slovenia's development goals through digital transformation. https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MDP/Dokumenti/DSI2030-potrjena-na-Vladi-RS_marec-2023.pdf	National
SAB	With the "Digital Switzerland" strategy the Federal Council wishes to ensure that Switzerland can benefit from increasing digitisation and develop even more dynamically as an innovative national economy. The economy must be able to develop as freely as possible in the digital arena. With a view to creating an informed and democratic society and ensuring wellbeing it is also critically important that Switzerland's inhabitants can use modern information and communications technologies in their daily lives competently and securely. The new "Digital Switzerland" strategy is defined as an umbrella strategy intended to co-ordinate the numerous activities and existing expert groups already in place. In addition, the Federal Council is defining various priority areas for implementation, e.g. the digital economy, data and digital content, as well as Switzerland's exchanges with other countries, with particular focus on the digital domestic market of the European Union.	National
SAB	The Smart City Hub Switzerland Association serves to promote cooperation and the exchange of knowledge. It sees itself as a	National

	vessel for intensive work on topics and projects of common interest. Smart City stands for holistic, future-oriented development concepts that aim to make cities more efficient, technologically advanced, greener and more socially inclusive. Swiss cities and their administrations have been confronted with this issue at various levels for some time. Important features of a smart city are networking, information exchange and closer cooperation with other stakeholders. A similar existing national platform is the Swiss Smart City Interest Group of the Swiss Federal Office of Energy, where cities, service providers and research institutions meet regularly to exchange information and experiences and to initiate projects. This open platform allows initial approaches, but not a more in-depth project-centred exchange. https://www.smartcityhub.ch/home.4en.html	
SAB	The broadband atlas shows how Switzerland is supplied with high-speed broadband. The maps provide information on both the connection to the fixed network and the availability of mobile networks. The broadband atlas is an interactive application consisting of 18 maps: 15 of them describe the fixed network coverage and 3 the availability of mobile networks. The fixed network maps provide information on download and upload speeds, the types of building connections available (copper, coaxial cable, fibre optic) and the active providers in the area under consideration. Mobile communication networks are represented by four maps showing the expected availability of 2G, 3G, 4G and 5G networks for each 100 m x 100 m grid. https://www.bakom.admin.ch/bakom/en/homepage/telecommunication/atlas.html	National
Regionalverband Südlicher Oberrhein	digital.LÄND Since 2017, Baden-Württemberg has been one of the first federal states to bundle and coordinate digitalization topics in one house, the Ministry of the Interior, Digitalization and Municipal Affairs. The focus is on the people of the state. Digitalization should serve them. To achieve this, the strategy formulates clear goals. All	Other

	projects and plans should ensure prosperity, sustainability, social cohesion and digital sovereignty in Baden-Württemberg. To this end, the state government is investing in the necessary foundations. This includes the further expansion of high-performance communication networks and data centers. Key technologies such as artificial intelligence can be used to develop new products, services and business models. Baden-Württemberg is also pursuing a clear security strategy in cyberspace and ensuring the future-oriented collection, availability and usability of data. These efforts are having an impact in six areas of life: Mobility, health, business, education and training, science as well as administration and municipalities. This is how everyone finds themselves: in digital.LÄND. HP: https://digital-laend.de/	
SAB	Switzerland must continue stepping up its efforts in the digital transformation field if it is to remain a leader in innovation and competitiveness. The Digital Switzerland Strategy is a key instrument by which the Federal Council sets priorities for the digital transformation in Switzerland. It serves as a guide for all public and private stakeholders in the country.	National
Thomas Egger, SAB	Support to exemplary projects for sustainable spatial development. https://www.are.admin.ch/are/de/home/raumentwicklung-und-raumplanung/programme-und-projekte/modellvorhaben-nachhaltige-raumentwicklung.html	National
Thomas Egger, SAB	New Regional Policy. https://www.seco.admin.ch/seco/de/home/Standortfoerderung/Regional_Raumordnungspolitik/nrp.html	National
ANCI LIGURIA	Italian National Strategy for Inner Areas	Local

Partner Name	**What is the responsible body?**	**Which of the following areas does the policy refer to?**
ITC Murska Sobota	Ministry for digital transformation	Smart Environment, Smart Mobility, Smart Governance, Smart People, Smart Economy, Smart Living
SAB	Swiss confederation	Smart Environment, Smart Mobility, Smart Governance, Smart People, Smart Economy, Smart Living
SAB	Association of cities	Smart Environment, Smart Mobility, Smart Governance, Smart People, Smart Economy, Smart Living

SAB	Federal office of Telecommunication (BAKOM)	Smart Environment, Smart Mobility, Smart Governance, Smart People, Smart Economy, Smart Living
Regionalverband Südlicher Oberrhein	Baden-Württemberg Ministry of the Interior, Digitalization and Communities	Smart Environment, Smart Mobility, Smart Governance, Smart People, Smart Economy, Smart Living
SAB	Federal Office for communication	Smart Environment, Smart Mobility, Smart Governance, Smart People, Smart Economy, Smart Living
Thomas Egger, SAB	Federal Office for Spatial development	Smart Environment, Smart Mobility, Smart Governance, Smart People, Smart Economy, Smart Living
Thomas Egger, SAB	State secretariat for economic affairs SECO	Smart People, Smart Economy
ANCI LIGURIA	Liguria Region. Furthermore, the ongoing area has a Referent Major, that coordinates the implementation of the Strategy.	Smart Mobility, Smart Governance, Smart People, Smart Living

Partner Name	**Has the policy a positive impact? Which one?**	**How in your opinion can the policy instrument be improved?**
ITC Murska Sobota	The strategic document is well structured and realistic	With an Action plan which is still in the progress
SAB	Digital Switzerland: It provides answers how different entities can benefit from digitalisation and delivers guidelines for public institutions	-
SAB	smartcityhub: yes, it improved the collaboration among cities in the field of smart transition	-
SAB	Yes, the broadband atlas shows how Switzerland is supplied with high-speed broadband. The maps provide information on both the connection to the fixed network and the availability of mobile networks. This information is very helpful for municipalities and regions when they are planning accessibility and connectivity to services of general interest, that are beneficiary to all 6 smartness areas	To provide more information on broadband implementation and contact adresses.

Regionalverband Südlicher Oberrhein	The state is promoting digitalization initiatives with a broad package of measures. Numerous projects have been successfully implemented and initiated in various areas (healthcare, broadband expansion, climate protection, administration, schools).	Simplified application process and faster application processing
SAB	It prepares the ground for a widespread and secure use of AI. It assures the access to software to everybody via an open source access.	-
Thomas Egger, SAB	This is a concrete support-program to innovative projects which are exemplary character for others to follow. A small amount of projects can be supported during the different periods of the program. The program allows also to test new, innovative approaches.	-
Thomas Egger, SAB	The policy area supports local and regional initiatives to stimulate entrepreneurship and innovation in rural, mountain and cross border (Interreg) areas.	-
ANCI LIGURIA	Yes. Telemedicine	Improving the digital infrastructure (BUL) to make the contact easier.

Partner Name	**What is a key characteristic/added value that made the policy successful/convenient/interesting/engaging?**
ITC Murska Sobota	It is conrete enough to follow
SAB	In the elaboration a broadly represantative stakeholdergroup has been included
SAB	Strong tools for knowledge exchange with various exchange groups
SAB	It provides easily an overview on the broadband situation in a particular area in Switzerland
Regionalverband Südlicher Oberrhein	Incentive to realize digitalisation projects (faster) + offering financial support and the specific know-how needed
SAB	The strategy is being updated every year, this means that topics are being selected according to the needs and priorities
Thomas Egger, SAB	The program does support intersectorial approaches and is the result of the cooperation of different federal offices
Thomas Egger, SAB	The NRP relies on a revolving fund, which has been accumulated since the beginning in 1974. The fund finances itself to a great extend by returning

	loans. Therefore, the annual budgetary impact for the Confederation to keep the fund working is less important
ANCI LIGURIA	The bottom up approach

Results on policy integration by AI

Attached the results on policy integration by AI operated by RAVA and cross-checked and integrated by partners.

Member State	Region	Policy title (local language)	Policy title (EN translation)	Level
Austria	Vorarlberg	Gesamtheitliche Netzstrategie Vorarlberg / Glasfaserstandard Vorarlberg	Comprehensive Network Strategy / Fibre Standard Vorarlberg	Regional
Austria	Tirol	Breitband Masterplan Tirol 2024–2028 / Breitbandoffensive Tirol	Tyrol Broadband Masterplan 2024–2028	Regional
Austria	Salzburg	Breitband – Ziel Gigabit bis 2030	Broadband expansion – gigabit goal by 2030	Regional
Austria	Salzburg	Salzburg.Digital – Digitalisierungsoffensive für die Salzburger Wirtschaft	Salzburg.Digital – Digitalisation Initiative for Businesses	Regional
Austria	Kärnten	Breitbandausbau Kärnten – BIK GmbH / KELAG	Carinthia Broadband Expansion – BIK & KELAG	Regional
Austria	Steiermark	Breitbandstrategie Steiermark 2030 / sbidi	Styria Broadband Strategy 2030 / sbidi	Regional
Austria	Tirol	Tiroler Wirtschafts- und Innovationsstrategie – Maßnahmenprogramm 2025–2027	Tyrolean Economic and Innovation Strategy – Action Programme 2025–2027	Regional

Austria	Oberösterreich	Breitband Oberösterreich – Ziele & Aufgaben (Breitbandbüro) / FiberService OÖ	Upper Austria Broadband – Goals & Tasks / FiberService OÖ	Regional
Austria	Niederösterreich	nöGIG – Niederösterreichische Glasfaserinfrastruktur (NÖ Glasfaser)	Lower Austria Fibre Infrastructure Programme (nöGIG)	Regional
Austria	Wien	Digitale Agenda 2030 der Stadt Wien	City of Vienna Digital Agenda 2030	Regional
Austria	Burgenland	Breitbandstrategie Burgenland 2030 / Masterplan & Backbone	Burgenland Broadband Strategy 2030 / Masterplan & Backbone	Regional
Austria	National	Masterplan für den ländlichen Raum (BMLRT/BMK aktuell)	Masterplan for the Rural Area	National
Austria	National	Digitaler Aktionsplan (BMDW)	Digital Action Plan	National
Austria	Oberösterreich	upperVISION2030 – Wirtschafts- & Forschungsstrategie	upperVISION2030 – Economic & Research Strategy	Regional
Austria	Oberösterreich	Innovationsreports der Oö. Zukunftsakademie (Trend- & Innovationsberichte)	Upper Austria Future Academy – Trend & Innovation Reports	Regional/ Local
Austria	National	Breitbandstrategie 2030	Broadband Austria 2030	National
France	Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	Auvergne Très Haut Débit (ATHD) / Réseaux d'initiative publique	Auvergne Very High-Speed Plan	Regional
France	Provence–Alpes–Côte d'Azur (Région Sud)	THD régional appuyé sur les RIP départementaux (ex. Var Très Haut Débit)	Regional THD leveraging departmental RIPs	Regional

France	Bourgogne–Franche-Comté	SPL BFC Numérique / BFC Fibre (DSP d'affermage – RIP)	SPL BFC Numérique / BFC Fibre	Regional
France	National	Plan France Très Haut Débit	French Very High Speed Plan	National
Germany	Baden-Württemberg	Digitalisierungsstrategie digital.LÄND	digital.LÄND – Digitalisation Strategy	Regional
Germany	Bavaria	Bayerische Gigabitrichtlinie (BayGibitR) / Schnelles Internet in Bayern	Bavarian Gigabit Guideline – Broadband Programme	Regional
Germany	National	Gigabitstrategie der Bundesregierung	Federal government's gigabit strategy	National
Italy	Valle d'Aosta	Agenda Digitale Valle d'Aosta 2024–2026	Valle d'Aosta Digital Agenda 2024–2026	Regional
Italy	Valle d'Aosta	VDA Broadbusiness / Piano BUL Valle d'Aosta	Ultra-broadband plan (BUL) Valle d'Aosta	Regional
Italy	Liguria	Piano Strategico Digitale 2023–2025	Digital Strategic Plan 2023–2025	Regional
Italy	Liguria	Strategia Digitale per la Digitalizzazione e l'Innovazione	Digital Strategy for Digitalisation & Innovation	Regional
Italy	Provincia Autonoma di Trento	Trentino Distretto Digitale 2026	Trentino Digital District 2026	Regional
Italy	Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano – Alto Adige / Südtirol	Alto Adige Digitale 2022–2026	South Tyrol Goes Digital 2022–2026	Regional
Italy	Veneto	ADV 2025 – Agenda Digitale del Veneto	Digital Agenda of Veneto 2025	Regional
Italy	Friuli Venezia Giulia	ADfvg – Agenda Digitale del Friuli Venezia Giulia	Digital Agenda of Friuli Venezia Giulia	Regional
Italy	Piemonte	Piano Strategico pluriennale ICT 2024–2026	Multi-year ICT Strategic Plan 2024–2026	Regional

Italy	Piemonte	Piano Attuativo pluriennale ICT 2024–2026	Multi-year ICT Implementation Plan 2024–2026	Regional
Italy	Lombardia	Programma Strategico per la Semplificazione e Trasformazione Digitale (DGR XII/3325 – 31/10/2024)	Strategic Programme for Simplification and Digital Transformation	Regional
Italy	National	Italia Digitale 2026 (PNRR) and Piano Strategico Banda Ultralarga	Digital Italy 2026 (PNRR) and Strategic Plan Ultrabroadband	National
Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein	E-Government Strategie Liechtenstein (April 2019) / Digitale Agenda Liechtenstein	E-Government Strategy Liechtenstein / Digital Agenda	National
Liechtenstein	National	Digitale Agenda Liechtenstein	Digital Agenda Liechtenstein	National
Slovenia	National	Digitalna Slovenija 2030	Digital Slovenia 2030	National
Switzerland	Valais/Wallis	Stratégie « Services numériques des autorités valaisannes »	Strategy “Digital services of the Valais authorities”	Regional
Switzerland	Ticino	Strategia per la trasformazione digitale del Cantone Ticino (2024)	Digital Transformation Strategy of Canton Ticino	Regional
Switzerland	Bern	Strategie Digitale Verwaltung des Kantons Bern	Digital Administration Strategy – Canton Bern	Regional
Switzerland	Uri	Digitalisierungsstrategie Kanton Uri	Digitalisation Strategy – Canton Uri	Regional
Switzerland	Graubünden	Strategie digitale Verwaltung Kanton Graubünden 2024–2028	Digital Administration Strategy Grisons 2024–2028	Regional
Switzerland	Vaud	Stratégie numérique du Canton de Vaud / Office de la	Canton of Vaud Digital Strategy / Office for Digital	Regional

		transformation numérique (2025)	Transformation (2025)	
Switzerland	Schwyz	Strategie Digitale Verwaltung Schwyz 2032 + Gesetz über die digitale Verwaltung (Entwurf)	Digital Administration Strategy Schwyz 2032 + Law (draft)	Regional
Switzerland	Glarus	Digitalisierungsstrategie des Kantons Glarus (2019)	Canton of Glarus Digitalisation Strategy (2019)	Regional
Switzerland	Obwalden & Nidwalden	Informatikstrategie OW/NW 2022 + gemeinsames eGov-Portal (geplant 2026)	IT Strategy OW/NW 2022 + joint eGov portal (planned 2026)	Regional
Switzerland	St. Gallen	E-Government-Strategie 2019–2022 + Portal-Strategie (2022)	E-Government Strategy 2019–2022 + Portal Strategy (2022)	Regional
Switzerland	Aargau	Fachstrategie Informatik des Kantons Aargau 2020–2026 / SmartAargau	Aargau IT Strategy 2020–2026 / SmartAargau	Regional
Switzerland	Basel-Stadt	Digitalstrategie Basel-Stadt	Basel-Stadt Digital Strategy	Regional
Switzerland	Basel-Landschaft	Digitalisierungsstrategie BL / BL digital+ (2023–2032)	Basel-Landschaft Digitalisation Strategy / BL digital+	Regional
Switzerland	Fribourg / Freiburg	Plan directeur de la digitalisation et des SI (Administration 4.0)	Digital Masterplan & IS Strategy (Administration 4.0)	Regional
Switzerland	Genève	Règlement sur l'administration en ligne (RAEL) – e-Government	E-Government Regulation (RAEL) – Canton Geneva	Regional
Switzerland	Jura	Stratégie numérique (2025) – République et Canton du Jura	Digital Strategy (2025) – Canton Jura	Regional

Switzerland	Luzern	Strategie zur Gestaltung des digitalen Wandels (2022)	Strategy for Shaping the Digital Transformation (2022)	Regional
Switzerland	Neuchâtel	Digital-Strategie Kanton Neuchâtel (portail digitalisation)	Canton of Neuchâtel Digital Strategy (digitalisation portal)	Regional
Switzerland	Schaffhausen	Digitale Verwaltung Schaffhausen – Digitalisierungsstrategie (2024)	Digital Administration Schaffhausen – Digitalisation Strategy (2024)	Regional
Switzerland	Solothurn	Digitalisierungsstrategie 2023–2025 / Impulsprogramm SO!Digital	Digitalisation Strategy 2023–2025 / SO!Digital	Regional
Switzerland	Thurgau	Strategie Digitale Verwaltung Thurgau + KDV / eTG	Digital Administration Strategy Thurgau + KDV / eTG	Regional
Switzerland	Zug	Digitalstrategie Kanton Zug 2020–2026	Canton Zug Digital Strategy 2020–2026	Regional
Switzerland	Zürich	Strategie Digitale Verwaltung & IKT – «gemeinsam digital unterwegs»	Digital Administration & ICT Strategy – Canton Zurich	Regional
Switzerland	Appenzell Ausserrhoden	eGovernment- und Informatik-Strategie 2021 (AR)	E-Government & ICT Strategy 2021 (Appenzell Ausserrhoden)	Regional
Switzerland	Appenzell Innerrhoden	E-Government-Strategie Kanton Appenzell Innerrhoden	E-Government Strategy – Canton Appenzell Innerrhoden	Regional
Switzerland	National	Digital Switzerland Strategy 2025	Digital Switzerland Strategy 2025	National

Responsible body	Smartness dimensions	Brief description (with official link)	EU link (if applicable)
Land Vorarlberg	Smart Governance; Smart Economy; Smart Living; Smart Mobility	Breitband- und Glasfaser-Standards; Top-up zu BBA2030:OpenNet. Link: https://vorarlberg.at/breitband	Digital Decade; GIA; BBA2030
Land Tirol; BBSA	Smart Governance; Smart Economy; Smart Living; Smart Mobility	Flächendeckende Glasfaser im Dauersiedlungsraum; Unterstützung Gemeinden. Link: https://www.tirol.gv.at/arbeit-wirtschaft/wirtschaft-und-arbeit/breitbandoffensive-tirol/	Digital Decade; GIA; BBA2030
Land Salzburg	Smart Governance; Smart Economy; Smart Living; Smart Mobility	Ausbau & Förderung (BBA2030) – nahezu flächendeckend bis 2030. Link: https://www.salzburg.gv.at/themen/wirtschaft/breitband	Digital Decade; GIA; BBA2030
Land Salzburg – Wirtschaft	Smart Economy; Smart People; Smart Governance	Förderprogramm 2024–2025 (Digi-Security, Digi-Invest, Digi-Bonus). Link: https://www.salzburg.gv.at/digitalisierungsoffensive	Digital Decade; Data Act
Land Kärnten; BIK GmbH; KELAG	Smart Governance; Smart Economy; Smart Living; Smart Mobility	>€100m in 2025; 800 km; 11,150 Haushalte; Partnerschaft bis 2030 >€300m. Link: https://www.ktn.gv.at/Service/News?nid=38464	Digital Decade; GIA; BBA2030

Land Steiermark; sbidi	Smart Governance; Smart Economy; Smart Living; Smart Mobility	Masterplan & Koordination; Versorgung bis 2030. Link: https://www.wirtschaft.steiermark.at/cms/ziel/161801734/DE/	Digital Decade; GIA; BBA2030
Land Tirol; Standortagentur Tirol; Wirtschaftskammer Tirol; Tiroler Wissenschaftsförderung	Smart Economy; Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Environment; Smart Mobility; Smart Living	Strategisches Maßnahmenprogramm des Landes Tirol zur Förderung von Wirtschaft, Forschung, Innovation, Digitalisierung, Nachhaltigkeit und Fachkräfteentwicklung bis 2027. Link: https://www.tirol.gv.at/arbeit-wirtschaft/wirtschaft-und-arbeit/	EFRE 2021–2027; Digital Decade; European Green Deal; Horizon Europe
Land Oberösterreich; Breitbandbüro OÖ; FiberService OÖ GmbH	Smart Governance; Smart Economy; Smart Living; Smart Mobility	Koordination & Beratung; FTTH-Rollout als Schwerpunkt von „Fit for Future – OÖ 2030“. Links: https://breitband-ooe.at/themen/ ; https://www.land-oberoesterreich.gv.at/139987.htm	BBA2030; EU Digital Decade; GIA
Land Niederösterreich; nöGIG Service GmbH	Smart Governance; Smart Economy; Smart Living; Smart Mobility	Öffentlicher Open-Access Glasfaserausbau; zentrale Info-/Bestellplattform. Link: https://www.noegig.at/	BBA2030; EU Digital Decade; GIA
Stadt Wien – CIO / Digitales Wien	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living;	Strategie 2030 (adoptiert 01.10.2024): mein.wien Services, Skills, Cyber, Verantwortung. Links: https://digitales.wien.gv.at/en/vienna-launches-digital-agenda-2030/ ; https://www.digital.wienbibliothek.at/download/pdf/5280960.pdf	Digital Decade principles; Data governance

	Smart Mobility; Smart Environment		
Land Burgenland; BE Technology GmbH; Burgenland Energie AG	Smart Governance; Smart Economy; Smart Living; Smart Mobility	Kompetenzzentrum Breitband & Burgenland-Backbone; EU/Bund/Land kofinanziert. Links: https://www.burgenland.at/themen/breitbandstrategie/ ; https://burgenlandenergie.at/de/gemeinden/breitbandausbau/	BBA2030; EU Digital Decade; GIA
Bundesministerium (vormals BMLRT, heute BMK/BAWI/AGRL – siehe Link)	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living; Smart Mobility; Smart Environment	Bundesweiter Rahmen mit Schwerpunkten zu Dezentralisierung, Digitalisierung, Daseinsvorsorge, Mobilität u.a.; Relevanz für Pilot- und Testregionen (Tirol, NÖ) und Einbringung von Dezentralisierungs- und Digitalisierungskonzepten aus SmartCommUnity. Link: https://info.bmlrt.gv.at/themen/regionen-raumentwicklung/raumentwicklung/masterplan-fuer-den-laendlichen-raum.html	EU Long-term Vision for Rural Areas; Digital Decade
Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Wirtschaft (vormals BMDW)/Bund; siehe Link	Smart Economy; Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Living; Smart Mobility; Smart Environment	Aktionsfelder: Wirtschaft (Datennutzung), Staat (Digital-Services), Bildung/F&I, Gesundheit/Pflege, Sicherheit & Infrastruktur (Resilienz). Bezug zu SmartCommUnity: Datenräume/Plattformen, digitale Kompetenzen, digitale Daseinsvorsorge. Link: https://www.bmdw.gv.at/Themen/Digitalisierung/Strategien/Digitaler-Aktionsplan.html	EU Digital Decade 2030; EU Data Strategy
Land Oberösterreich – Abteilung	Smart Economy; Smart People;	Schwerpunkte: Digitale Transformation; Systeme und Technologien für den Menschen; Vernetzte und effiziente Mobilität. Link:	ERDF/ESF+ 2021–2027;

Wirtschaft & Forschung	Smart Mobility; Smart Living; Smart Governance	https://www.uppervision.at/fileadmin/user_upload/Projektwebsites/uppervision/Statische_Seiten/biz_uppervision2030_programm2022_web-low.pdf	EU Digital Decade
Land Oberösterreich – Zukunftsakademie (Abteilung Trends und Innovation)	Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living; Smart Governance	Reports u.a.: „Chance Digitalisierung – Ideen für Gemeinden und Regionen“, „Leben an mehreren Orten – Multilokalität“, „Urbane Qualitäten für ländliche Regionen“, „Coworking Spaces am Land“ – Impulse für 170 Gemeinden des Agenda-Zukunftsnetzwerks; Anknüpfung an SmartCommUnity für Sichtbarkeit smarter Innovationen im ländlichen Raum. Link: https://www.ooe-zukunftsakademie.at/publikationen.htm	EU Rural Vision; Digital Decade
Federal Ministry (BMF/BMK/BMKÖS) via FFG	Smart Environment, Smart Mobility, Smart Governance, Smart People, Smart Economy, Smart Living	Broadband Austria 2030 – national strategy to provide nationwide gigabit-capable access networks by 2030; supports fibre and 5G with funding calls (Connect, GigaApp). Link: https://www.ffg.at/en/Breitband2030 ; strategy doc: https://data.breitbandbuero.gv.at/PUB_Breitbandstrategie-2030.pdf	EU Digital Decade
Auvergne Numérique (RIP)	Smart Governance; Smart Economy; Smart Living; Smart Mobility	RIP per copertura FTTH. Link: https://www.auvergne-numerique.fr/presentation-du-projet-thd/	Plan France THD; EU Digital Decade
Région Sud + Départements	Smart Governance; Smart Economy; Smart Living;	Cadre régional THD via RIP départementaux. Lien: https://www.maregionsud.fr/	Plan France THD; EU Digital Decade

	Smart Mobility		
SPL BFC Numérique ; BFC Fibre	Smart Governance ; Smart Economy; Smart Living; Smart Mobility	Exploitation/commerce des RIP (5 départements). Lien: https://bfcfibre.fr/	Plan France THD; EU Digital Decade
ANCT / ARCEP	Smart Mobility, Smart Governance , Smart People, Smart Economy, Smart Living, Smart Environment	Programme to generalise fibre and very-high-speed connectivity, managed by ANCT and ARCEP. Links: https://anct.gouv.fr/programmes-dispositifs/france-tres-haut-debit ; https://www.arcep.fr/mes-demarches-et-services/collectivites/fiches-pratiques/le-plan-france-tres-haut-debit-pfthd.html	EU Digital Decade
Ministerium des Inneren, für Digitalisierung und Kommunen Baden-Württemberg	Smart Governance ; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living; Smart Mobility; Smart Environment	Weiterentwicklung der Landesstrategie. Link: https://im.baden-wuerttemberg.de/de/service/publikation/did/digitalisierungsstrategie-digitallaend	Germany Gigabitstrategie; EU Digital Decade
Bayerisches Staatsministerium der Finanzen	Smart Economy; Smart Governance ; Smart Living;	Förderprogramm für gigabitfähige Infrastruktur. Link: https://www.schnelles-internet.bayern.de/	EU Digital Decade; GIA; Germany

und für Heimat	Smart Mobility		Gigabitstrategie
Federal Ministry for Digital and Transport (BMDV)	Smart Environment, Smart Mobility, Smart Governance, Smart People, Smart Economy, Smart Living	Gigabitstrategie der Bundesregierung – targets fibre to every home and latest mobile standard by 2030; improved permit rules and funding for underserved areas. Links: https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/gigabitstrategie-2076424 ; PDF: https://www.bmv.de/SharedDocs/DE/Anlage/K/gigabitstrategie.pdf	EU Digital Decade
Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta – Dipartimento Innovazione e Agenda Digitale	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living; Smart Mobility; Smart Environment	Piano triennale e linee d'azione su infrastrutture e servizi digitali; monitoraggio pubblico dei progetti. Link: https://www.regione.vda.it/innovazione/programmazione/piano_pluriennale/agenda_digitale/default_i.aspx	Digital Decade 2030 targets; supports Italy's BUL under PNRR
Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta; INVA S.p.A.; Infratel	Smart Governance; Smart Economy; Smart Living; Smart Mobility	Programma cofinanziato (FESR/PNRR) per dorsali in fibra e copertura BUL; avanzamento pubblico. Link: https://www.ansa.it/valledaosta/notizie/2024/11/19/infratel-piano-bando-ultra-larga-all80-in-valle-daosta_10d64850-c0c5-499a-852d-f0e49be09463.html	EU Cohesion Policy; Digital Decade; Gigabit Infrastructure Act (GIA)
Regione Liguria; Liguria Digitale S.p.A.	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living;	Documento triennale per la digitalizzazione regionale. Link: https://www.regione.liguria.it/homepage-attivita-istituzionale/agenda-digitale/strategia-digitale-2023-2025.html	Digital Decade; Data Act

	Smart Mobility		
Liguria Digitale S.p.A.	Smart Governance; Smart Economy; Smart People; Smart Living	Portfolio di 50 progetti (71 interventi). Link: https://www.liguriadigitale.it/strategia-digitale/	Digital Decade 2030 goals
Provincia Autonoma di Trento	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living; Smart Mobility	Strategia ICT e semplificazione PA fino al 2026. Link: https://www.provincia.tn.it/Argomenti/Focus/Trentino-Distretto-Digitale-2026	PNRR; Digital Decade
Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano – Ripartizione Informatica	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Agenda e piano ICT. Link: https://digitalnow.provincia.bz.it/it/digitalnow	EU digital principles; Data Act
Regione del Veneto – Direzione ICT e Agenda Digitale	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living; Smart Mobility; Smart Environment	Documento programmatico su infrastrutture, competenze, servizi digitali e dati. Link: https://www.agendadigitaleveneto.it/	Digital Decade; ERDF/ESF+
Regione Autonoma	Smart Governance; Smart	Quadro strategico con Programma Triennale ICT. Link: https://adfvg.regione.fvg.it/cos-e-adfvg	EU Digital

FVG; Insiel S.p.A.	People; Smart Economy; Smart Living; Smart Mobility		Agenda; BUL; GIA
Regione Piemonte – RTD	Smart Governance ; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Quadro strategico e obiettivi. Link: https://www.regione.piemonte.it/web/temi/sviluppo/transizione-al-digitale	Digital Decade; Data Act
Regione Piemonte – RTD	Smart Governance ; Smart People; Smart Economy	Roadmap iniziative e KPI. Link: https://www.regione.piemonte.it/web/temi/sviluppo/transizione-al-digitale	Digital Decade; GIA
Regione Lombardia	Smart Governance ; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living; Smart Mobility	Cloud, sanità digitale, interoperabilità e servizi data-driven. Link: https://www.regione.lombardia.it/wps/portal/istituzionale/HP/DettaglioRedazionale/istituzione/lombardia+semplice/programma-strategico	Digital Decade; Data Act; AI Act
Dipartimento per la Trasformazione Digitale; Infratel/MIMIT	Smart Governance , Smart People, Smart Economy, Smart Living, Smart Mobility, Smart Environment	Italia Digitale 2026 (PNRR) and Piano Strategico Banda Ultralarga – digital PA/cloud and 1 Gbps coverage objectives; national portal for BUL rollout. Links: https://innovazione.gov.it/italia-digitale-2026/ ; https://bandaultralarga.italia.it/	EU Digital Decade

Regierung des Fürstentums Liechtenstein	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Prinzipien digital-by-design, once-only, mobile-first; Umsetzungsvorhaben. Link: https://www.regierung.li/files/attachments/ikr-egovernmentstrategie-a4-d-638354093413066255.pdf	Tallinn Declaration; EU/EEA digital principles
Government of Liechtenstein	Smart Governance, Smart People, Smart Economy, Smart Living	E-Government Strategy (2019) under the broader "Digitale Agenda Liechtenstein" – digital-by-design services, eID, once-only, security-by-design. Links: https://www.regierung.li/files/attachments/ikr-egovernmentstrategie-a4-d-638354093413066255.pdf ; overview: https://dig.watch/resource/the-e-government-strategy-of-liechtenstein	Aligned with EU Digital Decade
Ministry for Digital Transformation (SI)	Smart Environment, Smart Mobility, Smart Governance, Smart People, Smart Economy, Smart Living	Digital Slovenia 2030 – national strategy with pillars on gigabit infrastructure, skills, digital public services, cybersecurity; aligned with EU principles. Links: https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MDP/Dokumenti/DSI2030-potrjena-na-Vladi-RS_marec-2023.pdf ; overview: https://digital-skills-jobs.europa.eu/en/actions/national-initiatives/national-strategies/slovenia-digital-slovenia-2030	EU Digital Decade
Canton du Valais – Conseil d'État	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Cadre e-services (authentification, signature, portail unique); collecte unique; open data. Lien: https://www.vs.ch/web/strategie-numerique	Digital Switzerland Strategy
Repubblica e Cantone Ticino – Consiglio di Stato	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Visione, priorità e governance; attuazione pilastri; approvata 29.02.2024. Link: https://www4.ti.ch/tich/area-media/comunicati/dettaglio-comunicato/?NEWS_ID=236431	Digital Switzerland Strategy

Kanton Bern – Staatskanzlei	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy	Vollständig elektronische Abwicklung als Ziel. Link: https://www.sta.be.ch/de/start/themen/digitale-verwaltung/strategie.html	DVS framework
Kanton Uri – Landammannamt / Standeskanzlei	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Ziele & Massnahmen bis 2030; Vernetzte Verwaltung Uri. Link: https://www.ur.ch/_docn/235418/Digitalisierungsstrategie_Kanton_Uri.pdf	DVS framework
Kanton Graubünden – Fachstelle E-Government	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Portal, IAM, GEVER, e-Signatur; Aufsatz auf 2019–2023. Link: https://www.gr.ch/DE/institutionen/verwaltung/dfg/ds/stabdv/dvgr/Seiten/Strategie-digitale-Verwaltung.aspx	Digital Switzerland Strategy; DVS
État de Vaud – Conseil d'État	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Stratégie 2018 (politique de la donnée, infrastructures, inclusion) + création de l'Office (2025) pour piloter la mise en œuvre. Liens: https://www.vd.ch/actualites/communiques-de-presse-de-letat-de-vaud/detail/communique/le-canton-se-dote-dune-strategie-numerique-ambitieuse-qui-favorise-linnovation-et-protege-les-vaudois-1543486151 ; https://www.vd.ch/actualites/communiques-de-presse-de-letat-de-vaud/detail/communique/un-office-pour-piloter-la-transformation-numerique-de-ladministration-cantonale	Digital Switzerland Strategy
Kanton Schwyz – Finanzdepartement / Staatskanzlei	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Digitaler Schalter (Go-Live 2026), IAM, once-only; Gesetzesentwurf 2025. Link: https://www.sz.ch/behoerden/verwaltung/finanzdepartement/departementssekretariat/digitale-verwaltung.html/8756-8758-8802-10332-10333-10334	Digital Switzerland Strategy; DVS

Kanton Glarus – Staatskanzlei	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Handlungsfelder und Umsetzung; ergänzt e-Government Strategie. Link: https://www.gl.ch/public/upload/assets/30455/Digitalisierungsstrategie.pdf	Digital Switzerland Strategy; DVS
Kantone Obwalden & Nidwalden; Gemeinden; ILZ OW/NW	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy	Gemeinsame Strategie (Vision 2027); Portalbeschlüsse 2025; Go-Live H2 2026. Links: https://www.ow.ch/_docn/269542/Informatikstrategie_OW_NW.pdf ; https://www.nw.ch/aktuellesinformationen/125581	Digital Switzerland Strategy; DVS
Kanton St. Gallen; St.Galler Gemeinden – Geschäftsstelle E-Government	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Gemeinsame E-Gov-Strategie und 2022 Portal-Strategie. Links: https://www.vdz.org/sites/default/files/2018-07/E-Government-Strategie_2019-2022_V2.0.pdf ; https://www.sg.ch/wirtschaft-arbeit/informatik/Portal-Strategie.html	Digital Switzerland Strategy; DVS
Kanton Aargau – Informatik Aargau	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	IT-Fachstrategie abgeleitet aus SmartAargau; Governance, Architektur, Daten & Sicherheit; ergänzt durch KI-Strategie 2025–2027. Links: https://www.ag.ch/media/kanton-aargau/dfr/dokumente/informatik-aargau/191128-ktag-brosch-fachstrategie.pdf ; https://www.ag.ch/media/kanton-aargau/dfr/dokumente/ueber-uns/organisation/informatik-aargau/ktag-ki-strategie-25-27-def-ii.pdf	Digital Switzerland Strategy; DVS
Kanton Basel-Stadt – Chief Digital Officer	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living;	Handlungsfelder «Digitale Strukturen, Daten, Prozesse, Transformation & Kulturwandel»; Smart-City-Ausrichtung. Links: https://www.bs.ch/schwerpunkte/digitale-transformation ; https://digital-basel.ch/	Digital Switzerland Strategy

	Smart Mobility; Smart Environment		
Kanton Basel-Landschaft – Landeskanzlei (Dienststelle Digitale Transformation)	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Strategische Stossrichtungen; Verordnung Digitale Transformation; Umsetzungsprogramm. Links: https://www.baselland.ch/politik-und-behorden/besondere-behoerden/landeskanzlei/bl-digital-plus ; https://bl.clex.ch/app/de/texts_of_law/140.50	Digital Switzerland Strategy
État de Fribourg – DGSI	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Document public présentant axes de transformation digitale 2022–2026; bilan de projets IT et priorités. Lien: https://www.ictjournal.ch/news/2023-03-09/le-canton-de-fribourg-communique-sa-strategie-numerique-au-public	Digital Switzerland Strategy
République et canton de Genève	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Cadre réglementaire de l'administration en ligne (e-démarches, portail, identité). Lien: https://www.ge.ch/document/reglement-administration-ligne-rael	Digital Switzerland Strategy; DVS
République et Canton du Jura	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Stratégie numérique adoptée par le Gouvernement (août 2025) pour accélérer la transformation. Lien: https://www.jura.ch/	Digital Switzerland Strategy
Kanton Luzern – Regierungsrat	Smart Governance; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Planungsbericht mit vier Kernzielen und neun Aktionsfeldern (E-Gov, Daten/AI, Bildung, Sicherheit usw.). Link: https://www.lu.ch/-/klu/ris/cdws/document?fileid=7ab6eb240b054e1ea928fe688a3cac46	Digital Switzerland Strategy

Républiqu e et Canton de Neuchâtel	Smart Governance ; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Stratégie cantonale de digitalisation / portail des projets numériques (page cantonale). Lien (réf. DVS): https://www.ne.ch/autorites/CE/grands-projets/digitalisation/Pages/accueil.aspx	Digital Switzerl and Strategy; DVS
Kanton Schaffhaus en – Staatskanz lei	Smart Governance ; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Strategie mit 6 Leitsätzen, 5 Handlungsfeldern und 19 Massnahmen; Rahmenkreditvorlage 18 Mio. CHF (2024). Links: https://sh.ch/CMS/Webseite/Kanton-Schaffhausen/Beh-rde/Regierung/Staatskanzlei-15104548-DE.html ; https://irp.cdn-website.com/cb2a8871/files/uploaded/Digitalisierungsstrategie_Kanton_Schaffhausen_240528.pdf	Digital Switzerl and Strategy
Kanton Solothurn – Kompetenz zentrum Digitale Verwaltung	Smart Governance ; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Ziele (Vernetzung, Kulturwandel, digitale Prozesse, Angebot, Vertrauen) und Programm SO!Digital 2023–2025. Links: https://digital.so.ch/digitalisierungsstrategie/ ; https://digital.so.ch/	Digital Switzerl and Strategy
Kanton Thurgau – Kompetenz zentrum Digitale Verwaltung	Smart Governance ; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Strategie Digitale Verwaltung; Governance eTG und Digitaler Schalter Thurgau. Links: https://digitalisierung.tg.ch/organisation.html/9801 ; https://www.vtg.ch/media/11236/download/Konzept%20eTG_2.0.pdf?v=1&inline=1	Digital Switzerl and Strategy
Kanton Zug – Amt für Informatik und Organisati on (AIO)	Smart Governance ; Smart People; Smart Economy; Smart Living	Strategische Schwerpunkte für die digitale Transformation der Verwaltung; gemeinsame Ausrichtung mit Gemeinden. Link: https://www.zg.ch/behoerden/finanzdirektion/amt-fuer-informatik-und-organisation/digital-zug/downloads/digitalstrategie-kanton-zug-2020-2026.pdf/download	Digital Switzerl and Strategy
Kanton Zürich – Staatskanz lei	Smart Governance ; Smart People;	Strategische Initiativen (Leistungen, Recht, Organisation, Daten, IKT-Infrastruktur); Digital first/digital only. Links: https://www.zh.ch/de/politik-	Digital Switzerl and Strategy

	Smart Economy; Smart Living	staat/kanton/kantonale-verwaltung/digitale-verwaltung.html ; https://www.zh.ch/de/staatskanzlei/digitale-verwaltung.html	
Kanton Appenzell Ausserrhoden – eGovernment AR	Smart Governance ; Smart People; Smart Economy	Gemeinsame E-Government- und Informatikstrategie (2021) für die Kantonsverwaltung; Handlungsfelder & Governance. Link (DVS-Ref): https://egov.ar.ch/fileadmin/user_upload/egovernment-_und_informatik-strategie_2021.pdf	Digital Switzerland Strategy; DVS
Kanton Appenzell Innerrhoden	Smart Governance ; Smart People; Smart Economy	Rahmen für die digitale Leistungserbringung (eServices, Daten, Prozesse). Link (DVS-Ref): https://www.ai.ch/themen/staat-und-recht/e-government	Digital Switzerland Strategy; DVS
Federal Council / Federal Chancellery	Smart Governance , Smart People, Smart Economy, Smart Living, Smart Mobility, Smart Environment	Digital Switzerland Strategy 2025 – annually updated priorities (e.g., AI, cybersecurity, open source) and public action plan. Links: https://www.news.admin.ch/en/nsb?id=103560 ; strategy PDF: https://digital.swiss/userdata/uploads/strategie-dch-en.pdf	Aligned with EU Digital Decade

Results from questionnaire on SmartCommUnity pilot actions

Attached are the results of the questionnaire conducted among partners on the SmartCommUnity pilot actions.
For ease of visualisation, the partners' responses have been divided into two tables.

SmartCommUnity Project – Partner Feedback Questionnaire
Objective: Collect experiences from pilot activities to shape policy recommendations for EUSALP.

Questions	Feedback of ITC _GP	Feedback of eNU	Feedback of Communauté de communes des Baronnies en Drôme Provençale
A. Stakeholders & Governance			
1. Which key actors were involved in your pilot activities? (e.g., municipalities, regional authorities, local associations, companies, universities)	local associations, municipalities, companies, universities	Regional managers (KLAR!) Municipalities Local council representatives Local population / citizens Office of the State Government of Lower Austria	Community of Municipalities (elective representatives, officers), local associations, University of Aix-Marseille, experts on mobility, housing
2. Were there important stakeholders missing? If yes, why were they not involved?	no	none	Public institutions such as the state, the regions or the « départements » It's very difficult to associate them, when the project or activity isn't part of their main duties. It is difficult to work with citizens on long-term projects, but easier to mobilise them for one-off events.

3. Who took the lead in coordinating your pilot activities? (Role, organization, level of governance)	Green Point LL Manager, ITC and Zelena točka, N/A	eNu has taken on the role. Our KLAR managers have worked with the municipalities and implemented our proposals on site in the communities.	The coordination of actions was jointly managed by ADRETS project managers and local authority officers, with regular meetings held with working groups (including elected representatives). ADRETS' role was also to establish links between the European level and the regions, as well as with service providers.
4. Was this leadership effective? What factors made it work (or not)?	Yes. We've started to organize activities with Project Initial Document (PID) with monitoring tool	Yes, the leadership was effective because we worked with many municipalities through the cooperation with the regional managers. Without them, it would not have been possible to reach so many municipalities.	A lot of coordination and the right tools to facilitate the work (communication, project management, etc.)
B. Implementation Experience			

5. What were the main success factors in designing and implementing your pilot? (e.g., local support, technical expertise, funding, clear regulations)	local support of consumers, technical expertise from ITC and DIH AGRIFOOD, workshops and events	One of the main success factors was the use of participatory formats such as the "Village of the Future" workshop and the "Climate & Me" exhibition. These formats engaged a wide range of stakeholders and fostered broad public involvement and discourse. Furthermore, the continuous support provided by regional managers ensured that results and information were efficiently disseminated within the regions. This close connection to local actors helped build trust, secure local support, and accelerate the implementation process.	The keys to the successful implementation of the actions were the time allocated to the diagnosis phase and the collaboration with the local community to clearly identify the issues and develop appropriate experiments. Another aspect of success was the agility of the method, which allowed the implementation of activities to be readjusted if necessary. Finally, the last aspect was the decision to work with a small and motivated group, which allowed the actions to progress more quickly.

6. What were the main barriers or difficulties you faced? (Administrative, legal, political, technical, capacity-related, etc.)	capacity-related: farmers has to be trained to use blockchain technology	Barriers: Especially in climate adaptation, it is difficult to finance projects. In Austria, municipalities are currently in a financially difficult situation. Therefore, in the project we focused on measures that are affordable for the municipalities and regions. However, this remains a challenge.	The size of the territory, administrative delays and the limited availability of elected officials
7. How did you try to overcome these challenges? Were some left unresolved?	cooperation with DIH AGRIFOOD and EDIH DIGI-SI services	To address the financial constraints, the project focused on low-cost, practical measures that could be implemented with limited resources. By involving stakeholders early through workshops and exhibitions, we ensured that proposed solutions were both relevant and feasible for local	We managed to adapt the methodology and the activities planned by attempting to combine a reduction in ambitions while maintaining the philosophy

		needs. In addition, the support of regional managers helped to identify synergies and share best practices across municipalities. However, some challenges—particularly the structural lack of long-term funding for climate adaptation—remain unresolved and require action at higher political and administrative levels.	
8. Do you have any tips, "hacks," or good practices for successful implementation?	Organizing acitivites bottom up and via LL approach it can achieve continuity, utilization of regional EDIH services	Regular exchange meetings twice a year with the regional managers were important for successful implementation.	The fact we were PP and also in the implementation of the activities is a huge help to adapt it and be reactive with the progress of the project.
C. Broader Impacts & Learnings			

9. How did you assess or measure the impact of your pilot? (What indicators or evaluation tools did you use?)	our monitoring tool involves concrete KPIs (such as Number of SMEs and Farmers involved, number of usages of the blockchain system, Digital Maturity Assessment etc.) and timeline	All Lower Austrian KLAR! regions regularly develop measures. We, as eNu, support the regions with targeted offers. We regularly evaluated whether these offers were well-focused. At the network meetings, the majority of the regional managers were usually present. Our offers were in high demand – for example, the exhibition was fully booked continuously except during the summer holidays, and our workshops enabled us to reach a large number of municipal representatives, the public, and experts.	We have our own tool with KPIs, based on the diagnosis we made and the situation in 2022. We also evaluate the working collaboration with the Tas.

10. Which results or changes were most visible or meaningful for your community?	develpoment of the ecosystem, involvement of new farmers into the blockchain traceability system, additional stakeholders/customers in the short food supply chain	One of the most visible and meaningful results for the community was the high level of local engagement achieved through workshops and the “Climate & Me” exhibition. These activities raised awareness, encouraged dialogue, and brought climate adaptation closer to everyday life. To support this, we developed and provided new materials—such as redesigned stickers, printed local maps, and an updated version of the exhibition—which were made available to municipalities. In addition, we launched a dedicated website showcasing best practice examples from the regions, giving	The most important aspects were, on the one hand, the working methods acquired by the public authorities involved and the transfer of tools from ADRETS. It should also be noted that, thanks to the project, new partnerships were created between municipalities and local partners and between the two areas.

		municipalities inspiration and practical ideas for their own adaptation efforts. A regular newsletter kept all regions informed and connected, while also strengthening the network. Another key success factor was the strong cooperation with EUSALP, which brought in valuable expertise and increased the visibility of the project at a transregional level. Together, these efforts helped anchor climate adaptation more deeply within local structures and communities.	

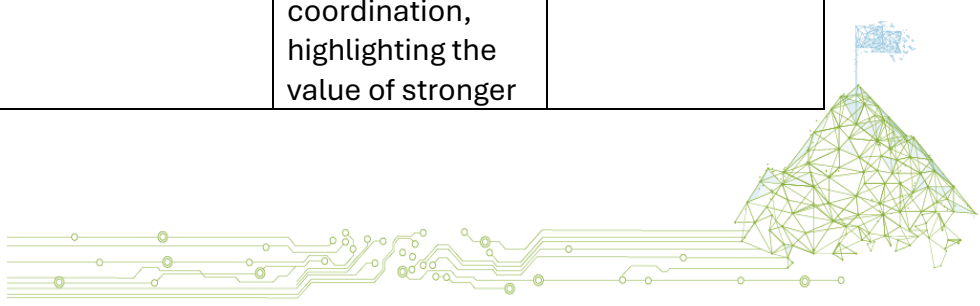
11. Which aspects of your pilot could be transferred to other Alpine regions? Which are highly context-specific?	strong vision and implementation with LL umberella approach, combination of diffenert funds for implementation and cooperation with EDIH	The “Village of the Future” workshop is definitely transferable to other Alpine regions. Both the exhibition and the workshop were presented at various EUSALP working sessions, where they attracted considerable interest. These formats combine low-cost, practical measures with strong stakeholder engagement, making them adaptable to different regional contexts. By showcasing the concept of the “Smart Village of the Future” beyond our own network, we were able to gather valuable feedback and confirm its relevance for other Alpine regions. While the specific local examples we used were	The tool developped for both Tas on citizenship participation, the methodology to implement actions, the study visits at French level.

		tailored to the situation in Lower Austria, the overall approach—interactive workshops, visual exhibitions, and the integration of best practices—can be easily applied and scaled in diverse Alpine settings.	
D. Policy Feedback & Recommendations			
12. Did you identify any missing, unclear, or contradictory policies that affected your pilot?	no	Yes. We identified gaps in awareness and understanding regarding existing policies for climate-resilient zoning and the scope of actions municipalities can take themselves for climate adaptation. While some relevant regulations are already in place, they are often not well known or	The number of programs in which the LTA was aready engaged created a complexity to implement the different activities and a fragmentation of resources in the prioritisation of actions + Budgetary difficulties and the uncertainty surrounding funding in 2025 for pilot regions involved in rural

		clearly communicated at the local level. This lack of clarity can hinder implementation. Through our pilot, we raised awareness of these policies, provided guidance on their practical application, and supported municipalities in integrating climate adaptation into their planning processes.	development programmes or mountain policies.
13. Were there any existing policies (at local, national, EU level) that helped facilitate your activities?	F2F, circular (bio)econmy, smart villages, digital agenda, green deal	Yes. Existing policies at the local level provided a useful framework, particularly in the area of climate-resilient spatial planning. However, one key gap we identified was the lack of awareness among municipalities about what they can already do within existing legal provisions. Although relevant laws and regulations are in	France Numérique Ensemble program (national), French Alpine Space policies (Convention Interregionale pour le Massif des Alpes) (regional), « Petites villes de demain » program (national), « Avenir Montagne Mobilités » program(national), Local Health Contract (CC Baronnies en

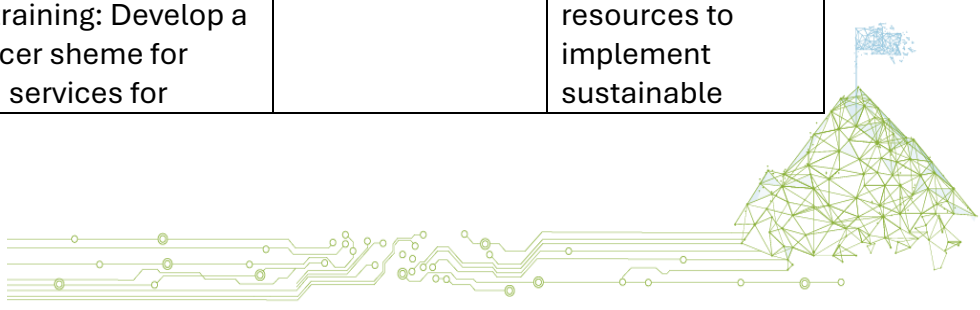
		place, many local authorities are either unaware of them or unsure how to implement them effectively. Through our activities, we helped raise awareness of these existing policies and demonstrated practical ways in which municipalities can integrate climate adaptation into their local planning and zoning processes. This made the legal framework more accessible and actionable for local stakeholders.	Drôme Provençale), Programmed operation for the improvement of housing (CC Baronnies en Drôme Provençale)

14. What policy changes or support mechanisms would have helped your pilot succeed more easily?	N/A	Greater involvement of various regional authorities and organizations—such as the Chamber of Agriculture and the Association of Municipalities—would have made our pilot easier and more effective. Through these collaborations, we were able to provide our regional managers with insights into different aspects of administration and politics. Conversely, the managers could relay knowledge and concerns from the municipalities and regions back to the administration, chambers, and interest groups. This two-way exchange helped bridge gaps and improve coordination, highlighting the value of stronger	



		institutional cooperation and support mechanisms.	
15. What concrete policy recommendations would you make to:			
Your regional or local government?	1. Invest in digital infrastructure: Expand access to reliable internet and digital literacy programs in rural areas. This will facilitate the adoption of innovative solutions like online marketplaces for local products. 2. Support local initiatives: Provide funding and resources to community-led projects like the Green Point Living Lab. 3. Focus on initiatives that promote sustainable agriculture, food waste reduction, and local	It has become evident that the state of Lower Austria, by providing targeted support to the KLAR regions at various levels, has successfully created a strong and effective lever to empower both regions and municipalities in their climate adaptation efforts. This multi-level support includes capacity building, tailored	Create more synergies between local municipalities to scale up their activities. Leave a real space to the citizens in the process of development of local policies.

	economic development. 4. Promote short supply chains: Encourage the establishment of local food distribution networks to connect producers and consumers, reducing food loss and environmental impacts.	guidance, and facilitating cooperation among local stakeholders, which has significantly enhanced the implementation of practical measures on the ground. Given these positive results, it is important that this approach is continued and further strengthened to ensure sustained progress and resilience across the regions.	
National authorities?	1. Incentivize sustainable practices: Offer financial incentives and support for farmers who adopt sustainable agricultural practices and reduce food waste or upscale sidestreams. 2. Develop national frameworks: Create national policies that support circular economy principles and the development of smart villages. 3. Invest in education and training: Develop a vauhcer sheme for EDIH services for		To be able to maintain funding for Alpine regions in the long term and not just on a 'call for projects' basis, because issues related to housing and mobility need to be addressed over the long term and communities of municipalities don't have the expertise and resources to implement sustainable



	vocational training programs that focus on digital skills, sustainable agriculture, and entrepreneurship in rural areas. 4. Streamline regulations: Reduce bureaucratic hurdles for small businesses and entrepreneurs in the agricultural sector. 5. Align policies with EU strategies: Ensure national policies align with EU strategies like the Farm to Fork strategy, Green Deal, and Digital Agenda.		policies. + (national level) To preserve all the programms developped after the COVID and the « yellow vests » crisis (2019) for the rural areas in a context of substantial budget cuts for 2026 (-46B€).
The EU or Alpine Space Programme?	1. Increase funding opportunities: Expand funding opportunities for community-led innovation projects in rural areas. 2. Promote knowledge sharing: Facilitate the exchange of best practices and knowledge between different regions in the Alpine Space Programme area. 3. Develop standardized indicators: Develop standardized indicators (such as Digital Maturity Assessment) for measuring the impact of community-led innovations on rural	It is important to combine different aspects. Both climate protection and climate adaptation are key future priorities. People want solutions in these areas. That's why we developed the vision of the "Village of the Future," which showcases a positive, digital life in rural areas and the Alps—not through restrictions, but by offering	Continue to develop the cooperation between test areas at the Alpine region scale to share best practices

	development, sustainability, and social inclusion. 4. Support cross-border collaboration: Encourage and support cross-border projects that address common challenges in Alpine regions, such as climate change, food security, and digital inclusion.	proposals and implemented best practice examples.	

EUSALP and its Action Groups (especially AG5)?	1. Facilitate stakeholder engagement: Promote the involvement of local communities, businesses, and NGOs in the development and implementation of EUSALP strategies. 2. Focus on smart village development: Prioritize the development of smart villages in the Alpine region, promoting digital innovation, sustainable agriculture, and social inclusion. 3. Support the Green Point Living Lab approach: Promote the Green Point Living Lab model as a best practice for addressing food system challenges in rural areas. 4. Develop policy recommendations: Based on the success of the Green Point and other similar projects, develop specific policy recommendations for supporting community-led innovation in the Alpine region.	As part of the project, we developed policy recommendations for EUSALP, especially for AG9, including the following guidelines: **Energy self-sufficiency with solar and regional networks:** Promote photovoltaic (PV) systems and connect decentralized plants to ensure a stable power supply. **Smart grids for flexible energy use:** Adapt energy consumption intelligently to fluctuations in solar and wind energy generation. **Enhance biodiversity and climate resilience:** Support ecosystems, improve natural cooling, and reduce risks from heatwaves and	

		floods. **Climate-friendly buildings and infrastructure:** Use eco-friendly materials and renewable energy sources to create comfortable and sustainable living environments.	
E. Looking Forward			

16. What could EUSALP do to better support smart transitions in Alpine regions?	1. Provide technical assistance: Offer technical assistance to local communities and businesses in developing and implementing smart solutions by simply connetc with EDIHs and similar initiatives. 2. Promote the best platform for knowledge sharing: Exploit the Platform for sharing information, best practices, and lessons learned from smart transition projects in the Alpine region. 3. Facilitate networking: Support networking opportunities for stakeholders involved in smart transitions, fostering collaboration and knowledge exchange. 4. Promote integrated approaches: Encourage integrated approaches that address economic, social, and environmental challenges in a holistic manner. 5. Support capacity building: Offer training and capacity-building programs (collaboration with EU CAP Network or	EUSALP could better support smart transitions in Alpine regions by fostering an integrated approach that combines climate protection and adaptation. It should promote the exchange of best practices and successful pilot projects—like the “Village of the Future” concept—that demonstrate positive, practical solutions without relying on prohibitions. Furthermore, EUSALP can strengthen collaboration between regional authorities, municipalities, and stakeholders from different sectors (energy, agriculture, tourism, digitalization) to create synergies and tailor solutions to local needs. Increased support for digital	Take into account that isolated Alpine regions are not at the same level of digitalisation and that the smart transition of these regions must be consistent with the level of acculturation of their inhabitants and the equipment available in the regions, so as not to develop solutions too quickly and on a massive scale without taking into account the specific characteristics of the regions (see Massive use of AI in local development in regions).

	similar) for local communities and businesses to develop the skills and knowledge needed for smart transitions.	innovation and sustainable infrastructure, alongside targeted funding and clear policy guidance, would also accelerate smart, climate-resilient development across the Alpine regions.	

17. Are there cross-border synergies or collaborations you would suggest for future initiatives?	1. Establish joint food systems: Support the establishment of cross-border food systems that connect producers and consumers, reduce food waste, and promote local food production. 2. Develop joint digital infrastructure: Develop joint digital infrastructure projects that expand access to reliable internet and digital services in rural areas. 3. Establish joint environmental monitoring systems: Establish joint environmental monitoring systems to track climate change impacts, monitor biodiversity, and promote sustainable resource management. 4. Develop joint tourism strategies: Develop cross-border tourism strategies that promote sustainable tourism and showcase the unique natural and cultural heritage of the Alpine region. 5. Create joint educational programs: Develop joint educational programs that focus on Alpine culture, history, and	Yes, we see strong potential for cross-border synergies, especially in the fields of climate adaptation, rural development, and energy transition. Many Alpine regions face similar challenges such as increasing heatwaves, heavy rainfall, and demographic shifts. Sharing best practices, tools, and communication formats across borders (e.g. exhibitions, workshops like “Village of the Future”) could greatly enhance regional resilience. In particular, closer collaboration between regional authorities, municipal networks, and organizations such as EUSALP Action Groups could strengthen mutual learning.	Creating innovative actions and supporting smart communities also requires funding to rebuild social ties, not just equipment.

	environmental issues, promoting cross-cultural understanding and sustainable development.	A more institutionalized exchange between regional managers across borders—supported by joint platforms or newsletters—would also help transfer knowledge more efficiently. Cross-border pilot projects that showcase tangible solutions (e.g. nature-based adaptation, smart grids, or climate-friendly zoning) could serve as inspiring models for other Alpine communities.	

Questions	Feedback of Communauté de communes du Guillestrois-Queyras	Feedback of Anci Liguria	Feedback of Gran Paradis	Feedback of VRSO
A. Stakeholders & Governance				
1. Which key actors were involved in your pilot activities? (e.g., municipalities, regional authorities, local associations, companies, universities)	Community of Municipalities (elective representatives, officers), local associations, experts on housing and health, inhabitants,	Municipalities, Metropolitan City of Genoa, training center, schools and university, associations, farmers, children.	The pilot activities in the Aosta Valley involved multiple actors: the Autonomous Region of Valle d'Aosta (Innovation and Digital Agenda Department - DIAD), Fondation Grand Paradis (FGP), local municipalities in the Gran Paradiso and Mont Avic areas, the Unités des Communes, the Gran Paradiso National Park, the Mont Avic Natural Park, the Aosta Valley LAG,	Municipalities, regional authority, local companies, citizens

			the University of the Aosta Valley, and the project's methodological partner Poliedra.	
2. Were there important stakeholders missing? If yes, why were they not involved?	Public institutions such as the state, the regions or the « départements » It's very difficult to associate them, when the project or activity isn't part of their main duties. It is difficult to work with citizens on long-term projects, but easier to mobilise them for one-off events.	The main stakeholders for our pilot project were involved.	Some private sector actors and tourism businesses were less engaged than expected. This was partly due to time constraints, differing priorities, or limited awareness of the pilot activities. Nonetheless, efforts were made to involve a wide and representative range of local voices through public meetings.	No

3. Who took the lead in coordinating your pilot activities? (Role, organization, level of governance)	The coordination of actions was jointly managed by ADRETS project managers and local authority officers, with regular meetings held with working groups (including elected representatives). ADRETS' role was also to establish links between the European level and the regions, as well as with service providers.	Anci Liguria in close collaboration with the Municipality of Cogorno and the training center Villaggio del Ragazzo	The lead coordination role was shared between the DIAD of the Autonomous Region of Valle d'Aosta and FGP. DIAD provided strategic oversight, while FGP led local implementation and community engagement. This collaboration bridged regional governance with place-based expertise.	Elzach & Winden together with VRSO
4. Was this leadership effective? What factors made it work (or not)?	A lot of coordination and the right tools to facilitate the work (communication, project management, etc.)	It was effective thanks to the strong collaboration between the actors involved, as the training center and the municipality of Cogorno (LTA). It was easy to be	Yes, the leadership was effective due to clear role division, shared vision, and strong communication between the DIAD and FGP. Their previous collaboration on other EU projects	Yes, together we organized the implementation activities and had the necessary resources and connections.

		effective because they already work in synergy and the FTA also has concrete and structurated collaboration with LTA and the training center since many years.	fostered trust, and their complement ary skills—policy and technical—supported a smooth process.	
B. Implementation Experience				
5. What were the main success factors in designing and implementing your pilot? (e.g., local support, technical expertise, funding, clear regulations)	The keys to the successful implementati on of the actions were the time allocated to the diagnosis phase and the collaboration with the local community to clearly identify the issues and develop appropriate experiments. Another aspect of success was the agility of the method, which allowed the implementati on of activities to be	Some different factors made the work easier. First of all the role that Villaggio del Ragazzo (traning center) plays in the area. It is an important technical support for the area, both LTA and FTA. Another important factor is the relationship among the municipalitie s that are able to work as a system. Last, the FTA	Success was driven by strong local support, active stakeholder participation, DIAD and FGP's technical and organizationa l expertise, and the availability of tested tools (e.g., the Smartness Assessment Tool). Previous experiences with projects like Digitourism also provided a solid foundation.	local support from citizens/compan ies, local expertise, funding for external services

	readjusted if necessary. Finally, the last aspect was the decision to work with a small and motivated group, which allowed the actions to progress more quickly.	, that is an Inner Area, according to the National Strategy for rural area, need to build such a project on work orientation. The project put together may different requests coming from the bottom.		
6. What were the main barriers or difficulties you faced? (Administrative, legal, political, technical, capacity-related, etc.)	The seasonal activity with the ski industry which slowed down progress in winter	The main barrier in our case was the short time to realize everything, so we had a very short period to test and monitoring the results.	Administrative complexity, particularly for purchasing procedures, and digital skill gaps in rural areas were key challenges. Coordinating among multiple stakeholders also required intensive effort and time.	capacity-related: during certain times (e.g. elections) municipalities face the challenge of having a lot of task but not enough time to complete all the tasks

7. How did you try to overcome these challenges? Were some left unresolved?	Adapt the working sessions and by attempting to combine a reduction in ambitions while maintaining the philosophy	We only had the month of May to test the activities in pilot area, and we plan to have e second phase in September /October to better descrive the achieved results.	Challenges were addressed through bilateral meetings and targeted support. Some procedural delays, especially related to administrative and purchasing procedures, could not be fully avoided but were mitigated with flexible planning.	good planning and having possible work peaks in mind and work around them
8. Do you have any tips, "hacks," or good practices for successful implementation ?	The fact we were PP and also in the implementation of the activities is a huge help to adapt it and be reactive with the progress of the project. We also have been with the FTA for several years.	The strong collaboration among local stakeholders and the use of innovative technologies such as gamification have been fundamental in capturing the interest of young people, leading to effective implementation	Build on pre-existing trust and networks. Prioritize flexible and adaptive management, and start with low-threshold, visible outcomes (e.g. VR videos) to build momentum.	

C. Broader Impacts & Learnings				
9. How did you assess or measure the impact of your pilot? (What indicators or evaluation tools did you use?)	We have our own tool with KPIs, based on the diagnosis we made and the situation in 2022. We also evaluate the working collaboration with the Tas.	The indicators are: 1. number of schools involved 2. number of classes that test the activities. A questionnaire of customers' satisfaction	We used the Smartness Assessment Tool to evaluate six dimensions of smartness. Feedback was also collected through stakeholder workshops, WG/RSG meetings, and user reactions to digital tools.	indicators: numer of participants (events), number of involved SMEs for implementation projects, number of users of the citizen app
10. Which results or changes were most visible or meaningful for your community?	The most important aspects were, on the one hand, the working methods acquired by the public authorities involved and the transfer of tools from ADRETS. It should also be noted that, thanks to the project, new partnerships were created between municipalities	A new instrument to be added in the valley to help young people aware that their territory is a nice place were live and work in the future.	The co-creation of immersive VR videos and the experimentation of AI-based tourist information tools brought visibility, raised local pride, and improved digital capacity. It strengthened community identity and opened up new ways to promote	

	and local partners and between the two areas.		cultural and natural heritage.	
11. Which aspects of your pilot could be transferred to other Alpine regions? Which are highly context-specific?	The tool developped for both Tas on citizenship participation, the methodology to implement actions, the study visits at French level.	The model can be transferable to other Alpine Regons as it involves identifying a coordinating partner, co-designing content that uses gamification with local schools, and creating a physical or digital hub to bridge the gap between education and employment.	The immersive storytelling formats (VR) and AI experimentation are transferable. However, the deep connection with local cultural symbols and community identity is highly context-specific and needs to be adapted accordingly.	Transferable: applications like the citizen app, the implementation of a coworking space or exhibitions / Context-specific: Projects that take local contexts into account like a digital forest nature trail
D. Policy Feedback & Recommendations				

12. Did you identify any missing, unclear, or contradictory policies that affected your pilot?	Budgetary difficulties and the uncertainty surrounding funding in 2025 for pilot regions involved in rural development programmes or mountain policies.	No contradictory policy, only a short time to monitoring the effects	One of the key challenges we encountered was the lack of clear, harmonised policies for the use of innovative technologies such as AI tools. While the potential of these technologies for visitor engagement is significant, the regulatory framework governing their deployment is either underdeveloped or fragmented across institutional levels. In particular, data governance regulations related to the collection of sources for the construction of the dataset and the use	No

			of visitor data remain unclear.	
13. Were there any existing policies (at local, national, EU level) that helped facilitate your activities?	Comprehensive Territorial Agreement with the National Family Affairs Fund	Yes, it could become an instrument for the work orientation policy.	Yes, the Alpine Space Programme, regional digital transition strategies, and EUSALP's focus on smart villages (esp. AG5) provided key enablers. Existing EU funding schemes such as Interreg and Digitourism legacy were also helpful.	smart villages, digital agenda (digital.LÄND, Digitalstrategie der Bundesregierung)
14. What policy changes or support mechanisms would have helped your pilot succeed more easily?		It only help to test a new instrument for helping youth to choose their future thinking that your own	Streamlined procurement and co-creation procedures, more flexible micro-funding for innovation	N/A

		countries could be a possibility among others.	pilots, and greater support for digital literacy in rural areas would have accelerated implementation and broadened participation.	
15. What concrete policy recommendations would you make to:				
Your regional or local government?	Create more synergies between local municipalities to scale up their activities. Leave a real space to the citizens in the process of development of local policies.	To introduce in the work orientation activities a deeper attention to inform young people about all kind of opportunities that they can find at home also about innovative jobs. The aim should be to reduce the loss of youth in rural and mountain areas.	Strengthen cross-departmental coordination on smart initiatives and expand digital literacy training in small municipalities.	1.Adopt Smart Community Charters: Formalize local "smart" strategies that integrate digital, social, and ecological innovation into municipal plans. 2.Cross-sectoral working groups: Create permanent "Smart Region task forces" linking municipalities, businesses, civil society, and academia.

National authorities?	To be able to maintain funding for Alpine regions in the long term and not just on a 'call for projects' basis, because issues related to housing and mobility need to be addressed over the long term and communities of municipalities don't have the expertise and resources to implement sustainable policies. + (national level) To preserve all the programms developped after the COVID and the « yellow vests » crisis (2019) for the rural areas in a context of substantial budget cuts for 2026 (-46B€).	N/A	Recognize smart communities in national strategies with dedicated funding lines and better guidance on smart infrastructure .	1.Multi-level governance alignment: Formalize federal–Länder–municipal coordination structures for digital rural development. 2.Federal Smart Rural Innovation Fund: Support rural SMEs, cooperatives, and social enterprises that develop digital solutions for local needs (e.g. energy sharing, mobility apps, e-health). 3.Capacity-building for municipalities: Provide federal training programs for municipal staff on Smart Village tools, gamification, and civic engagement. 4.Easier access to federal funding: Simplify applications for small rural

				municipalities via digital one-stop-shop portals.
The EU or Alpine Space Programme?	Continue to develop the cooperation between test areas at the Alpine region scale to share best practices		Support long-term maintenance of digital solutions (e.g., AI, VR) beyond project life. Promote interoperability of platforms across regions.	1.EU-wide Smartness Indicators: Develop standardized metrics for assessing “smartness” in rural and mountainous communities (digital, social, environmental, economic). 2.Good Practices Database: Maintain and expand a Europe-wide database of tested smart community projects for replication. à in multiple languages 3.Transnational Training

				Programs: Fund workshops, webinars, and innovation labs for municipalities across the Alpine region and beyond.
EUSALP and its Action Groups (especially AG5)?		To continue working and to disseminating about the opportunity of multilevel mountain jobs	Foster a permanent smart community hub with shared resources, training, and access to digital solutions. Emphasize community-led innovation.	1. Provide Technical Assistance Offer tailored technical support to local communities, municipalities, and businesses to help them design, implement, and optimize smart solutions. This can include guidance on digital tools, smart mobility, energy management, e-governance platforms, or sustainable tourism initiatives, ensuring that local actors can effectively adopt

				innovative technologies and practices. 2. Facilitate Networking and Collaboration Create opportunities for stakeholders engaged in smart transitions to connect, share experiences, and collaborate. This could involve cross-border workshops, online forums, knowledge-sharing platforms, and thematic networks, helping communities, businesses, and authorities exchange best practices and accelerate the adoption of innovative solutions. 3. Support Capacity Building Implement training programs and capacity-building

				initiatives for local actors, in collaboration with organizations. These programs should equip communities, businesses, and municipal staff with the skills, knowledge, and tools necessary to plan, manage, and sustain smart transitions, including digital literacy, project management, and sustainable development practices.
E. Looking Forward				

16. What could EUSALP do to better support smart transitions in Alpine regions?	Take into account that isolated Alpine regions are not at the same level of digitalisation and that the smart transition of these regions must be consistent with the level of acculturation of their inhabitants and the equipment available in the regions, so as not to develop solutions too quickly and on a massive scale without taking into account the specific characteristics of the regions (see Massive use of AI in local development in regions).	Working on capacity building. The smart transition need that at all level there are competencies to developo it.	EUSALP could provide a shared repository of tested tools, encourage youth involvement through its Youth Council, and facilitate matchmaking between regions with similar challenges and assets. Supporting common digital literacy programs would also be beneficial.	1.Facilitate co-funding models: Reduce administrative barriers for municipalities to access transnational or cross-border project funds. 2.Transnational training & workshops: Fund capacity-building programs for municipal staff, local SMEs, and citizen leaders.

17. Are there cross-border synergies or collaborations you would suggest for future initiatives?	Creating innovative actions and supporting smart communities also requires funding to rebuild social ties, not just equipment.	**N/A**	Yes, VR and AI solutions tested in Valle d'Aosta could be scaled through partnerships with other Alpine parks or heritage sites. Collaborations with regions involved in the SmartVillages, More than a Village, and SMART ERA projects would allow for thematic continuity and knowledge sharing.	1. Develop Joint Digital Infrastructure: Coordinate transnational projects to expand digital infrastructure in rural and Alpine areas. This could include high-speed broadband, 5G networks, shared digital service platforms, and IoT-enabled community services, ensuring reliable connectivity for citizens, businesses, and public services, and fostering inclusive digital development. 2. Create Joint Educational Programs Design and implement cross-border educational initiatives that focus on Alpine heritage, culture, environmental stewardship, and sustainable development. These programs

				can include school curricula, community workshops, youth exchange programs, and online learning modules, promoting cross-cultural understanding, regional identity, and awareness of smart and sustainable practices in the Alpine region.