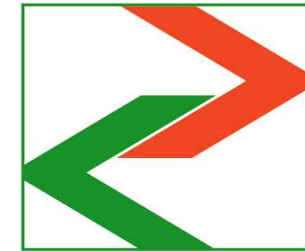


Arbeitsgemeinschaft Europäischer Grenzregionen (AGEG)
Asociación de Regiones Fronterizas Europeas (ARFE)
Association des régions frontalières européennes (ARFE)
Association of European Border Regions (AEBR)
Comunità di lavoro delle regioni europee di confine (AGEG)
Europæiske grænseregioners Arbejdsfællesskap (AGEG)
Werkgemeinschaft van Europese grensgebieden (WVEG)
Associação das Regiões Fronteiriças Europeias (ARFE)
Σύνδεσμος Ευρωπαϊκών Συνοριακών Περιφερειών (ΣΕΣΠ)
Stowarzyszenie Europejskich Regionów Granicznych (SERG)

AGEG – AEBR - ARFE



1971 **10 members**

1980 **30**

2010 **100**

≈ 200 European border areas

Represents the interests of CB regions towards the Council of Europe, the European Union and the national Governments.

Crossborder Cooperation Areas 2007

Régions de coopération transfrontalière 2007

Regionen grenzübergreifender Zusammenarbeit 2007

Editing/Éditeur/Herausgeber:



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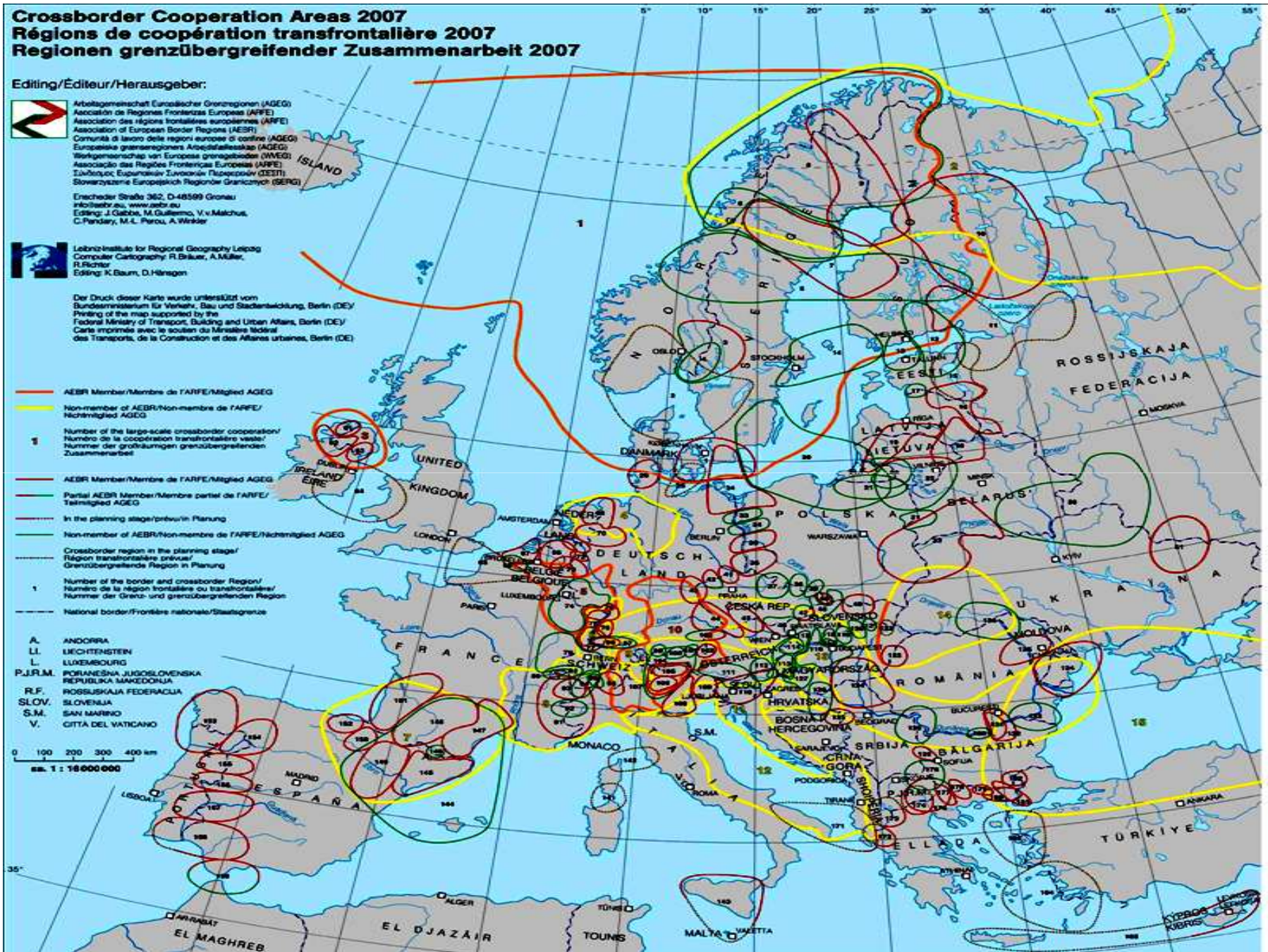
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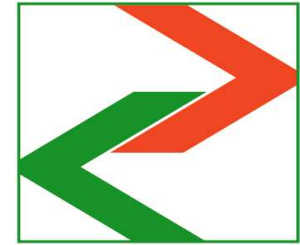
- AEBR Member/Membre de l'ARFE/Mitglied AEGE
- Non-member of AEBR/Non-membre de l'ARFE/Nichtmitglied AEGE
- 1** Number of the large-scale crossborder cooperation/
 Numéro de la coopération transfrontalière vaste/
 Nummer der großräumigen grenzübergreifenden
 Zusammenarbeit
- AEBR Member/Membre de l'ARFE/Mitglied AEGE
- Partial AEBR Member/Membre partiel de l'ARFE/
 Teilmitglied AEGE
- In the planning stage/prévu/en Planung
- Non-member of AEBR/Non-membre de l'ARFE/Nichtmitglied AEGE
- Crossborder region in the planning stage/
 Région transfrontalière prévue/
 Grenzübergreifende Region in Planung
- 1** Number of the border and crossborder Region/
 Numéro de la région frontalière ou transfrontalière/
 Nummer der Grenz- und grenzübergreifenden Region
- National border/Frontière nationale/Staatsgrenze

- A. ANDORRA
- LI. LIECHTENSTEIN
- L. LUXEMBOURG
- P.J.R.M. REPUBLICA JUGOSLOVENSKA
 REPUBLIKA MAKEDONIJA
- R.F. ROSSUSKAJA FEDERACIJA
- SLOV. SLOVENIJA
- S.M. SAN MARINO
- V. CITTA DEL VATICANO

0 100 200 300 400 km
 sb. 1 : 10 000 000



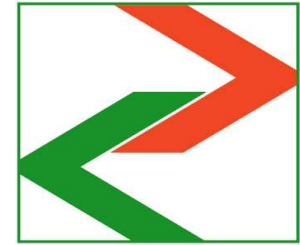
CBC Added Value



- (Pan-) European
(Continental)
- Political
- Institutional
- Socio-economic
- Socio-cultural



Specific added value to
implement Lisbon Strategy
(Mistake: too restricted)



- **Additionality** of cross-border programmes and projects
- **Synergy** through CBC
- **Joint Research and Innovation**
- **CB Networking**
- **Benchmarking (exchange of best practice and know-how)**
- **Spin-off effects** by overcoming borders
- **Efficient CB resource management**

The EGTC regulation

**Regulation of the European Parliament
and of the Council establishing a
European Grouping of Territorial Co-
operation (EGTC)**

EGTC – what is it?

- A new legal instrument on EU level with legal personality
- A binding Regulation, not a Directive
- Why is such an instrument needed?
- The existing legal framework:
 - does not exist in many countries
 - is not sufficient
 - and is not efficient
- An EU response is required in such a situation: national responses are frequently inadequate and not coordinated

EGTC – new optional instrument

- The Regulation entered into force on 1/8/2006 and applied from 1/8/2007
- Member States free to delegate management of a Territorial Co-operation programme to an EGTC
- Regional/local partners free to run co-operation projects as an EGTC
- Potential to develop EGTCs as political tool for regional development

EGTC – How to set up an EGTC? (1)

- Who can be a member?
 - a) Member States (especially those without regions)
 - b) Regional authorities
 - c) Local authorities
 - d) Bodies governed by public law (as defined by the public procurement directive)
- + Associations consisting of such bodies
- Bodies from at least two Member States
- (Participation from third countries is possible, but only if the third country adopts identical legislation into its national law or if covered by international agreements)

EGTC – How to set up an EGTC? (2)

- Draft Convention and Statutes to be drafted
- Ex-ante agreement of Member States:
 - Member States must respond within 3 months + explain reasons if EGTC is rejected
 - Procedure according to national rules, which Member States must prepare or designate
- After Member State approval EGTC Members agree unanimously final Convention and Statutes

EGTC – How to set up an EGTC? (3)

- Statutes shall be registered/published in the Member State of "registered office"
 - Legal personality from day of national registration/publication
 - « Registered office » determines applicable law
 - "Most extensive legal capacity" in relation to property, employ staff, legal proceedings, etc.
- Members inform Member States concerned + Committee of Regions about the creation of the EGTC
- Within 10 days send request to publish notice in Official Journal with key information

EGTC – How to set up an EGTC? (4)

- Content of Convention:
 - basic elements – such as name, registered office, territory, list of members, objective and tasks, duration and dissolution
- Content of Statutes:
 - ALL provisions of convention and
 - operating provisions – such as organs, decision-making procedures, working language(s), recruitment and personnel contracts, financial contributions and other financial issues, member's liability

EGTC exists and acts (1)

- What can an EGTC do?
 - Carry out TASKS given by its members
 - Act within the confines of tasks given
 - Limited to co-operation in cohesion field
- What can EGTC NOT do?
 - Exercise of powers conferred by public law to safeguard general interest of State: e.g. Police, Regulatory powers, Justice, Foreign policy
[However, eligibility under ERDF-Regulation!]

EGTC exists and acts (2)

- What can an EGTC also do?
It is limited primarily to 1. + 2.
- 1. **Implement co-operation programmes**
(EGTC signs grant letters as managing authority)
- 2. **Run co-operation projects (ERDF, ESF, CF)**
(EGTC is the lead or another beneficiary)

But, an EGTC may carry out...

- 3. **other specific co-operation actions with EU funding or**
- 4. **other co-operation actions without EU funding**
 - projects such as Cerdagne Hospital, or
 - potentially more “political” EGTCs and larger regional groupings such as Euregios)

EGTC manages public funds and is liable

1. Assembly approves annual budget of the EGTC, covering running costs and "operational component"
 2. EU funds managed and controlled according to relevant EU law
 3. National funds controlled in a similar way than EU funds
- Liability of EGTC as such
 - Residual liability of members