



Interreg
Hungary – Croatia



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Eligibility of Activities per Priority / Specific Objective

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Introduction

In the present Annex of the Guidelines for Applicants you will find for each Specific Objective (SO) opened by the Call for Proposal (CfP) the **indicative list** of eligible project activities and **indicative information** on the LP-s / PP-s most likely to apply.

For an overview of the Priorities and SO-s of the cross-border Programme, please refer to Table 1 in Chapter 2.1 of the Guidelines.

Please note that projects receiving funding under the present CfP can, during project implementation, either finance the elaboration of construction plans or the implementation of the construction of the coherent activities.

Please also note that in case of projects with **infrastructure development**, works expenditure shall be limited to elements listed in Annex II of Directive 2014/24/EU:

- costs of studies, assessments, architectural/engineering activities and any other **expertise needed** for the realisation of the infrastructure not comprised in the quoted Directive have to be allocated under the 'staff' or 'external expertise / services' cost category (depending whether carried out internally by the Project Partner or with the support of external service providers, respectively);
- the same logic applies for **equipment forming part of infrastructure/works** realised within the project, it shall be reported under the 'equipment' budget heading in case it cannot be placed under the 'infrastructure and works' expenditure category due to the above Directive.

Priority 2 – Greener and Low-carbon Region

(i) Promoting energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions

Expected results

Joint low-carbon projects trigger **cross-border efforts to enhance the energy consciousness of local citizens and to find common innovative solutions** for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. These cross-border initiatives effectively contribute to the larger-scale low-carbon investments, and through cross-border partnerships foster collaborative actions and institutional cooperation in the field of energy efficiency and usage of renewables.

Total energy consumption shows a growing trend owing to the huge increase in consumption of households due to outdated building stock and the low level of energy consciousness. **Energy efficiency, energy refurbishment of public buildings is of high importance** for the programme area in line with the Renovation wave of EU Green Deal.

Although the region relies mostly on fossil fuels, growth in the share of renewable energies should be further promoted, based on local renewable potentials. **In the area solar and geothermal energy have real potential that may serve as basis for future projects.**

In the framework of cross-border cooperation, an integrated approach should be followed to reduce of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission and carbon footprint. **This means that preference should be given to those projects which integrate energy efficiency and renewable energy focused measures,** preferably by cost effective energy renovation of public buildings aiming to reach significant GHG emission reduction impact. In this matter, **projects applying innovative solutions and technologies are prioritised. Projects focusing on lagging behind areas are also preferred** to combat energy poverty. **Environmental and economic sustainability** of projects is of key importance to support feasible projects resulting in substantial energy savings with optimal cost-effectiveness. **Complementarity with mainstream Operational Programmes** is also of key importance – in this respect cross-border projects can contribute to the results of infrastructure development oriented mainstream projects mainly in identifying and spreading new methodologies, innovative solutions and in triggering joint actions for raising awareness of local citizens on the importance of low-carbon initiatives.

Under Specific Objective 2.1 an operation of strategic importance called 'Geo Building – Fostering ground source geothermal energy based energy refurbishments in the border area' already focuses on enhancing the usage of ground source geothermal energy in the border region, by preparation and implementation of public pilot projects and establishment of a cross-border virtual one-stop-shop system offering technical support to private stakeholders in generation of ground source geothermal energy investments.

Intervention areas:

- fostering renovation wave in public buildings in line with energy efficiency standards in combination with usage of renewable energy;
- contribution to clean energy transition and affordable utilisation of renewable energy resources (mainly geothermal and solar);
- combating energy poverty in lagging behind areas of the programme area;
- supporting smart and innovative low emission technologies;
- decarbonisation of industries;
- digitalisation serving environmental sustainability;
- fostering e-mobility and hydrogen mobility as clean transport solutions – in case of e-mobility both preparatory steps (e.g. feasibility studies or planning activities) and investments, in case of hydrogen mobility only preparatory activities;
- raising commitment of citizens and empowering regional and local communities to energy consciousness and sustainable behaviour in line with the EU Climate Pact and the National Energy and Climate Plans (NECP-s).

List of eligible activities:**Analytical activities:**

- research activities and data collection for development of joint databases;
- elaboration of joint cross-border territorial analyses;
- preparation of joint analytical studies.

Educational and training activities:

- elaboration of joint educational curricula and training materials;
- organisation of cross-border knowledge transfer and experience exchange activities;
- organisation of cross-border trainings tailor-made for different target groups, focusing on different fields of reduction of greenhouse gas emission.

Methodological activities:

- elaboration of guidelines and methodological papers on optimal low-carbon interventions for different target groups;
- conceiving recommendations for optimal implementation of low carbon initiatives based on best practices;
- introducing Building Renovation Passports (BRPs), identifying technical no-regrets solutions and carrying out assessment of costs in the short, medium and long run with a renovation pathway to zero (or near zero) energy buildings;
- elaboration of innovative tools and methodologies for sustainable energy management focusing on different target groups, energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives;
- setting up of implementation models for integrated energy efficiency and renewable energy measures for reducing carbon footprint.

Promotional and awareness raising activities:

- awareness raising events (workshops, info days) to spread information and raise the interest of the general public and public- and private institutions of the programme area on the relevance of different aspects of low-carbon initiatives;
- cross-border knowledge and experience exchange activities (forums, meetings, events) for optimal ways of improving the energy efficiency of the building stock (public, enterprises, households) and for sustainable utilisation of renewable energy sources;
- preventing and/or tackling energy poverty by enhancing social cohesion of vulnerable groups through promotional, education, and/or awareness raising activities;

- organising joint study tours to study innovative low-carbon technologies and community initiatives in the cross-border area as good practice;
- organising joint cross-border conferences to public and private stakeholders;
- publishing scientific papers and articles on innovative low carbon technologies and investments;
- online promotional activities for spreading information on innovative achievements and to foster engagement of different stakeholders (website development, online platforms, social media actions);
- elaboration of promotional materials (strategies, action plans, handbooks) for raising public awareness of low-carbon project actions and results.

Investment preparatory activities:

- Feasibility studies of integrated territorial interventions aiming at combined application of energy efficiency and renewable energy measures in public buildings and infrastructure;
- elaboration of Energy Certificate for the initial status of building(s), according to the relevant national regulations ¹;
- elaboration of Energy Calculations (for Hungary) or Energy Audit Report (for Croatia) for the planned status of building(s), according to the relevant national regulations ²;
- elaboration of construction and/or technical design plans or technical description for the purpose of detailed preparation of future energy interventions in public buildings and infrastructure;
- preparatory steps (e.g. feasibility studies or planning activities) related to future investments in hydrogen mobility.

Pilot investment activities:

- pilot investments for the usage of renewable energy (mainly geothermal and solar) in the programme area;
- pilot low-carbon investments bearing best practice and demonstration relevance in the field of integrated energy efficient refurbishments and renewable energy interventions tailor-made for the local energy needs and potentials;
- installation of innovative, high-tech smart metering equipment for demonstration purposes;
- low-carbon investments in infrastructure and equipment in the field of e-mobility.

¹ Hungary: 176/2008. (VI. 30.) Korm. rendelet az épületek energetikai jellemzőinek tanúsításáról; Croatia: Ordinance on energy audits of buildings and energy certification (OG 88/17, 90/20, 1/21, 45/21).

² Energy Calculations (Hungary): 9/2023. (V. 25.) ÉKM rendelet az épületek energetikai jellemzőinek meghatározásáról; Energy Audit Report (Croatia): Ordinance on energy audits of buildings and energy certification (OG 88/17, 90/20, 1/21, 45/21).

Each project should meet the following rules in terms of eligible activities:

- **Analytical activities** should be limited to the reasonable minimum in each project and should focus on setting the basis of other project activities.
- Methodological activities: **at least one joint methodology** should be conceived.
- Promotional and awareness raising activities: **at least 2 joint public events should be organised** with active participation of stakeholders from both sides of the border.
- **Investment preparatory activities in projects *without* works component: at least one detailed technical investment preparatory documentation should be elaborated** for a public building on each side of the border (at least one in Hungary and at least one in Croatia), including the elaboration of all the following documents for each of the buildings: Energy Certificate, Energy Calculations (for Hungary) or Energy Audit Report (for Croatia), construction and/or technical design plans or technical description.
- **Pilot investment activities in projects *with* works component:**
 - o only public investments are eligible;
 - o at least one pilot investment should be implemented on both sides of the border (at least one in Hungary and at least one in Croatia);
 - o total investment costs of works activities of each of the Project Partners per total yearly GHG (kgCO₂/a) emission reduction achieved at the building(s) of the project partner targeted by the investments shall not exceed 10 EUR / kgCO₂/a emission reduction ³ (checked in each project partner budget);
 - o installation of innovative, high-tech **smart metering equipment** for demonstration purposes, **and** low-carbon investments in the infrastructure and equipment in the field of **e-mobility / planning activities related to hydrogen mobility shall not exceed 20% of the total project budget** (GHG emission reduction of this type of investments is not required to be substantiated);

³ Basis of calculation of GHG (kgCO₂/a) emission reduction of each of the building(s) of the project partner:

in Hungary - kgCO₂/a emission reduction value is the difference between the kgCO₂/m²a emission values of the initial and planned status of the building, multiplied by the usable floor area (hasznos alapterület) of the building, based on the Energy Certificate of the initial status and the Energy Calculations of the planned status of the building;

in Croatia - kgCO₂/a emission reduction value is identical with the value indicated in the Energy Certificate: value of Reduction potential (Potencijal smanjenja) under Description of the recommended combination of measures to improve the building's energy performance is (Opis preporučene kombinacije mjera za poboljšanje energetske svojstava zgrade), based on the Energy Audit Report;

GHG (kgCO₂/a) emission reduction value for each project partner should be indicated in the Declaration on greenhouse gas emission reduction, signed by certified energy expert.

- o in case of developments aimed at solar systems, the total annual electricity consumption of the given building cannot be negative (in order to facilitate self-sufficiency);
 - o small scale solutions connected to energy storage are eligible;
 - o in case of pilot investment work activities **the project partner can only choose the budget type where staff costs are reimbursed as flat rate** (and where costs of external expertise and services, equipment, infrastructure and works are direct costs) – see Chapter 2.2.1 of the Eligibility of Expenditure document.
- **In case of project *with* works component, the total cost of all activities** other than works activities (eligible costs other than works) **should not exceed 250.000 EUR.**
 - Projects under the present Specific Objective are **exempt from the obligation to submit a feasibility assessment** as listed as Point 14 in the list of documents in Chapter 6.2.1 of the Guidelines.

Direct target groups are (**indicative list of potential Project Partners**):

- national, regional, and local public authorities and bodies governed by public law,
- regional and local development agencies,
- universities,
- knowledge centres (also regional and national),
- research institutions,
- educational institutions,
- energy agencies,
- public utility companies,
- private non-profit organisations.

Geographical focus:

The whole territory of the Programme is targeted.

Preference is given to lagging behind sub-regions:

Hungary: beneficiary sub-regions (járások), falling under complex development index (komplex mutató) value of 46.68, laid down in Government Regulation 290/2014. (XI. 26.), Annex 2. – see Appendix 1 of the present document.

Croatia: supported local self-government units (jedinica lokalne samouprave, JLS), falling under complex development index (indeks razvijenosti) value of 100, laid down in Decree on the Development Index (Official Gazette 131/17, 3/2024) – see Appendix 2 of the present document.

Most important principles for the selection criteria are, *inter alia*:

- focus on lagging behind sub-regions suffering from energy poverty⁴;
- focus on generating integrated, combined and innovative integrated energy efficiency and renewable energy interventions;
- sustainability of utilisation of renewable energy resources;
- effectiveness of educational and training activities;
- effectiveness of awareness raising and behavioural interventions,
- cross-border character / relevance of the project activities.

In case of projects *with works component*, the most important selection criteria of the pilot investments are:

- feasibility of pilot investments;
- location of pilot investments in the lagging behind sub-regions⁵;
- integrated energy efficiency and renewable energy related investments;
- application of innovative technologies during pilot investments;
- pilot investments with significant CO2 emission reduction;
- cost-effectiveness of pilot investments.

Please be aware that **in case a project contains a works component (works or infrastructure expenditure), all supporting documents for the works component should be submitted** with the application as prescribed in Chapter 6.2.2 of the Guidelines for Applicants!

Alongside the works component, **the project can also contain investment preparatory activities for other buildings** (elaboration of Feasibility Studies, Energy Certificate for the initial status of building(s), Energy Audit Reports or Energy Calculations for the planned status of building(s), construction and/or technical design plans or technical description), **but please note that for the same building during project implementation the project can either finance activities aiming at the**

⁴ For the list of these sub-regions per country, please consult the Appendices of the present document.

⁵ For the list of these sub-regions per country, please consult Appendices of the present document.

elaboration of investment preparatory documentations of the building **or the implementation** (works activities) of the energy renovation of the building!

(iv) Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention, and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches

Supported projects are expected to result in joint solutions and actions contributing to improvement and maintenance of biodiversity in the border area, improvement in the status of green and blue infrastructure including habitat connectivity and a better quality of the water bodies in the programme area.

Despite the relatively favourable ecological conditions – due to abundance of protected areas, including the Transboundary Biosphere Reserve – climate change will likely significantly affect the border region and may lead to an increase of temperature, the number of drought days, a decrease of ground water level and lead to flash flooding as well as spread of invasive species. This may have a negative impact on biodiversity, natural ecosystems, as well as on agriculture and human health.

In spite of the fact that natural assets are relatively preserved, **various types of risks should be anticipated**, e.g. three hydro powerplants operating on the upstream section of the Drava river which may cause both the mitigation of precipitation extremities and significant volatility in water level with a negative effect on nature in the downstream section.

Climate change adaptation **projects with the following intervention areas shall be supported, *inter alia***:

- Cooperation related to protected areas on green land use, along ecological corridors, in order to improve connectivity between habitats, setting up cross-border conservation action plans and actions, protection of endangered species and fighting invasive species.
- Cooperation on blue land use: improvement of the status of waterbodies, restoration of natural habitats (wetlands, oxbows), application of nature-based solutions and natural water retention measures, protection of native species, control and removal of invasive ones. Jointly developed actions aiming at understanding the future effects of flood protection interventions and enabling disaster management action, as well as implementing the interventions, which help reducing climate change impacts.
- Raising awareness about impacts of climate change on biodiversity, water quality and quantity, creation of an adaptive environment for implementation of green and blue land use practices, as well as promotion of clear technologies of waste management fostering circular economy initiatives among local stakeholders.

Actions to be supported are, *inter alia*:

- adoption of a strategy for the development of the civil protection system due to the occurrence of disasters, pandemics and other threats to human health, procurement of equipment, organisation of joint field exercises, education of key stakeholders and education of civil society to raise awareness of these risks;
- cross-border strategic planning activities, preparatory actions of restoration interventions (also as stand-alone activity), including ecological status survey, research, monitoring, data collection,

environmental impact assessment and planning documentation at various levels, e.g. joint sustainable energy and climate action plans;

- jointly tailored measures and pilot actions targeting ecosystem-based climate change adaptation and
- mitigation, based on risk and vulnerability analysis of the project area;
- implementation of strategic documents and pilot actions for improvement and development of green infrastructure (e.g. water retention, wetlands and peatlands restoration and management, restoration of natural infiltration to groundwater) within the cities in the target area.
- implementation (pilot or full) of the above infrastructural interventions as joint cross-border actions at restoration and/or improvement of the environmental status;
- small scale investments in the infrastructure and equipment in order to reduce and promote resilience to the negative consequences of climate change, e.g. revitalisation and construction of rain gardens, green areas and parks;
- soft educational and awareness-raising actions targeting various target groups in the programme area and beyond. This may include development of accessible promotional materials (offline and online), enhancing visibility of the natural assets of the TBR in the partner counties and beyond. Exchange of practices and experiences between management bodies of various parts of the river systems.

Direct target groups are **(indicative list of potential Project Partners):**

- national, regional, and local public authorities and bodies governed by public law,
- regional and local development agencies,
- organisations dealing with the provision of assistance in natural disasters,
- organisations acting in the field of climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention,
- civil protection entities,
- emergency call centres,
- public health institutes,
- public institutions for management of protected areas dealing with nature protection and land use, including national parks, nature parks and county-level public institutions for management of protected areas,
- national and regional/local level water management bodies,
- state forest management companies,

- utility (including water and waste management) companies,
- universities and research institutions, dealing with methodological support for investigations, preparatory actions, impact assessments,
- publicly or privately owned non-governmental organisations,
- educational institutions.

Most important principles for the selection criteria are, *inter alia*:

- complexity of climate change adaptation interventions, interrelatedness of planning/preparatory actions with pilots and physical interventions, in particular in urban areas;
- sustainability of the planned interventions;
- focus on sensitive areas along the border from biodiversity point of view and coherence with international nature protection acts;
- cost-effectiveness of interventions;
- effectiveness of awareness-raising and behavioural interventions,
- cross-border character / relevance of the project activities.

Priority 4 – Inclusive Border Region

(vi) Enhancing the role of culture and sustainable tourism in economic development, social inclusion and social innovation

Important: Based on the Interreg Programme document, activities in this SO are only eligible if they target a location or area which is located inside a **40 km zone on each side from the three main rivers** of the border area (Mura, Drava, Danube), i.e. which is in **'Zone B'** as defined in Chapter 1.3.1 and in Annex 2 of the 'Handbook to Tourism Projects' prepared for the Hungary-Croatia IPA Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2007-2013.

For the map of 'Zone B' and the list of local governments located in the zone please refer to **Appendix 3** of the present document!

Please note that **the project durations and sizes** as contained in Chapter 4 of the Tourism Handbook are not anymore relevant, instead the limitations in **Chapter 2.3 of the Guidelines of the present CfP have to be observed!**

Supported projects are expected to result in increased quality of tourism infrastructure, attractions and services, **an enhanced visibility** of the border area as a lesser-known but emerging environment-friendly destination becoming a distinguished cross-border tourism product.

Well preserved natural environment, including the Transboundary Biosphere Reserve and rich culture provide a good basis for the development of sustainable tourism, generating economic development and promotion of social inclusion.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic more emphasis has been put on lesser-known areas, avoidance of 'overtourism', close-to-nature experience. Tourism and sport-related **infrastructure and services should be developed in line with the 'do no significant harm' principle, green mobility options should be promoted, physical connection of tourism attractions should be improved contributing to social inclusion and strengthening the local economy.** Actions should aim towards strengthening the resilience and digital/green transformation of the tourism sector, in view of the Tourism Transition Pathway.

Culture and sustainable tourism projects with the following intervention areas shall be supported, *inter alia*:

- development of sustainable tourism attractions with clear tourism relevance generating visibility beyond the border area (preference should be given to development of joint network of attractions with national or international relevance attracting visitors from outside of the programme area);
- quality development of service provision in the tourism sector resulting increase in number of visitors;
- enhance green transformation of the sector and promotion of green tourism mobility services (i.e. bike and hiking paths);

- setting up regional and joint tourism destination management services and promotion beyond the border area.

Prioritised forms of tourism are: ecotourism, cultural tourism, wine and gastronomy, cycling tourism, sport, health, water tourism, as well as various innovative forms of tourism.

For the sub-regional tourism product matrixes and the tourism product portfolio of the 'Handbook to Tourism Projects' please check Appendix 4 and Appendix 5 of the present document.

Actions to be supported are, inter alia:

- infrastructure development of existing and new tourism attractions;
- investment in small scale nature and culture interpretation infrastructure, in line with ICOMOS' European Quality Principles;
- quality development for the sake of introduction of new targeted services in tourism (e.g. for cyclists, various professions as target groups, people with disabilities etc.);
- development of cycling and hiking paths with touristic signage. Cycling path development is preferred to be focused on gaps or bottlenecks of international routes (EuroVelo 6 and 13) and their linkages to tourism hotspots and main national cycling routes;
- development of infrastructure related to water tourism (moorings, on-shore services, signage);
- joint promotion of the border area at the relevant target markets, organisation of promotional events;
- participation at various events with cross-border relevance and beyond;
- education and awareness raising among tourism workers and target groups.

Projects with the following contents should be preferred:

- supporting tourism attractions and destinations with high territorial relevance (attractions with local relevance should be avoided) and added value to the tourism supply in the area;
- joint nature of the projects and the interrelatedness of the activities implemented by the Project Partners (clear thematic and/or territorial connection between tourism developments of Project Partners);
- development of various interrelated tourism products for the purpose of elaborating a complex cross-border tourism supply package;
- application of innovative and creative tourism technologies and methods, including individual-based tourism models;

- supporting digitalisation of tourism offer;
- ensured operational and economic sustainability and clear destination management model (preference should be given to projects including tourism management organisations which will be partly or solely responsible for the future maintenance and operation of the tourism developments created).

Direct target groups are **(indicative list of potential Project Partners):**

- local, regional and national public authorities and bodies governed by public law;
- regional and local development agencies;
- tourism boards;
- tourism organisations and institutions;
- culture organisations and institutions;
- management institutions of state properties;
- education and research organisations;
- chambers of commerce;
- forest management companies;
- public institutions for management of protected areas, including natural parks, nature parks and county level public institutions for the management of protected areas;
- church organisations;
- private non-profit organisations;
- EGTC-s.

Most important principles for the selection criteria are, *inter alia*:

- complexity of projects, interrelatedness of activities implemented by the Project Partners;
- accordance with the natural endowments of the border area;
- sustainability of project outputs and results, in terms of all three strands of sustainability (environmental, social, financial);
- adequate demand analysis and needs assessment;
- coordination with projects in neighbouring areas, avoiding overlaps;

- having an impact beyond the project itself and stimulating tourism activity in the region;
- sustainable and properly maintained after their completion;
- focus on lesser-known and lagging behind areas along the border, generating economic development and social inclusion;
- cost-effectiveness of interventions;
- effectiveness and coverage of foreseen tourism promotion activities;
- cross-border character / relevance of the project activities.

(ii) Improving equal access to inclusive and quality services in education, training and lifelong learning through developing accessible infrastructure, including by fostering resilience for distance and on-line education and training

Supported projects in this SO are expected to result in:

- increased educational and training offer provided by local higher education institutions, new jointly developed and delivered curricula;
- potentials for dual vocational training better exploited;
- increased adult participation in education;
- enhanced cross-cultural exchange and understanding;
- improved language skills of border region inhabitants;
- new content about each other's country and the region is developed for elementary and secondary schools;
- increased involvement of disadvantaged – including Roma – groups and individuals in education and training activities;
- awareness of common natural and cultural values of the border region among children and young adults;
- positive attitude developed with regard to CBC from early age on;
- motivated children and young adults through involvement in joint educational activities;
- increased social inclusion of disadvantaged groups;
- sense of belonging to the broader community of the region developed.

To overcome identified educational barriers, including pandemic impacts, and enhance cooperation in education for all generations in line with border region needs, **this intervention is to develop means**

which promote specific local knowledge base as well as exploit development opportunities of cross-cultural cooperation.

Education projects with the following intervention areas shall be supported, *inter alia*:

- general public education and education in line with labour market needs, including the development of soft skills;
- open to all educational institutions from preschool to adult education, including private ones operating as non-profit bodies;
- multisectoral and innovative approaches in education programme design and delivery;
- infrastructure developments are allowed if they are directly related to the project's objectives;
- enabling delivery of online education programmes;
- exchange of best practices in education provision;
- contribution to green and digital transformation of the border area.

Actions to be supported are, *inter alia*:

- implementation of activities aiming at popularisation of STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics), including activities of construction or establishment of STEM centres and parks, implementation of education, camps and procurement of necessary equipment;
- development and implementation of joint curricula/courses by regional higher education institutions;
- peer reviews on identified good practices concerning teaching methods of cross cultural knowledge to share between teaching staff of education providers on both sides of the border;
- development and testing of training materials for improved knowledge of the region's culture;
- adaptation of programmes and equipment for on-line delivery to overcome pandemic impacts;
- purchase of equipment strictly as a complementary activity for jointly planned training courses and services if the joint delivery of the planned activity could not be implemented otherwise in a quality manner;
- small-scale upgrading of educational premises as a complementary activity for jointly planned training courses and services if the joint delivery of the planned activity could not be implemented otherwise in a quality manner;

- developing and delivering joint incentive schemes (internships, placements, hired students) to ensure that graduates studying on one side of the border can gain practical experiences on the other;
- Developing and delivering joint schemes in dual education to support exchange of apprentices in skills or
- employment sectors represented in the border area;
- developing and delivering adult education programmes and workshops in the border area;
- developing and delivering optional courses, education workshops for elementary and secondary schools in the border area;
- developing joint educational activities for preschool and school-aged children in the border area;
- developing joint educational activities and strengthening the capacities of the centres of excellence (e.g. educational activities for potentially high ability students);
- design and delivery of language courses relevant for cross-cultural cooperation in the border region;
- incentives to create networks for schools, or twin-schools aiming at knowledge transfer based on good practices;
- design and delivery of traineeships for teachers at enterprises;
- development and implementation of programmes for the improvement of soft skills.

Specific actions will be implemented in order to help integrate marginalised groups of the society, such as people living in poverty and, especially, the Roma. Indicative actions may include:

- design and operation of a mentoring system to help the participation of the individuals belonging to the marginalised groups in the designed schemes;
- design and operation of a mentoring system for specific tailor-made training of teachers working in schools in lagging behind areas;
- specific local information events that aim at encouraging the participation of schools with high proportion of the Roma.

Direct target groups are (**indicative list of potential Project Partners**):

- - local, regional and national institutions and service providers located in the programme area;
- local and regional public authorities and their undertakings;

- educational institutions, their establishments and their operators (kindergartens, schools, colleges, higher education institutes and adult learning institutions);
- vocational training institutions;
- universities;
- libraries;
- NGOs;
- development agencies;
- cultural centres.

Most important principles for the selection criteria are, *inter alia*:

- improved level of cooperation among educational and training institutions on all levels;
- content of the curricula is based on local and/or cross-cultural knowledge;
- integration of digital skills, digital and green transformation;
- purchase of equipment or small scale upgrading of educational premises justified as complementary activities to jointly developed, relevant educational services;
- sustainability of joint educational activities needs to be ensured by prioritising those interventions which build new services on results of previous joint developments;
- involvement of marginalised groups or individuals, de-segregation;
- balanced participation of Hungarian and Croatian participants;
- the proportionality of the complementary hard elements of jointly developed and delivered projects;
- cross-border character / relevance of the project activities.

Priority 5 – Cooperating Border Region

ISO 1b: Enhance efficient public administration by promoting legal and administrative cooperation and cooperation between citizens, civil society actors and institutions, in particular with a view to resolving legal and other obstacles in border regions

Expected results:

- identified legal and administrative barriers to cooperation in the border region;
- developed solutions and institutional innovations that contribute to overcoming legal and administrative barriers in the cooperation of organisations in the border region;
- improved public institutional capacities and skills in cross-border cooperation and strategic/sectoral planning;
- improved language skills;
- planning systems and processes, data collection and assessment methods are better harmonised (in line with planning processes);
- common regional interests and development directions identified.

Cooperation projects under this action with the following intervention areas shall be supported, *inter alia*:

- Decrease of legal and administrative obstacles to cooperation of territorial governance actors in various domains.
- Provision of opportunities for organisations to elaborate on development issues which they together on both sides of the border consider relevant related to the future of the border area. These thematic issues may include the following: labour market, health and social care, digitalisation, transport and mobility etc.

Actions to be supported are, *inter alia*:

- identification of legal and administrative obstacles relevant for cross-border cooperation, provision of solutions for existing gaps, fostering digitalisation, transfer of good practices, generation and preparation of future joint projects;
- organising meetings and seminars for the exchange of experiences, information in order to identify common development issues, ideas, structures;
- joint development of common approaches to identified common problems;
- joint improvement of basic services;

- joint development of databases;
- promotion of multi-lingualism.

Direct target groups (indicative list of potential Project Partners):

- local, regional and national public authorities and their institutions;
- local, regional and national institutions, governmental bodies located in the programme area;
- labour market organisations, health and social care institutions;
- business support institutions;
- transport infrastructure management bodies, public transport organisations.

Most important principles for the selection criteria are, *inter alia*:

- improved level of cooperation among Project Partners based on knowledge transfer and capitalisation on previous project results;
- contribution to institutional innovations;
- contribution to more efficient organisational processes of cooperating institutions;
- potential of the expected results to be capitalised upon;
- sustainability of joint institutional structures to be developed;
- sustainability of shared processes to be developed;
- the scale of involvement of new partners in CBC activities;
- the scale of geographical coverage;
- cross-border character / relevance of the project activities.

ISO 1c: Build up mutual trust, in particular by encouraging people-to-people actions

Supported projects are expected to **result in the following**:

- existing links and individual relationships develop further;
- the scope of cooperation extended by involving a range of new actors, widening the variety of events in the whole border region;

- the level of mutual understanding and acceptance, by showing the society positive experiences of cooperation is enhanced.

Expected results on civil society level are:

- New links in civil society cooperation in the border region established.
- Existing links as well as individual relationships are further developed.

Cooperation projects under this action with **focus on the civil society and interactions between the people of the border region** shall be supported, including the design and delivery of a series of joint cultural and sports events.

Projects with the **following intervention areas** shall be supported, *inter alia*:

- cooperation in arts and culture;
- sport events (tournaments, festivities);
- cultivation of traditions of minorities, promotion of trust and intercultural dialogue;
- social integration of the youth and promotion of inter-generational solidarity.

Actions to be supported are, *inter alia*:

- setting up and implementation of cooperation agreements of civil organisations;
- organisation of various events with involvement of the target groups and the general public;
- development of offline and online publications.

Direct target groups (**indicative list of potential Project Partners**):

- civil organisations (NGO-s);
- cultural and arts associations;
- church organisations;
- minority organisations (including minority governments);
- sport associations, clubs;
- youth organisations;
- local and regional public authorities and their institutions.

Most important principles for the selection criteria are, *inter alia*:

- relevance of cooperation topic for the border area;
- sustainability of cooperation beyond the project's closure;
- the scale of involvement of new partners in CBC activities;
- cross-border character / relevance of the project activities.

Appendix 1 – Beneficiary sub-regions (járások) of the programme area in Hungary in relation to SO 2.1

County	Sub-region (járás)	Value of complex development index (komplex mutató)	Beneficiary sub- region (kedvezményezett járás)	Developing sub- region (fejlesztendő járás)	Developing sub- region by complex programme (komplex programmal fejlesztendő járás)
Baranya	Sellyei	21	1	1	1
Baranya	Hegyháti	28,63	1	1	1
Somogy	Csurgói	29,51	1	1	1
Somogy	Barcsi	30,19	1	1	1
Somogy	Tabi	31,1	1	1	0
Somogy	Nagyatádi	33,56	1	1	0
Baranya	Szigetvári	34,16	1	1	0
Baranya	Siklói	35,12	1	0	0
Zala	Letenyei	36,19	1	0	0
Somogy	Marcali	36,4	1	0	0
Baranya	Szentlőrinci	36,54	1	0	0
Zala	Zalaszentgróti	39,16	1	0	0
Baranya	Bólyi	41,05	1	0	0
Baranya	Pécsváradi	41,32	1	0	0
Zala	Lenti	42,23	1	0	0
Baranya	Mohácsi	43,08	1	0	0
Somogy	Kaposvári	44,91	1	0	0
Somogy	Fonyódi	45,76	1	0	0

Appendix 2 – Supported local self-government units (jedinica lokalne samouprave, JLS) of the programme area in Croatia in relation to SO 2.1

Sub-region (JLS)	County	Development class	Value of complex development index (indeks razvijenosti)
Belica	Međimurska	4	99,898
Mala Subotica	Međimurska	4	99,84
Bilje	Osječko-baranjska	4	99,829
Pribislavec	Međimurska	4	99,718
Breznički Hum	Varaždinska	4	99,688
Gornji Mihaljevec	Međimurska	4	99,669
Mursko Središće	Međimurska	4	99,513
Jalžabet	Varaždinska	4	99,422
Lepoglava	Varaždinska	4	99,395
Čepin	Osječko-baranjska	4	99,351
Breznica	Varaždinska	4	99,351
Drnje	Koprivničko-križevačka	4	99,202
Lipik	Požeško-slavonska	4	99,019
Donji Vidovec	Međimurska	4	98,903
Virje	Koprivničko-križevačka	4	98,851
Đelekovec	Koprivničko-križevačka	4	98,78
Đakovo	Osječko-baranjska	4	98,774
Županja	Vukovarsko-srijemska	4	98,597
Martijanec	Varaždinska	4	98,58
Gola	Koprivničko-križevačka	4	98,56
Sveti Đurđ	Varaždinska	4	98,478
Kalnik	Koprivničko-križevačka	4	98,353
Štrigova	Međimurska	4	98,164
Mali Bukovec	Varaždinska	4	98,133
Cestica	Varaždinska	4	98,122

Sub-region (JLS)	County	Development class	Value of complex development index (indeks razvijenosti)
Donji Miholjac	Osječko-baranjska	4	98,092
Goričan	Međimurska	4	98,01
Vratišinec	Međimurska	4	97,972
Valpovo	Osječko-baranjska	4	97,97
Ernestinovo	Osječko-baranjska	4	97,819
Jakšić	Požeško-slavonska	4	97,815
Podravske Sesvete	Koprivničko-križevačka	4	97,77
Ivankovo	Vukovarsko-srijemska	4	97,516
Hlebine	Koprivničko-križevačka	4	97,505
Visoko	Varaždinska	4	97,488
Slatina	Virovitičko-podravska	3	97,45
Nuštar	Vukovarsko-srijemska	3	97,391
Legrad	Koprivničko-križevačka	3	97,38
Novigrad Podravski	Koprivničko-križevačka	3	97,314
Orehovica	Međimurska	3	97,24
Peteranec	Koprivničko-križevačka	3	97,19
Tovarnik	Vukovarsko-srijemska	3	97,176
Koprivnički Bregi	Koprivničko-križevačka	3	97,123
Lovas	Vukovarsko-srijemska	3	97,044
Čeminac	Osječko-baranjska	3	97,019
Selnica	Međimurska	3	97,003
Sveti Ivan Žabno	Koprivničko-križevačka	3	96,816
Domašinec	Međimurska	3	96,781
Ferdinandovac	Koprivničko-križevačka	3	96,664
Andrijaševci	Vukovarsko-srijemska	3	96,61
Bednja	Varaždinska	3	96,563
Petrijevci	Osječko-baranjska	3	96,519
Hercegovac	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	3	96,424

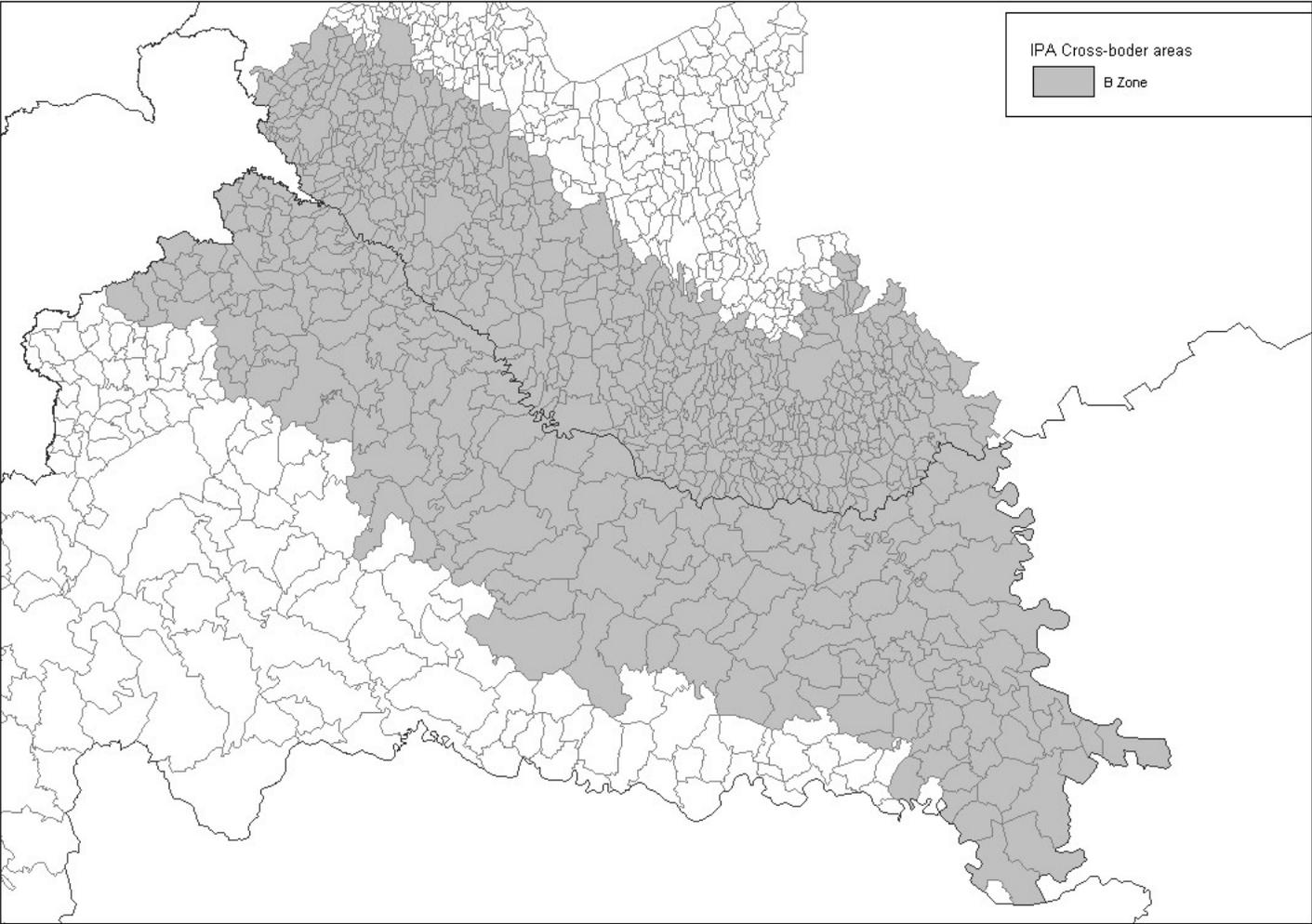
Sub-region (JLS)	County	Development class	Value of complex development index (indeks razvijenosti)
Podturen	Međimurska	3	96,421
Jarmina	Vukovarsko-srijemska	3	96,381
Garešnica	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	3	96,201
Sirač	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	3	96,115
Belišće	Osječko-baranjska	3	96,08
Vođinci	Vukovarsko-srijemska	3	96,066
Grubišno Polje	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	3	96
Velika	Požeško-slavonska	3	95,917
Pitomača	Virovitičko-podravska	3	95,888
Gornja Rijeka	Koprivničko-križevačka	3	95,878
Novo Virje	Koprivničko-križevačka	3	95,862
Sveti Petar Orehovec	Koprivničko-križevačka	3	95,812
Cerna	Vukovarsko-srijemska	3	95,792
Nijemci	Vukovarsko-srijemska	3	95,649
Pleternica	Požeško-slavonska	3	95,53
Rasinja	Koprivničko-križevačka	3	95,516
Otok	Vukovarsko-srijemska	3	95,424
Bizovac	Osječko-baranjska	3	95,405
Veliko Trojstvo	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	3	95,396
Rovišće	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	3	95,355
Vuka	Osječko-baranjska	3	95,331
Velika Trnovitica	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	3	95,25
Satnica Đakovačka	Osječko-baranjska	2	95,199
Kutjevo	Požeško-slavonska	2	95,178
Stari Mikanovci	Vukovarsko-srijemska	2	95,145
Štefanje	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	2	95,078
Ilok	Vukovarsko-srijemska	2	94,981
Feričanci	Osječko-baranjska	2	94,898

Sub-region (JLS)	County	Development class	Value of complex development index (indeks razvijenosti)
Magadenovac	Osječko-baranjska	2	94,857
Donja Voća	Varaždinska	2	94,852
Beli Manastir	Osječko-baranjska	2	94,806
Ivanska	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	2	94,697
Veliki Grđevac	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	2	94,691
Gradište	Vukovarsko-srijemska	2	94,662
Tordinci	Vukovarsko-srijemska	2	94,474
Marijanci	Osječko-baranjska	2	94,414
Donja Motičina	Osječko-baranjska	2	94,388
Kloštar Podravski	Koprivničko-križevačka	2	94,313
Privlaka	Vukovarsko-srijemska	2	94,268
Sokolovac	Koprivničko-križevačka	2	94,148
Punitovci	Osječko-baranjska	2	94,084
Koška	Osječko-baranjska	2	93,968
Čačinci	Virovitičko-podravska	2	93,913
Brestovac	Požeško-slavonska	2	93,868
Stari Jankovci	Vukovarsko-srijemska	2	93,818
Strizivojna	Osječko-baranjska	2	93,731
Semeljci	Osječko-baranjska	2	93,699
Viškovci	Osječko-baranjska	2	93,676
Kaptol	Požeško-slavonska	2	93,499
Končanica	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	2	93,434
Bogdanovci	Vukovarsko-srijemska	2	93,408
Kapela	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	2	93,397
Vladislavci	Osječko-baranjska	2	93,37
Zdenci	Virovitičko-podravska	2	93,237
Nova Rača	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	2	93,058
Vrbanja	Vukovarsko-srijemska	2	92,75

Sub-region (JLS)	County	Development class	Value of complex development index (indeks razvijenosti)
Dežanovac	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	2	92,715
Šandrovac	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	2	92,608
Crnac	Virovitičko-podravska	2	92,479
Špišić Bukovica	Virovitičko-podravska	2	92,367
Đurđenovac	Osječko-baranjska	2	92,291
Severin	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	2	92,165
Darda	Osječko-baranjska	1	92,129
Berek	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	1	91,765
Čađavica	Virovitičko-podravska	1	91,743
Erdut	Osječko-baranjska	1	91,668
Kneževi Vinogradi	Osječko-baranjska	1	91,656
Nova Bukovica	Virovitičko-podravska	1	91,595
Sopje	Virovitičko-podravska	1	91,535
Bošnjaci	Vukovarsko-srijemska	1	91,31
Tompojevci	Vukovarsko-srijemska	1	91,25
Podravska Moslavina	Osječko-baranjska	1	91,114
Trnava	Osječko-baranjska	1	91,07
Podgorač	Osječko-baranjska	1	90,908
Viljevo	Osječko-baranjska	1	90,825
Velika Pisanica	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	1	90,814
Suhopolje	Virovitičko-podravska	1	90,737
Štitar	Vukovarsko-srijemska	1	90,589
Lukač	Virovitičko-podravska	1	90,587
Gorjani	Osječko-baranjska	1	90,526
Zrinski Topolovac	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	1	90,389
Mikleuš	Virovitičko-podravska	1	90,244
Čaglin	Požeško-slavonska	1	90,222
Trpinja	Vukovarsko-srijemska	1	90,183

Sub-region (JLS)	County	Development class	Value of complex development index (indeks razvijenosti)
Babina Greda	Vukovarsko-srijemska	1	89,79
Šodolovci	Osječko-baranjska	1	89,656
Gradina	Virovitičko-podravska	1	89,52
Borovo	Vukovarsko-srijemska	1	89,503
Negoslavci	Vukovarsko-srijemska	1	89,224
Drenje	Osječko-baranjska	1	89,086
Drenovci	Vukovarsko-srijemska	1	88,892
Petlovac	Osječko-baranjska	1	88,271
Markušica	Vukovarsko-srijemska	1	87,385
Đulovac	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	1	87,007
Draž	Osječko-baranjska	1	86,309
Popovac	Osječko-baranjska	1	86,078
Voćin	Virovitičko-podravska	1	85,326
Jagodnjak	Osječko-baranjska	1	85,16
Gunja	Vukovarsko-srijemska	1	84,351
Levanjska Varoš	Osječko-baranjska	1	82,798

Appendix 3 – List of local governments in Zone B



In Hungary:

Sub-region	Local governments of the sub-region located in Zone B
Baranyai Dráva-mente	Alsószentmárton, Bogdása, Cún, Drávacsehi, Drávacsepely, Drávafok, Drávaiványi, Drávakeresztúr, Drávapalkonya, Drávapiski, Drávaszabolcs, Drávaszerdahely, Drávasztára, Felsőszentmárton, Gordisa, Hirics, Kémes, Kemse, Kísszentmárton, Lúzsok, Markóc, Matty, Piskó, Sósvertike, Szaporca, Tésenfa, Vejti, Zaláta
Belső-Somogy	Bakháza, Beleg, Böhönye, Bolhás, Csákány, Csokonyavisonta, Görgeteg, Háromfa, Homokszentgyörgy, Iharos, Iharosberény, Inke, Istvándi, Jákó, Kálmánca, Kaszó, Kisbajom, Kiskorpád, Kőkút, Kutas, Lábod, Mike, Nagyatád, Nagybjom, Nagyorpád, Nagyszakácsi, Nemesdéd, Nemeskislalud, Nemesvid, Ötvöskónyi, Pálmajor, Pogányszentpéter, Rinyabesenyő, Rinyaszentkirály, Rinyaújlak, Rinyaújnép, Segesd, Somogyaracs, Somogyicsicsó, Somogyszob, Somogyzitfa, Szabás, Senta, Szenyér, Szulok, Tapsony, Tarany, Varásló, Vése
Dunamente (Mohács)	Babarc, Bár, Bezedek, Bóly, Borjád, Dunaszekcső, Erdősmárok, Feked, Geresdlak, Görcsönydoboka, Hásságy, Himesháza, Homorúd, Ivándárda, Kisnyárad, Kölked, Lánycsók, Lippó, Liptód, Majs, Maráza, Máriakéménd, Mohács, Monyoród, Nagynyárad, Olasz, Palotabozsok, Pócsa, Sárok, Sátorhely, Somberek, Szajk, Szebény, Szederkény, Székelyszabar, Szúr, Töttös, Udvar, Véménd, Versend
Muramente	Becsehely, Belezna, Csörnyeföld, Dobri, Fityeház, Kerkaszentkirály, Letenye, Lovászi, Molnári, Murakeresztúr, Murarátka, Muraszemenye, Petrivente, Rigyác, Semjénháza, Surd, Szentmargitfalva, Tormafölde, Tornyiszentmiklós, Tótszentmárton, Tótszerdahely
Nagykanizsa-Zalakaros	Balatonmagyaród, Csapi, Eszteregnye, Esztergályhorváti, Fűzvölgy, Galambok, Garabonc, Gelsesziget, Homokkomárom, Hosszúvölgy, Kistrécse, Liszó, Magyarszentmiklós, Magyarszerdahely, Miháld, Nagybakónak, Nagykanizsa, Nagyrada, Nagyrécse, Nemespátró, Pat, Sand, Sávoly, Somogysimonyi, Sormás, Szepetnek, Szőkedencs, Újudvar, Zalakaros, Zalakomár, Zalamerenye, Zalasárszeg, Zalasabar, Zalaszentjakab, Zalaújlak, Zalavár
Pécs-Mecsek	Abaliget, Apátvarasd, Aranyosgadány, Bakonya, Berkesd, Bicsérd, Birján, Boda, Bogád, Bükkösd, Cserdi, Cserkút, Csonkamindszent, Egerág, Egyházaskozár, Ellend, Erdősmecske, Erzsébet, Fazekasboda, Gerde, Görcsöny, Gyód, Gyöngyfa, Hegyhátmaróc, Hetvehely, Hidas, Hosszúhetény, Kárász, Kátoly, Kékesd, Keszü, Királyegyháza, Kisvaszar, Komló, Kozármisleny, Kókény, Kővágószőlős, Kővágótöttös, Lothárd, Lovászhetény, Magyaregregy, Magyarsarlós, Magyarszék, Mánfa, Martonfa, Máza, Mecseknádasd, Mecsekpölöske, Nagykozár, Nagypall, Óbánya, Ófalu, Okorvölgy, Orfú, Pécs, Pécsbagota, Pécsudvard, Pécsvárad, Pellérd, Pereked, Pogány, Romonya, Sumony, Szabadszentkirály, Szárász, Szászvár, Szellő, Szemely, Szentkatalin, Szentlőrinc, Szilágy, Tófü, Vékény, Velény, Zengővárkony, Zók

Sub-region	Local governments of the sub-region located in Zone B
Siklós-Villány	Adorjás, Áta, Babarcszőlős, Baksa, Baranyahídvég, Belvárdgyula, Beremend, Besence, Bisse, Bogádmindszent, Bosta, Csányoszró, Csarnóta, Diósvizlő, Egyházasharaszti, Garé, Gilvánfa, Harkány, Hegyszentmárton, Illocska, Ipacsfa, Ivánbattyán, Kákics, Kásád, Kisasszonyfa, Kisbudmér, Kisdér, Kisharsány, Kisherend, Kisjakabfalva, Kiskassa, Kislippó, Kistapolca, Kistótfalu, Kórós, Kovácshida, Lapáncsa, Magyarbóly, Magyarmecske, Magyartelek, Márfa, Marócsa, Márok, Nagybudmér, Nagycsány, Nagyarsány, Nagytótfalu, Ócsárd, Okorág, Old, Ózdfalu, Palkonya, Páprád, Pécsdevecser, Peterd, Rádfalva, Regenye, Sámod, Sellye, Siklós, Siklósbodony, Siklósnagyfalva, Szalánta, Szava, Szilvás, Szőke, Szőkéd, Tengeri, Tésény, Túrony, Újpetre, Vajszló, Villány, Villánykövesd, Vokány
Somogyi Dráva-mente	Babócsa, Barcs, Bélavár, Berzence, Bolhó, Csurgó, Csurgónagymarton, Darány, Drávagárdony, Drávatamási, Gyékényes, Heresznye, Kastélyosdombó, Komlósd, Lakócsa, Órtilos, Péterhida, Porrog, Porrogszentkirály, Porrogszentpál, Potony, Somogybükkösd, Somogyudvarhely, Szentborbás, Tótújfalu, Vízvár, Zákány, Zákányfalva
Zalai dombvidék	Alsórajk, Alsószenterzsébet, Babosdöbréte, Baglad, Bak, Baktüttös, Bánokszentgyörgy, Barlahida, Bázakerettye, Becsvölgye, Belsőárd, Bocfölde, Bocska, Borsfa, Böde, Bödeháza, Börzönce, Bucsuta, Csatár, Csertalagos, Csesztreg, Csöde, Csonkahegyhát, Csömödér, Dióskál, Dobronhegy, Egeraracs, Felsőrajk, Felsőszenterzsébet, Gáborjánháza, Gellénháza, Gelse, Gombosszeg, Gosztola, Gutorfölde, Hahót, Hernyék, Iborfia, Iklódbördőce, Kacorlak, Kálócfa, Kányavár, Keménfa, Kerecseny, Kerkabarabás, Kerkafalva, Kerkakutas, Kerkateskánd, Kilimán, Kiscsehi, Kistolmács, Kissziget, Kozmadombja, Kustánszeg, Külsősárd, Lasztonya, Lendvadedes, Lendvajakabfa, Lenti, Lickóvados, Lipeszentadorján, Magyarföld, Maróc, Márokföld, Mikekarácsonyfa, Milejszeg, Nagylengyel, Nemesnép, Nemesszentandrás, Németfalva, Nova, Oltárc, Ormándlak, Orosztony, Ortaháza, Pacsa, Páka, Pálfiszeg, Petrikeresztúr, Pórszombat, Pölöske, Pölöskefő, Pördefölde, Pötréte, Pusztaapáti, Pusztaederics, Pusztamagyaród, Pusztaszentlászló, Ramocsa, Rédics, Resznek, Salomvár, Sárhida, Söjtör, Szécsisziget, Szentgyörgyvölgy, Szentkozmadombja, Szentlászló, Szentpéterfölde, Szijártóháza, Szilvagy, Tófej, Valkonya, Várfölde, Zajk, Zalabaksa, Zalacséb, Zalaegerszeg, Zalalövő, Zalaszentbalázs, Zalaszentmárton, Zalaszentmihály, Zalasombatfa, Zalatárnok, Zebecke
Zselic-Szigetvár	Almamellék, Almáskeresztúr, Bakóca, Bánfa, Bárdudvarnok, Basal, Boldogasszonyfa, Botykapeterd, Bőszénfa, Bűrüs, Csebény, Csertő, Csököly, Dencsháza, Dinnyeberki, Endrőc, Gálosfa, Gige, Gyöngyösmellék, Hedrehely, Helesfa, Hencse, Hobol, Horváthertelend, Ibafa, Kacsóta, Kadarkút, Katádfa, Kétújfalu, Kisasszond, Kisdobsza, Kistamási, Lad, Magyarlukafa, Merenye, Molvány, Mozsgó, Nagydobsza, Nagypeterd, Nagyváty, Nemeske, Nyugotszenterzsébet, Patapoklosi, Patca, Patosfa, Pettend, Rinyakovácsi, Rózsafa, Simonfa, Somogyapáti, Somogyhárságy, Somogyhatvan, Somogyviszló, Szenna, Szentdénés, Szentegát, Szentlászló, Szigetvár, Szilvásszentmárton, Szörény, Szulimán, Teklafalu, Tótszentgyörgy, Várad, Vásárosbéc, Visnye, Zádor, Zselickisfalud, Zselickislak

In Croatia:

Sub-region (County)	Local governments of the sub-region located in Zone B
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska County	Bjelovar, Daruvar, Đulovac, Grubišno Polje, Hercegovac, Ivanska, Kapela, Končanica, Nova Rača, Rovišće, Šandrovac, Severin, Sirač, Štefanje, Velika Pisanica, Velika Trnovitica, Veliki Grđevac, Veliko Trojstvo, Zrinski Topolovac
Koprivničko-križevačka County	Drnje, Đelekovec, Đurdevac, Ferdinandovac, Gola, Gornja Rijeka, Hlebine, Kalinovac, Kalnik, Kloštar Podravski, Koprivnica, Koprivnički Bregi, Koprivnički Ivanec, Križevci, Legrad, Molve, Novigrad Podravski, Novo Virje, Peteranec, Podravske Sesvete, Rasinja, Sokolovac, Sveti Ivan Žabno, Sveti Petar Orehovec, Virje
Međimurska County	Belica, Čakovec, Dekanovec, Domašinec, Donja Dubrava, Donji Kraljevec, Donji Vidovec, Goričan, Gornji Mihaljevec, Kotoriba, Mala Subotica, Mursko Središće, Nedelišće, Orehovica, Podturen, Prelog, Pribislavec, Selnica, Šenkovec, Strahoninec, Štrigova, Sveta Marija, Sveti Juraj na Bregu, Sveti Martin na Muri, Vratišinec
Osječko-baranjska County	Antunovac, Beli Manastir, Belišće, Bilje, Bizovac, Čeminac, Čepin, Darda, Donja Motičina, Donji Miholjac, Draž, Drenje, Đakovo, Đurđenovac, Erdut, Ernestinovo, Feričanci, Gorjani, Jagodnjak, Kneževi Vinogradi, Koška, Levanjska Varoš, Magadenovac, Marijanci, Našice, Osijek, Petlovac, Petrijevc, Podgorac, Podravska Moslavina, Popovac, Punitovci, Satnica Đakovačka, Semeljci, Šodolovci, Strizivojna, Valpovo, Viljevo, Viškovci, Vladislavci, Vuka
Požeško-slavonska County	Brestovac, Čaglin, Kaptol, Kutjevo, Pakrac, Velika
Varaždinska County	Bednja, Beretincec, Breznica, Breznički Hum, Cestica, Donja Voća, Gornji Kneževac, Ivanec, Jalžabet, Klenovnik, Lepoglava, Ljubeščica, Ludbreg, Mali Bukovec, Martijanec, Maruševec, Novi Marof, Petrijanec, Sračinec, Sveti Đurđ, Sveti Ilija, Trnovec Bartolovečki, Varaždin, Varaždinske Toplice, Veliki Bukovec, Vidovec, Vinica, Visoko
Virovitičko-podravka County	Crnac, Čačinci, Čađavica, Gradina, Lukač, Mikleuš, Nova Bukovica, Orahovica, Pitomača, Slatina, Sopje, Suhopolje, Špišić Bukovica, Virovitica, Voćin, Zdenci
Vukovarsko-srijemska County	Andrijaševci, Babina Greda, Bogdanovci, Borovo, Bošnjaci, Cerna, Drenovci, Gradište, Ilok, Ivankovo, Jarmina, Lovas, Markušica, Negoslavci, Nijemci, Nuštar, Otok, Privlaka, Stari Jankovci, Stari Mikanovci, Tompojevci, Tordinci, Tovarnik, Trpinja, Vinkovci, Vodinci, Vrbanja, Vukovar, Županja

Appendix 4 – Sub-regional tourism product matrix for Hungary and Croatia (from the Handbook to Tourism Projects)

Hungary:

Tourism Products	Baranyai Dráva-mente	Belső-Somogy	Duna-mente (Mohács)	Mura-mente	Nagykanizsa – Zalakaros	Pécs – Mecsek	Siklós – Villány	Somogyi Dráva-mente	Zalai dombvidék	Zselic – Szigetvár
<i>Rural tourism</i>										
<i>Bicycling</i>										
<i>Water based tourism</i>										
<i>Trekking and hiking</i>										
<i>Equestrian tourism</i>										
<i>Fishing</i>										
<i>Hunting</i>										
<i>Bird watching</i>										
<i>Ecotourism</i>										
<i>Culture tourism</i>										
<i>Health and wellness</i>										
<i>Wine tourism</i>										
<i>River cruising</i>										
<i>Business tourism</i>										

Primary (characterising) products
Secondary (complementary) products

Croatia:

Tourism Products	Međimurska County	Varaždinska County	Koprivničko-križevačka County	Bjelovarsko-Bilogorska County*	Virovitičko-podravaska County	Požško-slavonska County*	Osječko-baranjska County	Vukovarsko-srijemska County*
<i>Rural tourism</i>								
<i>Bicycling</i>								
<i>Water based tourism</i>								
<i>Trekking and hiking</i>								
<i>Equestrian tourism</i>								
<i>Fishing</i>								
<i>Hunting</i>								
<i>Bird/animal watching</i>								
<i>Ecotourism</i>								
<i>Culture tourism</i>								
<i>Health and wellness</i>								
<i>Wine tourism</i>								
<i>River cruising</i>								
<i>Business tourism</i>								

* Counties are only partially included in Zone B of the programme area.

Primary (characterising) products
Secondary (complementary) products

Appendix 5 – Tourism product portfolio (from the Handbook to Tourism Projects)

Tourism products	Generating markets	Product modality	Market potential	Zones
Rural tourism	- regional, national, international (neighbouring)	- one-day visit - multi-day stay	- high - medium	A-B-C
Nature based products				
Bicycling	- regional, national, international (neighbouring), international (Europe)	- one-day visit / trip - tours	- high - medium	B-C
Water-based tourism	- regional, national	- one-day visit - multi-day stay	- medium - niche	C
Trekking and hiking	- regional, national, international (neighbouring)	- one-day visit - multi-day stay	- high - high	B-C
Equestrian tourism	- regional, national	- one-day visit - tours	- niche - niche	B-C
Fishing	- local, regional, national	- one-day visit - multi-day stay	- high - medium	B-C
Hunting	- local, regional, national, international (neighbouring)	- one-day visit - multi-day stay	- medium - niche	B-C
Ecotourism	- local, regional, national, international (neighbouring)	- one-day visit - multi-day stay - tours	- medium - niche - niche	B-C
Bird/animal watching	- national, international (neighbouring), international (Europe)	- one-day visit - multi-day stay - tours	- niche - niche - niche	B-C
Culture based products				
Cultural tourism	- regional, national, international (neighbouring), international (Europe)	- one-day visit - multi-day stay - tours	- high - medium - medium	A-B-C
Other products				

Tourism products	Generating markets	Product modality	Market potential	Zones
Health and wellness	- local, regional, national, international (neighbouring), international (Europe)	- one-day visit - multi-day stay	- high - high	B-C
Wine tourism	- local, regional, national, international (neighbouring), international (Europe)	- one-day visit - tours	- high - high	(A)-B-C
River cruising	- international (neighbouring), international (Europe)	- tours	- niche	C
Business tourism	- regional, national, international (neighbouring)	- one-day visit - multi-day stay	- medium - medium	B-C