

Interreg

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INTERREG ITALY-CROATIA PROGRAMME 2021 – 2027

Programme Intervention Logic

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1. Priority 1. Sustainable growth in the blue economy

1.1 Specific objective - Developing and enhancing research and innovation capacities and the uptake of advanced technologies

With reference to research and innovation in the Programme area, especially in the field of Blue Economy, weaknesses are detected in the level of collaboration between private and public sectors and in applied research, as well as in the relatively low number of financial and human resources dedicated to R&D. The Programme intends, therefore, to support interventions aimed at promoting knowledge and technological transfer between research institutes and the business sector, namely in the field of the blue economy, as well as attracting and maintaining a higher number of young researchers in the area and enhance collaborative research in the field of blue biotechnologies, eco-innovations and circular economy. The Programme will also support SMEs by promoting collaboration and joint innovation in competitive domains.

The SO 1.1's main challenge identified in the Programme's SWOT analysis ***is strengthening research capacities and promoting technology transfer processes, especially in the Blue Economy sector, and at the same time attracting and maintaining a higher number of young researchers in the system as well as attracting private and public financial resources for R&D.***

In order to face this challenge, the Programme has identified a non-exhaustive list of indicative actions that are expected to contribute to achieving the two different results presented in the following table.



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Expected results	Topics addressed	Indicative actions	Output indicators	Result indicators
Improved performances related to applied research and technological transfer also through a stronger collaboration among quadruple helix actors	Market-driven research and R&D cooperation	Supporting joint industrial (pre-) feasibility studies for new products applications and territorial/marine monitoring systems	RCO 116 Jointly developed solutions	RCR 03 Number of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) introducing product or process innovation RCR 85 Number of participations in joint actions across borders after project completion RCR 104 Number of solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations
		Promoting a cross-border innovation ecosystem through long-term cooperation agreements among the relevant actors of the quadruple helix approach		
		Promoting applied research and technological transfer through a stronger cross-border collaboration among quadruple helix actors, especially in blue economy sectors, circular economy practices and digitalisation	RCO 07 Organisations participating in joint research projects	
	Synergies with European innovation players	Promoting synergies with other ETC Programmes and Horizon Europe in order to facilitate the engagement of relevant innovation players in EU (e.g., by fostering the existing best practices)	RCO 81 Participations in joint actions across borders	
Increased number of researchers employed in the	Digital technology and new services for SMEs	Improving cross-border access to research and advanced technologies for SMEs by providing ICT services and web/cloud facilities	RCO 02 Enterprises supported by grants RCO 04 Enterprises with non-financial support	
	Support to researchers	Facilitating cross-border mobility of researchers through cooperation agreements among Italian and Croatian institutions for shared (research) scholarships	RCO 81 Participations in joint actions across borders	



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private sector and STEM PhD students		Implementing joint research on emerging market needs and new business opportunities, mainly in the blue economy sectors, fostering the attraction of public/private investments and increasing number of researchers in the private sector	RCO 07 Research organisations participating in joint research projects	
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1.2 Specific objective - Developing skills for smart specialisation, industrial transition and entrepreneurship

The Programme area is still lagging behind with regard to the transition towards a more digitalised and smarter economy and in particular regarding human capital's specific skills in competitiveness and innovation domains, as well as the technological cooperation among SMEs, which could greatly benefit from networking processes among local businesses and research centres. The Programme intends, therefore, to ensure the strengthening of innovation and entrepreneurial capacities of the SMEs', particularly in the Blue Economy sector.

The Programme's SWOT analysis identified two main challenges for SO 1.2, the first one being *to increase SMEs collaboration practices and to support their innovation in competitive domains*. In order to face this challenge, the Programme has identified a non-exhaustive list of indicative actions that are expected to contribute to achieving the two different results presented in the following table.

Expected results	Topics addressed	Indicative actions	Output indicators	Result indicators
Strengthened innovation capacities of SMEs, especially in Blue economy domains	Innovation and digitalization skills	Enhancing entrepreneurial capacities to foster innovation in products and processes, also through the promotion of collaboration with cultural/creative industries and the development of new sustainable technologies/circular economy approach	RCO 04 Enterprises with non-financial support	RCR 84 Number of organisations cooperating across borders after project completion
		Building or reinforcing transformation and digitalisation skills of SMEs and their networks, in order to boost innovation mainly in blue economy sectors and adopting circular economy practices	RCO 02 Enterprises supported by grants	RCR 85 Number of participations in joint actions across borders after projects completion



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Increased internationalisation capacities of SMEs, especially in Blue economy domains	Internationalisation skills	Developing and consolidating entrepreneurial skills referred to internationalisation and the capacity to attract foreign investments and/or to jointly promote products and services on international markets	RCO 04 Enterprises with non-financial support	
		Supporting SMEs to develop the needed skills to access market intelligence services for exploring emerging opportunities and to develop innovative business concepts in order to comply with international markets' needs		

The second challenge for SO 1.2 identified in the Programme's SWOT analysis is ***to intensify the smart specialisation governance processes within the two countries giving priority to human resources knowledge and new business initiatives***. In order to face this challenge, the Programme has identified a non-exhaustive list of indicative actions that are expected to contribute to achieving the two different results presented in the following table.

Expected results	Topics addressed	Indicative actions	Output indicators	Result indicators
Higher consistency of smart specialisation strategies, with a major focus on the maritime dimension of the Programme area	Smart specialization and transformative changes	Fostering the setting-up of cross-border knowledge hubs to stimulate dialogue and increase cooperation in the common areas of expertise of smart specialisation strategies	RCO 87 Organisations cooperating across borders	RCR 84 Number of organisations cooperating across borders after project completion RCR 85 Number of participations in joint actions across borders after projects completion
		Fostering the diffusion of new approaches to the use of technology and applied research for transformative change in SMEs	RCO 04 Enterprises with non-financial support	
Higher preparedness of businesses for smart specialisation in terms of qualified	Entrepreneurial skills	Supporting cross-border initiatives, training programmes and mutual learning (know-how and best practices) in order to qualify human capital and to improve entrepreneurial skills in common	RCO 02 Enterprises supported by grants	



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human capital and appropriate entrepreneurial skills mainly in the Blue economy domains		smart specialisation domains, with special focus on blue and green skills, ICT skills and digital transition		
		Boost entrepreneurial skills of graduates in order to facilitate their entry into labour market and the added value in innovation and smart specialisation capacities for the private companies they join	RCO 81 Participations in joint actions across borders	

2. Priority 2. Green and resilient shared environment

2.1 Specific objective - Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention, resilience taking into account eco-system based approaches

The Programme area together with the whole of Mediterranean Europe is medium/highly exposed to the consequences of climate change and especially to the rise of the level of the Adriatic Sea. In the coming years, the Programme intends to face disaster risks associated with extreme weather events, together with those related to natural features of the area such as high seismic risk or coastal erosion, by increasing the diffusion of knowledge, the coordination among actors studying these phenomena as well as by contributing to the effectiveness of institutional policies on this domain implemented on the two sides of the sea basin.

The Programme's SWOT analysis identified two main challenges for SO 2.1, the first one being ***improvement of the knowledge base for climate change monitoring and adaptation, and to coordinate methodologies, processes and resources***. In order to face this challenge, the Programme has identified a non-exhaustive list of indicative actions that are expected to contribute to achieving the three different results presented in the following table.



Expected results	Topics addressed	Indicative actions	Output indicators	Result indicators
Sharing of methodologies and approaches to define new or improved adaptation strategies	Adaptation strategies and solutions	Promoting cooperation between public authorities, research institutions and private companies in order to take advantage of new scientific results and multidisciplinary research to improve observation of climate change effects and plan and define the related adaptation strategies in line with 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and with the European Green Deal	RCO 83 Strategies and action plans jointly developed	RCR 79 Number of joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations RCR 81 Number of completions of joint training schemes RCR 104 Number of solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations
		Studying and testing integrated climate-adaptation solutions for different domains/target groups of population and enhancing the definition of common datasets on atmospheric parameters for climate analysis and impact assessment or improving the usability of existing ones	RCO 116 Jointly developed solutions	
		Exchanging good practices to monitor, manage, mitigate and support the adaptation to climate change effects on the most relevant economic sectors	RCO 115 Public events across borders jointly organized	
Increased effectiveness of joint monitoring systems	Data gathering and exchange	Encouraging the development or capitalisation of data gathering tools (i.e., sensor systems, web-based platforms) and small-scale infrastructure for observing climate change effects, especially where monitoring systems are absent at cross-border level	RCO 84 Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects	
		Promoting networking activities and exchanges in order to define common indicators and increase the usability of existing database	RCO 115 Public events across borders jointly organized	



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Improved awareness about climate change effects on natural and cultural heritage and on local economic activities	Training courses	Developing training courses for policy makers and general service providers on relevant topics linked to climate change and its consequences in order to better design new policies and promoting workshops/seminars dealing with new sustainable and adaptive climate smart models	RCO 85 Participations in joint training schemes	
	Awareness raising	Integrated cross-border community-based initiatives aiming at fostering active awareness about anthropogenic changes on local ecosystems and related adaptation measures Students and teachers' exchanges aimed at developing common projects on climate change adaptation	RCO 115 Public events across borders jointly organized	

The second challenge for SO 2.1 identified in the Programme's SWOT analysis is ***improvement of the effectiveness of all the phases of the civil protection process through a more intense cooperation.***

In order to face this challenge, the Programme has identified a non-exhaustive list of indicative actions that are expected to contribute to achieving the two different results presented in the following table.

Expected results	Topics addressed	Indicative actions	Output indicators	Result indicators
Improved efficacy of risk prevention systems	Risk and disaster prevention tools	Improving digital competences, fostering the use of new monitoring technologies and tools and reinforcing exchange of data to increase safety and risk forecasting capacities	RCO 116 Jointly developed solutions	RCR 79 Number of joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations
		Promoting joint tools and standardized procedures to prevent disasters related to economic activities		RCR 81 Number of completions of joint training schemes



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	Resilience strategies	Increasing climate resilience of cultural/natural heritage sites developing and implementing disaster risk reduction policies and actions in local and regional development plans	RCO 83 Strategies and action plans jointly developed	RCR 104 Number of solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations
Improved management of emergencies linked to extreme meteorological phenomena, natural hazards or other disasters related to human activities	Early warning systems	Developing standardized early warning systems, contingency planning and decision support tools (also for uncertainty management processes), especially through new technologies and robotics, and financing small scale infrastructure to face natural disasters and other hazards	RCO 84 Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects	
	Emergency plans and protocols	Reinforcing cooperation between local authorities and non-governmental organisations to define and apply integrated emergency/rescue plans and to develop mechanisms to report identified needs for equipment supplies to relevant authorities	RCO 115 Public events across borders jointly organized	
		Exchange of good practices to increase post disaster management capacities of relevant actors		
		Developing cross-border agreements and protocols for accelerating mutual supply of goods/equipment for the management of the first phases of the emergency/recovery	RCO 116 Jointly developed solutions	

2.2 Specific objective - Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution

The Programme area has a rich natural biodiversity consisting of inland national parks, Natura 2000 sites, UNESCO natural heritage sites and a sum of multiple marine protected areas. Despite the presence of extraordinary habitats, numerous species are endangered also because of overfishing and the quality of waters is threatened in some areas. The Programme will support the improvement of policies protecting biodiversity



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and marine ecosystems, contrasting pollution due to human activities and to alien fauna and increasing the awareness on relevant environmental topics.

The SO 2.2's main challenge identified in the Programme's SWOT analysis is ***improving the knowledge base and the monitoring system for defining policies of protection of biodiversity and of fight to pollution***. In order to face this challenge, the Programme has identified a non-exhaustive list of indicative actions that are expected to contribute to achieving the three different results presented in the following table.

Expected results	Topics addressed	Indicative actions	Output indicators	Result indicators
Higher efficiency of monitoring and research on natural/marine habitats and human activities impact	Monitoring systems and integrated management tools	Developing homogenous indicators through the exchange and comparison of existing good practices in order to harmonize data collection and monitoring systems	RCO 116 Jointly developed solutions	RCR 79 Number of joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations
		Setting-up cross-border monitoring systems and shared platforms to assess the status of the marine habitats and species (also the alien ones) and to predict the effects of biodiversity's policies on marine ecosystem as a basis for pollution prevention, mitigation and reduction policies		
		Providing new tools for the integrated management of sea, coast and river environment and of cross-border natural resources (i.e., coordinated Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) and Integrated Coastal Management (ICM))		
		Extending the use of digital solutions to evaluate ecosystem services especially in the sea basins	RCO 84 Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects	RCR 81 Number of completions of joint training schemes
		Developing integrated strategies and instruments and financing small scale infrastructure for biodiversity protection and habitats and coastal landscape preservation		
				RCR 104 Number of solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations



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	Conservation measures	Supporting feasibility studies for setting up cross-border protected marine areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)	RCO 83 Strategies and action plans jointly developed	
Increased awareness in relation to environmental pollution and protection of biodiversity	Awareness-raising actions	Implementing training and educational activities to raise awareness among policy makers and general service providers in order to design strategies more focused on the economic value of a healthy marine environment	RCO 85 Participations in joint training schemes	
		Promoting community-based initiatives that combine the regeneration of marine resources with the preservation of local livelihoods	RCO 84 Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects	
		Promoting information campaigns for responsible tourism activities aiming at safeguarding ecosystem and reducing pollution	RCO 115 Public events across borders jointly organized	
	Strategy development	Developing joint strategies to spread good practices on nature protection, biodiversity and bioeconomy	RCO 83 Strategies and action plans jointly developed	
Reduction of pollution in critical areas	Technological solutions against pollution	Developing and testing innovative and ecological technical solutions to reduce pollution caused by human activities	RCO 116 Jointly developed solutions	
		Designing integrated policies aimed at limiting the anthropogenic pressure on coastal and inner regions including green ports, by adopting innovative technologies/procedures/processes by the use of ICT tools (including pollution monitoring, handling meteorological data, etc) and sustainable fisheries and aquaculture models	RCO 83 Strategies and action plans jointly developed	



3. Priority 3. Sustainable maritime and multimodal transport

3.1 Specific objective - Developing and enhancing sustainable, climate resilient, intelligent and intermodal national, regional and local mobility, including improved access to TEN-T and cross-border mobility

The Programme area faces some critical issues related to cross-border mobility and connectivity as further development of existing local and regional infrastructures is required by applying a multi-modal approach and by strengthening sustainability and quality. Moreover, Ports in the area, both TEN-T and not, need to invest more in a coordinated sea-land approach as to allow a better balance among local community's needs and the logistic demand. There is also a strong need to develop and to implement more sustainable and technologically advanced solutions in the maritime transport and port sectors.

The Programme's SWOT analysis identified two main challenges for SO 3.1, the first one being ***improvement of ports' inter-modality capacities to make them greener, more ICT based and secure and more integrated with the hinterland's needs***. To face this challenge, the Programme has identified a non-exhaustive list of indicative actions that are expected to contribute to achieving the result.



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Expected result	Topics addressed	Indicative actions	Output indicators	Result indicators
Integrated and sustainable transport connections related to ports	Port sustainability (ICT, circular economy, less pollution)	Setting up common analysis and data exchanges on existing connections in order to define new sustainable solutions for the access to ports and the integration of transport networks in port towns	RCO 84 Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects	RCR 79 Number of joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations RCR 104 Number of solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations
		Improving the environmental performance of ports by supporting suitable small-scale infrastructures and innovative equipment/ICT tools, also in order to improve boarding /disembarking procedures		
		Promoting innovative solutions for implementing the circular economy approach in the management of the ports		
		Fostering the use of alternative fuels and the diffusion of new ecological transport modes		
	Interconnected ports	Developing innovative cross-border strategies, for logistic and mobility solutions interconnecting ports with urban areas, railways, airports, inland terminals, industrial areas in order to enhance the processing of passengers and freight	RCO 54 New or modernised intermodal connections	
	Transport security	Establishing action plans and common standards to manage physical and cybersecurity of freight and passengers' transports also in real time through the use of ICT and web-based tools	RCO 83 Strategies and action plans jointly developed	

The second challenge for SO 3.1 identified in the Programme's SWOT analysis is ***to improve sea-mobility solutions setting up rapid, sustainable and well spread cross-border connections.***

In order to face this challenge, the Programme has identified a non-exhaustive list of indicative actions that are expected to contribute to achieving the result.



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Expected result	Topics addressed	Indicative actions	Output indicators	Result indicators
Increase the efficiency and quality of maritime transport	Inter and Multi-modality (ICT, seasonality, bottlenecks)	Exploiting ICT technologies to pilot sustainable, seamless passenger and freight transport solutions and to develop new joint models of multi-modal approach	RCO 54 New or modernised intermodal connections	RCR 79 Number of joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations RCR 104 Number of solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations
		Designing cycle routes of macro-regional relevance and testing new services to encourage intermodality (bike and train/ ferry/ tram/ bus/ plane) also considering tourism needs		
		Designing cross-border strategies for maritime transport (including new maritime lines and interchange nodes) in order to reduce seasonal road traffic and bottlenecks in coastal and inner areas especially due to tourism	RCO 83 Strategies and action plans jointly developed	
	Transport policies	Promoting joint monitoring and data analysis helping defining cross border policies on greener maritime routes and sea pollution reduction		
	Training and management	Sharing expertise, developing common strategies and organizing training courses for traffic management in the coastal and inner areas	RCO 85 Participations in joint training schemes	

4. Priority 4. Culture and tourism for sustainable development

4.1 Specific objective - Enhancing the role of culture and sustainable tourism in economic development, social inclusion and social innovation

The presence of an outstanding cultural and natural heritage in both Italy and Croatia makes culture and tourism strategic sectors for the Programme area for both the territory's economy and labour market. However, the over-reliance of the local economy on touristic flows



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represents also a vulnerability factor, due to the seasonality, being reflected particularly in low-skilled and unstable jobs in the tourism industry. Therefore, the Programme aims at supporting the modernisation of cultural heritage policies and enhancing innovative and sustainable offers in coastal and island tourism. This will allow diversification and de-seasonalisation of tourist flows, improve accessibility to culture and foster the development of stable business and jobs in the sector. At the same time, the Programme aims at contributing to the enhancement of the well-being of the local communities, also by involving different players as public Institutions, private actors and their associations and NGOs.

The Programme's SWOT analysis identified three main challenges for SO 4.1, the first one being ***diversification of touristic flows aimed at ensuring equal access to tourist destinations and cultural heritage (for persons with disability, elderly people and retired, unemployed and low-income population, younger generation), including pursuing the delocalisation of flows to increase the environmental sustainability and to produce a positive impact on the local communities.***

In order to face this challenge, the Programme has identified a non-exhaustive list of indicative actions that are expected to contribute to achieving the two different results presented in the following table.

Expected results	Topics addressed	Indicative actions	Output indicators	Result indicators
Lowered regional vulnerability to tourism	Smart and sustainable tourism destination management strategies	Implementing the results of joint studies, projects and comparative research aimed at assessing trends, flows and impacts of tourism on the area, and developing smart and sustainable destination management strategies through the exchange of data, planning tools and digital solutions	RCO 83 Strategies and action plans jointly developed	RCR 79 Number of joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations
		Drafting and implementing sustainable development and promotion strategies of tourist destinations and territorial marketing campaigns engaging local stakeholders to diversify tourism offer also to enhance the potential of the peripheral areas and		RCR 104 Number of solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations



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		ensure the wellbeing of the residents as a long-term sustainability factor of tourism		
Wider diffusion of sustainable, alternative and special interest tourism	Sustainable tourism actions	Encouraging the use of existing sustainable tourism management systems and labels, and financing the creation of new cross-border brands and sustainable heritage interpretation	RCO 84 Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects	
		Promote sustainable tourism in peripheral areas through the enhancement of experiential tourism, the diffusion of slow mobility, the creation of new routes linked to local specificities and new services provided by cultural and creative industries, also applying circular economy approaches		
	Information campaigns and training	Planning cross-border information campaigns and training activities for administrators and operators on sustainable tourism concepts and the creation of attractive career paths based on a skilled workforce, fair wages and good working conditions	RCO 81 Participations in joint actions across borders	
	Access to culture through digitalisation	Support broader access to culture and cultural heritage through digital tools and services, with particular attention to the inclusion of more vulnerable people, and boost the development of a variety of services in tourist destinations for people with different economic backgrounds	RCO 116 Jointly developed solutions	

The second challenge for SO 4.1 identified in the Programme's SWOT analysis is ***to promote new and innovative integrated offers of coastal tourism and to maintain the competitiveness of the sector.***

In order to face this challenge, the Programme has identified a non-exhaustive list of indicative actions that are expected to contribute to achieving the result presented in the following table.



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Expected results	Topics addressed	Indicative actions	Output indicators	Result indicators
More strategic and coordinated management of tourism in the area	Innovative digital solutions and thematic networks	Designing and testing innovative digital solutions and new technological equipment to interpret and promote coastal and inner areas touristic resources also through the involvement of cultural and creative industries	RCO 84 Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects	RCR 79 Number of joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations RCR 104 Number of solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations
		Promoting the development of thematic networks such as, for instance, nautical/cultural routes, windsurfing/kitesurfing, fisheries traditions, diving and fishing-related tourist activities		
	Promotion of sustainable and innovative tourism	Designing and creating interpretation centers (e.g., visitors centers, ecomuseum etc.) for joint promotion of cross-border environmental-friendly routes and products	RCO 84 Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects	
		Fostering agreements between tourist operators of the coastal and the inner areas in order to set up coordinated, sustainable and innovative offers and itineraries, also including residents in the planning and follow-up of tourism activities	RCO 116 Jointly developed solutions	

The third challenge for SO 4.1 identified in the Programme's SWOT analysis is ***improvement and modernisation of the policies for valorisation of the cultural heritage***.

In order to face this challenge, the Programme has identified a non-exhaustive list of indicative actions that are expected to contribute to achieving the two different results presented in the following table.



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Expected results	Topics addressed	Indicative actions	Output indicators	Result indicators
Stronger capitalisation, valorisation and preservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage	Cross-border exchange	Supporting the cross-border exchange of know-how and experiences concerning the digitalisation of cultural heritage and implementing joint solutions to innovate cultural fruition (i.e., through artificial intelligence)	RCO 116 Jointly developed solutions	RCR 79 Number of joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations
	Joint cultural valorisation	Developing integrated strategies (including the provision of small-scale infrastructure and new ICT tools and services) aimed at better monitoring, interpreting and preserving landscapes and cultural resources also with a view to the touristic valorisation of the area	RCO 84 Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects	
		Supporting the joint valorisation of cultural immaterial heritage from the two countries		
		Enhance the places of culture as multidisciplinary hubs by reinforcing their spill-over effects in the economic and tourism sector, also involving private investors to ensure financial self-sustainability of the sites and implement revenue-generating activities		
Higher number of qualified human resources in the tourism sector, aiming at green and digital upskilling to ensure resilient and sustainable jobs in the sector	Upskilling of workers and better jobs	Promoting cross-border education activities and inclusive training, also through knowledge exchange, for raising skills in the tourism sector, with a special focus on landscapes and cultural heritage preservation, sustainable tourism, digitalisation, destination management and heritage interpretation involving primarily students and youth	RCO 81 Participations in joint actions across borders	RCR 104 Number of solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations
		Foster the experimentation of social economy measures aimed at creating resilient, fair and stable jobs, also open to people with vulnerable background, and able to develop attractive career paths in the culture and tourism sector	RCO 84 Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects	



5. Priority 5. Integrated governance for stronger cooperation

5.1 Specific objective - Other actions to support better cooperation governance

Through this new Interreg specific objective the Programme aims at reducing cross-border cooperation obstacles, specifically with a focus on legal and administrative ones. Therefore, the Programme intends to support interventions for the enhancement of the institutional capacity of public bodies and stakeholders, with the goal of improving the levels of collaboration among them, establish a closer cooperation in key areas such as risk management, marine spatial planning, fisheries, aquaculture, and ultimately making cooperation among organisations of Italy and Croatia smoother, more sustainable and inclusive. The Programme aims at investigating the existing cross-border obstacles through small-scale projects and, subsequently, addressing and alleviating these obstacles through standard projects.

The SO 5.1's main challenge identified in the Programme's SWOT analysis is a general need ***to improve the knowledge base about the legal and administrative cross-border obstacles and to enhance institutional and strategic capacities of public authorities and stakeholders.*** In order to face this challenge, the Programme has identified a non-exhaustive list of indicative actions that are expected to contribute to achieving the two different results presented in the following table.

Expected results	Topics addressed	Indicative actions	Output indicators	Result indicators
Investigating cross-border obstacles to be solved, addressing and possibly overcoming some of them	Cross-border obstacles	Raising awareness on the persistence and impact of legal and administrative cross-border obstacles related to maritime cooperation in the Programme	RCO 117 Solutions for legal or administrative obstacles across border identified	RCR 82 Number of legal or administrative obstacles across borders alleviated or resolved
		Supporting joint actions to investigate, adapt and test digital CB services for better administrative cooperation in crucial fields of maritime cooperation (surveillance, emergency response, accessibility)		RCR 84 Number of organisations cooperating across borders after project completion
		Investigating and recognising legal and administrative cross-border obstacles hindering cooperation, especially in the fields of risk		



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		management, fisheries and aquaculture, Maritime Spatial Planning		
		Addressing and reducing legal and administrative cross-border obstacles thus improving cooperation among organisations in the Programme	RCO 86 Joint administrative or legal agreements signed	
		Building capacities of public authorities and stakeholders of improving legal and administrative collaboration and governance-related mechanisms in the Programme	RCO 87 Organisations cooperating across borders	
Increasing the capacities of public institutions and stakeholders to improve multi-level governance policy-making and to build a better cross-border cooperation	Institutional capacity	Supporting unexperienced partners and newcomers to build the needed skills to participate in the actions funded by the Programme and enhance cooperation with organisations on the other side of the maritime border	RCO 87 Organisations cooperating across borders	
		Supporting cross-border capacity building activities for stakeholders and institutional actors, including public authorities, in the Programme area	RCO 117 Solutions for legal or administrative obstacles across border identified	
	Strengthening multi-level governance	Strengthening communication channels among main stakeholders and different governance levels in the two countries	RCO 87 Organisations cooperating across borders	
		Promoting multi-level governance in the domains of interoperability and data sharing among the two countries to increase coordinated planning and implementation of measures		
		Developing joint collaboration schemes and governance models to valorise and promote the added-value of cooperation for the Programme area	RCO 86 Joint administrative or legal agreements signed	



6. Output Indicators

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCO01
2	Indicator name	Enterprises supported (of which: micro, small, medium, large)
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	output



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10	Definition and concepts	<p>The indicator counts all enterprises that receive monetary or in-kind support from ERDF and Cohesion Fund.</p> <p>The enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational unit producing goods and services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations. An enterprise may be a sole legal unit. Legal units include legal persons whose existence is recognised by law independently of the individuals or institutions which may own them or are members of them, such as general partnerships, private limited partnerships, limited liability companies, incorporated companies etc.</p> <p>Legal units as well include natural persons who are engaged in an economic activity in their own right, such as the owner and operator of a shop or a garage, a lawyer or a self-employed handicrafts-person. (ESTAT in references, based on Council Regulation (EEC) No. 696/93, Section III A of 15.03.1993)</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, enterprises are profit-oriented organisations that produce goods and services to satisfy market needs. For Policy Objective 4 (Social Europe closer to its citizens), the indicator includes also social enterprises defined by the Commission (DG GROW) as follows: “a social enterprise is an operator in the social economy whose main objective is to have a social impact rather than make a profit for their owners or shareholders. It operates by providing goods and services for the market in an entrepreneurial and innovative fashion and uses its profits primarily to achieve social objectives.”</p> <p>Classification of enterprises:</p> <p>Micro enterprise (<= 10 employees and annual turnover ≤ EUR 2 million, or balance sheet ≤ EUR 2 million);</p> <p>Small enterprise (10-49 employees and annual turnover >EUR 2 million - ≤ EUR 10 million or balance sheet in > EUR 2 million - ≤ EUR 10 million);</p> <p>Medium enterprise (50-249 employees and annual turnover >EUR 10 million - ≤ EUR 50 million or balance sheet in EUR > EUR 10 million - ≤ EUR 43 million);</p> <p>Large enterprises (>250 employees and turnover > EUR 50 million or balance sheet > EUR 43 million).</p> <p>If either of the 2 thresholds (employees and annual turnover/balance sheet) is exceeded the enterprises shall be categorised in the size category above. (ESTAT based on EC Recommendation 2003/361/EC, Annex, Articles 2- 3)</p> <p>Size of the enterprise supported is measured at the time of the application.</p>
12	Time measurement achieved	<p>It depends on the type of support: grant (see RCO02), financial instruments (see RCO03) or non-monetary (see RCO04).</p>



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Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCO02
2	Indicator name	Enterprises supported by grants
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	output
10	Definition and concepts	Number of enterprises receiving monetary support in the form of grants. For the definition of an enterprise see RCO01.
12	Time measurement achieved	Completion of output financed by the grant support.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCO04
2	Indicator name	Enterprises with non-financial support
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	output
10	Definition and concepts	Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support. Enterprises are counted in the indicator if they receive the non-financial support in a structured manner such as, for example, an SMEs receiving incubator services. The support provided needs to be documented. One-off interactions (ex: phone calls for information requests) are not included. Examples of non-financial support include services such as (non -exclusive list): advisory services (consulting assistance and training for the exchange of knowledge and experience etc.) or support services (provision of office space, websites, data banks, libraries, market research, handbooks, working and model documents etc.). For the definition of an enterprise see RCO01.
12	Time measurement achieved	The first time the enterprise received the non-financial support under the programme.



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Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCO07
2	Indicator name	Research organisations participating in joint research projects
3	Measurement unit	research institutions
4	Type of indicator	output
10	Definition and concepts	<p>Number of supported research organisations that cooperate in joint research projects. A joint research project includes at least one research organisation and another partner (such as an enterprise, another research organisation etc). Cooperation in R&D activities may be new or existing, and it should last at least for the duration of the project supported. The indicator covers active participations in joint research projects, and it excludes contractual arrangements with no active cooperation in the supported project (i.e., exclude cases where partners in a framework contract do not all participate in a specific joint research cooperation).</p> <p>Research organisations are bodies with a primary goal to conduct independently fundamental research, industrial research and experimental development and to disseminate the results of such activities by way of teaching, publication or knowledge transfer. Examples include universities or research institutes, technology transfer agencies, innovation intermediaries, research-oriented or virtual collaborative entities, and they can be public or private. (Commission Regulation 651/2014).</p>
12	Time measurement achieved	Values achieved measured upon completion of the supported R&D cooperation activity.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCO54
2	Indicator name	New or modernised intermodal connections
3	Measurement unit	intermodal connections
4	Type of indicator	output



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10	Definition and concepts	Number of new or modernised intermodal connections (nodes) that facilitate the use of different means of transport for freight transport or passenger trips. The same connection shall not be counted twice in cases two or more improvements took place at different points in time.
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCO81
2	Indicator name	Participations in joint actions across borders
3	Measurement unit	participations
4	Type of indicator	output
10	Definition and concepts	<p>The indicator counts the number of participations in joint actions across borders implemented in the supported projects. Joint actions across borders could include, for instance, exchange activities or exchange visits organized with partners across borders. Participations (i.e., number of persons attending a joint action across borders - e.g., citizens, volunteers, students, pupils, public officials, etc.) are counted for each joint action organised on the basis of attendance lists or other relevant means of quantification.</p> <p>A joint action is considered as the action organised with the involvement of organizations from at least two participating countries (for programmes falling under strands A, B, C as defined in the Interreg Regulation) or is developed in the scope of programmes falling under strands D or E as defined in the Interreg Regulation.</p> <p>Participations in public events organized in supported projects should not be counted in this indicator.</p>
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation



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Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCO83
2	Indicator name	Strategies and action plans jointly developed
3	Measurement unit	strategy/action plan
4	Type of indicator	output
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of joint strategies or action plans developed by supported projects. A jointly developed strategy aims at establishing a targeted way to achieve a goal-oriented process in a specific domain. An action plan translates an existing jointly developed strategy into actions. Jointly developed strategy or action plan implies the involvement of organizations from at least two participating countries (for programmes falling under strands A, B, C as defined in the Interreg Regulation) in the drafting process of the strategy or action plan or is developed in the scope of programmes falling under strands D or E as defined in the Interreg Regulation.
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCO84
2	Indicator name	Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects
3	Measurement unit	pilot action
4	Type of indicator	output



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10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the pilot actions developed jointly and implemented by supported projects. The scope of a jointly developed pilot action could be to test procedures, new instruments, tools, experimentation or the transfer of practices. In order to be counted by this indicator, the pilot action needs not only to be developed, but also implemented within the project and the implementation of the pilot action should be finalised by the end of the project. Jointly developed pilot action implies the involvement of organizations from at least two participating countries (for programmes falling under strands A, B, C as defined in the Interreg Regulation) in its implementation or is implemented in the scope of programmes falling under strands D or E as defined in the Interreg Regulation.
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCO85
2	Indicator name	Participations in joint training schemes
3	Measurement unit	participations
4	Type of indicator	output
10	Definition and concepts	<p>The indicator counts the number of participations in joint training schemes. Participations in a joint training schemes are intended to be counted as registered participants who started the training.</p> <p>A joint training scheme implies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the involvement of organizations from at least two participating countries (for programmes falling under strands A, B, C as defined in the Interreg Regulation) in the organisation of the training <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is developed in the scope of programmes falling under strand D or E as defined in the Interreg Regulation. <p>A joint training scheme requires building knowledge in a certain topic and involves the training of participants over several sessions. A one-off meeting/event/internal session where information is disseminated should not be considered as a training scheme.</p>
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation



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Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCO86
2	Indicator name	Joint administrative or legal agreements signed
3	Measurement unit	legal or administrative agreement
4	Type of indicator	output
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the joint administrative or legal agreements signed related to opportunities for cooperation across borders or targeted to resolving/ alleviating legal or administrative obstacles. The adoption / signature of an agreement counted should be accomplished by the time of project completion.
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCO87
2	Indicator name	Organisations cooperating across borders
3	Measurement unit	organisations
4	Type of indicator	output
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the organisations cooperating formally in supported projects. The organisations counted in this indicator are the legal entities including project partners and associated organizations, as mentioned in the financing agreement of the application. Organisations cooperating formally in small projects (for instance under a Small Project Fund) are also counted.
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation



Italy – Croatia

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCO115
2	Indicator name	Public events across borders jointly organised
3	Measurement unit	events
4	Type of indicator	output
10	Definition and concepts	<p>The indicator counts the number of events across border which were jointly organised by the partners in supported projects or by interregional programmes, and not the number of participations in public events.</p> <p>A public event across borders is understood as a joint action which has been advertised through relevant means, to the general public of the area covered by the programme.</p> <p>A joint action is considered as the action organised with the involvement of organizations from at least two participating countries (for programmes falling under strands A, B, C as defined in the Interreg Regulation) or is developed in the scope of programmes falling under strands D or E as defined in the Interreg Regulation.</p> <p>A public event across borders should have participants from at least two countries of the programme area.</p>
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCO116
2	Indicator name	Jointly developed solutions
3	Measurement unit	solutions
4	Type of indicator	output



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10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of jointly developed solutions from joint pilot actions implemented by supported projects. In order to be counted in the indicator, an identified solution should include indications of the actions needed for it to be taken up or to be upscaled. A jointly developed solution implies the involvement of organizations from at least two participating countries (for programmes falling under strands A, B, C as defined in the Interreg Regulation) in the drafting and design process of the solution or is developed in the scope of programmes within strands D or E as defined in the Interreg Regulation.
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCO117
2	Indicator name	Solutions for legal or administrative obstacles across border identified
3	Measurement unit	solutions
4	Type of indicator	output
10	Definition and concepts	Legal or administrative obstacles refer to rules, laws or administrative procedures which obstruct everyday life and the development of those border regions eligible under ETC goal. The indicator counts the number of solutions identified for resolving/ alleviating such legal or administrative obstacles across borders. Legal or administrative obstacles are in general identified on the basis of an in-depth analysis of the territorial context, which provides meaningful inputs on the functioning legal and administrative frameworks. The identified solution(s) should be customised according to the specificities of each territory and cooperation context. In order to be counted in the indicator, an identified solution should be accompanied by indications of possible actions to be taken for its potential implementation.
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation



7. Result Indicators

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCR03
2	Indicator name	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) introducing product or process innovation
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	result
10	Definition and concepts	<p>Number of SMEs introducing product or process innovation due to the support provided. The indicator covers also micro enterprises.</p> <p>Product innovation is the market introduction of a new or significantly improved good or service with respect to its capabilities, user friendliness, components or sub-systems. Process innovation is the implementation of a new or significantly improved production process, distribution method, or supporting activity.</p> <p>Product or process innovations must be new to the enterprise supported, but they do not need to be new to the market. The innovations could have been originally developed by the supported enterprises or by other enterprises or organisations. (see COM 2014 in references)</p> <p>For enterprise definition - see RCO01.</p>
12	Time measurement achieved	At most one year after the completion of output in the supported project.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCR79
2	Indicator name	Joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations
3	Measurement unit	joint strategy/action plan
4	Type of indicator	result



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10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of joint strategies and action plans (not individual actions) adopted and implemented by organisations during or after the project completion. At the time of reporting this indicator, the implementation of the joint strategy or action plan need not to be completed but effectively started. The organisations involved in take-up may or may not be direct participants in the supported project. It is not necessary that all actions identified are taken-up for a strategy/action plan to be counted in this context. The value report should be equal to or less than the value for "RCO83 Strategies and action plans jointly developed".
12	Time measurement achieved	Up to one year after project completion

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCR81
2	Indicator name	Completion of joint training schemes
3	Measurement unit	participants
4	Type of indicator	result
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of participants completing the joint trainings schemes organised by supported projects. Completion should be documented by the training organisers either through a record of the confirmed completions or by issuing certificates of completion of the training. The certificates of completion do not necessarily require a previous national certification process of the issuing organisation.
12	Time measurement achieved	At project completion

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCR82
2	Indicator name	Legal or administrative obstacles across borders alleviated or resolved



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3	Measurement unit	legal or administrative obstacles
4	Type of indicator	result
10	Definition and concepts	Legal or administrative obstacles refer to rules, laws or administrative procedures which obstruct everyday life and the development of border regions, eligible under ETC goal. The indicator counts the number of legal or administrative obstacles that are alleviated or resolved based on solutions identified through supported projects. The adoption and implementation of the respective solutions should take place during the implementation of the project or within one year after the project completion.
12	Time measurement achieved	During project implementation / up to one year after project completion

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCR84
2	Indicator name	Organisations cooperating across borders after project completion
3	Measurement unit	organisations
4	Type of indicator	result
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the organisations cooperating across borders after the completion of the supported projects. The organisations are legal entities involved in project implementation, counted within RCO87. The cooperation concept should be interpreted as having a statement that the entities have a formal agreement to continue cooperation, after the end of the supported project. The cooperation agreements may be established during the implementation of the project or within one year after the project completion. The sustained cooperation does not have to cover the same topic as addressed by the completed project.
12	Time measurement achieved	During project implementation / up to one year after project completion



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Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCR85
2	Indicator name	Participations in joint actions across borders after project completion
3	Measurement unit	participations
4	Type of indicator	result
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of participations in joint actions across borders after the completion of the project, organised by all or some of the former partners or associated organisations within the project, as a continuation of cooperation. Joint actions across borders could include, for instance, exchange activities or exchange visits organized with participants from at least two countries of the programme area. Participations (i.e. number of persons attending a joint action across borders) are counted for each joint action organised on the basis of attendance lists or other relevant means of quantification. For the definition of this indicator, the joint action includes training schemes.
12	Time measurement achieved	Up to one year after project completion

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	Indicator code	RCR104
2	Indicator name	Solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations
3	Measurement unit	solutions
4	Type of indicator	result
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of solutions, other than legal or administrative solutions, that are developed by supported projects and are taken up or upscaled during the implementation of the project or within one year after project completion. The organisation adopting the solutions developed by the project may or may not be a participant in the project. The uptake / up-scaling should be documented by the adopting organisations in, for instance, strategies, action plans etc.
12	Time measurement achieved	During project implementation / up to one year after project completion

