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INTERREG ITALY-CROATIA PROGRAMME 2021 – 2027

Programme Intervention Logic

Version 2.0 – 7th of May 2025

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.

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	
	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 | |
| | | | | |

Expected results	Topics addressed	Indicative actions	Output indicators	Result indicators
Increased number of researchers employed in the private sector and STEM PhD students	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	
		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	

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.
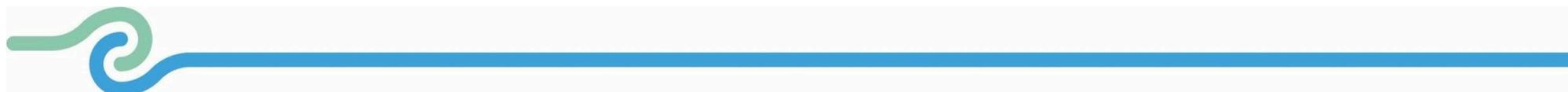
Expected results	Topics addressed	Indicative actions	Output indicators	Result indicators
Strengthened innovation capacities of SMEs, especially	Innovation and digitalization skills	Enhancing entrepreneurial capacities to foster innovation in products and processes, also through the promotion of collaboration with	RCO 04 Enterprises with non-financial support	RCR 84 Number of organisations cooperating across borders after project completion

in Blue economy domains		cultural/creative industries and the development of new sustainable technologies/circular economy approach		RCR 85 Number of participations in joint actions across borders after projects 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	
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 human capital and appropriate entrepreneurial skills mainly in the Blue economy domains	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 smart specialisation domains, with special focus on blue and green skills, ICT skills and digital transition	RCO 02 Enterprises supported by grants	
		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	

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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	RCO 83 Strategies and action plans jointly developed	RCR 79 Number of joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations

		define the related adaptation strategies in line with 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and with the European Green Deal		RCR 81 Number of completions of joint training schemes
		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	RCR 104 Number of solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations
		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	
Improved awareness about climate change effects on natural and cultural heritage and	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	RCO 85 Participations in joint training schemes	

on local economic activities		workshops/seminars dealing with new sustainable and adaptive climate smart models		
	Awareness raising	Integrated cross-border community-based initiatives aiming at fostering active awareness about anthropogenic changes on local ecosystems and related adaptation measures	RCO 115 Public events across borders jointly organized	
		Students and teachers' exchanges aimed at developing common projects on climate change adaptation		

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

RCR 81 Number of completions of joint training schemes |
| | | Promoting joint tools and standardized procedures to prevent disasters related to economic activities | | |

				RCR 104 Number of solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations
	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	
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 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

RCR 81 Number of completions of joint training schemes

RCR 104 Number of solutions taken up or up-scaled 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
		Developing integrated strategies and instruments and financing small scale infrastructure for biodiversity protection and habitats and coastal landscape preservation	
	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

		Developing and testing innovative and ecological technical solutions to reduce pollution caused by human activities	RCO 116 Jointly developed solutions	
Reduction of pollution in critical areas	Technological solutions against pollution	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.
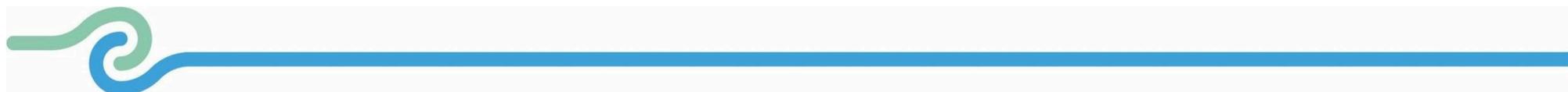
The Programme's SWOT analysis identified two main challenges for SO 3.1, the first one being ***improvement of ports' inter-modality capacities to make them greener, more ICT based and secure and more integrated with the hinterland's needs***. To face this challenge, the Programme has identified a non-exhaustive list of indicative actions that are expected to contribute to achieving the result.

Expected result	Topics addressed	Indicative actions	Output indicators	Reult 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.

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	

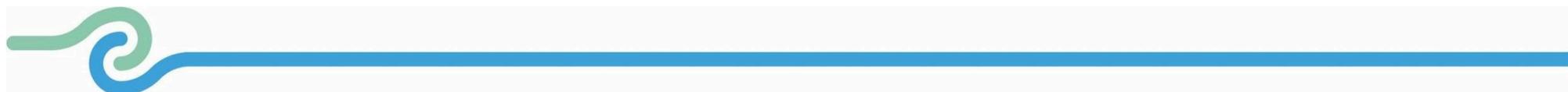# 4. Priority 4. Culture and tourism for sustainable development

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 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 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	RCR 104 Number of solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations
		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	RCO 81 Participations in joint actions across borders	

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		of attractive career paths based on a skilled workforce, fair wages and good working conditions		
	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.

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	RCO 84 Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects	

| | | promotion of cross-border environmental-friendly routes and products | | |
| | | 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.

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		RCR 104 Number of solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations
		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	
		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)		
		Investigating and recognising legal and administrative cross-border obstacles hindering cooperation, especially in the fields of risk management, fisheries and aquaculture, Maritime Spatial Planning		RCR 84 Number of organisations cooperating across borders after project completion
		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	
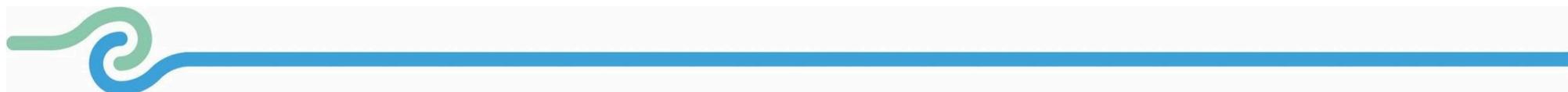
6. Output and Results indicators correspondence

Project outputs are the direct joint outcome generated through the funding allocated to a project. **Some outputs must be captured by the Programme's output indicators** and contribute to the project's results, which describe **the change from the initial situation** and represent the immediate benefits from project implementation. **These changes must be captured by the Programme's result indicators**.

The Italy-Croatia Programme **prefers a limited number and meaningful selection of output indicators per project**, aligned with key activities and intended changes. Similarly, applicants are encouraged to select a small number of result indicators **(maximum 1–2 per project)**.
Project partners are free to choose the type and number of output indicators that best align with their actions, regardless of whether these indicators are directly linked to result indicators. This means that **project partners do not necessarily include a result indicator for each and every output indicator, they may select only one result indicator connected to an output indicator**. However, it remains **mandatory to ensure the selection of at least one result indicator** reflecting a measurable change, and shall be connected to the output indicators like this:

1.1 Specific objective

Output indicator

Result indicator

RCO 81 Participations in joint actions across borders
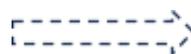
RCR 85 Number of participations in joint actions across borders after project completion

RCO116 Jointly developed solutions	┄┄┄➤	RCR104 Number of solutions taken up or upscaled by organisations
RCO 02 Enterprises supported by grants RCO 04 Enterprises with non-financial support	┄┄┄➤	RCR 03 Number of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) introducing product or process innovation

1.2 Specific objective

Output indicator		*Result indicator*
RCO 81 Participations in joint actions across borders	┄┄┄➤	RCR 85 Number of participations in joint actions across borders after project completion
RCO 87 Organisations cooperating across borders	┄┄┄➤	RCR 84 Number of organisations cooperating across borders after project completion

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2.1 and 2.2 Specific objectives

Output indicator

Result indicator

RCO83 Strategies and action plans jointly developed

RCR79 Number of joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations

RCO 116 Jointly developed solutions

RCR104 Number of solutions taken up or upscaled by organisations

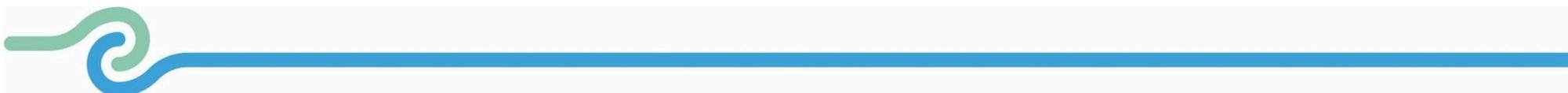RCO85 Participations in joint training schemes

RCR81 Number of completions of joint training schemes

3.1 Specific objective

Output indicator

Result indicator

RCO83 Strategies and action plans jointly developed ----→ RCR79 Number of joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations

RCO54 New or modernised intermodal connections ----→ RCR104 Number of solutions taken up or upscaled by organisations

4.1 Specific objective

Output indicator   *Result indicator*

RCO83 Strategies and action plans jointly developed ----→ RCR79 Number of joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations

RCO 116 Jointly developed solutions ----→ RCR104 Number of solutions taken up or upscaled by organisations

5.1 Specific objective

**Output indicator**

**Result indicator**
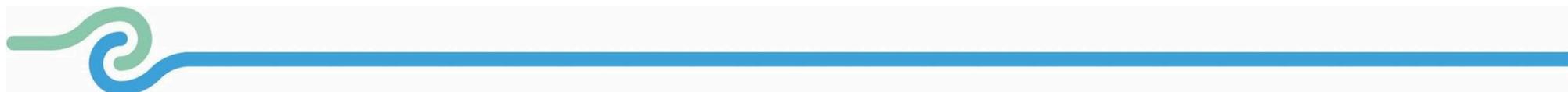
RCO 87 Organisations cooperating across borders

RCR 84 Number of organisations cooperating across borders after project completion

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RCO 117 Solutions for legal or administrative obstacles across border identified

RCR 82 Number of legal or administrative obstacles across borders alleviated or resolved

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7. Output Indicators

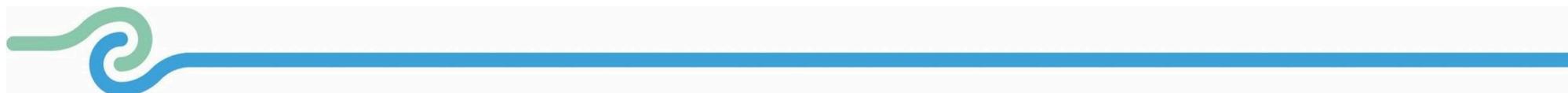| Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	**Indicator code / Specific Objectives**	**RCO01 / 1.1, 1.2**
2	**Indicator name**	**Enterprises supported (of which: micro, small, medium, large)**
3	**Measurement unit**	**Enterprises**
4	**Type of indicator**	Output
5	**Definition and concepts**	The indicator counts **all enterprises that receive monetary (grant) or in-kind support** from ERDF and Cohesion Fund. 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.

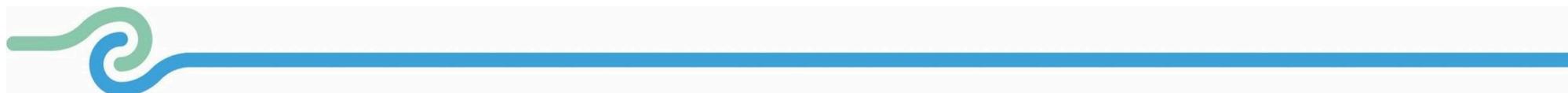|		
		Legal units as well include natural persons who are engaged in an economic activity in their own right, such as the owner and operator of a shop or a garage, a lawyer or a self-employed handicrafts-person. (ESTAT in references, based on Council Regulation (EEC) No. 696/93, Section III A of 15.03.1993)
		Classification of enterprises:
		Micro enterprise (<= 10 employees and annual turnover ≤ EUR 2 million, or balance sheet ≤ EUR 2 million);
		Small enterprise (10-49 employees and annual turnover >EUR 2 million - ≤ EUR 10 million or balance sheet in > EUR 2 million - ≤ EUR 10 million);
		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);
		Large enterprises (>250 employees and turnover > EUR 50 millon or balance sheet > EUR 43 million).
		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)
		Size of the enterprise supported is measured at the time of the application.
6	**Time measurement achieved**	It depends on the type of support: grant (see RCO02) or non-monetary (see RCO04).
7	**Points of attention**	Since this indicator functions as a counter aggregating the values of other indicators, RCO02 and RCO04, the data is subsequently disaggregated by the Programme for transmission purposes based on the size of the enterprises. To ensure accurate reporting and transmission and avoid double counting of enterprises in cases of multiple support actions, the Programme provides projects with a tool (Enterprises Monitoring Tool) during their implementation designed to collect the data of each enterprise involved under this indicator.

8	**Calculation and/or reporting issues**	**Calculation** This indicator is used as a counter for the RCO02 and RCO04 indicators and is therefore used to count the overall values of the support forms (RCO02, RCO04) as follows: RCO01 = RCO02 + RCO04. The double counting is subsequently removed by the Programme both at the specific objective level and at the programme level. Therefore, an enterprise is counted only once, regardless of the number of types of support it receives from operations linked to the same specific objective or to different objectives, without prejudice to the values reported by the projects. **Reporting** When the project selects the RCO02/RCO04 indicators, the RCO01 indicator must always be included in the projects.
9	**Connection with other output indicators and result indicator**	RCO02, RCO04

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	**Indicator code / Specific Objectives**	**RCO02 / 1.1, 1.2**

2	Indicator name	**Enterprises supported by grants**
3	Measurement unit	Enterprises
4	Type of indicator	Output
5	Definition and concepts	**Number of enterprises receiving monetary support in the form of grants**. For the definition of an enterprise see RCO01.
6	Time measurement achieved	Completion of output financed by grant support.
7	Points of attention	No grants are provided to enterprises outside the partnership by Standard and Small-scale projects.
8	Calculation and/or reporting issues	**Calculation** Counting only the number of enterprises (project partners) in the partnership that receive monetary support in the form of a "grant". To ensure accurate reporting and transmission and avoid double counting of enterprises in cases of multiple support actions, the Programme provides projects with the "Enterprises Monitoring Tool" during their implementation designed to collect the data of each enterprise involved under this indicator. **Reporting** Double counting removed by the Programme at the level of the specific objective. An enterprise is counted once regardless of how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective.

		The documents provided to demonstrate the achievement of the output may include, for example the print-out of the Enterprises Monitoring Tool.
9	**Connection with other output indicators and result indicator**	It must always be used in conjunction with indicator RCO01.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	**Indicator code / Specific Objectives**	**RCO04 / 1.1, 1.2**
2	**Indicator name**	**Enterprises with non-financial support**
3	**Measurement unit**	Enterprises
4	**Type of indicator**	Output

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5	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, SMEs receiving incubator services. **One-off interactions** (ex: one-off interactions, ex: phone calls for information requests; SME invitation to a workshop organised by the project; transfer knowledge only through the sharing of a report) **are not included** and cannot be considered as structured non-financial support. Some 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.
6	Time measurement achieved	For enterprises receiving non-financial support, the measurement point corresponds to the first instance in which the enterprise receives such support under the Programme.
7	Points of attention	The support provided needs to be documented.
8	Calculation and/or reporting issues	**Calculation** Counting of enterprises (not included in the partnership) that receive non-financial support both directly from the project and indirectly from the Programme. To ensure accurate reporting and transmission and avoid double counting of enterprises in cases of multiple support actions, the Programme provides projects with the Enterprises Monitoring Tool during their implementation designed to collect the data of each enterprise involved under this indicator. **Reporting** To facilitate accurate reporting the Programme provides projects with a tool designed to collect the identifying data of each enterprise involved in this indicator. Double counting in then removed at the level of the specific objective by the Programme. An enterprise is counted once regardless how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective.

		The documents provided to demonstrate the achievement of the output may include, for example the print-out of the Enterprises Monitoring Tool.
9	**Connection with other output indicators and result indicator**	It must always be used in conjunction with indicator RCO01.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	**Indicator code / Specific Objectives**	**RCO07 / 1.1**
2	**Indicator name**	**Research organisations participating in joint research projects**
3	**Measurement unit**	**research institutions**

4	Type of indicator	output
5	Definition and concepts	**Number of supported research organisations** that cooperate in joint research projects, i.e. the research organization who are **partners in a project**, beneficiaries of the Programme. 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). As **Interreg usually does not finance fundamental research, all projects involving research organisations from both countries and financing research-related activities are considered joint research projects.** **A joint research project** includes at least one research organization and another partner (such as an enterprise, another research organization etc). **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).
6	Time measurement achieved	Values achieved shall be measured upon completion of the supported R&D cooperation activity.
7	Points of attention	Cooperation in R&D activities may be new or existing, and it should last at least for the duration of the project supported.

| 8 | **Calculation and/or reporting issues** | **Calculation**
To be counted and linked to RCO07, the partner has to:
be a research organization (such as Universities or research institutes, technology transfer agencies, and any other research-oriented entities which fall under the definition of Research organisations (see above);
actively participate in the implementation of the joint project, which include financing to research-related activities.
Multiple counting of the same organization will be removed by the Programme at the level of the specific objective. The Programme will count a research organisation only once regardless of how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective.
Reporting
The documents provided to demonstrate the achievement of the output may be the **Application Form** in its current version. |
| 9 | **Connection with other output indicators and/or result indicator** | - |

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata

1	Indicator code / Specific Objectives	**RCO54 / 3.1**
2	**Indicator name**	**New or modernised intermodal connections**
3	**Measurement unit**	**intermodal connections**
4	**Type of indicator**	output
5	**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.
6	**Time measurement achieved**	Upon completion of output in the supported project
7	**Points of attention**	Only new or modernised intermodal connections resulting from investments financed by the project are counted.
8	**Calculation and/or reporting issues**	**Calculation** The same connection shall not be counted twice in cases where two or more improvements took place at different points in time. **Reporting**

9	**Connection with other output indicators and/or result indicator**	The documents provided to demonstrate the achievement of the output may include, for example a description of the new intermodal connection or of how an existing intermodal connection has been modernized through project activities
		If a pilot action involves investments and addresses multimodality, it should be attributed to the indicator "RCO54_3.1 New or modernised intermodal connections." Conversely, if it does not involve such elements, it should be classified under "RCO84_3.1 Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented within projects."

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	**Indicator code / Specific Objectives**	**RCO81 / 1.1, 1.2, 4.1**
2	**Indicator name**	**Participations in joint actions across borders**
3	**Measurement unit**	**participations**
4	**Type of indicator**	output

5	Definition and concepts	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. A joint action **must be organized with the involvement of partner organizations from both countries. Participations are counted for each joint action organised on the basis of attendance lists** or other relevant means of quantification.
6	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation
7	Points of attention	The focus is on participations, not participants, meaning the same individual can be counted multiple times if they attend multiple events. Counting is based on attendance lists or other relevant quantification methods. However, to be counted, events must not have an identical structure or be overly similar to each other, even if they take place in different places or territories. This means that organising the same type of event in different locations is not sufficient to count the participations as distinct; the events must present significant variations in content, format or objectives. This indicator can also include cross-border training sessions, provided they do not require a completion certificate or formal registration to confirm attendance. Participations in public events organized in supported projects are not to be counted in this indicator. Participations in project management events or other internal project meetings are not to be included in this indicator.
8	Calculation and/or reporting issues	**Calculation** The count of participations refers to the number of project partner representatives and external stakeholders (i.e., number of persons attending a joint action across borders - e.g., citizens, volunteers, students, pupils, public officials, etc.) recorded in attendance lists who take part in joint cross-border actions implemented within the project. Included: Exchange activities or visits organized on site collaboratively with cross-border partners.

		Excluded: attendance at online trainings, events, or workshops. **Reporting** The documents provided to demonstrate the achievement of the output should include, for example: Attendance lists Signature lists Certificates of participations, etc.
9	**Connection with other output indicators and/or result indicator**	Participations in joint training schemes for which the training organisers intend to record the confirmed completions / intend to issue certificates of completion should not be counted in RCO81 (Participations in joint actions across borders), but in RCO85 (Participations in joint training schemes).

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	**Indicator code / Specific Objectives**	**RCO83 / 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 4.1**
2	**Indicator name**	**Strategies and action plans jointly developed**
3	**Measurement unit**	**strategy/action plan**

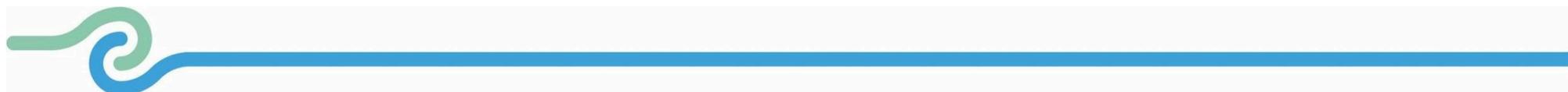| 4	**Type of indicator**	output
5	**Definition and concepts**	The indicator counts the number **of joint strategies** or **action plans developed** by supported projects. A **jointly developed strategy** aims at establishing a targeted way to achieve a goal-oriented process in a specific domain. The strategy must respond to the specific needs of the territory while ensuring its sustainability. It should provide a shared vision, an analysis of the current state of the area, and a set of clearly defined midterm and long-term objectives and targets, designed to be measurable, realistic, and time-bound. The involvement of the relevant stakeholders is crucial, as it shall reflect the needs and ensure sustainability. An **action plan** translates an existing jointly developed strategy into actions. The action plan must outline the actions required to achieve the set objectives, along with a clear timeline for their implementation. It should follow an integrated approach, ensuring that actions are logically sequenced and aligned with the strategic goals. Additionally, it must include all essential elements for achieving these goals, including the required financial resources. The involvement of the relevant stakeholders is crucial, as it shall reflect the needs and ensure sustainability. Jointly developed strategy or action plan implies the **involvement of organizations from both participating countries** in the process of developing the strategy or action plan.
6	**Time measurement achieved**	Upon project finalisation
7	**Points of attention**	Each action plan developed within the financed project must be based on a strategy that was also jointly developed within the same project, not from previous projects. The implementation of previously developed strategies and action plans, including revisions or updates, should not be included in this indicator, but rather in indicator RCO 84.

		Documents such as *policy recommendations, white papers*, *transferability plans, analysis documents* or any other *strategically relevant material* should not be counted under this indicator, as they do not meet the definition of a strategy or action plan. Moreover, the strategy should consist of multiple documents / deliverables produced by the partnership, demonstrating and supporting the cross-border value and joint approach in its development. Therefore, single products such as *guidelines* cannot be counted individually under this indicator, but they can contribute to the creation of the more complex output, namely the strategy/action plan. If a strategy or action plan covers several specific objectives, it should be counted only for the dominant specific objective. As the involvement of relevant stakeholders is crucial, it needs to be thoroughly described. In particular, **feedback from the stakeholders are necessary in all phases of the development and needs to be recorded**, to ensure that it reflects their need and sustainability.
8	**Calculation and/or reporting issues**	**Calculation** If a strategy is developed by the project, and based on that, action plan(s) are also developed within the same project, the strategy and action plan(s) should be counted separately for this indicator (i.e. 2, instead of only 1). The development of the strategy or action plan must be carried out jointly by the partnership; therefore, strategies or action plans developed separately for individual partners should not be counted. If a project develops multiple strategies or action plans for different local contexts, the Programme recommends consolidating them into a single output per type (strategy or action plan), considering it as adapted to the local contexts, rather than counting them separately. For example, if a project develops a cross-border strategy and implements it through six action plans for different local contexts, the final value for this indicator should be 2 (1 cross-border strategy and 1 action plan adapted to the different local contexts), if these conditions are met. Only in the specific case of climate adaptation plans (Programme priority 2) developed by the project for several sites, the Programme suggests counting one adaptation plan per site. The indicator does not count internal strategies and plans related to project implementation (such as the management plan or the project communication strategy). To avoid double counting, the strategies/action plans relevant to this indicator should not include solutions that are counted under RCO116.

		Reporting The documents provided to demonstrate the achievement of the output may include, for example: Document / text of the strategy or action plan Of the Standardisation plan Of the Coordination plan Of the Intervention plan
9	**Connection with other output indicators and/or result indicator**	RCO83 may also be used together with RCO84 (Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects) when implementing jointly developed strategies or action plans through pilot actions. In this case, RCO84 must follow RCO83 in the project structure. In terms of links to common result indicators, RCO83 is generally used alongside RCR79 (Number of joint strategies and action plans adopted by organisations) and, where applicable, with RCR104 (Solutions adopted or upscaled by organisations) if RCO83 is used in direct conjunction with RCO84 and/or RCO116 (Jointly developed solutions).

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	**Indicator code / Specific Objectives**	**RCO84 / 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 4.1**
2	**Indicator name**	**Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects**

3	Measurement unit	pilot action
4	Type of indicator	Output
5	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 both participating countries** in its development phase. Pilot actions developed by organisations coming from only one partner country cannot be counted under this indicator. The pilot action **shall be jointly developed**, but it **may be implemented locally**.
6	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation
7	Points of attention	A "pilot action" should lead to the testing and implementation at least of a "solution", providing valuable insights and practical experience that contribute to the refinement and eventual scaling of the approach within the broader framework of the project.
8	Calculation and/or reporting issues	**Calculation** Care should be taken to avoid double counting or separate accounting of different phases of the pilot action. For example, separate counting of the preparatory, planning, design, or implementation phases of the pilot action may not be included. The Programme recommends counting the number of pilot actions based on the number of territories or sites where they are implemented by the partners.

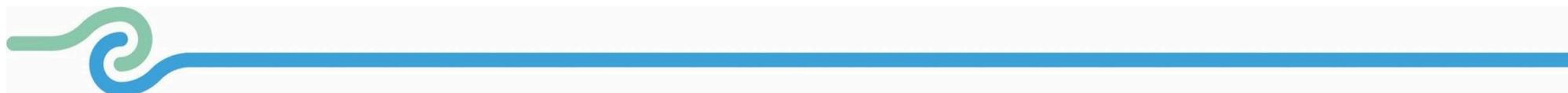|		Reporting The document describing the "pilot action" must outline its rationale, design process, and implemented tools. It should clearly state the objective, supported by technical evidence and relevant data. The document must describe the methodological approach, highlighting innovations, adopted approaches with justifications. It should also provide details on the implementation process, outcomes, and environmental impact, as well as the results of the pilot action and the involvement of project partners or institutions.
9	**Connection with other output indicators and/or result indicator**	RCO84 "Pilot Actions" can be used independently, but when used together with RCO116, ensure that RCO116 follows RCO84, meaning that the Pilot action should be employed to demonstrate/test the Jointly developed solution. RCO84 can also be used in conjunction with RCO83 when implemented through pilot actions jointly developed strategies or action plans. In this case, RCO84 must follow RCO83. If a pilot action involves investments and addresses multimodality, it should be attributed to the indicator "RCO54_3.1 New or modernised intermodal connections." Conversely, if it does not involve such elements, it should be classified under "RCO84_3.1 Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented within projects."

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	**Indicator code / Specific Objectives**	**RCO85 / 2.1, 2.2, 3.1**
2	**Indicator name**	**Participations in joint training schemes**

3	**Measurement unit**	participations
4	**Type of indicator**	output
5	**Definition and concepts**	The indicator counts the number of **participations in joint training schemes**. 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. A joint training scheme organised by only one participating country cannot be counted under this indicator.
6	**Time measurement achieved**	Upon project finalisation
7	**Points of attention**	A joint training scheme requires the involvement of organizations from both countries in its organisation, such as the development, delivery, and post-delivery activities (e.g. assessing participant satisfaction), as well as balanced participation from both sides of the border. These sessions are intended to build participants' knowledge progressively. Organizing the same workshop or seminar (even if jointly developed) in different locations by different partners does not constitute "several sessions", but it is to be counted as one training. Partners shall specify if they expect the same group of attendees to participate across these sessions, progressively building their knowledge, and ultimately receiving certificates upon completion. Joint trainings for which the training organisers do not intend to record the confirmed completions / do not intend to issue certificates of completion should be considered under the generic term of "joint actions" - the participations in this case should be counted in RCO81 Participations in joint actions across borders, not in RCO85 Participations in joint training schemes.

		Participation is understood as attending in physical or online training activities (events, self-learning modules, etc.). Project dissemination events are not to be counted under this indicator. Training activities organized exclusively for project partner representatives are not to be counted under this indicator.
8	**Calculation and/or reporting issues**	**Calculation** Participations in a joint training scheme are intended to be counted as enrolled/registered participants who started the training. Only two or more sessions can be considered as training under this indicator, and thus participants must not be counted multiple times if they attend more than one session of the same joint training scheme. The participation of the same individuals may be counted in different joint training schemes, provided that each scheme develops knowledge in a distinct topic and comprises multiple sessions. **Reporting** Training providers must record participants who register for the training sessions. The documents provided to demonstrate the achievement of the output may include, for example: Participant / signature lists / records, in compliance with GDPR regulations Certificates of attendance Other proofs of attendance
9	**Connection with other output indicators and/or result indicator**	RCO85 is not counting the number of participants who finalised the joint training schemes - this is done through RCR81.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata

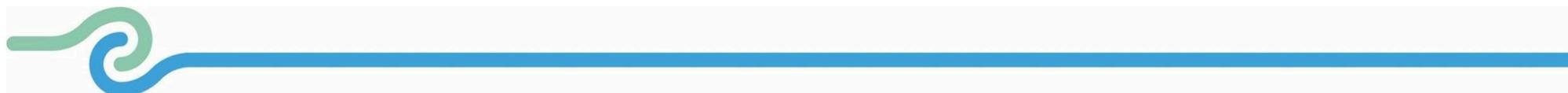| 1	Indicator code / Specific Objectives	**RCO86 / 5.1**
2	Indicator name	**Joint administrative or legal agreements signed**
3	Measurement unit	legal or administrative agreement
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the joint administrative or legal agreements signed related to opportunities for cooperation across borders or targeted to resolving / alleviating legal or administrative obstacles.
6	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation
7	Points of attention	The conclusion of an agreement counted should be accomplished by the time of project completion. This requires the joint expression of willingness by the partners, which may occur e.g. through signatures by the representatives of the institutions on the joint document, formal adoption of the agreement by all institutions, exchange of notes by all institutions formally committing to the agreement, etc.
8	Calculation and/or reporting issues	**Calculation** A joint administrative or legal agreement can be counted as an identified solution and also reported under indicator RCO117, but only under specific conditions:

		The agreement must align with what RCO117 defines as an "identified solution". This means the agreement needs to meet the criteria set out for this indicator. RCO117 likely focuses on actions or results that are tangible, measurable, and contribute to the Programme's objectives. The phases leading up to the agreement's drafting and signature—such as planning, consultation, and negotiation—must be relevant to the indicator. In other words, these preparatory activities must directly support or reflect the purpose of RCO117. If both conditions are met, the agreement can be recognized as contributing to RCO117. **Reporting** The documents provided to demonstrate the achievement of the output should include for example: Jointly signed agreement. Notes by all institutions formally committing to the agreement, Document of formal adoption of the agreement by all institutions
9	**Connection with other output indicators and/or result indicator**	RCO117

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	**Indicator code / Specific Objectives**	**RCO87 / 1.2, 5.1**

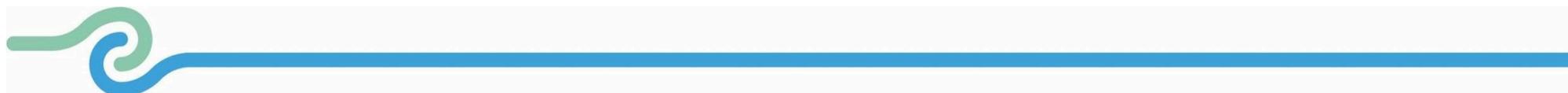| 2	Indicator name	Organisations cooperating across borders
3	Measurement unit	organisations
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the organisations cooperating formally in supported projects. The organisations counted in this indicator are only **project partners and associated organizations**, as mentioned in the financing agreement of the application. Organisations cooperating formally in small projects are also counted.
6	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation
7	Points of attention	The number of organisations cooperating across borders is equal to that of the project partners, including associate partners, which are involved in the implementation of the project. Partners who witdraw from the project during the implementation are not counted for this indicator. Consider the fact that this indicator shall be reported by the end project implementation, considering the reporting timeframe.
8	Calculation and/or reporting issues	**Calculation** If an organization will participate in more than one project financed through the Programme, either as partner or associate organization, the Programme will count it only once. This will not influence targets and achievements at project level. The value of RCO87 should be larger or equal to that of RCR84 (the number of organizations collaborating after the project is completed cannot be larger than the number of organizations collaborating during project implementation).

		External stakeholders to the project cannot be counted under this indicator. **Reporting** The documents provided to demonstrate the achievement of the output is the application form in its current version.
9	**Connection with other output indicators and/or result indicator**	-

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	**Indicator code / Specific Objectives**	**RCO115 / 2.1, 2.2**
2	**Indicator name**	**Public events across borders jointly organised**

3	**Measurement unit**	events
4	**Type of indicator**	output
5	**Definition and concepts**	The indicator counts the number of **events** across border which are **jointly organised by the partners** in supported projects or by interregional programmes, and not the number of participations in public events. 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. A public event across borders **should have participants from both countries** of the Programme area. Jointly organised events shall have a broader scope than all regular coordination meetings or promotional events, which are usually organized in cooperation projects. They shall significantly contribute to the project objective and thus include items, which are significant for the target groups.
6	**Time measurement achieved**	Upon project finalisation
7	**Points of attention**	The participation of the project staff in public events is not sufficient for ensuring the condition of participants from at least two countries of the Programme area. The event must be promoted using appropriate channels to reach the general public within the area covered by the Italy-Croatia Programme. Public events shall involve and actively engage participants in an interpersonal exchange. For this reason, events should be organized on-site as far as possible and online events should be a duly justified exception and apply suitable methodologies to enable interpersonal exchange.

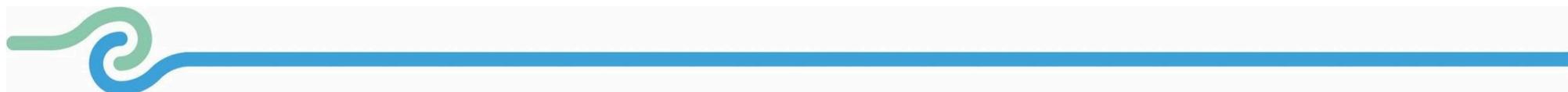| 8 | **Calculation and/or reporting issues** | **Calculation**
 It is also possible to count events of interregional programmes, provided that there are sessions organised by the project. However, it is essential that the Italy-Croatia project is the actual organiser of the session. Workshops or similar events organised as part of a project cannot be counted under this indicator.
Reporting
The documents provided to demonstrate the achievement of the output may include, for example:
- Event agenda / programme
- Event participants list and presentations
- Event follow-up documentation such as conference proceedings, press releases etc. |
| 9 | **Connection with other output indicators and/or result indicator** | - |

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	**Indicator code / Specific Objectives**	**RCO116 / 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 4.1**
2	**Indicator name**	**Jointly developed solutions**

3	Measurement unit	solutions
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of **jointly developed solutions from joint pilot actions implemented by supported projects**. A jointly developed solution implies the **involvement of organizations from both participating countries in the drafting and design process** of the solution. If joint development is lacking, the solution cannot be counted under this indicator.
6	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalization.
7	Points of attention	The indicator counts the solutions that contribute to addressing the challenges identified by the project. The solutions must be tested during the project implementation. Projects may develop new solutions from scratch or modify/upscale existing solutions after the testing phase. The jointly developed solutions should constitute the final product that remains with the territories at the end of the project. 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. Projects always set out one main objective, which addresses one main issue of the territories, needing a solution. In this context, it is advisable that partners **count one single global joint solution** addressing the issue identified by the project, instead of counting separately every single partial element, which together contribute to solve the issue.

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8	**Calculation and/or reporting issues**	**Calculation** This indicator counts only the solutions developed as a result of the implementation of joint pilot actions. In the case of SO 1.1. of the Programme, the pilot action cannot be captured with the output indicator RCO84. Therefore, if the project selects the RCO116 indicator, it should clearly highlight the testing, demonstration, and implementation phase of the solution in the work plan description. The number of pilot actions (RCO84) does not necessarily correspond to the same number of solutions, which should be the final product resulting from the pilot/s phases. For example, 3 pilot actions may contribute to define only 1 joint solution. **Reporting** The documents provided to demonstrate the achievement of the output must clearly show the adoption of the output and provide a clear indication of the actions needed for it to be taken up or to be upscaled. It may include, for example text document describing all elements of the solutions, actions carried out and future actions to which the partners commit, etc.
9	**Connection with other output indicators and/or result indicator**	RCO84

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	**Indicator code / Specific Objectives**	**RCO117 / 5.1**

2	Indicator name	**Solutions for legal or administrative obstacles across border identified**
3	Measurement unit	solutions
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the **number of solutions identified for resolving/ alleviating such legal or administrative obstacles across borders**. **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. 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.
6	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation
7	Points of attention	For the solution to be counted in the indicator RCO117, it should be accompanied by details of possible actions for its potential implementation.

8	**Calculation and/or reporting issues**	**Calculation** For calculating the target, it is important to identify obstacles, such as differences in laws, regulations, or administrative procedures, and develop solutions to overcome them. These solutions may include changes in laws, simplified procedures, or common tools. The indicator tracks how many of these solutions are successfully implemented, improving cooperation between the participating countries. **Reporting** The documents provided to demonstrate the achievement of the output must clearly show the formalisation of the output and provide a clear indication of possible actions to be taken for its potential implementation. It may include, for example text document describing all elements of the solutions for legal or administrative obstacles across border identified, actions carried out and future actions to which the partners commit, etc.
9	**Connection with other output indicators and/or result indicator**	The RCO86 indicator may be selected within a project, including simultaneously with RCO117, also serving as a preparatory function for the implementation of the latter.

Result Indicators

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata

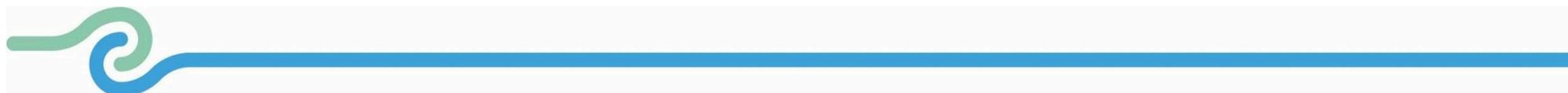| 1	Indicator code / Specific Objectives	**RCR03 / 1.1**
2	Indicator name	**Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) introducing product or process innovation**
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Definition and concepts	Number of SMEs introducing product or process innovation due to the support provided. The indicator covers also micro enterprises. For enterprise definition - see RCO01
6	Time measurement achieved	At project completion or up to one year after the project completion
7	Points of attention	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.

		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.
8	**Calculation and/or reporting issues**	**Calculation** Double counting removed by the Programme at the level of the specific objective. An enterprise is counted once regardless how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective Reporting The final report shall make explicit and specific reference to the enterprises who achieved or expect to achieve this indicator within one year from project completion.
9	**Connection with other output indicators and/or result indicator**	RCO02 – RCO04

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata

1	Indicator code / Specific Objectives	**RCR79 / 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 4.1**
2	**Indicator name**	**Joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations**
3	**Measurement unit**	joint strategy/action plan
4	**Type of indicator**	result
5	**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.
6	**Time measurement achieved**	At project completion or up to one year after project completion

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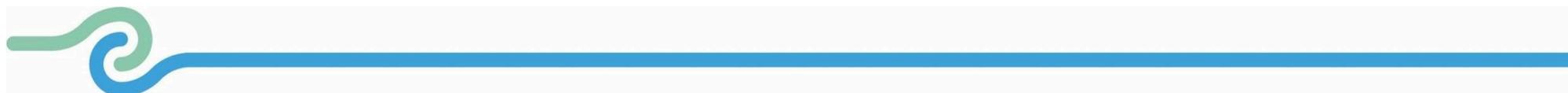| 7	**Points of attention**	To be counted for this indicator the strategies/action plans should have been effectively taken up, or be at the initial stage of uptake, by a given organization. The uptake of the joint strategy and action plan must be documented by the adopting institutions. The "take up" of a strategy generally refers to the adoption, application or implementation of the strategy or action plan by relevant organisations or stakeholders. It indicates that the strategy has been endorsed or integrated into the activities of the targeted parties, often leading to measurable outcomes or results. When selecting this indicator and defining its timing beyond the project's completion, it is important to consider that this entails an obligation for the project to monitor and report the achieved targets to the Programme, even after the project activities and funding have concluded. For this reason it is advisable that at project completion the partners, especially in case of public authorities, **issue a document officially adopting and endorsing the strategy and action plan**.
8	**Calculation and/or reporting issues**	**Calculation** When calculating the target value, please ensure that it is equal to or less than the value of 'RCO83 – Strategies and action plans jointly developed,' the indicator to which this result is linked. Additionally, to avoid double counting, the strategies or action plans relevant to this indicator should not refer to solutions, as these are accounted for under RCO116. **Reporting** The documents provided to demonstrate the achievement of the result —specifically, the adoption of the strategy or action plan by organisations—should include both the identification of the strategy or action plan and concrete evidence of its adoption by the organisation. For example, these documents may include: Letters of commitment Institutional act MoU Agreements Official approval, adoption / endorsement of the strategy/action plan Launch of public procurement/tenders or signature of contracts for the implementation of measures indicated in the strategy/action plan If this is not achieved at project completion, but partners expect to achieve it within one year from project completion, the final report shall make explicit and specific reference to the way this indicator is expected to be achieved within one year from project completion.

9	**Connection with other output indicators and/or result indicator**	The indicator is linked to the strategies/action plans jointly developed and counted under RCO83, which must be taken up by organisations in order to be counted in this result indicator.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	**Indicator code / Specific Objectives**	**RCR81 / 2.1, 2.2**
2	**Indicator name**	**Completion of joint training schemes**
3	**Measurement unit**	participants
4	**Type of indicator**	result

5	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the **number of participants completing the joint trainings schemes organised by supported projects**. For the definition of joint training schemes, see indicator RCO85 Participations in joint training schemes At the start of training implementation, the training organisers shall fix a minimum percentage of training sessions to be attended by the participants to be considered as completed, which are deemed to sufficiently ensure the intended uptake of new competence by participants (e.g. 70%).
6	Time measurement achieved	At project completion
7	Points of attention	This indicator counts the number of participants who have attended the set percentage of the sessions of the joint training scheme and thus completed it.
8	Calculation and/or reporting issues	**Calculation** For calculating the target, please consider that participants must have attended the set percentage of scheduled sessions in order to be considered as having completed the training. Therefore, the value of the result indicator may differ from RCO85 Participations in joint training schemes. **Reporting** Completion should be documented by the training organisers either through: a record of confirmed completions or by issuing certificates of completion. The certificates of completion do not necessarily require a previous national certification process of the issuing organisation.

9	**Connection with other output indicators and/or result indicator**	The value reported for RCR81 can be equal to or lower than the value of RCO85 (for example in case some participants withdraw after the training started or in case not not all participants receive the final certification), but not higher.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	**Indicator code / Specific Objectives**	**RCR82 / 5.1**
2	**Indicator name**	**Legal or administrative obstacles across borders alleviated or resolved**
3	**Measurement unit**	legal or administrative obstacles
4	**Type of indicator**	result

5	**Definition and concepts**	The indicator counts the **number of legal or administrative obstacles that are alleviated or resolved based on solutions** identified through supported projects. **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.
6	**Time measurement achieved**	At project completion or up to one year after project completion
7	**Points of attention**	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. When selecting this indicator and defining its timing beyond the project's completion, it is important to consider that this entails an obligation for the project to monitor and report the achieved targets to the Programme, even after the project activities and funding have concluded.
8	**Calculation and/or reporting issues**	**Calculation** **Reporting** The documents provided to demonstrate the achievement of the output are related to the adoption and implementation of the respective RCO117 solutions and must be documented by the adopting organizations, for example, through: Decisions Formal acts of the adopting organization Letters of commitment If this is not achieved at project completion, but partners expect to achieve it within one year from project completion, the final report shall make explicit and specific reference to the way this indicator is expected to be achieved within one year from project completion.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
9	**Connection with other output indicators and/or result indicator**	The indicator is linked to the solutions identified in RCO117, which must be adopted and implemented in order to be counted in this result indicator.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	**Indicator code / Specific Objectives**	**RCR84 / 1.2, 5.1**
2	**Indicator name**	**Organisations cooperating across borders after project completion**
3	**Measurement unit**	organisations
4	**Type of indicator**	result
5	**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.
6	**Time measurement achieved**	At project completion or up to one year after project completion
7	**Points of attention**	The cooperation should be formalized under other form than the "partnership agreement" signed between the project partners with the purpose of implementing the project. The purpose of the project is to develop and maintain the cooperation between structures over a longer period of time than the duration of the project. The form of cooperation may include any collaborative activities. The 'cooperation agreement' must be signed by at least two organisations, with one on each side of the border. Cross-border distribution is mandatory, regardless of the total number of cooperating organisations. When selecting this indicator and defining its timing beyond the project's completion, it is important to consider that this entails an obligation for the project to monitor and report the achieved targets to the Programme, even after the project activities and funding have concluded.
8	**Calculation and/or reporting issues**	**Calculation** In defining the target, it should be taken into account that cooperation may occur among all or some of the project partners and may also include associated partners. **Reporting** The documents provided to demonstrate the achievement is the 'cooperation agreement'. The document should include a description of the intended cooperation, the planned timeframe, and the number and names of the organisations that have concluded cooperation agreements. If this is not achieved at project completion, but partners expect to achieve it within one year from project completion, the final report shall make explicit and specific reference to the way this indicator is expected to be achieved within one year from project completion.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
9	Connection with other output indicators and/or result indicator	It is linked to the output indicator RCO87. The value reported for RCO84 can be equal to or lower than the value of RCO87, but not higher.
Row ID	**Field**	**Indicator metadata**
1	**Indicator code / Specific Objectives**	**RCR85 / 1.1, 1.2**
2	**Indicator name**	**Participations in joint actions across borders after project completion**
3	**Measurement unit**	participations
4	**Type of indicator**	result
5	**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.

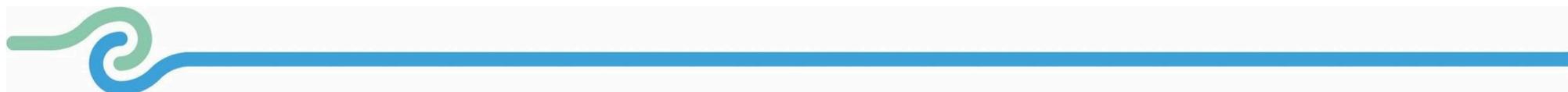| 6	**Time measurement achieved**	At project completion or up to one year after project completion
7	**Points of attention**	Participations (i.e. number of persons attending a joint action across borders) are counted for each joint action organised on the basis of attendance lists or other relevant means of quantification. For the definition of this indicator, the joint action includes training schemes.
8	**Calculation and/or reporting issues**	**Calculation** The count of participations refers to the number of project partner representatives and external stakeholders (i.e., number of persons attending a joint action across borders - e.g., citizens, volunteers, students, pupils, public officials, etc.) recorded in attendance lists who take part in joint cross-border actions implemented within the project. Included: Exchange activities or visits organized collaboratively with cross-border partners. Excluded: attendance at online trainings, events, or workshops. **Reporting** The documents provided to demonstrate the achievement of the output should include, for example: Attendance lists Signature lists Certificates of attendance etc. If this is not achieved at project completion, but partners expect to achieve it within one year from project completion, the final report shall make explicit and specific reference to the way this indicator is expected to be achieved within one year from project completion.
9	**Connection with other output indicators and/or result indicator**	RCO81

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
1	**Indicator code / Specific Objectives**	**RCR104 / 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 4.1**
2	**Indicator name**	**Solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations**
3	**Measurement unit**	solutions
4	**Type of indicator**	result
5	**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.**

6	**Time measurement achieved**	At project completion or up to one year after project completion
7	**Points of attention**	To be counted for this indicator the solutions should have been effectively taken up or upscaled, by a given organization. Scaling-up refers to upgrading/improving the solution, or extending its scope, e.g. territorially (to other locations, or from local to regional /national level) or from the technical to the policy level. The uptake / up-scaling should be documented by the adopting organisations in, for instance, action plans etc. To be counted for this indicator the solution must be taken-up or up-scaled by at least one organization. When selecting this indicator and defining its timing beyond the project's completion, it is important to consider that this entails an obligation for the project to monitor and report the achieved targets to the Programme, even after the project activities and funding have concluded. For this reason it is advisable that at project completion the partners, especially in case of public authorities, **issue a document officially outlining the adoption or upscaling of the solution developed by the project**.
8	**Calculation and/or reporting issues**	**Calculation** When calculating the target value, please ensure that it is equal to or less than the value of RCO 116 "Jointly developed solutions" the indicator to which this result is linked. **Reporting** The documents provided to demonstrate the achievement of the output—specifically, the take up or up-scaling of the solution by organisations—should include the identification of the solution, the timeframe for the expected use of the solution and the specific details in respect to how the solution will be used or up-scaled and concrete evidence of its take up or up-scaling. For example, these documents may include: MoU Board/council decisions letters of intent etc. These documents must be signed/officially adopted by the organizations which will take-up or up-scale the solution.

		The document should also explicitly mention the name of the project and funding source (Interreg VI-A Italy-Croatia Programme 2021-2027). If this is not achieved at project completion, but partners expect to achieve it within one year from project completion, the final report shall make explicit and specific reference to the way this indicator is expected to be achieved within one year from project completion.
9	**Connection with other output indicators and/or result indicator**	RCO116. Please note that this indicator only counts the number of solutions which have been taken-up/scaled up by a given organisation during the implementation of the project or within one year after project completion and not the number of pilot actions developed or tested or that of the strategies and actions plans developed.