



**THE JOINT  
PROGRAMMING DOCUMENT  
OF EUROREGIÓN BÍLÉ-BIELE KARPATY  
ON CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION  
IN YEARS 2007 – 2013**

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# INTRODUCTION

**The Joint Programming Document of Euroregión Bílé-Biele Karpaty (ER BBK) on Cross-border Cooperation for period of 2007 – 2013 (JPD)**, as a basic framework document of cross-border development of ER BBK, is continuation of the JPD of ER BBK on cross-border cooperation for period of 2001 – 2006 and it respects

The Lisbon strategy, extended about the Göteborg strategy

the main objectives and priorities of Objective 3 of the European territorial cooperation in years 2007 – 2013 on the Slovak-Czech intergovernmental level and on the EU Community level

the principles of territorial eligibility, concentration, programming, partnership, proportionality, efficiency, gender mainstreaming and sustainable development.

## 1. Policies, Goals and Priorities of the EU in the European Territorial Cooperation in years 2007 – 2013

Differences among regions of the EU became deeper after the EU enlargement in 2004. These differences became a challenge for the competitiveness and internal cohesion of the European Community for the planning period of 2007 – 2013. Based on the territorial principle (i.e. harmonious development of the EU as a whole) the integration of the member states of the EU should be completed in this planning period.

The territorial dimension of cohesion policy, contrary to sector policies, has a bigger ability to adjust to the specific needs of differential geographical advantages, individual problems and challenges. This can contribute effectively to the development of the disadvantage regions including urban and rural areas.

The aim of the European territorial cooperation (ETC) is to support the harmonious, balanced and sustainable development of the European territory by means of three kinds of cooperation:

### A. Cross-border Cooperation

supports the development of neighboring relationship and focuses on the removing of the borders as barriers. This cross-border cooperation is realised at NUTS III. **Priorities** of cross-border cooperation according to the Regulation of the European Parliament and Council COM (2006)1080 of 5 July 2006, European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) prefer the development of economic, social and environmental cross-border activities in accordance with the common strategies of sustainable regional development. **The measures include:**

- a) support of enterprise, mainly development of SME, tourism, culture and cross-border trade;
- b) support and improvement of common protection and administration of natural and cultural resources;
- c) support of interconnection between urban and rural areas
- d) decreasing of the isolation by improving of accessing to transport, information and communication networks and services, as well as cross-border water, waste and energetic systems and equipment;
- e) development of cooperation and common utilizing of infrastructure, mainly in health service, culture, tourism and education.

## **B. Transnational Cooperation at NUTS I**

is focused on transnational approach of financing of the integrated regional development. It supports building of transit corridors and telecommunication availability, development of innovations, scientific and technical development, building of networks and professional partnerships among institutions. The next priority is environment: water resources management, energy efficiency, prevention of risks and environment protection with clear transnational proportion. The activities can be for example: protection and administration of river basins, water-management services and wet spots; prevention of fires, drought and floods; support of prevention against natural and technical risks; as well as protection and improvement of natural resources on behalf of support of the social-economic development and sustainable tourism.

The support of the sustainable urban development is innovation in this cooperation. It means support of polycentric development at the transnational, national and regional level with obvious transnational influence. It can include: building and improvement of urban networks and connections between towns and villages; protection and promotion of cultural heritage and strategic integration of development areas at the transnational level.

## **C. Interregional Cooperation**

supports the programs of the economic growth and employment, cognitive economy, building of networks of development, innovations and exchange of experience of the best workings and techniques, prevention of the environment risks, analyses of development trends of the EU – studies – strategies at NUTS II and NUTS III. This cooperation will mainly support exchanges of knowledge from the best workings and techniques of urban development and from relationships between urban and rural areas. The financial support will be covered also by the financial sources from the Convergence Objective.

The EU Community prepares a new legal and implementation tool – **European Groups of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC)** in order to improve the European territorial cooperation. Aims and competencies of EGTC will be stated in the Agreement on the European territorial cooperation. The goal of this group is to simplify and support the cross-border, transnational and/or international cooperation between members in order to strengthen the economic and social cohesion.

Joining to the EGTS is voluntary, but must be approved by the particular national government because this group can be charged to be responsible for managing of operational programmes for the cross-border cooperation – it can become a managing

authority and common technical secretariat, but the member states will carry the financial responsibility.

ER BBK, as a participant of cross-border and interregional cooperation, appreciates a lot that the European Parliament and Council acknowledged the existing results of cross-border, international and interregional cooperation and for the next planning period of 2007-2013 the EU Community Initiative INTERREG III will become an Objective. The approved contribution for the European territorial cooperation for next 7 year is 2.52% from the budget of ERDF, i.e. EUR 7, 750 million, from that is 73.86% for cross-border cooperation (A), 20.95% for transnational cooperation (B) and 5.19% for interregional cooperation (C) 5.19% - data from the Regulation COM (2006) 1083 of 11 July 2006.

The Slovak Republic plans to use for this purpose in years 2007-2013 from the European Regional Development Fund **EUR 201.6 million** (allocation for the Slovak-Czech border is EUR 35.59 million. The Czech Republic plans to use for this purpose **EUR 351.6 million** (EUR 56.55 million is allocated for the Operation Programme of the Cross-border Cooperation on the Czech-Slovak border).

## **2. Operational Programme of the Cross-border Cooperation on the Czech-Slovak Border for 2007 – 2013**

Contrary to other borders, the Czech-Slovak border had less experience with implementation of the pre-accession and structural funds of the EU that were allocated for cross-border cooperation. Programme PHARE CBC was implemented just one year (allocation from 1999). The first call appeal for applicants from the EU Community Initiative INTERREG III A was published in January 2005. This is the reason why the strategic goal and priorities of Operation Programme of the Cross-border Cooperation on the Czech-Slovak for 2007 – 2013 (further just OP) border are almost the same.

### ***Global objective of OP:***

growth of cohesion and convergence of cross-border region. It means to create a function network of cooperated authorities in order to support the integrated economic, environmental, social and cultural development of border region by means of better availability, by development of information networks and tourism as well as by development of cultural traditions.

### ***Priority fields and their objectives:***

Priority 1: *Support of social, cultural and economic development of cross-border region and cooperation with the operational objectives aimed at strengthening of common cooperation and building of networks; restoration and preservation of regional and cultural traditions; development of human resources and education; improvement of cross-border activities in the area of economy development; utilization of tourist potential in order to increase its economic importance in the cross-border region, support of creation of common products of tourism.*

Priority 2: *Development of availability of cross-border region and environment* with following operational objectives: increasing of availability of the cross-border region; preservation of regional and local specificity and cross-border character of region; creation of conditions for regeneration and preservation of good-quality environment; increasing of using of information and communication technologies.

Priority 3: *Technical assistance* with 4 objectives: support of managing, implementation, supervision and audit of programme, monitoring.

#### **Allocation of financial resources:**

In the period of 2007 – 2013 is proposed to allocate the volume of funds from ERDF as follows (i.e. 85% of eligible expenses in EUR million):

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>12.417</b>	<b>12.611</b>	<b>12.893</b>	<b>13.217</b>	<b>13.548</b>	<b>13.865</b>	<b>14.189</b>

Of the total sum for common border, i.e. EUR 92.740 million, up to 10% will be used for Microproject Fund. The amount of EUR 49.79 million is allocated for the priority 1, EUR 36.85 million for the priority 2 and EUR 5.52 million for technical assistance.

#### **Financing of projects:**

<p>The Slovak side:  <b>85% from ERDF + 10% state budget + 5% contribution of beneficiary</b></p> <p>The Czech side:  <b>85% from ERDF + 5% state budget + 10% contribution of beneficiary</b></p>
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**Small projects: EUR 3, 000 – 20, 000**

**Large projects: EUR 20, 000 – 400,000**

**The eligible territory:**

The Region of Žilina, Region of Trenčín and Region of Trnava Regions in the Slovak part and the Moravian-Silesian, Region of Zlín and South-Moravian Regions in the Czech part.



Implementation in years 2007 – 2013 brings modification because of exclusive support of common projects and **principle of Lead partner** (lead partner of the projects). It means that conditions and administration of the projects must be unitized and border programme INTERREG IIIA becomes a cross-border programme.

### 3. 6-years of Euroregión Bílé-Biele Karpaty

Euroregión Bílé-Biele Karpaty, as an initiative of border regions and regional participants – social partners, was originated by signing the Establishment Treaty of Cross-border Association on July 30, 2000. Euroregión Bílé-Biele Karpaty was registered on the Slovak side, at Regional Office in Trenčín, as a non-profit association of legal entities according to §20, articles f-j of Civic Code, on September 28, 2000.

Two non-profit associations of legal entities established Euroregión Bílé-Biele Karpaty: Region Bílé Karpaty seated in Zlín and Región Biele Karpaty seated in Trenčín. The members in both associations represent all three sectors: public administration, microregions, entrepreneurs and non-profit organizations.

Euroregión Bílé-Biele Karpaty became a member of Association of European Border Regions (AEBR) in 2000.

The subject of its activities is a general development of bilateral border region including areas of influence of associations Región Biele Karpaty (identical with the territory of the self-governing region of Trenčín) and Region Bílé Karpaty (identical with the territory of the self-governing region of Zlín). **The area of ER BBK represents 8,465.5 km<sup>2</sup> and has 1,190,528 inhabitants** (data from December 2005). **The length of the common border is 120 km.**

Priorities and activities of ER BBK have been progressively formed during 2001–2006, from the building of own institution and structures to establishing of concrete cross-border working teams of experts for the priorities of the JPD. The main priorities and activities of ER BBK are following:

► **Development of Euroregión Bílé-Biele Karpaty** = professional support for common working groups (annex 7) and regional teams of experts for realization of main projects and programmes;

- implementation of JPD of ER BBK for 2001–2006 and creation of the JPD for 2007–2013;
- cooperation with other euroregions within the territory of the Czech and Slovak Republics, with the Czech-Slovak Intergovernmental Commission and with national ministries concerned with the cross-border cooperation;
- cooperation with regional governments and regional development agencies.

► **Development of social and economic activities and presentation of ER BBK**

- information, consulting and programming assistance within the territory of ER BBK;
- platform to solve cross-border problems in priority fields: complex care of human resources, development of environmental infrastructure and development of tourism;
- active participation in the projects of social partners and building of specialized nets;
- propagation of the region and its activities.

► **International cooperation**

- active membership in the Association of European Border Regions; working partnerships with regions and border regions within the territory of the European Union.

**Financing of cross-border priorities of ER BBK and measures of the JPD of ER BBK** was realised in 2001 – 2006 through projects with cross-border importance by both national associations from the following sources (together with our contribution):

<b>Región Biele Karpaty:</b>			
Delegation of the EC in the SR (2001 – 2004)	– 4 projects		3,693,529 SKK
PHARE CBC (2002)	– 1 project		581,590 SKK
State budget of the SR (2001 – 2005)	– 18 projects		7,113,045 SKK
Other funds (2001 – 2005)	– 2 projects		435,130 SKK
<b>Region Bílé Karpaty:</b>			
Phare CBC (2002)	– 2 projects	545,450 CZK	713,449 SKK*
Other funds (2005)	– 4 projects	275,000 CZK	359,700 SKK
<b>Together for ER BBK in SKK</b>			<b>12,898,443 SKK</b>

\* used the average exchange rate of the National Bank in December 2005 1CZK = 1.308 SKK

The total contribution of ER BBK to the development of cross-border cooperation and future development of the border area in years 2001 – 2006 was SKK 10.80 per one inhabitant.

It is necessary to appreciate the approach of the Government of the Slovak Republic and its systematic financial support of euroregional activities. This approach is unique in the EU. Thanks to this support, realised by the Ministry of the Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic, Región Biele Karpaty could implement 18 cross-border projects during 6 years.

On the other hand, Region Bílé Karpaty obtained more experience with managing of the Microproject Fund of Phare CBC. Even in 2004 – 2006, Region Bílé Karpaty was administrator of the Microproject Fund of INTERREG III A for whole Czech-Slovak border. Region Bílé Karpaty had also possibility to nominate its members to the Managing and Monitoring Committees, while Región Biele Karpaty had a representative just at the level of advisory committee at the self-governing region of Trenčín.

#### 4. Starting Position of Cross-border Cooperation within the Territory of ER BBK

The Joint Programming Document of ER BBK for years 2001 – 2006 had 5 priorities: Complex care of human resources; Biosphere reservation – Biele Karpaty; Development of tourism; Development of small and middle-sized enterprising and Transportation and technical infrastructure. After establishing of the regional governments, ER BBK focused on three priorities chosen by the General Assembly of ER BBK: **Complex care of human resources; Biosphere reservation – Biele Karpaty and Development of tourism. ER BBK prepared basic analyses, studies and strategies** in mentioned areas:

- *Analysis of the real needs of the population in the borderland done by the socio-economic research, Trenčín 2002*
- *Report from the measuring of imissions of sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, carbon dioxide and flying dust within the territory of the ER BBK in 2002, Trenčín 2002*
- *Secondary processing of biomass, Trenčín 2003*
- *Pre-feasibility study of infrastructure of “ Walks through the cultural heritage within the ER BBK“, Trenčín 2004*
- *Pre-feasibility study of fixing of infrastructure elements on the marked cycling routes in ER BBK, Trenčín 2004*
- *The Joint Programming Document of ER BBK on cross-border cooperation in years 2001 – 2006, Trenčín 2002*
- *Strategy of development of cross-border tourism in ER BBK for 2002 – 2006, Trenčín 2002*
- *The Joint Programming Document of ER BBK on cross-border cooperation in years 2007 – 2013, Trenčín 2006.*

These documents will serve for the members and partners of ER BBK to prepare the future investment and non-investment projects (plans) of development of the territory of ER BBK. As well as for students (not only of the regional universities) as information sources and materials for studying and for preparing of theses.

ER BBK organized **specialized round tables** with the participation of regional experts and representatives from competent institutions and ministries in order to solve concrete problems of cross-border cooperation. Conclusions and suggestions from these meetings were submitted to the Czech-Slovak Intergovernmental Commission for the cross-border cooperation, competent ministries and specialized institutions in both republics. In the period of 2001 – 2006 were **realised euroregional round tables with the following topics**:

- Problems of transport interconnection within ER BBK, Trenčín, June 2001
- Problems of rescue services and fire protection, Nivnice, September 2002
- Common scheduling in development of tourism, Trenčín, July 2002 and Rožnov pod Radhoštěm, November 2002
- Problems of mutual employment of people, Trenčín, November 2002
- Cooperation of ER BBK with the regional governments, regional development agencies and with universities, Trenčín, March 2003, Zlín
- Selection of priority investment projects of cross-border cooperation of ER BBK, Trenčín, April 2003
- Cross-border problems of SME, Trenčín, April 2003
- Importance of handicrafts for the development of ER BBK with aspect of development of employment in the borderland- took place during exhibition UČEŇ, Trenčín, May 2003

- Coordination of getting and processing of statistical data in tourism in both republics, Trenčín, May 2004
- Changes of the border regime on the Slovak-Czech border, Trenčín, June 2004
- The European territorial cooperation in 2007 – 2013 with Trenčín and Zlín regional municipalities, regional development agencies and with universities, Trenčín, November 2005.

ER BBK also paid attention to the preparation of the region for the pre-accession and structural funds and through the additional education ER BBK also contributed to the improvement of the regional development. The members of the professional teams of ER BBK prepared following **manuals**: *Process of applying and managing of the projects from pre-accession funds of the EU and Community Initiative of cross-border cooperation INTERREG III A*.

Región Biele Karpaty realized two **training meetings** named *Strengthening of the abilities of women leaders from border rural communities of ER BBK* and for the representatives of microregions and women leaders from ER BBK *Education in the area of development of the rural communities (strategies, partnerships, monitoring)* with the concentration on 2007 – 2013 planning period.

The cross-border cooperation was done also by other subjects working within the territory of ER BBK. There is a summary of the cross-border projects prepared and implemented in the framework of priorities and measures of Phare CBC and INTERREG III in 2004 – 2006:

**Program Phare CBC – realised projects in ER BBK** (55 submitted projects out of 85 projects submitted for the whole border):

			EUR	SKK
on the Slovak side	9	Fund of microprojects	126,415	4,787,463
on the Czech side	1	investment project	2,340,000	88,618,140
	16	Fund of microprojects	183,937	6,965.878
<b>Together within ER BBK</b>	<b>26</b>		<b>2,650.352</b>	<b>100,371.481</b>

\* used the average exchange rate of the National Bank in December 2005 1EUR = 37.871 SKK

We could hardly express in numbers the qualitative contribution of these projects for the region. The financial contribution from 25 projects in ER BBK was SKK 11, 753, 341 what represents SKK 9.87 per one inhabitant. The financial contribution from one investment project was SKK 74.44 per one inhabitant.

**Initiative INTERREG III A – Realised projects within ER BBK:**

<i>Measure</i>		<i>Slovak republic in SKK</i>	<i>Czech republic CZK SKK*</i>		
1.1. Human resources, social and cultural development	3	7,100,147	11	13,807,963	18,060,816
1.2. Preservation and improving of natural resources and environment	4	5,929,780	8	6,108,397	7,989,783
1.3. Fund of microprojects	18	9,944,217	51	24,059,131	31,469,343
2.1. Building and development of tourism infrastructure	11	51,657,758	29	81,364,687	106,425,011
2.2. Development of landscape with reference to environmental aspects	2	8,184,445	22	66,954,825	87,576,911
<b>Together in ER BBK</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>82,816,347</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>192,295,003</b>	<b>251,521,864</b>

- used the average exchange rate of the National Bank in December 2005 1CZK = 1.308 SKK
- The most of the projects – 69 were successful in Fund of microprojects, on the Czech side there were submitted 75 projects (out of 156 projects for the whole border), on the Slovak side there were submitted 26 projects (out of 100 projects for the whole border).
- Within the territory of ER BBK there was 52.7 % of successfully submitted projects in Fund of microprojects and the financial contribution was SKK 34.80 per one inhabitant.
- The second largest interest, not only in ER BBK, had measure 2.1. Building and development of infrastructure of tourism – 40 successful projects with the financial contribution SKK 132.80 per one inhabitant.

The total contribution from both European funds dedicated to the development of the cross-border area of ER BBK was **SKK 434, 709, 692** what represents **SKK 365.14 per one inhabitant.**

During the implementation of INTERREG III A within the territory of ER BBK we identified several problems. The General Assembly of ER BBK issued the Declaration with summarization of these problems. The General Assembly of ER BBK required both competent ministries to consider the following points during the preparation of the 2007 – 2013 planning period of cross-border cooperation:

- To portion the money out among the priorities and measures in percentage so they reflect the most important needs of the cross-border cooperation in accordance with years 2004 – 2006,
- The new planning period should be indeed about the cross-border cooperation, i.e. about common and mirror projects and possibilities to finance part of the budget on the other side of the border,
- The Fund of microprojects should be available also for the poor ones from the poor border regions and people should have a chance to cooperate = **possibilities of payment on account** for selected applicants, e.g. municipality up to 1,000 people, schools, non-governmental organizations, etc.,
- To find way how to accept an entities working within the eligible territory of the region but with headquarter outside of the eligible region as an eligible entities for applying,
- To accept the positive processing examples from the Czech side – simplification and unification of the process of implementation of program of cross-border cooperation or strengthening of the central service for the border and communication with applicants and preparation of superior information service in the regions like it was on the Czech side in years 2004 – 2006,
- To improve the process of project approval and utilization of money on the Slovak side in accordance with the real quality of the projects and not to divide finance equally to the region regardless of the length of the border.

Teams consisting of 126 members prepared the Joint Programming Document of ER BBK for years 2001 – 2006. The extended team which finalized the JPD had 24 members. The JPD was updated in October 2004 by the cross-border Programming and Working Group of the JPD. This document was very well-done working material for the 2007 – 2013 planning period. The priorities and measures are in accordance with programming objectives of the European territorial cooperation of the European Community as well as with the objectives plans of the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic. The General Assembly of ER BBK approved in March 2006 three priorities of the future development of cross-border cooperation in ER BBK: Development of human resources, Development of infrastructure of tourism and environment. The General Assembly also entrusted the Programming and Working groups (PWG) of the JPD (31 members) with the preparation of the framework document of ER BBK for the period of 2007 – 2013.

## 5. Programme creation process

**Beginning – November 2005      End – August 2006**

The first meeting of the Programming and Working Group of the JPD (annex 9) took part on November 22, 2005 in Trenčín. On this meeting the content of the document and time schedule of the preparation were approved by the members of PWG of the JPD. The members of the group communicated mainly via e-mail, so just 6 meetings were organized. Based on the mutual agreement the responsibility for the individual chapters was divided among the competent experts of PWG of the JPD. For processing of priorities, SWOT analysis and measures the Programming and Working Group of the JPD was divided into three parts – human resources, environment and tourism. Proposals were presented and consequently discussed by the whole group.

The Programming and Working of the JPD approved on its fourth meeting that the description of the territory of ER BBK should be more detailed because of :

- ✓ demographic, decentralization and economic changes done within the territory during last 2 years,
- ✓ requirement of current source of information for the future project processing by the applicants from the territory.

The final proposals and suggestions were formulated by the members of the PWG of the JPD on the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting and the document was approved for the public discussion.

The public discussion of the draft of the JPD of ER BBK lasted 2 months-from the beginning of July to August 21<sup>st</sup>, 2006. The draft of the JPD was discussed by the members of ER BBK, regional governments, relevant experts, specialized institutions and by the experts concerned with the cross - border cooperation or experts concerned by the areas of the particular priorities of the JPD. After discussion, the final version of the JPD was prepared and submitted to the General Assembly of ER BBK. The General Assembly of the ER BBK approved the JPD of ER BBK in November 2006. The first public presentation of the *Joint Programming Document of ER BBK on Cross-border Cooperation in years 2007 - 2013* was on October 13, 2006 during the conference “*Evaluation of the Community Programme INTERREG III A in the Slovak-Czech cross border area*” in Zlín and on November 15, 2006 at conference in Trenčín. This document is available at the secretariat of both national associations (also on CD) and the most important chapters are available also on internet page [www.erbbk.sk](http://www.erbbk.sk).

The English version of the first Joint Programming Document of ER BBBK for the period of 2001-2006 was very useful during the communication with the foreign partners within the membership in the Association of European Border Regions, so this document is available also in the English version.

The Programming and Working Group of the JPD worked in the accordance with following documents:

- ✓ Regional development programmes at the administrative level NUTS III (Trenčín and Zlín region)
- ✓ Semi-finished regional operational programmes at the administrative level NUTS II – Western Slovakia and Central Moravia

- ✓ Operational programmes of cross-border cooperation on the Slovak-Czech border
- ✓ National strategy reference framework of years 2007 – 2013 (the Slovak Republic)
- ✓ National Development Plan of the Czech Republic for the period of 2007 – 2013
- ✓ National strategy reference framework of years 2007 – 2013 (the Czech Republic)
- ✓ Updated version of Lisbon strategy, basic strategic and programming directions of the European Community.

The eligible executors of the measures from the JPD of ER BBK for the period of 2007 – 2013 will be, except the members of ER BBK, also all relevant eligible applicants from the territory of ER BBK. This document will help to all eligible applicants orientate themselves in the current questions of the cross-border cooperation within the territory of ER BBK.

### **Continuation of Programming**

- ER BBK together with the self-governing regional bodies and competent ministries will make an annual monitoring of cross-border cooperation within the area of ER BBK. The Programming and Working Group of JPD will evaluate annual monitoring reports after 3 years. Based on this evaluation, **the updating version of the JPD will be done in 2010.**
- ER BBK will continuously **publish the results of monitoring** of the cross-border cooperation at [www.erbbk.sk](http://www.erbbk.sk); in the regional massmedia; at seminars; at regional, national and international conferences; at specialized forums as well as in the promoting materials of ER BBK and its partners.
- The Programming and Working Group of JPD will begin in 2012 a new **programme creation process of the JPD of Euroregión Bílé-Biele Karpaty for 2014 – 2020.**
- The Programming and Working Group of the JPD **in years 2013 – 2014** will do **the final evaluation of the implementation** of the Joint Programming Document of ER BBK on the Cross-border Cooperation in years 2007 – 2013.

## II. DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY OF EUROREGIÓN BÍLÉ-BIELE KARPATY

### 1. Position of the Region

Euroregión Biele-Bíle Karpaty is located in the north-western part of the Slovak Republic (Slovak part) and in the eastern part of the Czech Republic (Czech part). ER BBK is administratively identical with the self-governing regions of Trenčín and Zlín.

**The total length of common border is 120 km. ER BBK does not have common border with the third country.** The Slovak part borders in the south with the regions of Nitra and Trnava, in the east with the region of Banská Bystrica, in the south with the region of Žilina. The Czech part borders in the south with Moravskosliezsky region, in the south-west with the region of Olomouc and in the south-west with the region of Južná Morava. The borders have mainly natural character. The western part of the border is created by the mountain range of Chřiby, the northern part of Dolnomoravský dale and the southern part of Hornomoravský dale. In the north the border is created by Moravsko-Sliezske Beskydy and by the massif of Javorníky. The hardly crossover border in the east is created by mountains of Stredoslovenská bariéra.

Altitude of ER BBK moves from 165 meters above sea-level (the bottom land of the Dudváh River near Horná Streda) to 1,346 meters above sea-level (the peak of Vtáčnik). Both places are on the Slovak side of ER BBK. On the Czech side, the highest point is Čertov mlyn - 1, 206 meters above sea level and the lowest place is the level of the Morava River near Uherský Ostroh – 173 meters above sea level.

The territory of ER BBK belongs to the West Carpathians. On the Slovak part, there are the following units: Biele Karpaty, Javorníky, Myjavská pahorkatina, Považské podolie, Malé Karpaty, Považský Inovec, Strážovské vrchy, Súľovské skaly, Hornonitrianská kotlina, Žiar, Tríbeč and Podunajská pahorkatina. On the Czech part, there are the following units: Moravskosliezske Beskydy, Javorníky, Biele Karpaty, Hostínsko – Vsetínska hornatina, Vizovická vrchovina, Chřiby, Hornomoravský úval a Dolnomoravský úval. The territory of ER BBK belongs to the river basin of the Morava River (the western part), the Váh River (the central part) and the Nitra River (the eastern part).

The territory of ER BBK creates 9 districts on the Slovak part (Bánovce nad Bebravou, Ilava, Myjava, Nové Mesto nad Váhom, Partizánske, Považská Bystrica, Prievidza, Púchov and Trenčín) and 4 districts on the Czech part (Kroměříž, Uherské Hradiště, Vsetín and Zlín). 48 of all 580 administrative seats enjoy the status as town. The total area of ER BBK territory is 8,465.5 km<sup>2</sup>; a part consisting of 3,963.5 km<sup>2</sup> is in the Czech Republic and the second part of 4,502 km<sup>2</sup> is in the Slovak Republic. The total population of ER BBK is 1,190,528 and the density of population is 141 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> what is above national average in both republics.

*Concerning the intranational and expected geopolitical configuration in the Central Europe and in Europe as whole in the 3<sup>rd</sup> millenium, ER BBK has a great position potential. The important European lines cross through the region in the northwest –southeast direction. The position of the region is relatively advantageous also because of the significant natural line of connection between the Mediterranean and Central and Northern Europe.*

## 2. Natural Conditions

### 2.1 Relief

Euroregión Bílé-Biele Karpaty has varied and attractive natural environment. Hill lands to uplands dominate in the territory of ER BBK. The relief of plains is not present a lot, it stretches from the Danube lowland and it is also situated on the bottoms of the basins. On the Czech side fertile lowland is situated in the river basin of the Morava River. Altitude of ER BBK moves from 165 to 1,346 meters above sea-level. The highest point of the region is the peak Vtáčnik in the mountain range of Vtáčnik. The lowest point is on the bottom land of the Dudváh River near Horná Streda. Euroregion belongs to the West Carpathians. In the east, the region is closed by the massifs of Považský Inovec, Strážovské vrchy and Súľovské skaly, in the west by the mountain range of Chříby. The axis of the region is formed by the Bílé-Biele Karpaty ridge. The geological foundation of West Carpathian is formed by so-called Magura flysh. It consists of multiple switching layers of clay-stone, sandstone and conglomerates. Clippen zone can be found in the eastern part of Bílé-Biele Karpaty with typical protruding cliffs of limestone.

This region has very rugged topography. Mountain ranges have predominantly the character of highland, from which ridges, crests and monadnock from resistant rocks rise. On the places with less resistant rocks, erosive hollow basins and valleys originated. The rivers are accompanied by stripes of floodplains.

The majority of the area is situated in the altitude up to 700 meters above sea-level. The difference between the highest and the lowest point is 1,181 meters. The level of the attractiveness of the relief is going up with the rising altitudes, so the most attractive mountain ranges are Strážovské vrchy, Súľovské vrchy, Biele and Bílé Karpaty, Chříby and Javorníky.

*Respecting the comparative altitude division, we differentiate between the comparative altitude division of basins and their neighboring mountain ranges. The basins situated near the rivers have the relief of plains. The rest parts of the basins have the relief of hill lands. Concerning the physical ability, difficulty of the terrain is varied. The most difficult terrain is in the mountain range of Strážovské vrchy and Vtáčnik. All mountain ranges offer good conditions for hiking and skiing. The tourist paths in the mountain ranges are marked.*

### 2.2. Climatic Conditions

Climatic conditions of Euroregión Bílé-Biele Karpaty are conditioned by large vertical rugged topography of the relief that causes a great variety of climatic conditions within the relatively small area. The region covers all three main climatic areas.

Basins and headlands of the plains belong to the warm zone with the average January temperatures from  $-2.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-3.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ , with the average July temperatures from  $18.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $19.9^{\circ}\text{C}$  and with annual rainfall from 610 to 720 millimeters. Period with the snow cover lasts on average 120 days.

Temperate climatic zone covers altitudes on average between 300 to 800 meters above sea level. The average January temperatures reach from  $-3.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-5.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The average July temperatures are from  $16^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $18^{\circ}\text{C}$  and annual rainfall is from 700 to 900 millimeters. Period with the snow cover lasts 140 days in the year. The smallest part of the region belongs to the cool zone that appears in altitude above 800 meters above sea level. The average January temperatures in this zone reach from  $-5.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-7.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The average July temperatures are from  $12^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $16^{\circ}\text{C}$  and annual rainfall is from 800 to 1,100 millimeters. Period with the snow cover lasts on average 160 – 170 days in the year.

The temperature inversions are a typical feature of temperature conditions in this region. During the calm or anticyclonic weather, colder and stuffier air runs down from hills to the bottoms of the valleys and creates inversion in splitting of altitude and temperature. In the period of inversion the temperatures in the valleys are lower than in the mountain ranges. The temperature goes up with the altitude. At the upper boundary of the inversion layer fog and low cloudiness are formed. The temperature inversions appear all year, however most often in the winter time when they last several days. For the other seasons are typical night or morning inversions. The coldest month is December with temperatures between  $-1.7^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $2.9^{\circ}\text{C}$ . On the other hand, the warmest month is July when the temperature moves from  $20.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $21.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The average yearly temperature of air in the region is about  $9.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

**Rainfall** has the most unstable character from all climatic factors. Differences in rainfall result from altitude and exposition against of prevailing direction of wind. The most amount of rainfall is in October, July and August in the form of rainstorms or summer storms and in winter in the form of snowfall. The biggest snow cover in the mountains is in January when it reaches more than 80 centimeters. Time-period with the snow cover lasts on average 115 days and there are approximately 50 days with snowing. In the recent years winters are warmer what is caused by the global warming of the Earth.

**Sunshine** – the highest number of days without sunshine are in November, December and January and the least number of days without the sunshine are in the summer months – Jun, July and August.

Concerning the **cloudiness**, the most cloudy month is December but with the relatively small amount of rainfall. Interestingly, July and August have the least cloudiness of all months, but they have the greatest amount of rainfall because of rainstorms or quick passages of fronts. There is a relatively small number of clear weather days (with less than 20% of cloudiness). The biggest cloudiness is typical for the two last months of the year, the least cloudiness is in summer.

**Wind** is very important climatic factor because it mostly influences weather. In the region dominate northwestern and northern winds.

### 2.3. Water

The territory of euroregion is drained by three principal rivers. In the western part of euroregion it is the Morava river. The Bečva river disemboques into the Morava river in the northern part and the Olšava river joins to the Morava river in the southern part. The rivers Biela Voda, Vlára and Drietomica disemboque into the Váh river which drains the central part of euroregion. The eastern part of euroregion is drained by the Nitra river into which disemboque the rivers Bebrava, Nitrica and Handlovka. All rivers have their own flow rate maximum in the period from March to April. In the summer the flow considerably comes down.

The region has relatively good reserves of underground water. The pore underground waters are placed in the floodplains of the big rivers. The largest withdrawals of this kind of water are near Nemšová, Čachtice and in several small sources in the floodplain basin of the Váh river. The resources of fissure or fissure-karst underground waters are found in rich water-bearing complexes of Mesozoic. The sources of this kind of water are placed near Motešice at boundary between Strážovské vrchy and the Danube lowland, in the central part of Strážovské vrchy (river-basin of Domanižanka and Pružinka), Štvrtok nad Váhom and Selec. District of Prievidza has fewer sources of underground water and it must be partially supplied by the water storage reservoir Turčer located in river-basin of Turiec.

Concerning healing waters, spa in Trenčianske Teplice has an over-national importance, healing springs and spas in Bojnice and Nimnica have a nation-wide importance. Springs in Chalmova has just local importance. The sources of geothermal waters are documented and partially used in the Danube lowland. From spas on the Czech side of euroregion have over-regional importance spas in Luhačovice, Kostelec u Zlína, Ostrožská Nová Ves and springs in Chropyna, Smrdávka.

## 2.4 Soils

*Slovak part of ER BBK:* Rendzin leptosols occur in the mountains on carbonatic rocks, cambisols prevails on acidic rocks. In Podunajská pahorkatina and Považské podolie haplic luvisols and luvisols dominate. In Hornonitrianská kotlina, there are found luvisols only. Boarder flood plains of rivers are covered by fluvisols (alluvial soils). Agricultural land represents 41.5% and non-agricultural land represents 58.5% out of the total soil fund of euroregion. Agricultural land can be divided as follows: arable land (53%), grass lands (40.9%), gardens (4.4%), orchards (1.4%) and the smallest part of land is represented by hop-plantations and vineyards (0.2%).

*Czech part of ER BBK:* Majority of soils is poor in minerals, with the exception of potassium and magnesia, and has not enough humus. Haplic luvisols and podzols occur here, southward haplic luvisols dominate. On the contrary to the mountainous part which has poor medium-heavy to heavy soils, the Dolnomoravský and Hornomoravský dales have fertile haplic luvisols and chernozems. Alluvial soils of high quality occur in surroundings of the Morava River.

Land cultivation is difficult because the region has a broken and slopping terrain. Agricultural land represents 49.4% and non-agricultural land represents 50.6% out of the total soil fund. Agricultural land can be divided as follows: arable land (64.5%), grass lands (28.5%), gardens (5%), orchards (1.5%) and the smallest part of soil is represented by hop-plantations and vineyards (0.5%).

## 2.5 Flora and Fauna

In the original plant cover of euroregion dominated forest communities that belonged to the West Carpathian flora. Valleys and basins are deforested. In the mountain ranges and lower positions oak and hornbeam forests grow, in the higher positions beech forests occur and in the highest positions spruce plantations grow. Pine growths occur in Súľovské skaly as well as on clippen monadnocks.

Central part of euroregion is known for its uncommon biodiversity. Various kinds of plant communities can be found here: feather-grass steppes in the warmest parts of ER BBK, flower rich meadows (the most typical vegetation phenomenon in Bílé-Biele Karpaty, with frequent appearance of rare and endangered plant species), pastures, wetlands, xerothermic oak forests, hornbeam forests and beech forests. In basins of big rivers Morava and Váh there are found minor remains of original floodplain forests.

The rich mosaic of landscape kinds also conditions relatively varied representation of fauna. On the euroregion territory there are found species of deciduous and coniferous forests as well as species typical for fields and meadows. In the mountain ranges we can find species from forest communities, from which the best known are wild boars, foxes and deer. Recently in the mountain range of Súľovské skaly brown bear has been found often, moreover wolf was seen here. In valleys species typical for fields and meadows dominate (hares, partridges, pheasants and varied species of rodents). In the hills and in the higher

places of the basins mixing of animal species from the above mentioned communities happens. The specific animal species live around the bigger rivers and water areas.

Within the euroregion the richest fauna is in the Bílé-Biele Karpaty part. A lot of rare kinds of amphibians (salamander, common newt, great water newt, tree frog, common lizard, green lizard and Aeskulap-adder) can be found in this area. From birds, for example, raven and eagle owl occur there.

## 2.6 Nature Protection

*Slovak part of ER BBK:* There are 5 Protected Landscape Areas (PLA) in euroregion, but 2 of them – PLA Malé Karpaty (with its area of 5,449 ha in the region of Trenčín) and PLA Kysuce (with its area of 15,232 ha in the region) touch the territory of ER BBK just in their northern, respectively in their southern boundary.

The most extensive is the PLA Biele Karpaty which was declared in 1979. PLA Biele Karpaty with its area of 44,568 ha is situated mostly in the region of Trenčín and has 2 parts - western part and eastern part. PLA Biele Karpaty continues in PLA Bílé Karpaty on the Czech border. This PLA is significant for its extensive deciduous forests, varied mosaic of habitats in the areas with the isolated settlements, riparian zone and great biodiversity of flora (flower rich meadows with orchids – typical vegetation phenomena in Biele Karpaty) and fauna (many kinds of species, mainly invertebrates).

PLA Strážovské vrchy (with its area of 22,847 ha in the region) was declared in 1989 and it occupies the central part of the mountain range. PLA Strážovské vrchy continues on the northeast into Súľovské vrchy in the region of Žilina. The mountain range of Strážovské vrchy is very specific because it does not have a main ridge what makes natural landscape more attractive.

PLA Ponitrie (with its area of 15,927 ha in the region) occupies the southeastern part of the region. It covers the northeastern final part of mountain range Trábeč and the highest part of the volcanic mountain range Vtáčnik which is the highest range of the region. As for nature protection, also the northern termination of PLA Malé Karpaty is interesting.

Except the extensive PLAs, there are also 134 protected territories in the region with the total area of 4,668.18 ha which represents 1.04% out of the total area of the region. The protected territories are divided as follows: 12 National Nature Reserves, 3 National Nature Monuments, 50 Nature Reserves, 60 Nature Monuments and 9 Nature Parks. Large-sized protected areas occupy the area of 100,059 ha which represents 22.3% out of the total area of the region. The small-sized protected areas occupy the area of 4,668.18 ha. The biggest number of protected areas was declared in districts Nové Mesto nad Váhom and Trenčín. The smallest numbers of protected areas can be found in districts Púchov, Partizánske and Myjava.

*Czech part of ER BBK:* a big part of this area is protected. There are Protected Landscape Areas Beskydy (with the area of 116,000 ha) and Bílé Karpaty (with the area of 71,500 ha). They occupy 30% of total area of the region. PLA Bílé Karpaty is one of six UNESCO Biosphere Reserves in the Czech Republic. In the Czech part of the ER BBK can be found 6 National Nature Reserves (with the total area of 326 ha), 38 Nature Reserves (with the total area of 882 ha), 123 Nature Monuments (with the total area of 587 ha) and 3 National Nature Monuments (with the total area of 95 ha). There are also 6 Natural Parks – Hostýnske vrchy, Chříby, Záhlinické rybníky, Prakšická vrchovina, Vizovické vrchy and Želechovické paseky. Large-sized protected areas occupy the area of 187,500 ha and the small-sized protected areas occupy the area of 1,890 ha.

### **The European system of the protected territories NATURA 2000**

*NATURA 2000 is name for the network of protected territories in the member states of the EU that is aimed to ensure the protection of the most rare and the most endangered species of fauna and flora as well as natural habitats that appear on the territory of the EU. This protection is aimed to preserve the biological diversity within the territory of the EU.*

*In the Slovak part of ER BBK there are 26 proposed Special Areas of Conservation with the total area of 62, 533.49 ha (lying fully or partially within the euroregion). Five Special Protected Areas belong to the Slovak part of ER BBK. In the Czech part of ER BBK there are 3 Special Protected Areas with the area of 34, 649 ha and 60 Special Areas of Conservation with the area of 111, 900 ha.*

### 3. Economic Analysis

#### 3.1. Industry

*Slovak part of ER BBK:* Revenues in the industrial companies in 2005 reached the sum of SKK 121, 871 million, which is 10.4% of the national average. In the same time worked in industry 75, 761 employees. People employed in industry represent 25.4% of all economically active people. The average monthly wage of people employed in industry is SKK 16, 945. This region belongs to the developed region of Slovakia with the multi-branch industrial basis. From the economic point of view, the region has two different areas separated by Považský Inovec, namely Považie and Ponitrie. The most important mining area is situated in Ponitrie where the coal and peat production represents more than four fifths of the total Slovak production. Považie is characterized by engineering and textile industries.

Because of the process of industry re-structuring, important changes have been realized in ownership structure and size structure of enterprises. Anyway, the process of restructuring is negatively influenced by development in financial situation of enterprises – high loans, profit decrease, growth of contract debts, lack of investment resources for innovation of production, non-transparent privatization. Since 1989 there is more than 90 % of the industrial companies in the private ownership. The stagnation is visible mainly in mining, armament, textile, and shoe industries. A lot of should be done also in the area of small and middle-sized entrepreneurship.

The region is represented by mechanical engineering, electro-technical, rubber manufacturing, clothing, textile, mining, chemicals, shoe, glass and food industries.

*Czech part of ER BBK:* Revenues in the industrial companies in 2004 reached the sum of CZK128, 324 million, which is 5.4% of the national average. In the same time worked in industry 72, 194 employees. People employed in industry represent 25% of all economically active people. The average monthly wage in industry is CZK 15, 949. This region used to be an economic strong region with high concentration of companies. Shoes, pneumatics, machines, airplanes were traditional products of this region. The situation has been changed because of the process of industry re-structuring and privatization in the middle of 90-ties. The next negative factors that influence the situation in industry are bad traffic infrastructure, separation from Slovakia (disturbance of the important business relations) and disorganization of majority of research stations.

Industry has a dominant position in economy of the region and its representation is higher than the country average. At the present, the economy of the region is mainly based on the evaluation of the input raw materials and semi-products. The current industrial potential of the territory is represented by manufacturing industry (17.9% from all registered subjects), especially shoe industry, wood processing industry, chemical industry, rubber industry and food industry. These industries are characterized by low level of innovation in comparison to other parts of CR. The region of Zlín has one of the lowest GDP in the Czech Republic. In 2004, gross domestic product per capita in the region was EUR 6, 989.

*Gross domestic product per capita in ER BBK is below the average and it forms 4.8% of the total GDP in the Czech Republic and 10.4% in the Slovak Republic. The Czech part of ER BBK almost reaches the average level of enterprise per 1,000 inhabitants but the Slovak part of ER BBK is considerably below the average. The average monthly wage in ER BBK is lower in comparison with the countrywide average – reaching identically 93% of the average wage.*

*From this characteristic results that industry with multi-branch basis has a dominating position in ER BBK.*

### 3.2 Agriculture and Forestry

*Slovak part of ER BBK:* Agriculture and forestry represent an important development potential in the region despite the still decreasing rate of economically active population working in this sector.

Agricultural soil represents 41.5% and non-agricultural soil represents 58.5% from total soil fund of euroregion. Agricultural soil can be divided as follows: arable soil (53.1%), grassy copses (40.8%), gardens (4.4%), orchards (1.4%) and the smallest part of land represent hop-gardens and vineyards (0.2%).

The largest ratio out of the total amount of agricultural soil have districts of Myjava (58.2%), Nové Mesto nad Váhom (50.7%), Partizánske (46.7%), Trenčín (43.2%) and Bánovce nad Bebravou (41.9%). On the other hand, the smallest ratio out of the total amount of agricultural soil have districts of Považská Bystrica (28.5%), Ilava (36.4%) and Púchov (36.4%).

In the districts Trenčín and Nové Mesto nad Váhom, grain crops and hops prevail in the plant production; cattle farming, pig-breeding and poultry for egg production are the dominant areas in livestock production. Districts of Bánovce nad Bebravou and Partizánske are oriented to pulse crops, oil plants, potatoes and especially sugar beet. Also plants with higher demands on temperature regime and quality of soil can be grown in this region. Plum trees, apple trees and cherry trees are grown successfully in the region. Very good conditions for apricots and peaches are in the area of Nové Mesto nad Váhom. Districts Prievidza, Považská Bystrica, Púchov and Ilava are oriented to potato growing. Livestock production focuses mainly on the production of milk, meat and eggs. The number of farming animals is decreasing. In comparison to 2001, in 2005 the amount of cattle decreased by 14.1% and the amount of hogs decreased by 21.6% and the amount of sheep and rams decreased by 5.4%. On the other hand, the number of hens increased by 66.8%. The farming animals can be divided as follows: poultry (91%), hogs (6%), cattle (2%) and sheep and rams (1%).

Concerning forestry, the total area of forest resources is 220, 375 hectares that represents 48.9% of the total territory of the Slovak part of euroregion. The health condition of forest resources does not differ from the Slovak average. Forest vestures, with dominant ratio of oak-beech forests, cover especially sub-mountain areas and hills of Biele Karpaty, Považský Inovec, Strážovské vrchy, Malé Karpaty and Myjavská pahorkatina. Functions and utilization of forests are multilateral and correspond to economic and environmental characteristics of the territory. The largest area is represented by commercial forests, next protecting forests and finally forests with special determination. The main tree species are oak, beech, spruce and fir. Deciduous forests prevail over coniferous forests (except of districts Považská Bystrica and Púchov).

*Czech part of ER BBK:* Region can be geographically divided into two parts. The first part is represented by lowlands near the Morava River. These lowland areas provide good conditions for growing of more demanding plants, fruit and vegetable. The second part is represented by hilly country. The mountain meadows and pastures provide good conditions for grazing.

Relatively low competitiveness of agricultural enterprises, mostly burdened by old debts, belongs to the heaviest problems in agriculture in the Czech part of euroregion. This is accompanied, despite certain consolidation and re-structuring, by dispersion of agricultural activities. On this territory, there are two Protected Landscape Areas (PLA) - Bílé Karpaty and Beskydy – and Protected Areas of natural accumulation of water - Kwartér Moravy, Beskydy and Vsetínské vrchy. These areas (except for Kwartér Moravy) are subjected to a special farming regime representing limiting factor for agricultural production. Plant production, oriented to intensive grain crops and sugar beet production, prevails in the lowland areas.

Agricultural soil represents 49.3% out of the total soil fund. Agricultural soil can be divided as follows: arable soil (64.3%), grassy copses (28.8%), gardens (5%), orchards (1.4%) and the smallest part of land represent hop-gardens and vineyards (0.5%).

The largest ratio out of the total amount of agricultural soil have districts of Kroměříž (61.9%) and Uherské Hradiště (58.5%). On the other hand the smallest ratio from total amount of agricultural land have districts of Vsetín (35.7%) and Zlín (46.2%). In the sub-mountain areas, livestock production is specialized in cattle and sheep farming. The number of farming animals is decreasing. In comparison to 2001, in 2006 the amount of cattle decreased by 17.2%, the amount of hogs by 18.5% and the number of hens by 20.1%. On the other hand the number of sheep increased by 112.7%. The farming animals can be divided as follows: poultry (90%), hogs (6%), cattle (3%) and sheep and rams (1%).

Concerning forestry, the total area of forests is 157, 186 hectares, what represents 39.7% of the total territory of the Czech part of euroregion. Considering ecological stability, integrated environment protection and biodiversity preservation, the importance of forest ecosystems fulfilling functions in landscape planning, water management, soil protection, recreation, as well as functions of emission filters and climatic functions, is continuously growing. The forest quality indicator is a ratio of damaged forest vestures in the total forest area on the given territory. Its value equals to 67.2% that is slightly above average. Positive feature is a gradual increase of total area of forests. The species composition, as well as age and space structures are often unfitting.

*In the both parts of euroregion the number of economically active population working in this area is still decreasing. There are good condition for growing of more demanding plants, fruit and vegetable as well as for grazing. Relatively low competitiveness of agricultural enterprises, mostly burdened by old debts, belongs to the heaviest problems in agriculture in whole euroregion. This is accompanied, despite certain consolidation and restructuring, by dispersion of agricultural activities. From this comparison, it can be concluded that the situation in forestry is similar in the entire euroregion.*

### **3.3 Transport**

#### **Road transport**

*Slovak part of ER BBK:* The most important Slovak lines cross through the region. The transport framework of the border region has a strong north-south character. In the north-south connection on both sides of the border, the principal areas are the international trans-European corridors belonging to TEN networks. It concerns the Va corridor in the direction Bratislava-Žilina, joined by the VI corridor Žilina-Katowice. Within these corridors, motorway lines, the same as railways, are being built. Very important role in transportation infrastructure has construction of highway on route D61 Horná Streda -Trenčín - Ladce - Sverepec - Považská Bystrica. In 1996, highway section D61 Chocholná – Nemšová was put into the operation and other sections are being constructed now. Speedway I/50 (E572) is being constructed now from the Czech border (Drietoma) to Žiar nad Hronom and with the connection to highway.

The region is connected to the international road system. Roads I/61= E75, with connection to Austria, Hungary and Poland, go directly through the region. The international road E75 enables connection in the direction north – south (Bratislava – Žilina) and next international road E50 leads in direction east – west from Trenčianska Teplá – Trenčín – Drietoma – CR. In the direction north-south, part of the region is connected to international roads E50 and E571 via road I/64 Žilina – Prievidza – Nitra. The most important junctions in the road transportation are Trenčín, Prievidza, Nováky and Nové Mesto nad Váhom.

In the region total length of highways in 2005 was 74.44 km, which represents 22.7%

of the total length of Slovak highways and the length of roads in the Slovak part of ER BBK was in the same year 1 873 km. In the Slovak part of ER BBK, there are roads of the 1<sup>st</sup> class (307.5 km), roads of the 2<sup>nd</sup> class (349.4 km) and roads of 3<sup>rd</sup> class (1 137.3km). According to the length of roads per km<sup>2</sup>, this region has only 0.4 km of roads per km<sup>2</sup> which is above the republic average.

*Czech part of ER BBK:* In the area of road infrastructure, this territory belongs to the least developed regions in CR. It is a peripheral area, but from the point of view north – east, the territory of Bílé Karpaty is intersected by important VI corridor (Gdaňsk - Katovice – Ostrava – Přerov – Otrokovice / Zlín – Staré Město / Uherské Hradiště - Břeclav – Viedeň / Bratislava).

The area of euroregion in CR is not connected to the highway. The length of roads is 2 116 km, what represents just 3.8% out of the total length of roads in CR. In the Czech part of ER BBK, there are roads of the 1<sup>st</sup> class (337 km), roads of the 2<sup>nd</sup> class (574 km) and roads of 3<sup>rd</sup> class (1 205 km). According to the length of roads per km<sup>2</sup>, this region has only 0.5 km of roads per km<sup>2</sup> which is 25% below the republic average. The most frequently used communications are roads I/49 (Otrokovice – Zlín), roads I/55 and I/50 Staré město – Uherské Hradiště – Kunovice, road section I/35 between Rožnov and Valašské Meziříčí and road section I/57 between Vsetín and Valašské Meziříčí.

*The important connection between the Slovak and Czech Republics in the direction Púchov-Střelná – Hulín is preparing now (R6 on the Slovak side and R49 on the Czech side).*

## Railway transport

*Slovak part of ER BBK:* The electrified railway route E 63 in the direction Bratislava – Žilina – Košice intersects the region and connects it to the international railway routes. The next railway route with the international character is border CR/SR -Púchov - Žilina - Košice - border SR/Ukraine. The connection with CR is also possible through railway routes Nové Mesto nad Váhom – Veselí nad Moravou and Trenčianska Teplá – Brno. The total length of railway network in the Slovak part of ER BBK is 293 km.

*Czech part of ER BBK:* The total length of railway network in the Czech part of ER BBK is 343 km, which represents 3.6% out of the total length of railway routes in CR. The most important railway route in the territory is Břeclav – Přerov – Bohumín, which is a part of the II transit railway corridor. The density of railways in the region is 0.089 km of railways per km<sup>2</sup>, which represents 74% of the republic average.

## Air transport

*Slovak part of ER BBK:* In Trenčín, there is an airport that was originally built up just for military purposes but now it is partially used also for civil purposes. The airport in Trenčín has 2 runways. The international and domestic air transportation in this airport is irregular. There are also sport airports in Partizánske, Prievidza and Slávnica that should be in the future rebuilt as a small transport airports. The airport in Prievidza is authorized to provide the international air transportation.

*Czech part of ER BBK:* International airport in Kunovice does not provide a regular air transport.

## Water transport

*Slovak part of ER BBK:* Water transport of commodities is not developed in the region. The building of an up-country international water route on the Váh River, with alternative connection to the Odra River to Poland, and on the Morava River with connection to the Elbe, has been proposed. The Važská water route is being realised now and it is part of multi-modal V corridor (Komárno-Žilina) and VI corridor (Žilina-Čadca- and further down the rivers Kysuca-Olša-Odra through the Czech and Slovak Republics to the Baltic). Water route E-81 will open this corridor for Central European Region. Connection with water route E-81 will be provided by the system of public ports along the river in the following localities: Nové Mesto nad Váhom, Trenčín, Dubnica nad Váhom, Púchov and Považská Bystrica.

*Czech part of ER BBK:* In the Czech part, it is proposed to interconnect the waterway operates on the Bata Canal with the town of Kroměříž. The development of the Bata Canal within the territory of the region of Zlín, is administered by the Association of towns for the development of the Bata Canal, Morava waterways and the Regional Office in Zlín.

*Region has a great potential for the development of the tourist water transport.*

## Border crossings

In Euroregion Bílé-Biele Karpaty are situated 6 road border crossings with the continuous operation: Stráni-Moravské Lieskové, Březová-Nová Bošáca, Starý Hrozenkov – Drietoma, Brumov-Bylnice – Horné Srnie, Nedašová Lhota – Červený Kameň, Střelná-Lysá pod Makytou. The most widely used is the border crossing Starý Hrozenkov – Drietoma. There are also 2 railway border-crossings within the territory of ER BBK Horní Lideč – Lúky pod Makytou and Nemšová – Vlársky průsmyk. The most widely used is the border crossing Horní Lideč – Lúky pod Makytou (66.5% of all departures).

*From this characteristic results that the Slovak part of ER BBK has better traffic conditions than the Czech part. The territory of the Czech part of ER BBK is not connected to the highway network. The next weakness is also unresolved cross-border connection within the territory of ER BBK.*

## 3.4 Energy

*Slovak part of ER BBK:* On the Váh River, there are cascades of water works with importance for regulation and energy production. By the end of year 2004, 212 villages from 276 villages in the territory, which represents 76.8%, were connected to natural gas pipelines. The rate of the connection to the gas pipelines is still increasing. Natural gas in the region is delivered by 5 gas pipelines.

In the target region the supply of heat is provided centrally only in larger agglomerations. In the distant highland regions and in areas with a low population density, there is the perspective of a more intensive use of renewable and alternative sources of energy. The region is fully supplied with electrical energy via a system of transmission networks. Region is connected to the republic electricity network through system of 66 Ks 110 kV lines coming from nodal points Křižovany, Bystričany, Považská Bystrica and Senica, interconnected by two 220 kV lines. Three 400 kV lines lead through the territory of the region beside the mentioned ones. The electricity producing companies supply electricity to common network on the territory of SR. There are many electricity companies within the territory of the region using mainly water and brown coal.

The main electricity generating companies are power plants Elektrárň Nováky and Elektrárň Zemianske Kostolány with total electricity generation of 522.4 MW. Both are fossil-fueled power stations oriented to utilization of brown coal from Slovak mines. There are also water power plants that produce electricity. On the Váh River, there are built 9 water power plants with total electricity generation 260.6 MW. There are also 19 small water power plants with total electricity generation 1, 214 MW.

*Czech part of ER BBK:* By the end of year 2005, 282 villages from 304 villages in the region, which represents 92.8%, were connected to natural gas pipelines. The lowland areas are mostly connected to the natural gas pipeline, and natural gas is used in furnaces with lower efficiency and without cogeneration. Alternative energy resources are used in minimal scope. The overall energetic infrastructure exhibits high expenditures and low efficiency. The main reasons of this state are: lower efficiency of own resources, absence of corresponding management regimes in production and distribution, high losses in distribution and insufficient energy savings by consumers.

In the region of Zlín, there is not situated any of the system power plant. The own production of electricity in the region comes mainly from the heating sources for the supply of centralized heat in the bigger towns of the region. In this region, there operate 2 wind power plants. One of them is situated at the pilgrim place Svatý Hostýn in the region of Kroměříž and the second is in Vsetín in the locality of Horní Jasenka. Furthermore, in the region operate others similar plants of smaller dimension.

*In both parts of ER BBK, there is minimal orientation towards utilization of alternative energy sources.*

### **3.5 Water Management**

*Slovak part of ER BBK:* In the year 2004, 229 villages from 276 villages in the territory were supplied by drinking water, which represents 83%. Concerning the ratio of inhabitants living within the region, 573, 660 inhabitants have drinking water from public water-supply system, which represents 95.3% from the total number of inhabitants in the region.

As far as the rate of population connection to the public sewerage system is concerned, on the Slovak part of ER BBK just 17.4% of villages is connected to public sewerage. Only 48 villages in the region have canalization systems. It means that the situation in area of sewerage systems is much worse than in public water-supply systems. On the Slovak part of ER BBK, there are 45 town and village waste-water treatment plants. Recently, the waste-water treatment plant in Považská Bystrica started the operation.

*Czech part of ER BBK:* In the year 2005, 282 villages from 304 villages in the territory were supplied by drinking water, which represents 92.8%. Concerning the ratio of inhabitants living within the region, 579, 472 inhabitants have drinking water from public water-supply system, which represents 98.2% from total number of inhabitants in the region.

As far as the rate of population connection to the public sewerage system is concerned, on the Czech part of ER BBK 91.2% of villages is connected to public sewerage. 277 villages from 304 villages have canalization systems.

The dominant role in this area belongs to waterworks system Ostrožská Nová Ves and water main Vlára (waterworks reservoir Karolinka). Of special importance are, from point of water management, protected areas of natural water accumulation. There are three such areas in the region - Kvartér of the Morava River, Vsetínské vrchy and Beskydy. Water is pre-cleaned in 94 town and village waste-water treatment plants (30.9% from all villages the region). Recently, the waste-water treatment plants in Vsetín and Kroměříž started the operation.

*The situation in drinking-water supply from public water-supply systems is in the entire euroregion similar. In both parts of euroregion, 95% of inhabitants is supplied by drinking water. But there are differences in numbers of inhabitants connected to sewerage system. In the Slovak part of the euroregion, just 17.4% of villages is connected to public sewerage, while in the Czech part of euroregion it is 91.2%.*

### **3.6 Tourism**

*Slovak part of ER BBK:* In the year 2005, there were 209 accommodation facilities for free tourism in the region. For visitors and guests of the Slovak part of ER BBK, there are available 10, 892 beds in 4, 530 rooms in accommodation facilities. The most of them are situated in Trenčín and important role belongs to spas in Trenčianske Teplice (rheumatism), Nimnica (diseases of the alimentary canal, diseases of the blood circulation system and diseases of the respiratory tract) and Bojnice (physical disabilities). The number of visitors in accommodation facilities increases every year. While in 2001 there were 219, 590 guests in the accommodation facilities, in 2005 there were 253, 937 guests. It represents an increase by 15.6%. The number of lodgings progressively increases. While in 2001 visitors stayed in the region 3.6 days, in 2005 they stayed 3.7 days.

The number of foreign visitors increases every year. While in 2001 the region visited 54, 835 foreign visitors (25% of total number of visitors), in 2005 there were 72, 609 foreign visitors in the region (28.6% of total number of visitors). The biggest part of foreign visitors comes from the Czech Republic (32.4%), Germany (22.2%), Austria (8.3%), Poland (7.1%) and Hungary (3.2%). Majority of visitors utilized accommodation in facilities of category "hotel". Recreation trips are more frequent in summer and in winter. One-day stays and short-term stays prevail in spring and in autumn.

The present potential of tourism in the region is not entirely used and has remarkable reserves. The reason for the reserves is primarily the insufficient tourism infrastructure. The second reserve is the lack of promotion and the third part of the reserves is the inefficient supply of own tourism products.

The most important and famous cultural monuments in the region are the castle of Trenčín, then the castles in Beckov, Čachtice, Tematín, the park in Lednické Rovne and the chateau of Bojnice. The favorite destinations are also the spas in Trenčianske Teplice, Nimnica and Bojnice as well as the home house of Ľudovít Štúr in Uhrovec, the tumulus of M.R. Štefánik at Bradlo and the ZOO in Bojnice. Also the beauties of nature such as Súľovské vrchy and Manínska tiesňava are attractive for the tourists. The positive for tourism development in the region is also the organization of exhibitions which has a long-years-tradition (Exposition grounds TMM in Trenčín).

*Czech part of ER BBK:* In the year 2005, there were 366 accommodation facilities for free tourism in the region. For visitors and guests of the Czech part of ER BBK, there are available 31, 435 beds in 7, 910 rooms in accommodation facilities. Interestingly, the number of guests in accommodation facilities increases every year but the number of accommodation facilities decreases. While in 2001 there were 489 accommodation facilities, in 2005 there were just 366 accommodation facilities (decrease by 5.2%). On the other hand, while in 2002 there were 471, 204 guests in the accommodation facilities, in 2005 there were 488, 766 guests. It represents an increase by 3.7 %. But the number of lodgings decreases. While in 2002 visitors stayed in the accommodation facilities 4.1 days, in 2005 they stayed just 3.7 days.

Also the number of foreign visitors decreases every year. While in 2002 the region visited 84, 427 foreign visitors (17.9% of the total number of visitors), in 2005 there were 71,050 foreign visitors in the region (14.5% of the total number of visitors). During the period of 2002-2005 the number of foreign visitors decreased by 15.8%. The biggest part of foreign

visitors comes from the Slovak Republic (25.4%), Germany (22%), Poland (10.8%), Austria (7.3%), and Italy (4.8%).

Originality of the region is the meeting of three natural ethnic regions: Haná, Slovácko and Valašsko. District Vsetín is the most mountainous and timber part of the region, so there are good conditions for skiing and mountain-hiking. In this region we can find well-preserved traditional architecture that is situated in open-air museum in Rožnov pod Radhoštěm. Other museums are situated in the chateau of Vsetín, in Valašské Meziříčí and in Velké Karlovice. The city of Kroměříž was included in the list of world heritage of UNESCO. It gained the recognition because of Archbishop Chateau, Chateau Park and Flower Garden. There is also the gothic castle in Buchlov, the architectural complex of the baroque chateau in Buchlovice and the pilgrim place in Velehrad. The visitors of Zlín have the possibility to visit the ZOO with chateau in Lešná, the pilgrim hill Hostýn and the castle in Brumov-Bylnice.

Among the health resorts in this part of euroregion, the dominant position belongs to Luhačovice with over-regional importance; well-known spas are Zlín-Kostelec and Ostrožská Nová Ves. Diseases of the respiratory tract, diseases of the alimentary canal, disorders of metabolism and glands with internal secretion are cured in spa Luhačovice. Skin diseases and rheumatism are cured in Kostelec. Well-known sulphur springs for treatment of skin diseases can be found in Ostrožská Nová Ves.

*Both parts of ER BBK have relatively attractive conditions for the development of tourism and offer favorable conditions for practically all forms of tourism, mainly for hiking, cycling, agrotourism, cultural, social, congress and commercially purchasing tourism. Winter sports are also a fundamental element of tourism . The bordering mountain ranges Bílé-Biele Carpathians and Javorníky represent the common area for the development of tourism where it is possible to develop the common tourist and recreational goals. The Czech part of ER BBK offers 2-times bigger capacity of accommodation facilities and the visit rate is also 2-times bigger than in the Slovak part of ER BBK.*

## 4. Demographic Characteristics

### 4.1 The number of inhabitants and the density of density

According to the 2001 census, euroregion had 1,198, 977 inhabitants. The Slovak part formed 50.5% of the total population of ER BBK and the Czech part formed 49.5% of the total population of ER BBK. In 2005, the number of inhabitants decreased by 8,449 inhabitants. Decrease of inhabitants is visible on the both parts of the border. The social and housing problems indicate that the number of inhabitants will be stagnated or decreased in the future.

In euroregion there is the density of the population 141 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>. In the Slovak part it of euroregion it is 133 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> and in the Czech part it is 149 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>. The density of inhabitants in both parts of ER BBK is above national averages.

### 4.2 Natural, mechanical and global movement of inhabitants

*Slovak part of ER BBK:* The population in this part of euroregion is 600, 386 for an area of 4,502 km<sup>2</sup>. (Data from December 2005). From the total population, there are 293 305 men (it is 48.9%) and 307 081 women (it is 51.1%). There are 276 municipalities in the region with the average population of 2, 175 inhabitants.

Demographic development is influenced by the changes in economic and social conditions in society and declining birth rate is characteristic for demographic development in the last period. Concerning the natality in the period of 2001-2005, the numbers increased. While in 2001 the number of born babies was 4 911, in 2005 there were 5 093 born babies. It represents an increase by 182 babies. This phenomenon is not unique because it can be visible in whole Slovak population and it is connected with the changes in demographic behavior of population. On the other hand, the level of mortality in the period of 2001-2005 had a growing tendency. While in 2001 the number of deaths was 5, 566 in 2005 there were 6, 044 deaths, what represents an increase by 478 persons. From this data we can define the trends of natural increase of the population. In 2005, we can see the natural decrease of population by 951 persons in this region. In the future we expect slow increase in natality rate as well as an increase of the total growth of population (if the level of mortality maintains the constant curve) because numerical age–group from 80ties of the last century is now in the reproduction age.

In 2005, 2,380 inhabitants immigrated into the region (increase by 500 inhabitants since 2001) and moved away 2,435 inhabitants (increase by 163 inhabitants since 2001). The migration balance was negative in 2005 (-55). In 2005, the total movement of inhabitants was -1,006 inhabitants.

*Czech part of ER BBK:* The population in this part of euroregion is 590 142 for an area of 3,963.5 km<sup>2</sup>. From the total population, there are 287,433 men (it is 48.7%) and 302,709 women (it is 51,3%). There are 304 municipalities in this part of ER BBK.

The political and social changes after the year 1989 offered for young people new possibilities of personal self fulfilment. And it also influenced a demographic development. Concerning the natality in the period of 2001-2005, the numbers increased slightly. While in 2001 the number of born babies was 5,171 in 2005 there were 5,670 born babies. It represents a increase by 499 babies. But the level of mortality in the period of 2001-2005 has a growing tendency. While in 2001 the number of deaths was 6,016 in 2005 there were 6,265 deaths, what represents an increase by 249 persons. From this data we can define the

trends of natural increase of the population. In 2005, we can see the natural decrease of population by 564 persons in this region.

In 2005 immigrated into the region 3,510 inhabitants (increase by 47 inhabitants since 2001) and moved away 3,510 inhabitants (increase by 102 inhabitants since 2001). The migration balance was negative in the year 2005 (-564).

*In the both parts of euroregion can be seen the total decrease of the population even if the migration balance is in the Czech part markedly lower.*

#### **4.3 Demographic Structure**

*Slovak part of ER BBK:* In 2005, men represented 48.9% of the total population and women represented 51.1% of the total population. In the Slovak part of ER BBK female gender prevails over male gender.

Age structure shows a trend of population ageing but it is still favorable. The pre-productive population component decreased in 2005 by 2.6% (compared to the year 2001); ratio of population in productive age increased by 1.14% and ratio of population in post-productive age increased by 1.4%. In the Slovak part of ER BBK, there is 15.06% of population in pre-productive age, 64.5% of population in productive age and 20.44% of population in post-productive age. The mean age of men in the Slovak part of ER BBK is 36.9 years and the mean age of women is 39.8 years.

In 2005, there were 298, 663 of economically active people. Among economically active people belong workpeople (without working retirees), persons on maternity leave that are still employed and unemployed people. The economically active people created 49.7% from the total population.

Concerning the nationality, the structure is very homogenous in the region. In the Slovak part, 97.3% of population has the Slovak nationality, 1% has the Czech nationality, 0.26% has Gypsies and 0.18% has the Hungary nationality. In the region, there live also very small number of people of the German, Poland, Moravian and other nationalities. The number of the Czech or Slovak population living on the other side of the border is not too important in percentage; it reaches the value of 1%.

In 2005, there were 2,868 marriages of grooms, 2,903 marriages of brides and 1,389 divorces in the region.

The Slovak part of the region, in general, comprises of a high number of religious believers. In 2003, there was 82.6% of religious believers in the region. The most frequent religion is Roman Catholicism with 71.9% of religious believers and the Evangelical Church of the Augsburg profession with 9.6%. Without confession is 14.4% of population.

Because of the compulsory school attendance, there is very low number of inhabitants without education. The number of people with primary or unfinished primary education is decreasing. The number of people with university education is also favorable. From the total population older than 15 years, there is 23% of population with primary or unfinished primary education, 33.2% with secondary vocational schools, 31.8% with secondary education, 8.5% with university education and 0.5% with further levels of education.

*Czech part of ER BBK:* In 2005, men represented 48.7% of the total population and women represented 51.3% of the total population. Also in the Czech part of ER BBK female gender prevails over male gender.

Age structure shows a trend of population ageing but it is still favorable. Compared to 2001, the pre-productive population component decreased in 2005 from 16.2% to 14.7% of population; the productive population component increased in 2005 from 70% to 70.7% of population; the post-productive component increased in 2005 from 13.8% to 14.6% of

population. The mean age of men in the Czech part of ER BBK is 38.2 years and the mean age of women is 41.5 years.

In 2005, there were 290, 000 of economically active people, from that is 56.7 % of men. The economically active people created 49.1% from the total population. Among economically active people belong workpeople (without working retirees), persons on maternity leave that are still employed and unemployed people.

Concerning the nationality, the structure is very homogenous in the region. In the Czech part, there is up to 85.8% of the Czech nationality, 11% of the Moravian nationality and 1.3 % of the Slovak nationality. In the region we can find also very low percentage of people of the German, Poland, and Hungarian nationality.

In 2005 there were 2, 804 contracts of marriage and 1, 420 divorces in the region.

According to the 2001 census, there was 55.2% of religious believers in the region. The most frequent religion is Roman Catholicism with 48.9% of religious believers and the Evangelical Church of the Augsburg profession with 2.9%. Without confession is 36.9% of population.

Concerning the compulsory school attendance, the situation is similar to the situation on the Slovak side. The number of people with primary or unfinished primary education is decreasing. The number of people with university education is also favorable. From the total population older than 15 years there is 20.7% of population with primary and unfinished primary education, 39.5% with secondary vocational schools, 30.3% with secondary education and 9.2 % with university education.

*The age structure of population shows a trend of population ageing. In the Slovak part of ER BBK, the ratio population in post-productive age is higher than in the Czech part of ER BBK. Concerning the nationality, the structure is very homogenous in ER BBK. Interestingly, the number of the Czech or Slovak population living on the other side of the border is very low (1%). The Slovak part of ER BBK comprises of higher number of religious believers (82.6%) than the Czech part of ER BBK (55.2%). In the Czech part is higher number of population without confession (36.9%). The situation in education is almost the same in both part of ER BBK.*

#### **4.4 Settlement Structure**

*Slovak part of ER BBK:* From the total population of 600, 386 inhabitants (data from December 2005) live in 18 towns 57.3% them (343, 774 inhabitants). The rural population is concentrated in small-sized villages with population up to 2 000 inhabitants (83.3%). But the settlement is not dislocated equally in the whole area of the region. Densely settled areas are situated in north-west and south-east of the region (Považské podolie, Hornonitrianska kotlina,...). Less settlement is situated in the mountain areas (Biele Karpaty, Javorníky, Strážovské vrchy, Vtáčnik and Považský Inovec).

#### **The settlement structure in the Slovak part of ER BBK:**

- Number of municipalities with the population up to 199 inhabitants is 22 (7.6%)
- Number of municipalities with the population between 200-499 inhabitants is 60 (21.7%)
- Number of municipalities with the population between 500-999 inhabitants is 85 (30.8%)
- Number of municipalities with the population between 1,000-1,999 inhabitants is 64 (23.2%)
- Number of municipalities with the population between 2,000-4,999 inhabitants is 29 (10.5%)
- Number of municipalities with the population between 5,000-9,999 inhabitants is 4 (1.4%)
- Number of municipalities with the population over 10,000 inhabitants is 12 (4.3%)

The average population of municipality in the region is 2, 175 inhabitants (the average in the SR is 1, 866 inhabitants). Municipalities with 500 – 1,999 inhabitants are the most numerous in the region -149 (54%).

Quick transformation is characteristic now for the rural settlements. In former times, people in the rural settlements lived mainly on agriculture and forestry. On the present, the population in the rural settlements is active also in the secondary and tertiary sector. Special type of settlement is dispersed settlement (isolated settlement). The mountain ranges Javorníky and Biele Karpaty are geomorfological units with the highest number of population living in the isolated settlements in the SR. In the Slovak part of ER BBK, there are situated 50 rural houses in 4 isolated settlements. While in 1991 lived in the isolated settlements 86, 308 inhabitants, in 2001 there lived 83, 273 inhabitants, what represents a decrease by 39 inhabitants. It means that in the period of 2001-1991, 78% of rural settlements show decrease in the number of the population.

*Czech part of ER BBK:* From the total population of 590,142 inhabitants live in 30 towns 61.1% of population (360, 423 inhabitants). Rural population is concentrated in small-sized villages. The biggest part of population lives in the municipalities with 200-999 inhabitants.

#### **The settlement structure in the Czech part of ER BBK:**

- Number of municipalities with the population up to 199 inhabitants is 18 (5.9%)
- Number of municipalities with the population between 200-499 inhabitants is 88 (28.9%)
- Number of municipalities with the population between 500-999 inhabitants is 98 (32.2%)
- Number of municipalities with the population between 1,000-1,999 inhabitants is 48 (15.8%)
- Number of municipalities with the population between 2,000-4,999 inhabitants is 32 (10.5%)
- Number of municipalities with the population between 5, 000-9, 999 inhabitants is 11 (3.6%)
- Number of municipalities with the population over 10,000 inhabitants is 9 (2.9%)

The average population of municipalities in the region is 1,941 inhabitants (the average in the CR is 1,641 inhabitants).

Even though the rural population is decreasing in contrast to the urban population, it still remains an important part of the settlement, which needs to be preserved and improved. Therefore, it is necessary to create suitable conditions. Different types of rural settlement were formed because of different natural and landscape characteristics. Rapid displacement of people in the countryside is noticed in the settlements further away from the settlement centers. On the contrary, in municipalities with reasonable accessibility to larger towns an increase in the number of the population is visible. The rural area displacement is caused by a lack of job opportunities, inconvenient accessibility to transport, insufficient civil facilities and infrastructure, population age structure, education rate and change in lifestyle.

Municipalities situated very close to the border form a specific problem, because just there the phenomenon is the most remarkable. The reason was the division of Czechoslovakia, which led to the disruption of existent liaisons (economic, social...) of the Czech municipalities with Slovakia and vice versa. These problems have been gradually increasing and, if they are not solved, it may lead to an increasing backwardness of the cross border region.

A great development potential for the country lies in tourism and traditional crafts and in specific agricultural forms of development. Their support will contribute to the further development of the country; it will bring new job opportunities, new use of the countryside and it will help to reduce displacement.

*The ratio of inhabitants living in towns is similar in both parts of euroregion (57.5% in the Slovak part and 61.1% in the Czech part). The settlement structure is also similar. The most numerous are the municipalities up to 2, 000 inhabitants - 83%.*

#### **4.5 Labour Market**

*Slovak part of ER BBK:* The unemployment rate in the Slovak part of ER BBK has been still decreasing since 2004. The unemployment rate is 6.8% in the Slovak part of ER BBK which is below the republic average rate -11.36% (data from December 2005). The number of registered unemployed people in the Trenčín region was 23, 410. From the total number of registered unemployed, there were 11, 903 of women (50.84%). In the same time the employment offices registered 2, 194 job vacancies, what means 10.7 of job seekers per 1 job vacancy. The number of registered job vacancies is quite high although the employers are not obliged to inform the employment offices about the job vacancies.

The unemployed people over 50 years, handicapped people, school graduates and women after maternity leave represent the group which has the biggest problems to find the job on the labor market. We pay a bigger attention to this group. Concerning the education structure, the biggest group of unemployed people is created by the people with the vocational school (41.32% from the total number of unemployed people) and people with primary education (22.8% from the total number of unemployed people).

Considering the age structure, the biggest group of unemployed people is created by people between 50 – 54 years (16.51% from the total number of unemployed people). The rate of long-term unemployed people (over 12 months) in the region is 36.87% and rate of short-term unemployed people (up to 3 months) is 28.93%. In the year 2005, there were 298, 663 economically active people.

From the total number of employed population, 56.3% of them worked in services (12.2% in commerce), 29% in industry, 9.8% building industry and 4.6% in agriculture. The majority of people worked in private sector. In 2005, the average monthly wage of people living in the Slovak part of ER BBK reached SKK 15,121.

*Czech part of ER BBK:* In 2005, the unemployment rate in the Zlín region was 9.27%. The number of registered unemployed people in the Zlín region was 29, 505 (from that is 52.9% of women). In the same time the employment offices registered 2, 067 job vacancies, what means 14.3 of job seekers per one job vacancy. The unemployed people over 50 years (26%), handicapped people (17.3%) and long-term unemployed people (40%) represent the group which has the biggest problems to find the job on the labor market. The other groups with bigger attention are school graduates and women after maternity leave.

The number of employees in the tertiary sector is higher (49.4% in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2005) than the number of employees in the secondary sector (46.8% in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2005). In the primary sector work just 3.8% of employees. The highest employment rate is still in industry.

The rate of economic activity (i.e. the number of economically active people divided by the number of population in productive age) was 57.61% in 2004. In 2004, there was 288, 800 economically active people (from that were 125, 200 women) in the region. In 2005, the average monthly wage of people living in the Czech part of ER BBK reached CZK 16,420 (what represents SKK 21, 477-used the average exchange rate of December 2005 1CZK = 1.308 SKK).

*Although the numbers of unemployed people are decreasing within the whole territory of ER BBK, the rate of unemployment and the overall situation on the labor market is better in the Slovak side of ER BBK. The unemployment rate in the Trenčín region was, at the end of 2005, 6.8% (what is below the national average) and the unemployment rate in the Zlín region was 9.27% (what is above the national average). Also the other indicators show that*

*the situation on the labor market is better in the Slovak part of ER BBK. For example, the number of job seekers per one vacancy is 10.7 in the Slovak part and 14.3 in the Czech part of ER BBK. The Czech part has also higher rate of long-term unemployment – 40% (in the Slovak part it is 36.9%). On the other hand, the average monthly wage reaches just 70% of the average monthly wage in the Czech part of ER BBK.*

#### **4.6 Culture**

The cultural infrastructure in euroregion composes of the network of movie houses, museums, galleries, theatres, libraries and amphitheatres. The cultural development is provided through a network of state cultural organizations, municipal town and village institutions, interest groups and societies, as well as entrepreneur subjects.

*In the Slovak part of ER BBK, in 2004, there were 16 movie houses, 7 museums, 1 gallery, 276 libraries and 6 amphitheatres. This region does not have a theatre.*

*In the Czech part of ER BBK, in 2004, there were 35 movie houses, 52 museums, 51 gallery, 405 libraries, 9 theatres and 44 amphitheatres.*

#### **4.7 Standard of Living**

*Slovak part of ER BBK:*

- average living area of one inhabited flat is 53.2 m<sup>2</sup>
- average number of rooms in one flat is 3.13 (50.7% of flat buildings has 3 rooms, 33.3% of family houses has 3 rooms).
- average number of person living in one flat is 3.14 (the national average is 3.21).
- average area allocated for one person is 16.8% m<sup>2</sup> (the national average is 17.5 m<sup>2</sup>)
- the central heating has 84% of households
- water closet has 88.5% of households
- bathroom or shower stall has 93.6% of households
- connection to the town' sewerage system has 59% of households
- connection to the water supply system has 95% of households
- connection to the gas supply system has 75.5% of households
- washing machine has 62.7% of households
- personal motor car has 37.5% of households
- telephone line has 70.4% of households
- possibility to utilize the recreation object has 6.5% of households
- PC has 12.3% of households and the connection to the internet has 2.8% of households
- 97.7% of single-family houses is in the private property
- 60% of inhabited houses was built in the period of years 1946-1980
- 66.2% of single-family houses belongs to the 1<sup>st</sup> class category and 92.5% of flat buildings belongs to the 1<sup>st</sup> category

*Czech part of ER BBK:*

- average living area of one inhabited flat is 52.1 m<sup>2</sup>
- average number of rooms in one flat is 2.93 (44.2% of flat buildings has 3 rooms, 31.4% of family houses has 3 rooms).
- average number of person living in one flat is 2.87
- the central heating has 95.5% of households
- water closet has 94% of households

- bathroom or shower stall has 96% of households
- connection to the town' sewerage system has 72% of households
- connection to the water supply system has 98% of households
- connection to the gas supply system has 70% of households
- personal motor car has 51.2% of households
- telephone line has 48.3% of households
- possibility to utilize the recreation object has 12.8% of households
- PC has 15.6% of households and the connection to the internet has 6.5% of households
- 97.9% of single-family houses is in the private property
- 50% of the inhabited houses was built in the period of years 1946-1980
- 85.3% of single-family houses belongs to the 1<sup>st</sup> class category and 97.4% of flat buildings belongs to the 1<sup>st</sup> category

## 5. Health and Social Service

*Slovak part of ER BBK:* In this part of euroregion, as well as in the Czech part of ER BBK, healthcare is provided by 12 hospitals with 3,421 beds (5.7 beds for 1,000 inhabitants). In 2004, there were 1,683 doctor positions in the region (256 of them work in state health care institutions), what represents 2.8 doctors for 1,000 inhabitants. The most important hospitals in the region are Hospital in Považská Bystrica, Hospital Prievidza seated in Bojnice and Hospital in Trenčín. There is one specialized sanatorium (without sanatoriums for long-continuing sick persons). The healthcare is provided by 130 pharmacies that are situated equally in all districts of the region. Specific problem, in both part of ER BBK, is low technological equipment in the hospitals. The transformation in the area of health service started in 2004 with the process of denationalizing of ambulances of primary and secondary health service. At the present time, there is 99% ambulances of primary and 80% ambulances of secondary health service after the process of denationalizing.

The situation in the area of social welfare in the region is not favorable. In 2004, there were 27 houses for retired people with 1, 549 beds. There are also other 14 facilities of social care with 1, 434 beds. There are 13 children homes with capacity of 520 places and other 9 facilities of social care for handicapped children with capacity of 312 places. The self-governing region of Trenčín administers, since 2005, 17 houses for retired people connected with houses of social care and 10 facilities of social care. In the Slovak part of ER BBK, there are also other subjects that provide the social services. Besides the above given, there are accredited to provide social care also 3 facilities for children, 1 asylum house, 1 facility of re-socializing, 5 institutions provide social advisory services and 5 subjects are dedicated to a social prevention. These facilities are not situated equally in all districts of the region. Majority of the facilities is located in old and unsatisfactory objects that request money for reconstruction.

*Czech part of ER BBK:* In 2005, there were 11 hospitals with 3, 315 beds (5.6 beds for 1, 000 inhabitants). In 2005, there were 1, 945 doctor positions in the region, what represents 3 doctors for 1 000 inhabitants. Besides the hospitals, there are also 7 specialized sanatoriums in the region. Specific problem is low level of technological equipment for specialized and highly specialized care, e.g. for oncology treatment in hospitals. The network of health service facilities with beds is unequally dense in the Czech part of ER BBK. In the process of transformation in the system of social security, the optimal unification of legislative and economic elements of the system has not been reached so far. The handicapped people, as well as all people, are subjects of all three subsystems, i.e. pension insurance scheme, state social support and social help. The network of social services in the territory of the region includes first of all institutions established by the state, but it is extended by non-state activities. In 2004, there were 32 houses for retired people with 2, 712 beds, 12 pensions for retired people with capacity of 932 places, 10 facilities of social care for adults with capacity of 713 places, 84 facilities providing nursing services with capacity of 2, 278 places and 12 facilities of social care for young people with the capacity of 712 places. There are also 15 homes for children with the capacity of 497 places and 38 others facilities providing social services with the capacity of 1, 060 places.

*It can be concluded from this comparison that the situation in health service is similar in both parts of euroregion, but the offer of provided social services is considerably higher in the Czech part of euroregion.*

## 6. Education

*The Slovak part of ER BBK:* A lot of changes have been realised in the area of education because of the process of decentralization of public administration. That's why we used data from the end of December 2005. There are 287 state and 2 private pre-school institutions. There are 209 elementary schools (287 from them are state schools, 1 is private and 9 are parochial schools). There are also 13 special elementary schools. Besides the elementary schools, there are also 19 grammar schools (2 from them are private and 4 are parochial grammar schools); 11 secondary apprentice schools, 17 state combined secondary schools and 1 parochial combined secondary school; 15 state secondary apprentice training centers and 1 private secondary apprentice training center. In Trenčín is situated Trenčín University of Alexander Dubček with 4 faculties: Faculty of Mechatronics, Faculty of Industrial Technology, Faculty of Social-economic Relations and Faculty of Special Technology and with 2 collages: Collage of Natural Science and Humanities and Collage of Health and Nursing Services. Since 1991, baccalaureate and MBA programs in Business Management are offered by City University Bellevue, USA, Trenčín site. In 1999, this school has acquired accreditation as a first non-state university in Slovakia and was renamed to University of Management in Trenčín. There are also several detached offices of universities (e.g. Economic University in Bratislava, MZF STU Trnava, FR VSDS Žilina, FBERG TU Košice) that complete the university education in this region.

The biggest problem in the area of education is lack of financial resources for the running of the school and school institutions.

*In the Czech part of ER BBK:* The network of the pre-school and school institutions was in the school year 2004-2005 created by 306 pre-school institutions, 233 elementary schools with, 15 grammar schools, 52 secondary apprentice schools, 32 secondary apprentice training centers, 11 higher vocational schools and 75 special schools. In the Czech part of ER BBK, there are 2 universities. It is University of Tomáš Baťa in Zlín with 3 faculties: Faculty of Technology, Faculty of Business Management and Economy and Faculty of Multimendial Communications. The Faculty of Applied Informatics is available since 2006. The University of Tomáš Baťa was established in 2000 and wants to improve the lack of university educated people in the region and offer them new possibilities of studying of new faculties e.g. Faculty of Marketing Information and Advertising. This university specialization should connect the forgotten tradition of arts school with new possibilities of modern information technologies. The second universities in the region is European Polytechnical Institute in Kunovice.

*From this comparison, it can be concluded that the situation in educational institutions is comparable in both parts of Euroregion. The number of secondary and apprentice schools is considerable higher in the Czech part.*

## 7. Environment

### 7.1 Air

*Slovak part of ER BBK:* Polluted air represents the most important part of environmental load. The quality of air is influenced mainly by the energy production, industry and transportation. The most important sources of pollution in the region are power plants, heating plants as well as transportation and the following sectors of industry: metallurgy of ferrous and non-ferrous metal, production of building materials, glass industry, chemical industry, etc. The bigger number of air polluting sources is placed in the district Prievidza (24 big sources of air pollution) and the smallest number is placed in the districts Bánovce nad Bebravou, Nové Mesto nad Váhom, Považská Bystrica and Púchov. The biggest emission producers in the region are SE, Inc. ENO Zemianske Kostolany; NCHZ, Inc. Nováky; Heating plant, Inc. Považská Bystrica; CEBO HOLDING Ltd. Partizánske; CEMMAC, Inc. Horné Srnie; Matador, Inc. Púchov; Continental Matador, Inc. Púchov; TANAX, Inc. Bánovce nad Bebravou; Cement factory, Inc. Ladce and Vetropak Inc. Nemšová. According to the measuring, the amount of emissions of oxides of sulphate (SO<sub>2</sub>) and firm polluting elements (TZL and oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>)) is increasing. The evident emission increase was recorded in the districts of Ilava and Prievidza because of power and cement industry. The amount of emission of CO has decreased.

During last years, the situation in air pollution of the territory has improved a little due to decline of production and thanks to some environmental measures like desulphurization of blocs in thermal power plants, reconstruction of facilities, exchange of boilers for fluid ones, electromagnetic and electrostatic separators, etc. The situation also has been improved due to using gas in some central heating plans in towns and villages.

*Czech part of ER BBK:* The quality of air in the region is mostly influenced by big sources of pollution, but the influence of small and mobile sources is considerable, too. To the most important sources of pollution in the region belong district-heating plants in Zlín and Otrokovice, further Technoplast Chropyně, TON in Bystřice pod Hostýnem in Holešov; in district Uherské Hradiště they are CTZ Ltd. Uherské Hradiště; ZEVETA Inc. Bojkovice; HAMÉ Inc. Babice and LET Inc. Kunovice and in district Vsetín they are DEZA Valašské Meziříčí; Energoaqua Inc. Rožnov pod Radhoštěm; Zbrojovka Vsetín Inc.; STV Glass Inc. Valašské Meziříčí; Zlieváreň Vsetín, Ltd. and CS Cabot, Ltd. Valašské Meziříčí. The next important problem is amount of emissions of dust elements from technologies and livestock breeding as well as from waste composting companies. Considering the amount of emission from the technological processes, it is important to mention fabrics producing basic chemicals in Valašské Meziříčí and Otrokovice, production of pneumatics in Otrokovice and Zlín as well as the production of colors in Staré Město near Uherské Hradiště. The emission limits are exceeded round Valašské Meziříčí (benzene) and round Kroměříž (Ni).

Based on the long-lasting observation of emissions and imissions we can say that the quality of air in Zlín region is getting better. The biggest contribution to this fact has continuing building of ecological fumigation, utilization of new technologies, continuing introduction of gas pipeline as well as building of power stations for burning of biomass. Considering the amount of emissions, the territory belongs to the areas with low emission load. The emission limits are exceeded just in the case of NO<sub>x</sub> because of the influence of the growing automobile transportation.

## 7.2 Water

*Slovak part of ER BBK: The quality of surface waters in the region is not good. The Váh River flows into the territory already very polluted. It belongs to the III and IV class of pollution scale in this area and the quality of water even deteriorates in the territory of the Trenčín region. The river Nitra is quite clean in the upper part, but its cleanness gradually deteriorates, and pollution in the area under town Nováky reaches values of "extreme pollution" belonging to IV and V class of pollution scale. The situation improves at confluence with the river Nitrica, where the amount of pollution is decreasing. Rivers Myjava and Bebrava in their upper and middle parts belong to II – IV class of pollution. Beside waterworks and sewage works, the biggest polluters of water flows are Matador Púchov Inc.; DNV-ENERGO, Inc. Dubnica nad Váhom; ZŤS SPECIÁL Dubnica nad Váhom; CHROMEX Ltd. Dubnica nad Váhom; TEMAGAL Ltd. Dubnica nad Váhom; Sauer-Danfoss, Inc. Považská Bystrica; PSL, Inc. Považská Bystrica; VOJUS, Inc. Považská Bystrica; NCHZ Nováky; ENO Zemianske Kostolany; HNB Cígeľ – Prievidza; TANAX, Inc. Bánovce nad Bebravou; VEGUM Inc. Dolné Vestenice; CHIRANA PREMA Inc. Stará Turá; PALMA Nové Mesto nad Váhom; MILEX, Inc. Nové Mesto nad Váhom; KODRETA Slovakia Ltd. Myjava.*

The improvement of the quality of surface waters, as well as underground waters can be reached by the building of next sewerage plants at the places where they are missing. The next step that can be done is to implement new and more ecological approaches in all kinds of industry and agriculture. Recently, the waste-water treatment plant in Považská Bystrica started the operation.

*Czech part of ER BBK: The quality of the surface waters has not changed for several last years. The highest pollution is in the area of compounds of phosphorus and BSK<sub>5</sub>, even the V class of pollution scale is reached (small flows Haná, Olšava). Important is also pollution by heavy metals, namely by mercury (the values measured in water of rivers Olšava, Morava and Vsetínská Bečva were in the III class of pollution scale). The IV class of pollution scale was often caused by the presence of manganese in flows. The V class of microbiological pollution was measured in Kroměříž at the river Morava.*

The biggest polluters of the surface waters are villages without sewerage plants and big towns (Kroměříž, Zlín, Uherské Hradiště). Industry do not participate in the water pollution in such rate as villages. In the present time the sewerage plant in Kroměříž has been reconstructed and sewerage plant in Vsetín just starts to work.

## 7.3 Land

*Slovak part of ER BBK: The quality of land belongs to the most important factors of utilization and development of the region. The quality of agricultural land in the territory reflects quality of air, quality of water, waste management and negative interference of people. The main negative factors that influence the land production and its environmental functions are following: densification and acidification of land, ill-considered recultivations of the land, excessive amelioration, high chemicalisation, bigger erosion, land slides, unorganized waste dumps and contamination of land by emissions and imissions.*

Extensive part of the agricultural land in the region is endangered by wind and water erosions (10%-20%) and the process of erosions continues. Erosion means transport of the land by wind or water to other place in the form of deposits and silts. The water erosion is visible mainly in the northern districts, especially in the foothills and mountain areas because of slopping terrain. The wind erosion occurs in the Trenčín Region just in its southern part and it is classified as moderate or middle-strong. The landslides in the region represent the most extended problem of the land destruction. It causes many problems, mainly in agriculture. They are typical mainly in mountain areas of Biele Karpaty and Myjavská pahorkatina. Concerning the slop deformation, the district of Prievidza represents the

separated part of this problem. Land slides occur very often in this district, mainly in the area of Handlovská kotlina, in part of Prievidzka kotlina. The undermining areas are situated in territories with underground mines within the district of Prievidza. The chemical contamination is caused mainly by compounds of arsenic round ENO Zemianske Kostolány.

Agricultural utilization of land has a considerable importance for the economic activities of this region due to the great potential and territorial location of the region. It represents also an important source for alimentation as well as source of commodities for other industries. That's why the economic importance of this sector is irreplaceable. Land has also other very important functions: creation of landscape environment, protection of natural possibilities of the region and increasing of living comfort of settlements.

*Czech part of ER BBK:* Insensible and improper utilization of land for agricultural purposes in the past led to inappropriate usage of mountain and sub-mountain areas in the Zlín Region. These areas lost their original biota what was harmful also for land. The forest eco-systems were replaced by fields, stable grassy copses, orchards and vineyards. Land is constantly overburdened by utilization on the agriculture purposes or by degradation of land (erosion). The land is mostly endangered in districts of Kroměříž, Uherské Hradiště and partly also Zlín. These areas are the most endangered areas by wind and water erosions reaching 80%-100% of the territory in some areas. The amount of the arable land is decreasing to the detriment of stable grassy copses and house-building. Anti-erosive steps are done during complex land layouts or during the preparation of land plans.

#### **7.4 Waste**

*Slovak part of ER BBK:* The current state in utilization and liquidation of solid waste is very unfavorable. The total amount of dumps was 402 in the year 1990 and 263 dumps in 1995, from which 5 were of regional importance (Sverepec, Podstránie, Luštek, Kostolné, Handlová). In the Trenčín Region, there were 19 landfills, from which 1 for dangerous waste, 15 for waste that is not dangerous and 2 for internal waste. Within the area of the self-governing region of Trenčín, there are 17 collection and separation points. There are also 45 facilities for waste assessing and waste disposal, 10 incinerators (from which 8 serve as incinerators of hospital waste). 45 dumps in the region have permission to operate with special conditions. From 276 villages in the region, 225 are engaged in waste separation. It is necessary to pay attention to waste management, continue in negotiations about constitution of new suitable landfills, extend waste separation and consider building of new incinerators. Special attention should be paid also to dangerous waste disposal.

*Czech part of ER BBK:* Hardships, enduring since the past, are especially closed dumps because there is a lack of financial sources for their re-cultivation. There are also troubles with enterprises finishing their activity in business and leaving waste in their facilities, especially dangerous waste. It is very difficult, to make liquidators of these companies release financial sources for waste liquidation. Another problem is lack of organizations taking waste for further utilization, e.g. composting. The motivation of waste producers to apply production procedures leading to decrease of amount and dangerousness of waste, or to recycling of waste, is insufficient. The to most important sources of waste production in region belong industrial factories, municipalities, sewerage plants and building industry. There are totally 11 landfills of communal waste and 3 incinerators of dangerous waste in the region.

*The totoal sum of disposal landfills decreases, what is mainly caused by implementation of the down-waste technologies, consistent assorting of waste already by its creation and by utilizing the waste as a raw material or as a replacement of raw material.*

### III. SWOT ANALYSIS

#### Summary of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

<b>PRIORITY 1</b>		
<b>DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND ENTERPRISE</b>		
<b>Area</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<b>Human resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Favorable age structure of population in the main residential centers of the region, high percentage of economically active population</li> <li>• Good network of elementary schools, traditional secondary schools, presence of universities with over-regional importance</li> <li>• Functioning system of social services</li> <li>• High flexibility of labor force</li> <li>• Qualified labor force and favorable level of education of population</li> <li>• Traditional and good cooperation between the self-governing regions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower educational level of inhabitants in rural settlements</li> <li>• Persisting problem of increase of long-term unemployed people</li> <li>• Unfitting qualification structure of population with reference to needs of labor market</li> <li>• Creation of new job opportunities</li> <li>• Overall wage scale below the national averages</li> <li>• Permanently lower intensity of housing construction in comparison to republic averages</li> <li>• Decrease of number of people in pre-productive age, increase of number of population in post-productive age</li> <li>• High unemployment rate of specific groups (handicapped people, old employees, unqualified workers, women, school graduates)</li> </ul>
<b>Enterprise</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of raw materials, especially building materials and wood</li> <li>• Above average production potential of forests in mountainous borderland</li> <li>• Tradition in numerous branches of industry</li> <li>• High stage of diversity in industrial production, good level of diversification in the Slovak part of the region</li> <li>• Transit position of the region</li> <li>• Relatively strong research base in the Slovak part of the region</li> <li>• Existence of the glass-centers on the international level</li> <li>• Availability of empty and unused areas and facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decay of innovation activities in industrial enterprises, low ratio of finalization</li> <li>• Insufficient entrepreneur infrastructure, lack of service supporting development of small and middle sized enterprises (incubators, business parks, entrepreneur and innovation centers) and insufficient financial support to small entrepreneurs</li> <li>• Ineffective system of offers to foreign investors, unprepared business areas and hardships with usage of old production areas</li> <li>• Insufficient relations among research, production and schools</li> <li>• Absence of long-term institutional tools that would provide the quality keeping and development of such areas that have already proved their singular position by achieved results.</li> <li>• Weak cooperation and coordination of common activities between two states</li> <li>• Unsatisfactory technical condition of major road and railway system</li> <li>• Bad economic situation in majority of agricultural enterprises with negative impact on rural development</li> <li>• Distance from center</li> <li>• Agricultural production is not interlaced with manufacturing industry</li> <li>• Low level of modernization of production</li> <li>• Decay of certain branches (mining, specialized armament technology, textile and shoe industry) in the SR</li> </ul>

	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<b>Human Resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of long-life education system with stress on development of information society</li> <li>• Active preparation for consequences of population development changes – adapting school system to decreasing number of children and new utilization of school facilities</li> <li>• Regional coordination of system of secondary schools and closer interlacing between secondary schools and needs of the job market, creating more opportunities for re-qualification according to needs of the job market, support of vocational schools</li> <li>• Independent and accredited university education on all levels on both sides of the border</li> <li>• Competitiveness in the area of education, basic and applied research</li> <li>• Supporting integration of such groups of population that have difficulties to find a job</li> <li>• Creating programs to prevent socio-pathologic phenomena</li> <li>• Increasing the ratio of non-state non-profit organizations in the system of social, health, culture, education and further education services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing long-term unemployment with all its negative impacts</li> <li>• Increasing vulnerability of some categories of population (handicapped people, old employees, unqualified workers, women, school graduates)</li> <li>• Increasing outflow of qualified labor force from the region</li> <li>• Structure of secondary school is not compatible with market needs</li> <li>• Ageing of work force-prolongation of middle age of life term</li> </ul>
<b>Enterprise</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-structuring programs for branches of traditional industry in the region</li> <li>• Utilization of research potential especially for industrial innovations and development of productive services (e.g. existing in the glass industry)</li> <li>• Utilization of advantages in the area of labor costs for finding foreign investors (especially in industry)</li> <li>• Increasing the number and improving infrastructure readiness for business and industrial zones; developing system of local offers</li> <li>• Increasing of activity of business chambers and employers' unions for cooperation with public management in area of building condition for economic development of the region (business incubators, education)</li> <li>• Increasing access to international markets by connecting the region to the European communication networks (in accordance with its position on trans-European corridors and expected construction of quality transportation infrastructure)</li> <li>• Availability of areas appropriate for building of industrial zones</li> <li>• Application of complex approach in development of agricultural and forestry production (integration of economic, energetic and ecology aspects)</li> <li>• Support to developing of network of sales centers for agricultural products and to functional and territorial cooperation with manufacturing industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuing negative trends in industry development with negative impacts on employment and development of industrial services including domestic and foreign markets (or not acquiring new markets)</li> <li>• Permanent decline of competitive position of the main regional centers and of the entire region in comparison to more successful regions</li> <li>• Deteriorating situation in area of community incomes stipulated by development of entrepreneurial sphere, limited possibilities for obtaining subsidies</li> <li>• Continuing in policy of low protection of domestic market against import of subsidized agriculture products</li> <li>• Decreasing ability of co-financing projects from aid programs of the European Union</li> <li>• Delays in building and reconstruction of road and railway networks</li> <li>• Lack of apartments</li> </ul>

<b>PRIORITY 2</b>		
<b>DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE</b>		
<b>Area</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<b>Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Above-average quality of environment in the mountain and sub-mountain borderland</li> <li>• High ratio of territories with large-area land protection (PLA Beskydy, PLA Bílé Karpaty, PLA Biele Karpaty, Malé Karpaty, Kysuce, PLA Strážovské vrchy, Ponitrie), water resources and other protected territories</li> <li>• Sufficient capacity of water resources</li> <li>• Presence of mineral springs and springs with curative effects</li> <li>• Installation of end technology at the most important polluters (air protection and waste water cleaning)</li> <li>• High ratio of households and enterprises attached to gas pipelines, especially in the Czech part</li> <li>• Long tradition in specific fields of agricultural production, relatively high ratio of forest vestures with wide diversity of vegetation that are more resistant to negative influences</li> <li>• Decay of certain industrial branches (mining on the Slovak side)</li> <li>• The Regional Policy of raw materials that is prepared on the Slovak side</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient investments into heat and electricity saving resulting into high energetic consumption in industry and residential buildings, insufficient utilization of alternative sources of energy</li> <li>• Pollution of considerable part of the hydrologic network with consequent negative impacts on cost of drinking-water production</li> <li>• Low effectivity of existing and missing waste-water treatment plans in smaller settlements</li> <li>• High endangerment of agricultural land by degradation factors (mainly in the flysh zone of Karpaty and river basins of big rivers)</li> <li>• Absence of network for monitoring and evaluation of emission load in the territory (including remote transmission)</li> <li>• Insufficient retention capacity of land</li> <li>• Fast decrease of numbers of cattle and sheep with negative impacts on agricultural development in difficult natural conditions, crisis in pasture management and apiculture</li> <li>• Considerable part of forest vestures weakened by emissions</li> <li>• Insufficient scope of waste separation, waste processing and utilization of re-usable resources, prevailing waste dumping</li> <li>• Insufficient environmental information system</li> <li>• Low environmental awareness of population</li> <li>• Fail to fulfill the measures stated in TSES and their absence on the local level, especially in the Slovak part of ER BBK</li> </ul>
	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<b>Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Putting more stress on non-production functions of agricultural and forestry production considering protection of agricultural land, countryside, water resources</li> <li>• Stronger impact on utilization of renewable energy sources, mainly from the local possibilities</li> <li>• Enforcing a new system of priorities in waste management in accordance with integration into the EU</li> <li>• Acceptance of the EU standards determining the level of furnishing of residential centers with drainage and wastewater treatment plants and technological standards for water treatment plants (3<sup>rd</sup> stage of cleaning), building of alternative wastewater treatment plans</li> <li>• Preparing programs of revitalization of countryside and water network in connection to building Territorial System of Ecological Stability (TSES) and NATURA 2000</li> <li>• Building of system for monitoring and evaluation of individual components of environment</li> <li>• Cooperation in the area of environmental education</li> <li>• Utilization of the cross-border cooperation potential and exchange of information within the sustainable development plans in agriculture, forestry and water management</li> <li>• Supporting agricultural farming orientated to maintaining and preservation of countryside</li> <li>• Support of ecological agriculture</li> <li>• Supporting suitable forestation of land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undermining of negative impacts of deteriorated environment on health condition of population and ecological stability of landscape</li> <li>• Promoting renewal of raw materials exploitation in protected areas as a result of partial economic interests</li> <li>• Development of individual automobile transport and limitation of public transportation</li> <li>• Absence of environmentally orientated plan of flood protection in the territory on the Slovak side</li> <li>• Continuing decline of agricultural production endangering potential changes of system solution in development of rural areas</li> </ul>

### **PRIORITY 3**

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE OF TOURISM**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<b>Tourism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offer of interesting tourist sights and sports events of international importance</li> <li>• Good conditions for rural tourism in connection with specific regional attractions (folklore, cultural monuments and activities)</li> <li>• Presence of traditional centers of tourism</li> <li>• Advantageous geographical position of border region</li> <li>• Big choice of marked hiking routes and cycling routes</li> <li>• Over-regional social and cultural importance of some border areas supported by rich folklore traditions and cultural heritage in the entire region</li> <li>• High potential for development – attractive natural environment, good prerequisites for summer and winter recreation, spas and on the Slovak side also exhibitions</li> <li>• Price availability, especially for foreign clients</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficiently developed infrastructure for tourism (accommodation facilities, sports and recreation services, offer of rural tourism, swimming pools, etc.)</li> <li>• Insufficient promotion and quality of provided services in comparison to developed countries, insufficient legislation</li> <li>• Seasonality in utilization of tourist facilities</li> <li>• Lack of tourist programs and routes (for native and foreign visitors) with quality services</li> <li>• Not functioning regional organizational structure in tourism (weak publicity and advertising, sales), weak cooperation within the region, low level of incomes from tourism in comparison to international level</li> <li>• Low level of employment in tourism comparing to state and European averages</li> <li>• Bad condition of historical objects and monuments having influence on presentation of the region</li> <li>• Insufficient capacity and number of border crossings between the Slovak and Czech Republic in attractive tourist areas e.g. hikers, skiers, bikers, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Transportation and technical infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Important transit functions in international transport and strategic location of territory</li> <li>• Dynamic development of telecommunication services in the main residential centers</li> <li>• Relatively well-developed infrastructure of drinking-water supply for inhabitants and for enterprises</li> <li>• Sufficient coverage of the territory by distribution networks for electricity supply (very high and high voltage) and high-pressure gas main</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not accomplished concept and follow-up realization of the major transportation networks- highway and speedway – and insufficient capacity of border crossings between the Czech and Slovak Republic</li> <li>• Overall bad conditions of big part of transportation infrastructure (mainly network of roads), especially regional and local communications</li> <li>• Decreasing level of transportation accessibility of the territory</li> <li>• Insufficient effectiveness of flood protection systems built (with exception of the Váh basins)</li> <li>• Relatively high ration of villages connected to gas pipeline and wastewater treatment plants</li> <li>• Lower number of villages connected to gas pipeline in the Slovak part of the region</li> <li>• Insufficient support to usage of renewable energy sources</li> </ul>

	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<b>Tourism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued building of developed tourist infrastructure (accommodation, sports and recreation services, rural tourism, etc.) with respect to environmental limits of the region</li> <li>• Improving the tourist image of the region through aimed publicity, introduction of system of service certifications and building of information systems</li> <li>• Restoration of historical and cultural monuments and tourist infrastructure; activation of local traditions and customs</li> <li>• Reconstruction of existing tourist infrastructure</li> <li>• Increasing the share of visitors staying for longer periods of time with positive impacts on employment</li> <li>• Intensive development of cross-border programs and projects in tourism</li> <li>• Creating new job positions in tourism (decreasing unemployment ) with stress on support of small and middle-sized enterprising, developing cooperation among nonprofit and entrepreneur subjects and public administration</li> <li>• Using potential of such forms of tourism that are friendly to the countryside agro-tourism and rural tourism, sanatoriums)</li> <li>• New border crossings for “softer border regime”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little support to development of tourism from state level (including insufficient legislative)</li> <li>• Risk of return of capital investments into building of tourism infrastructure</li> <li>• Deterioration of condition of historical monuments and urban integrity violation in historical reservations and zones of towns</li> <li>• Prohibition or limitation of activities on the areas because of protection of public interests</li> <li>• Competitive offer from foreign countries in area of tourism</li> <li>• Insufficient support to development of tourism especially in rural areas</li> <li>• Insufficient permeability and accessibility of state border in tourist attractive resorts (Javorníky)</li> </ul>
<b>Transportation and technical Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building network of highways and speedways</li> <li>• Increasing permeability of territory, accessibility of state border and overall transportation accessibility</li> <li>• Support to development of integrated system in suburban transportation</li> <li>• Creation and realization of regional and local studies for supplying population and businesses with energies, mainly from renewable sources</li> <li>• Stimulating effective international coordination in building highways and speedways within the cross-border cooperation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not accomplished solution of protection of roads R 49 and R 6 on the territory of Euroregion and not accomplished conception of international connection in area of Lyský priesmyk</li> <li>• Not accomplished concept of international connection on the road R 50 R 50 Prievdza, Drietoma - Starý Hrozenkov</li> <li>• Deterioration of problems in transportation accessibility of territory as a consequence of cancellation of regional and local railways</li> <li>• Bad transportation accessibility of the territory</li> <li>• Little support to utilization of alternative and renewable energy resources</li> </ul>

## The main strengths and opportunities

- Quality environment
- Adaptable and qualified labor force
- Strong relation of population to the territory and interest in its development
- Industrial traditions in relation to its re-structuralization
- Availability of cross-border structure of ER BBK with its seat in Trenčín
- Agreement on the cooperation between the self-governing regions of Trenčín and Zlín

## The main weaknesses

- Low level of transportation infrastructure and peripheral position in both states, bad technical condition of roads
- Collision of permeability of state border with current and developing needs of the territory
- Absence of system of products in tourism
- Insufficient support to development of enterprising
- Absence of system of supporting of cross-border cooperation

## **IV. STRATEGY OF LONG-TERM CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION**

comes out from long-term cooperation of population in the territory of Euroregión Bílé-Biele Karpaty throughout the history. This cooperation has been documented since the 10<sup>th</sup> century and continues despite repeatedly built and canceled border in all social and economic areas of life. Moreover, it respects relevant strategic regional and national documents, the JPD for the Czech-Slovak border and strategy of the European territorial cooperation.

Long-term cross-border cooperation is directed towards realization of programs and projects oriented to balanced

- ▶ **cultural and sociable development**
- ▶ **economic and social development**
- ▶ **conservation of natural values**

that should:

- strengthen the regional identity and fellowship within the territory of ER BBK
- stop the tendency of population decrease in borderland
- increase the level of education
- increase the employment in borderland
- make the area culturally, socially and economically attractive for living
- support the parity of opportunities
- support the protection of the environment
- take into account environmental principles and principles of sustainability in all areas
- make the region more attractive for tourism
- improve cross-border cooperation by using of information technologies and by creating of social and economic networks

based on specified priorities (of equal importance) through realization of individual measures of the Joint Programming Document of Euroregión Bílé-Biele Karpaty for years 2007 - 2013:

### **PRIORITY 1: DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND ENTERPRISE**

Measure 1.1: Health service

Measure 1.2: Social welfare

Measure 1.3: Mutual sharing of information and help by special events

Measure 1.4: School system and education

Measure 1.5: Science and research

Measure 1.6: Employment policy

Measure 1.7: Culture

### **PRIORITY 2: DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

Measure 2.1: Waste

Measure 2.2: Air protection

Measure 2.3: Water

Measure 2.4: Forests and land

Measure 2.5: Environmental education

Measure 2.6: Protection of nature, landscape and environment

### PRIORITY 3: DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE OF TOURISM

Measure 3.1: Developing of programs in tourism

Measure 3.2: Information system of ER BBK

Measure 3.3: Continued building of small infrastructure of cycling routes

Measure 3.4: Building of local networks of development of local tourism

Measure 3.5: Constituting new tourist and seasonal border crossings within ER BBK

#### Investment and non-investment projects can be prepared and realized

according to the priorities and measures of the JPD of ER BBK by **any territorial authorized subjects based on the criteria of individual programs** of EU, criteria of state, regional and grant support valid in the Slovak and Czech Republics, as well as other international aid programs.

Based on common interests, several other relevant measures will be realized in Euroregion Biele-Biele Karpaty through professional teams of RBK and common Working groups of ER BBK, in partnership with regional development agencies within the territory of ER BBK, labor offices, Trenčín University and University of Tomáš Baťa in Zlín, Trenčín regional and Zlín regional municipalities, as well as with neighboring Euroregions on the Czech-Slovak border, cross-border and inland regions of EU.

#### Summary of expected financial resources for INTERREG III A in years 2007 – 2013 for the territory of ER BBK in millions EUR:

Specification of financial resources per priority		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Investment And non – investment projects	Development of Human Resources and Enterprise	0	0.40	1.20	1.30	1.50	0.86	0.40
	Development of Environmental Infrastructure	0	0.65	1.60	1.70	1.85	0.65	0.35
	Development of Infrastructure of Tourism	0	0.65	1.85	1.85	2.10	0.90	0.47
	<b>Together</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>1.22</b>
Small projects fund	Cultural and sociable cross-border cooperation – keeping of existing relations and development of new ones	0	0.25	0.40	0.40	0.67	0.35	0.21
<b>Overall support from INTERREG III A yearly</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>1.43</b>

#### Individual items were determined based on:

- Program and project preparedness of region to absorb such resources
- Ability to guarantee own assets within individual priorities
- ER BBK located on the longest section of the Czech-Slovak border is a bilateral region without additional possibilities to get resources like neighboring Euroregion Beskydy (CR/Slovakia/Poland) and Euroregion Pomoravie (Austria/Slovakia/ CR).

## V. PRIORITIES AND MEASURES

### PRIORITY 1: DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND ENTERPRISE

#### Measure 1.1: **Health service**

- Educational programs and programs on community basis;
- Medical help by catastrophes and epidemics – exchange of information by epidemic situations, common prevention measures;
- Mutual cooperation in providing health treatment, development and utilization of facilities of superior quality; utilization of alternative methods of treatments;
- Cooperation in fight against civilization diseases;
- Program for health diagnostics, prevention;
- Development and mutual utilization of spas and rehabilitation facilities.

#### Measure 1.2: **Social welfare**

- Cooperation in solution of social problems and realization of social programs;
- Programs concerning area of gradual ageing of population in borderland of ER BBK;
- Educational activities oriented to prevention of antisocial activities and drug abuse.

#### Measure 1.3: **Mutual sharing of information and help by special events**

- Providing help by floods, fires and other special events in the border area;
- Exchange of information and experiences by introducing new technical means for rescue systems and providing of preventive precautions.

#### Measure 1.4: **School system and education**

- Cooperation of schools at all levels;
- Supporting common educational programs with reference to needs of the region;
- Mutual approximation of school systems;
- Supporting investment programs in education;
- Supporting language education for kindergartens and primary schools;
- Education in the area of information technology;
- Professional education and certification systems;
- Education in areas of interest and professions.

#### Measure 1.5: **Science and research**

- Creating common programs in science and research;
- Scientific and research programs for small and middle-sized enterprises;
- Common science conferences.

### Measure 1.6: **Employment policy**

- Mutual cooperation among labor offices, economic and social partners in the area of employment policy;
- Solving unemployment in the cooperation with labor offices within the territory of ER BBK:
  - Supporting an advisory programs helping to find a job position
  - Educational and motivational programs during the preparation for labor-market
  - Improving employment programs for young people and unemployed over 45 years of age;
- Creating conditions for growth of employment on the territory of ER BBK by:
  - Improving conditions for self-education of individuals
  - Establishing common match-making agencies for finding a job
  - Informative seminars about possibilities and conditions for new entrepreneurs
  - Seminars for mayors as organizers of community life in the region;
- Creating job opportunities in borderland:
  - Help in development of micro-regions, analyses, studies, project preparation
  - Help by getting support for increasing competitiveness of small and middle size businesses from state resources and from resources of the EU.

### Measure 1.7: **Culture**

- Supporting conservation of traditional rustic culture and handicrafts;
- Developing new cultural activities in the areas of live culture, cultural facilities and institutions;
- Coordination of programs of cultural events and tourism programs;
- Conservation of cultural objects in connection to programs for development of tourism;
- Improving communication and information exchange within the region (round tables, exchange of experiences, advertising materials);
- Restoration of rural identity.

## **PRIORITY 2: DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **Measure 2.1: Waste**

- Partnership – experiences, database, care of territory;
- Waste management technologies, recycling;
- Increasing of utilization of biodegradable waste;
- Scrap collecting yards and processing of re-usable materials (semi-finished products from waste).

### **Measure 2.2: Air protection**

- Extending monitoring of pollutants, monitoring emissions and imissions;
- Utilization and implementing of alternative energies.

### **Measure 2.3: Water**

- Influencing the quality of water and monitoring on both sides;
- Protection of drinking-water resources;
- Water management and management of local river basins.

### **Measure 2.4: Forests and land**

- Supporting projects for landscape planning;
- Ecological agriculture – exchange of experiences;
- Preserving ecological stability of forests;
- Common solving of problems related to soil erosion (slopes stabilization);
- New forms of utilization of land.

### **Measure 2.5: Environmental education**

- Building of network of eco-consulting centers for the general public;
- Building of regional terrain eco-centers providing education for municipal governments, teachers, students and general public;
- Creation and implementation of sample course of regional and environmental education for primary and secondary schools.

### **Measure 2.6: Protection of nature, landscape and environment**

- Preparing of landscape planning documentation focused on nature and landscape protection (TSES, Document about the solicitude about wood species, Landscape planning of areas- recreation areas, garden areas, rural areas of villages) with emphasis on interconnection of elements in the border area;
- Preparing and implementation of nature and landscape protection documentation – mainly for cross-border and border protected areas;
- Regional naturalistic research;
- Supporting of agricultural farming orientated to maintaining and preservation of countryside;
- Propagation and publication activities (primary the system NATURA 2000);
- Designing and building of infrastructure of nature protection (education and information centers, localities and points, nature trails, points of management, increase of retentive ability of landscape, etc.).

## **PRIORITY 3: DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE OF TOURISM**

### **Measure 3.1: Development of programs in tourism**

- Realization of existing and initiation of new activities in the area of cultural, tourist, sports and educational events with the aim to incorporate them into development of tourism;
- Coordination of activities in preparation of tourism programs within ER BBK (e.g. preparation of a conference oriented to development of programs in tourism);
- Utilization of specifics of the territory, cultural traditions and monuments, historical memorials, handicrafts, natural potential, etc.;
- Creation of new products in tourism and incorporating cultural institutions, communities and subjects in tourism into development of bigger projects (Matheus's Kingdom, Valachian Kingdom, and similar);
- Creation of the topic trails.

### **Measure 3.2: Information system of ER BBK**

- Coordination and interconnection of information systems;
- Using Tourist Information Bureau and information centers for mutual sharing of databases;
- Building a unified space orientation in ER BBK, interconnecting and improving the existing space orientation;
- Publication of a common advertising brochures of ER BBK;
- Updating of web page of ER BBK [www.erbbk.sk](http://www.erbbk.sk) and updating of electronic materials about tourism;
- Common presentation at tourism fairs and exhibitions.

### **Measure 3.3: Continued building of small infrastructure of cycling routes**

- Application of National plan of cycling development in CR within ER BBK and preparing special studies in the Slovak part of ER BBK;
- Utilization of existing networks of hiking routes and cycling routes;
- Finishing marking of regional and local cycling routes;
- Advertising of cycling routes;
- Creating products for cycling;
- Creating a system for financing renovations and maintenance of existing hiking and cycling routes (e.g. creating Fund for renovation and maintenance);
- Keeping permeability of border on marked hiking and cycling routes.

### **Measure 3.4: Building of local networks of development of local tourism**

- Educating and informing local population about possibilities of rural tourism development (enterprising, services, accommodation, handicrafts, etc.);
- Supporting renovation and maintenance of public areas, renovation of cultural objects, overall appearance of villages and architectural adjustments of objects utilized in tourism.

### **Measure 3.5: Constituting new tourist and seasonal border crossings within ER BBK**

- Constituting a tourist border crossing Nový Hrozenkov – Kohútka – Lysá pod Makytou;
- Constituting a seasonal tourist border crossing in area of Javorníky in district of Považská Bystrica.

## VI. PROJECTS

Investment and non-investment projects solving priorities and measures of the Joint Programming Document of ER BBK are prepared in accordance with rules of structural programs and in accordance with rules determined by: Common technical secretariat for program INTERREG III A, departments of Ministry of the Construction and the Regional Development on the Slovak side and Ministry for the Regional Development on the Czech side, or by other authorized institutions at national levels.

Programming working group of Euroregión Bílé-Biele Karpaty will process mainly non-investment documents of "global character", touching the entire territory of Euroregion, in accordance with priorities and measures of the JPD of ER BBK and in accordance with the selecting criteria of the projects that are similar also for the partner projects with regional and social partners:

1. **Cross-border importance**
2. **Objectivity-necessity**
3. **Capacity to absorb such resources**
4. **Level of responsibility for the project**
5. **Sustainability**
6. **Level of the project preparation (e.g. documents)**
7. **Uniqueness of the project**
8. **Level of propagation of ER BBK**

- The whole process, from publication of project proposals of individual programs, through evaluation, to selection of concrete project to be financed, are governed by rules defined in the Operation Plan **Program of Cross-border Cooperation of the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic 2007-2013**.
- This document defines also qualified recipients of projects and rules of individual structural funds.
- 10 new members of the EU have to keep the rule n+3 for years 2007-2009, as of year 2010 again the rule n+2

After signing Agreement on Cross-border Cooperation in November 2001, the Governments of the Czech and Slovak Republic have established following working instruments for solving problems of cross-border cooperation and objective assessment of projects:

- **Slovak-Czech Intergovernmental Commission for Cross-border Cooperation**
- **Managing Authority for program INTERREG III A with its seat in Bratislava and National Authority of this program with its seat in Prague**
- **The Joint Technical Secretariat with its seat in Bratislava**
- **The Joint Monitoring Committee.**

In all these bodies, Euroregión Bílé-Biele Karpaty has direct statutory representatives or representatives of member organizations Region Bílé Karpaty and Región Biele Karpaty.

During the realization of the JPD of ER BBK, Euroregión Biele-Biele Karpaty created working groups of the JPD from current common professional teams:

1. **Programming working group of ER BBK** – works since 2002
2. **Working group for area of Development of Human Resources** – works since 2003
3. **Working group for area of Tourism** – works since 2002
4. **Working group for area of Environment** – works since 2005
5. **The basic team for program VITRUM PRO FUTURUM** – works since 2003

Until the year 2013, they will be responsible for

- **preparation of global projects for ER BBK and their realization;**
- **monitoring and evaluation of overall program realization on the territory of ER BBK.**

## VII. IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION OF JPD

During implementation of the Joint Programming Document of ER BBK on Cross-border Cooperation for years 2007 – 2013, the main task of Euroregión Bílé-Biele Karpaty will be to fulfill these goals:

1. **Building euroregional awareness and coherence with ER BBK on its territory;**
2. **Providing support to projects and institutions in accordance with priorities and measures of the JPD;**
3. **Promoting an effective financial support and gaining resources for cross-border cooperation;**
4. **Monitoring and evaluation of effective utilization of resources according to priorities and measures of the JPD.**

For effective fulfilling of these goals, in cooperation with other institutions at regional, national and the European levels, ER BBK has to:

- Support legislative integration of Euroregions into the national and European structures
- Organize informational, working and presentation forums within the implementation of the JPD and OP for the Czech-Slovak border
- Prepare advertising strategy
- Build stable advisory and educational service for cross-border cooperation
- Closely cooperate with competent bodies and institutions at NUTS II and NUTS III levels with respect to interlaced cross-border and regional development

### JPD Implementation Schedule

The Joint Programming Document on Cross-border Cooperation in Euroregión Bílé-Biele Karpaty was processed for period of 2007 – 2013 in accordance with the Objective named The European territorial cooperation for period of 2007-2013. After its approval by General Assembly of ER BBK, the time schedule of the implementation of the JPD is following:

1. Edition of the JPD for 2007-2013 and its public presentation	September 2006
2. Updating of the JPD based on monitoring after one year	until 11/2010
3. Presentation and implementation of the JPD for 2007-2013	until 10/2006
4. Preparation of the JPD for period of 2014-2020	2012-2013
5. Monitoring and evaluation of fulfilling of the JPD for 2007-2013	continuously
6. Evaluation of fulfilling of the JPD for period of 2007-2013	September 2013
7. Edition of the JPD for period of 2014-2020 and its public presentation	September 2013

### Evaluation of the JPD of ER BBK

Continuous and final evaluation of the Joint Programming Document on Cross-border Cooperation in Euroregión Bílé-Biele Karpaty for years 2007 – 2013 will be based on realized parallel projects of various subjects and from various sources according to priorities and measures using relevant method:

- Choice of quantity and quality evaluation criteria
- Methodology for evaluation of individual criteria
- Corrective measures – elimination of discrepancies between the program and reality
- Presentation and enforcing of the evaluation results

## Evaluation indicators for the JPD with respect to priorities

Given evaluation indicators are illustrative and do not cover all possibilities that will result from specifics of cross-border cooperation.

### Priority 1:

- Structure of target groups according to individual measures and types of programs (age, employment, social adaptability, population movement, etc.)
- Eliminating border barriers in measures 1.1 – 1.7
- Number of programs in the area of social cohesion
- Number of programs in the area of lifetime education
- Number of cultural events, their possible repetitions and expansions
- Interconnection of cultural events with tourism programs
- To retain existing and create new job opportunities
- Number of programs in science and research
- Number of projects that increase competitiveness
- Economic return on investment

### Priority 2:

- Improving indicators in area of the environment in measures 2.1 – 2.6
- The number of the projects solving particular measures 2.1-2.6
- Finished infrastructure for alternative sources of energy
- Innovation in the programs of sustainability in measures 2.1-2.6

### Priority 3:

- Number of common programs in tourism
- Coordination of getting and processing of statistical data in tourism (number of beds, overnight stays of visitors, length of trips, etc.)
- Retaining existing and creation of new job opportunities, including seasonal job positions
- New or reconstructed infrastructure of tourism (number, area, number of km, etc.)
- Increasing number of tourists because of realization of measures 3.1-3.5

### Priorities 1-3:

- Number of processed feasibility studies
- Number of submitted and accepted projects
- Value of realized projects in SKK, CZK, EUR

## JPD Evaluation Schedule

Until year 2013, priorities and measures of the JPD will be evaluated and monitored yearly by Programming working group of the JPD that will work according to the following time schedule:

Until year 2006	- continuous and final project evaluation
Year 2006	- ex ante evaluation of the JPD for years 2007 – 2013
Years 2010, 2012	- comparative form of the JPD and preparation of a new document
Years 2008, 2013	- continuous evaluation/ final evaluation of short-term projects
Years 2013-2014	- ex post evaluation of the JPD for 2007-2013 and preparation of new version

From year 2014 - continuous evaluation before updating of the JPD for 2014-2020

## **VIII. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE JPD**

### **Processing of the JPD**

31 members of the Slovak-Czech Programming working group of the JPD participated in preparation of this document. These members elaborated format and content of the document. Then they submitted the JPD to the members of ER BBK, relevant institutions as well as the regional governments for comments and suggestions. Secretariat of Region Biele Karpaty was assigned to accomplish the publishing of the JPD in the Slovak and English versions.

### **Approval process**

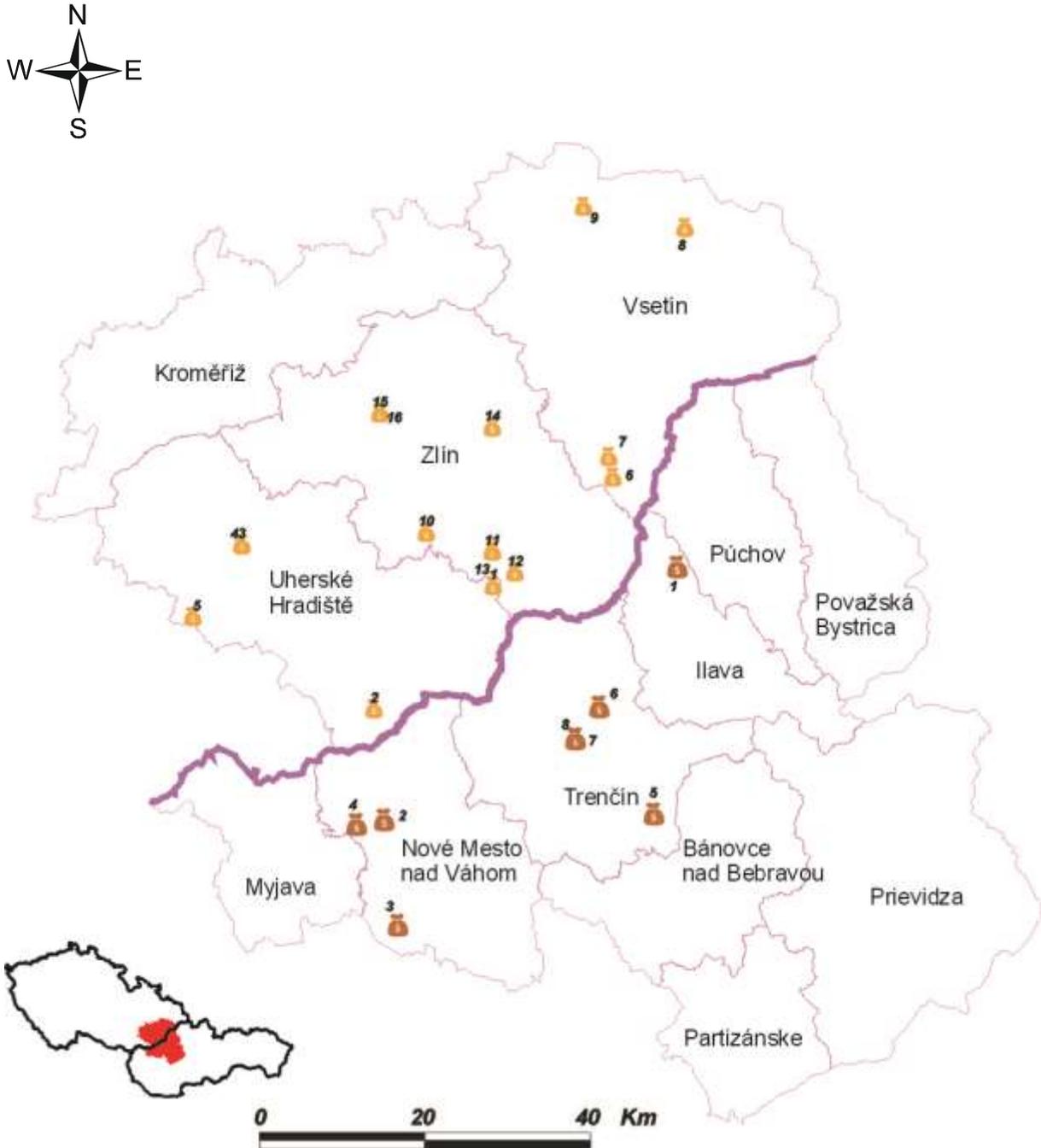
The Joint Programming Document of ER BBK on Cross-border Cooperation in years 2007 – 2013, submitted by the Board of Directors of ER BBK, was discussed and approved by the General Assembly of Euroregión Bílé-Biele Karpaty as its basic development document.

The Board of Directors of ER BBK continuously evaluates work of all common working groups and approves the outcomes of Programming working group of ER BBK. The outcomes of Programming working group of the JPD are approved by the General Assembly of ER BBK.

The General Assembly of ER BBK approves and submits to all relevant national and European institutions and authorities all proposals for solving of the problems that complicates cross-border cooperation on the Slovak-Czech border.

Annex 1a

### Map of the financial utilization of PHARE 1999 CBC Programme Slovak republic – Czech republic, Fond of micro-projects

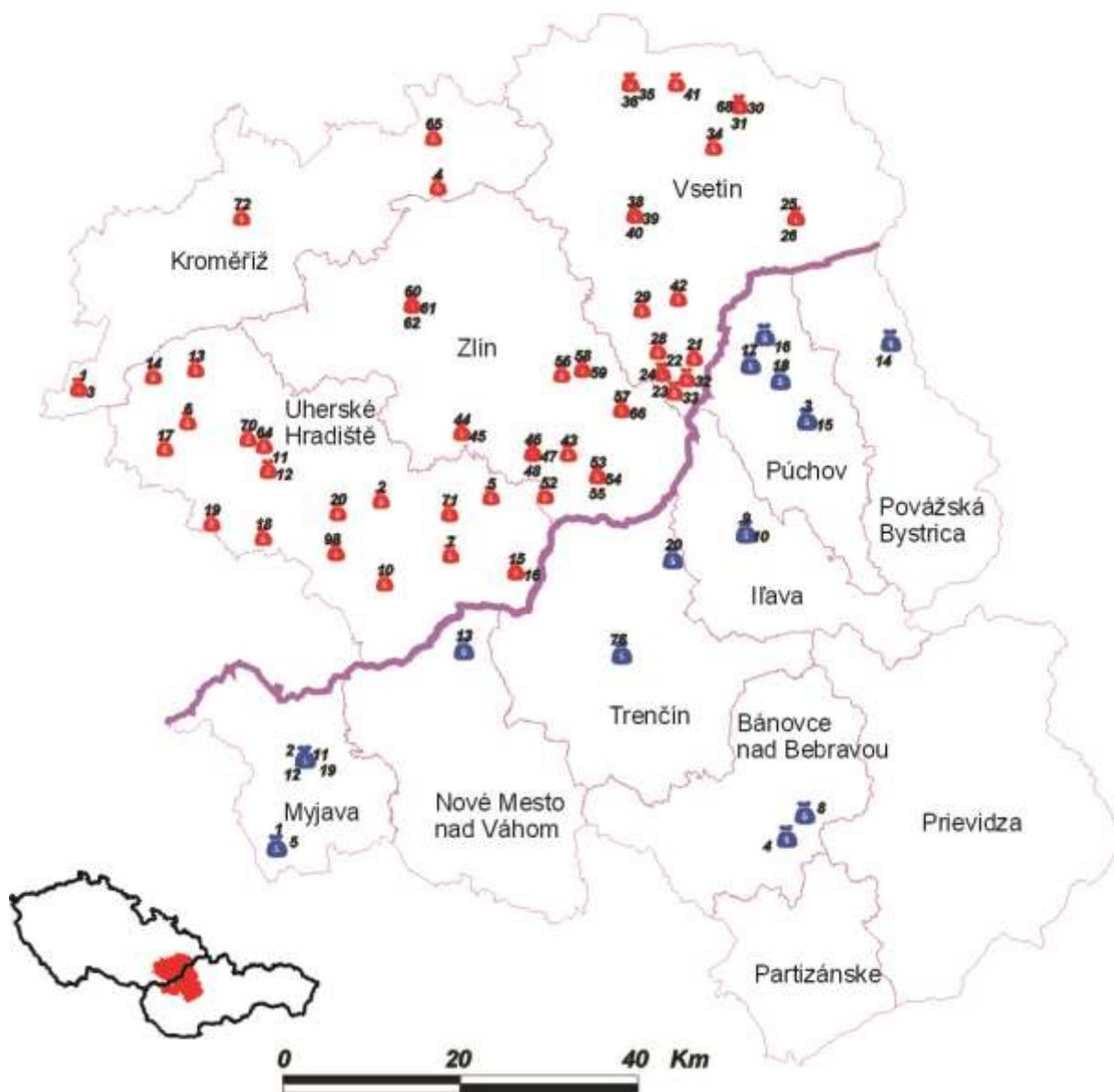


## PHARE 1999 CBC Programme Slovak republic – Czech republic, Fond of micro-projects

<i>No. Organization</i>	<i>Name of the project</i>
1 Obec Hostětín	Rozvoj šetrných forem cestovního ruchu
2 Obec Strání	Fašank 2003 16. ročník festivalu masopustních tradic
3 Obchodní a hospodářská komora	Člověk – kontakt – spolupráce
4 Region Slovácko – sdružení pro rozvoj cestovního ruchu	Turistický průvodce Slováckem II
5 Mikroregion Ostrožsko	My u vás, vy u nás
6 Obec Horní Lideč	Rozvojová studie přeshraniční spolupráce
7 Společenský klub Lidečko	13. ročník mezinárodního festivalu dechových hudeb
8 ZO ČSOP Salamandr	Javornický hřeben – naše společné přírodní a kulturní dědictví
9 Integrovaná střední škola – Centrum odborné přípravy	Spolupráce nezná hranic
10 RRA Bílé Karpaty – Moravske Kopanice, o.p.s.	Příspěvek cykloturistiky k rozvoji cestovního ruchu v česko-slovenském pohraničí (část Bílé-Biele Karpaty)
11 Město Slavičín	Mezinárodní festival dětských folklorních souborů
12 Obec Rokytnice	Mezinárodní setkání na "Peňážné"
13 Město Slavičín energetického	Marketingová studie využití dřevního odpadu a propagace využití biomasy
14 Základní škola Vizovice	Byli jsme a budeme dobří sousedé
15 Region Bílé Karpaty, s. p. o.	Setkávání Čechů a Slováků na Velké Javořině
16 Region Bílé Karpaty, s. p. o. Bílé-Biele Karpaty	Rozvoj partnerství a přeshraniční spolupráce v Euroregionu
1 Obec Červený Kameň	Červený Kameň – Nedašovsko, zabudnutá krajina
2 Obec Lubina	Bielokarpatský jazdecký chodník
3 Matúšovo kráľovstvo, o. z., Podolie	Vytvorenie silného turistického produktu v pohraničí SR – ČR založeného na netradičnom kultúrnom spoznávaní oblasti
4 Infotur Stará Turá Javorina – Bradlo	Informačný systém (IS) Kopaničiarskeho regiónu Veľká
5 Spoločenstvo obcí mikroregiónu Machnáč	Spolupráca medzi regiónmi
6 Obec Sklaka nad Váhom	Stratégia rozvoja mikroregiónu Vlára so zameraním na podporu realizácie priemyselných parkov
7 Trenčianska regionálna rozvojová agentúra Trenčín	Sieť inštitúcií relevantných v regionálnom rozvoji
8 Región Biele Karpaty Trenčín	Rozvoj a prezentácia cezhraničnej spolupráce v Euroregióne Bílé-Biele Karpaty

Annex 1b

**Map of the financial utilization of Community Initiative ITERREG IIIA  
Slovak republic – Czech republic, 2004 – 2006**



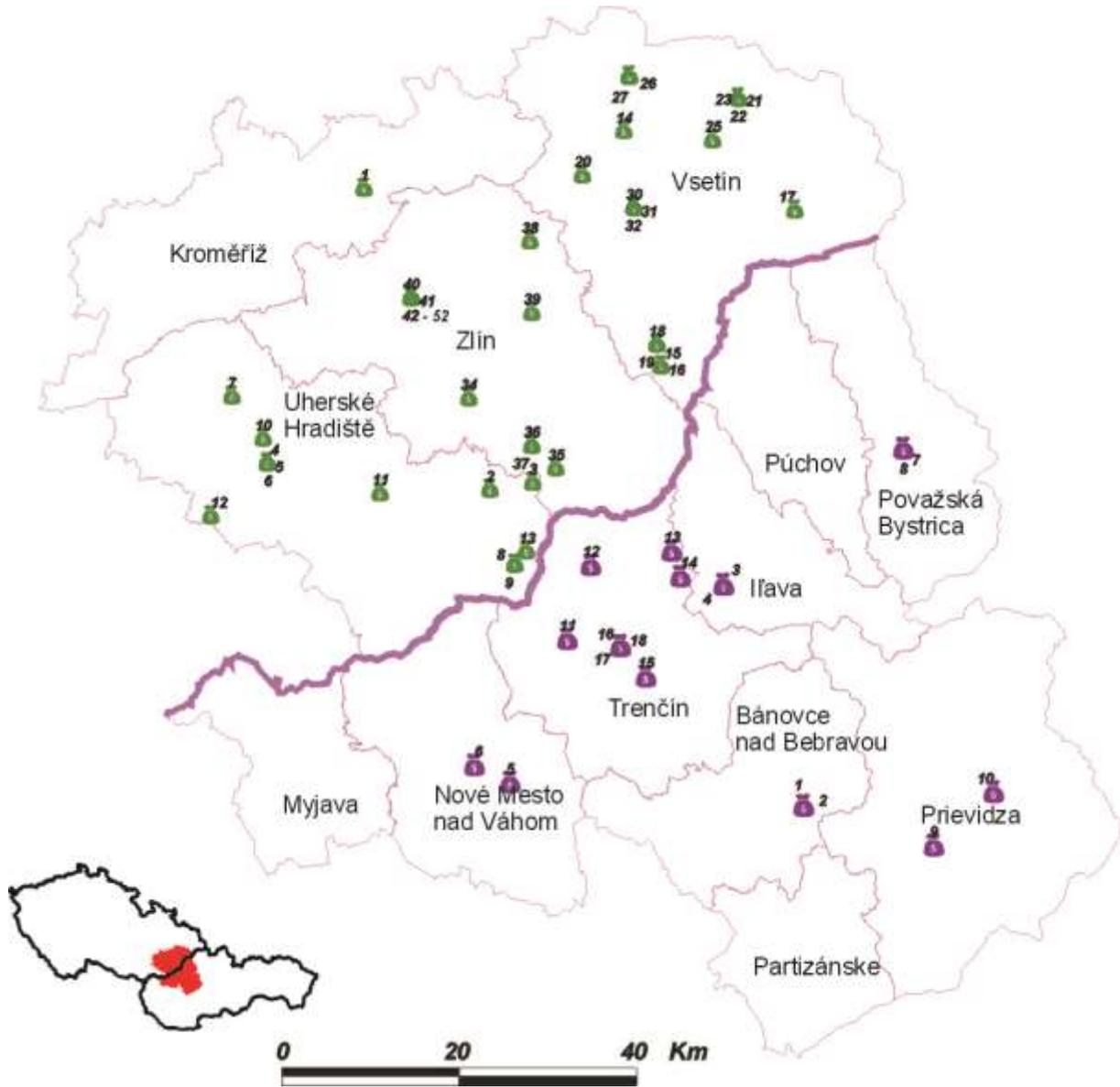
**Community Initiative ITERREG IIIA Slovak republic – Czech republic, 2004 – 2006**

<i>No. Organization</i>	<i>Name of the project</i>
1 Polypeje-společnost pro obnovu a využití historických památek	Zachraňte česko-slovenské hrady
2 Povodí Moravy s. p.	Malá vodní elektrárna Olšava – jez Těšov
3 Polypeje - společnost pro obnovu a využití historických památek	Záchrana hradních kaplí
4 Obec Rusava	Zpřístupnění lokality "Vrchová" – Hostýnské vrchy
5 Regionální rozvojová agentúra Bílé Karpaty	Studie a dokumentace osazení panelů prezentující přírodní a kulturní dědictví se zaměřením na rozvoj turistiky
6 Obec Buchlovce	Muzeum Podhradí
7 Obec Bystřice pod Lopeníkem	Vybudování cyklistické stezky Bystřice pod Lopeníkem
8 Obec Dolní Němčí	Rozvoj turistického ruchu v mikroregionu Uherskobrodsko
9 Obec Dolní Němčí	Využití obnovitelného zdroje a efektivní energetické hospodaření na Základní škole a Základní umělecké škole v Dolním Němčí
10 Obec Korytná	Projektová dokumentace na dostavbu kanalizace a ČOV v obci Korytná
11 Občanské sdružení "Kunovjan"	XII. Mezinárodní dětský folklórní festival "Kunovské léto"
12 Občanské sdružení "Kunovjan"	Festival Balanc – cesta k rovnováze
13 Obec Salaš	Využití biomasy a slunce podhorské oblasti Salaš
14 Obec Staré Hutě	Studie a projektová dokumentace na využití obnovitelných zdrojů energie v obci Staré Hutě
15 Obec Starý Hrozenkov	Oprava ubytovacích objektů kempu Starý Hrozenkov
16 Obec Starý Hrozenkov	Kemp pro karavany Starý Hrozenkov – sportoviště
17 Obec Stříbrnice	Infrastruktura pro osídlenou oblast Stříbrnické paseky
18 Mikroregion Ostrožsko	Rekonstrukce lidového domu Háječek
19 Město Uherský Ostroh	Informační centrum Přízámčí Uherský Ostroh
20 Východní Slovácko	Zvýšení propagace mikroregionu Východní Slovácko
21 Obec Francova Lhota	Krajinářská úprava a vybavení veřejného tábořiště na Pulčíně
22 Obec Horní Lideč	Česko-Slovenské regionální informační a společenské středisko Hornolidečska
23 Sdružení obcí Hornolidečska	Kulturně společenské aktivity obcí příhraničního mikroregionu Hornolidečska
24 Obec Horní Lideč	Využití obnovitelných zdrojů pro Relaxační a turistické centrum Hornolidečska
25 Sdružení Hornovsacká dráha	Spolupráce Valašska a Hornokysucka při rozvoji cestovního ruchu v regionu
26 Město Karolinka	Rozvojová studie sportovního centra Karolinka
27 Město Karolinka	Karolinka cup CZ – SK 2006 – Podpora freestyle lyžování
28 Obec Lidečko	Informační, kulturní a společenské centrum u Čertových skal
29 Obec Lužná	Sportovní areál Lužná
30 Rožnov pod Radhoštěm	Živá klenotnice 2006
31 Valašské muzeum v přírodě v Rožnově pod Radhoštěm	Vzájemná prezentace a propagace kulturního dědictví v partnerských muzeích
32 Obec Střelná	Sportovní areál Střelná
33 Obec Študlov	Sportovně turistický areál Študlov
34 Obec Valašská Bystřice	Rozvoj a zkvalitňování území v obci Valašská Bystřice
35 Město Valašské Meziříčí	Studie využití obnovitelných zdrojů energie jako nástroj ke zlepšení životních podmínek obyvatel Valašského Meziříčí
36 Město Valašské Meziříčí	Brána do Beskyd - informační a poradenské centrum ve Valašském Meziříčí
37 Město Valašské Meziříčí	Zelená pro Beskydy - využití obnovitelných energetických zdrojů
38 Sdružení obcí mikroregionu Vsetínsko	Poradensko informační centrum pomoci pro osoby se zdravotním postižením
39 Město Vsetín	Využití obnovitelných zdrojů energie ve školských budovách města Vsetín
40 Městské lesy Vsetín	Zachování tradičních rostlinných druhů Valašska a západního Slovenska a jejich prezentace
41 Obec Zašová	Rekonstrukce dopravní infrastruktury k poutnímu místu Stračka-Zašová
42 Obec Zděchov	Příprava a dokumentace projektu – Stavební úpravy objektu koliby Zděchov

43	Obec Bohuslavice nad Vlárí	Využití alternativního zdroje v obci Bohuslavice nad Vlárí
44	Sdružení obcí mikroreg. Luhačovské Zálesí	Infrastruktura cykloturistických a turistických tras
45	Tělovýchovná jednota Slovan Luhačovice	Festival orientačního běhu 2006 ve Zlínském kraji
46	Město Slavičín	Muzeum archeologie tradičních řemesel a letecké bitvy nad Moravsko-Slovenským pomezím v roce 1944
47	Město Slavičín	Po stopách osídlení Slovanů na jihovýchodní Moravě
48	Střední odborná škola a Střední odborné učiliště Slavičín	Zlepšení kvality přípravy žáků na jejich budoucí povolání prostřednictvím navázání spolupráce s partnerskou školou
49	Město Slavičín	Centrum kulturních a sportovních tradic ve Slavičíně
50	Město Slavičín	Ve stopách minulosti k současnému vztahu Čechů a Slováků
51	Tenisový klub Slavičín	Rozšíření areálu Oáza – turistické informační centrum
52	Obec Šanov	Vybudování cykloturistické trasy Šanov – Horná Sůča a rekonstrukce lyžařského vleku
53	Obec Štítná nad Vlárí-Popov	Lyžařský areál Štítná nad Vlárí-Popov – rekonstrukce a dostavba
54	Obec Štítná nad Vlárí - Popov	Rozšíření infrastruktury pro turistický ruch v příhraniční oblasti
55	Sdružení obcí mikroregionu Jižní Valašsko	Naučná stezka Hugolína Gavloviča
56	Obec Újezd	Využití alternativního tepelného zdroje v obci Újezd
57	Město Valašské Klobouky	Poznej krajinu Bílých - Bielych Karpat
58	Obec Vysoké Pole	Kláštřov - Vysoké Pole, Velkomoravské centrum Již. Valašska
59	Obec Vysoké Pole	Sportovně turistický areál Vysoké Pole
60	Městské divadlo Zlín	Setkání 2006 Stretnutie - česko - slovenský divadelní festival
61	Zlínský kraj	Vypracování projektové dokumentace na značení kulturních a turistických cílů ve Zlínském kraji
62	Region Bílé Karpaty	Fond mikroprojektů
63	Zlínský kraj	Zavedení efektivního hospodaření energií a instalace fotovoltaického panelu ve Zlíně
64	Zlínský kraj	Instalace obnovitelného zdroje s cílem snížení energetické zátěže městského prostředí v Uherském Hradišti
65	Zlínský kraj	Zlínský kraj Rekonstrukce zdroje tepla, zavedení regulace topného systému a instalace solárního ohřevu vody v Bystřici pod Hostýnem
66	Zlínský kraj	Zavedení moderního systému vytápění s využitím solárních panelů k ohřevu TUV ve Valašských Kloboukách
67	Zlínský kraj	Zavedení efektivního energetického hospodaření v kombinaci s využitím slunečního potenciálu směřující k zlepšení stavu životního prostředí ve Zlíně
68	Zlínský kraj	Rozvoj solárního zdroje energie a podpora energetické efektivity pro zlepšení kvality ovzduší v Rožnově p. Radhoštěm
69	Zlínský kraj	Podpora energetické efektivity a obnovitelných zdrojů ve Vsetíně
70	Zlínský kraj	Instalace solárního systému ve Starém Městě
71	Zlínský kraj	Instalace solárního systému v Nezdenicích
72	Zlínský kraj	Zelená energie pro Kroměříž
1	Obec Brezová pod Bradlom	História, súčasnosť a budúcnosť hranice ČR a SR
2	Mesto Myjava	Prezentácia folklóru Myjava 2005
3	Obec Dohňany	Kultúrno-spoločenské a športové aktivity obcí v pohraničnom regióne Hornolidečska a Púchovskej doliny
4	Obec Miezgovce	Prezentačné dni obce Miezgovce
5	Občianske združenie Posledných desať	Z oboch strán Karpát
6	Agentúra SOPK pre rozvoj Trenčianskeho regiónu, n. o.	Komory pre cezhraničnú spoluprácu
7	Mesto Trenčín	Štúdia riešenia problémov bioodpadov v meste Trenčín
8	Obec Uhrovec	Uhrovské múzeum – symbol histórie mikroregiónu Uhrovská dolina
9	Obec Pruské	Turisticko informačné centrum Pruské
10	OZ Mikroregiónu – Zdroje Bielych Karpát	Cestou Hugolína Gavloviča
11	Mesto Myjava	Rekonštrukcia typického gazdovského dvora v Myjave
12	Združenie obcí Kopaničiarskeho regiónu	Infraštruktúra cykloturistických trás Veľká Javorina – Bradlo
13	Obec Nová Bošáca	Do prírody za zdravím pre všetkých
14	Obec Papradno	Turistická trasa Javorník
15	Obec Dohňany	Česko-slovenské regionálne informačné a spoločenské centrum Púchovskej doliny
16	Obec Lazy pod Makytou	Dom histórie Lazy pod Makytou
17	Obec Lysá pod Makytou	Športovo-kultúrny areál Lysá pod Makytou
18	Obec Záriečie	Letný amfiteáter – Kultúrno spoločenská zóna Záriečie
19	Mesto Myjava	Uzavretie a rekultivácia skládky Holičov vrch – Myjava
20	Obec Horné Srnie	Čistá Vlára od ústia k prameňu

Annex 1c

### Map of the financial utilization of Community Initiative ITERREG IIIA Slovak republic – Czech republic, 2004 – 2006, Fond micro-projects



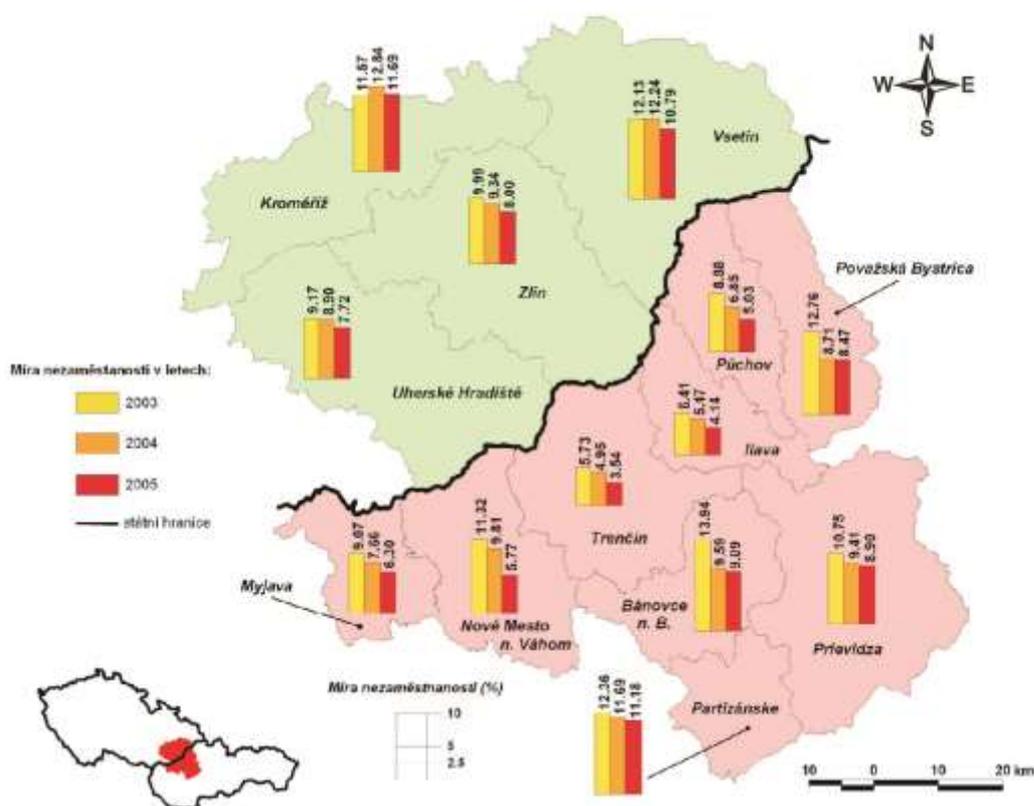
## Community Initiative ITERREG IIIA Slovak republic – Czech republic, 2004 – 2006, Fond micro-projects

<i>No. Organization</i>	<i>Name of the projects</i>
1 Městské kulturní středisko Holešov	Propagaci ke zvýšení konkurenceschopnosti příhraničních regionů na trhu cestovního ruchu
2 Bojkovsko, sdružení měst a obcí	Velký Lopeník – mezinárodní setkávání mladých projektantů a výtvarníků
3 Tradice Bílých Karpat, Hostětín	Společný MKT produktů
4 Balón Klub Aerotechnik, Kunovice	Mistrovství ČS v létání horkovzdušných balónů – Balóny nad Chřiby
5 Mikroregion Dolní Poolšaví, svazek obcí	Československý hasičský trojboj
6 Občanské sdružení "Kunovjan"	XIII. Mezinárodní dětský folklorní festival "Kunovské léto"
7 Obec Modrá	Evropská škola obnovy venkova
8 Obec Starý Hrozenkov	Kopaničářské slavnosti Starý Hrozenkov
9 Obec Starý Hrozenkov	Kopaničářské slavnosti a Moravsko-Slovenský festival dechových hudeb Starý Hrozenkov
10 Město Uherské Hradiště	Partnerství pro kulturu – spolupráce měst Uherské Hradiště a Skalica ...
11 Město Uherský Brod	Sousedský jarmark pod Javořinou
12 Mikroregion Ostrožsko, Uherský Ostroh	Tradice bitev a poutí na Ostrožsku
13 RRA Bílé Karpaty – Moravské Kopanice	Společné propagační aktivity v oblasti kultury a CR
14 Obecní úřad Bystřička	Bystřičské zrcadlení
15 Obec Horní Lideč	Mezinárodní festival Horní Lideč
16 Obec Horní Lideč	Mezinárodní festival Horní Lideč
17 Sdruž. Hornovsacká dráha Karolinka	Prohloubení spolupráce Vsetínska a Hornovsacka v oblasti CR
18 Obec Lidečko	Letní kulturně-spol. setk. u Čertových skal v Lidečku
19 Obec Lidečko	Z pohádky do rozprávky
20 Obec Ratiboř	Ratiboř – Považská Teplá – přátelství bez hranic
21 Město Rožnov pod Radhoštěm	Živá klenotnice
22 Město Rožnov pod Radhoštěm	Bezhraniční valašení 2006
23 Actea Rožnov pod Radhoštěm	Informační systém Javorníky
24 Městská knihovna Rožnov pod Radhoštěm	Kurník šopa, co se děje za humny
25 Valašský sbor portášský	Portášské chodníčky
26 Hvězdárna Valašské Meziříčí	Poznávání bez hranic
27 Hvězdárna Valašské Meziříčí, p. o.	Přes hvězdy ke spolupráci a poznání
28 Regionální energetické centrum, o. p. s.	Podpora využívání biomasy SR – ČR
29 Hvězdárna Valašské Meziříčí	Pod společnou oblohou
30 Off road 4x4 Vsetín	CCR Vsetín – Terchová
31 Country kapela Gympleři Vsetín	Country hudbou k mezinárodnímu sblížení
32 Klub českých turistů oblast Valašsko – Chřiby	Turistické souznění Čechů a Slováků
33 Vzdělávací a komunitní centrum Integra Vsetín, o. p. s.	Cesta za kvalitou života
34 Obec Pozlovice	Místní spolkové slavnosti – specifický cíl turistů a lázeňských hostů
35 Obec Rokytnice	My u vás, vy u nás – Přátelství nezná hranice
36 Gymnázium Jana Pivečky Slavičín	Společnou cestou ke společným cílům
37 Město Slavičín	Kulturními a sportovními aktivitami k rozvoji přátelství Čechů a Slováků
38 Obec Trnava	Trnavy 2005 – Soutěž hasičů o pohár primátora města
39 TJ Sokol Vizovice	Czech and Slovak Orienteering Weekend 2007 (CSOW 2007)
40 Salesiánský klub mládeže Zlín	Festival pod věží
41 Nadace Tomáše Bati Zlín	Dřevo 2006
42 Statutární město Zlín	Létání bez hranic
43 DĚTEM, o. p. s.	Zlínský vorvaň 2005
44 Základní umělecká škola Morava	Pozdrav lidové kultury z obou stran Karpat
45 Sportovní klub Jaroslavice	Mezinárodní turnaje ve fotbale
46 Salesiánský klub mládeže Zlín	Festival pod věží 2006
47 Hudební sdružení, o. s.	Mezinárodní festival dechových a folklorních souborů Zlín 2006
48 Statutární město Zlín	Rozumíme si?!
49 Centrum pro zdravotně postižené	Vivat Vitaj 2006
50 Oblastní spolek ČČK Zlín	Rozvoj a podpora spolupráce mezi ČČK Zlín a SČK Trenčín
51 Sdružení měst a obcí Východní Moravy	Informační most sdružení měst a obcí na česko-slovenské hranici
52 ZO ČSOP Ekoncentrum Čtyřlístek	Navázání trvalé spolupráce v oblasti ekologické výchovy a vzdělání

1	Obec Uhrovec	Po stopách Ľudovíta Štúra
2	Obec Uhrovec	Alexander Dubček – rodák z Uhrovca
3	Mesto Dubnica nad Váhom	Zlepšenie prípravy študentov na ich budúce povolanie prostredníctvom nadviazania spolupráce s partnerskou školou
4	Mesto Dubnica nad Váhom	Mladí stavajú medzi národmi mosty, nie bariéry
5	Obec Kočovce	Krajina za školou
6	Mesto Nové Mesto Nad Váhom	Slávnosti Bratstva Čechov a Slovákov
7	Mesto Považská Bystrica	Kultúrno-spoločenské vzťahy družobných miest na slovensko-českom pohraničí, uchovávanie tradičnej ľud. kultúry v česko-slovenských prihranič. regiónoch
8	Mesto Považská Bystrica	Propagáciou k zvýšeniu konkurencieschopnosti prihraničných regiónov na trhu cestovného ruchu
9	Mesto Nováky	Interchem
10	Mesto Prievidza	Country Sedlo-hudobný festival alebo country hudbou k medzinárodnému zblíženiu
11	Obec Drietoma	Zachovanie a rozvoj kultúrnych tradícií v obci Drietoma
12	Obec Horná Súča	My u Vás, Vy u nás
13	Obec Horné Srnie	Podpora cezhraničnej spolupráce a posilňovanie partnerstva Obce Horné Srnie a Brumov-Bylnice
14	Mesto Nemšová	Podpora cezhraničných aktivít mesta Nemšová a posilnenie cezhraničného partnerstva s mestom Hluk
15	Obec Soblahov	Európska škola obnovy dediny
16	Mesto Trenčín	Majstrovstvá Československa v balónovom lietaní – trenčianske balónové nebo
17	Mesto Trenčín	Tradičie Bielych Karpát
18	Mesto Trenčín	Cesta ku Bielokarpatsko-Beskydským partnerstvám

Annex 2

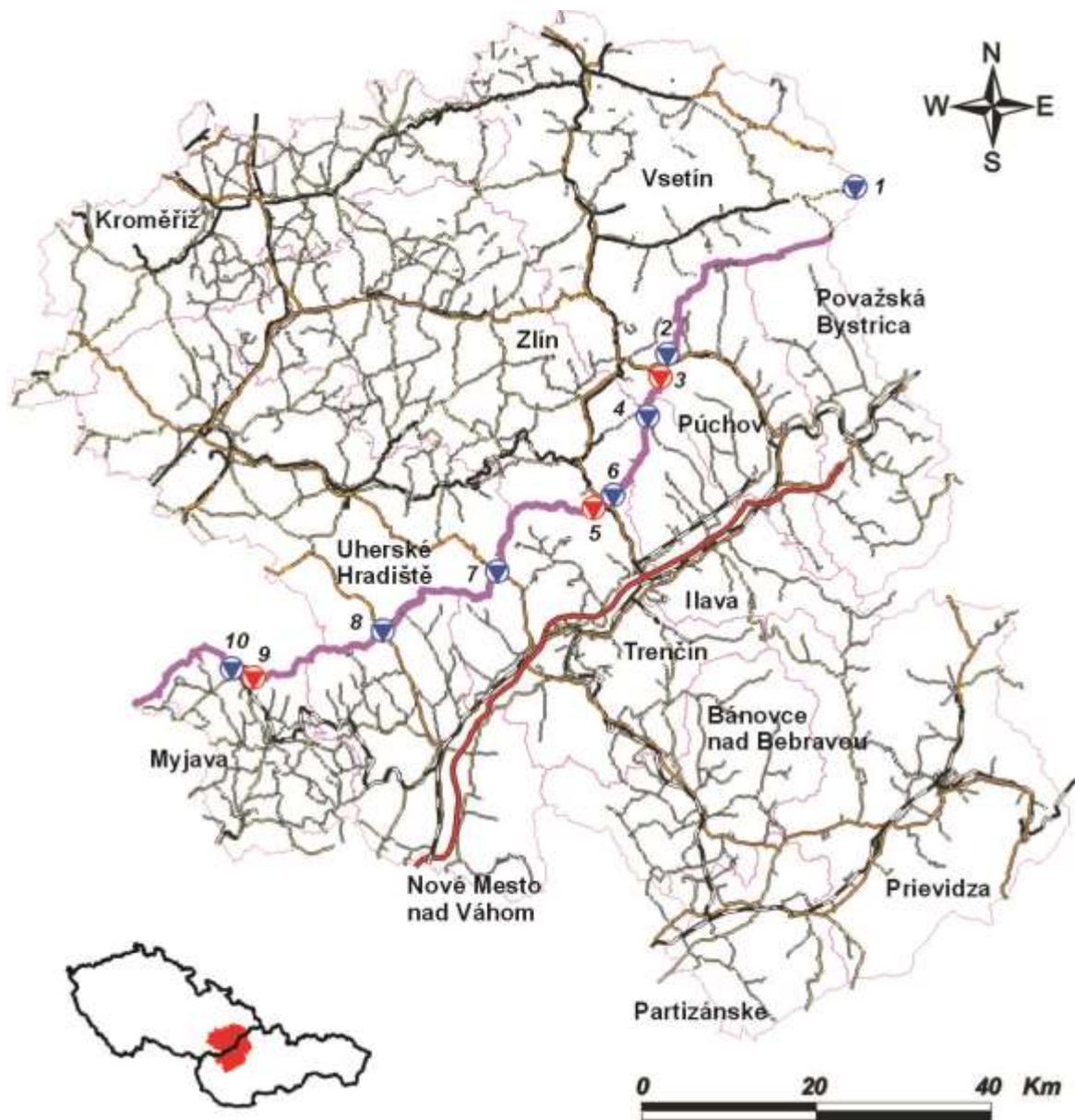
### The rate of unemployment in the region



Information source: Labour Office in Trenčín  
Labour Office in Zlín

Annex 3

## Communications, border crossings



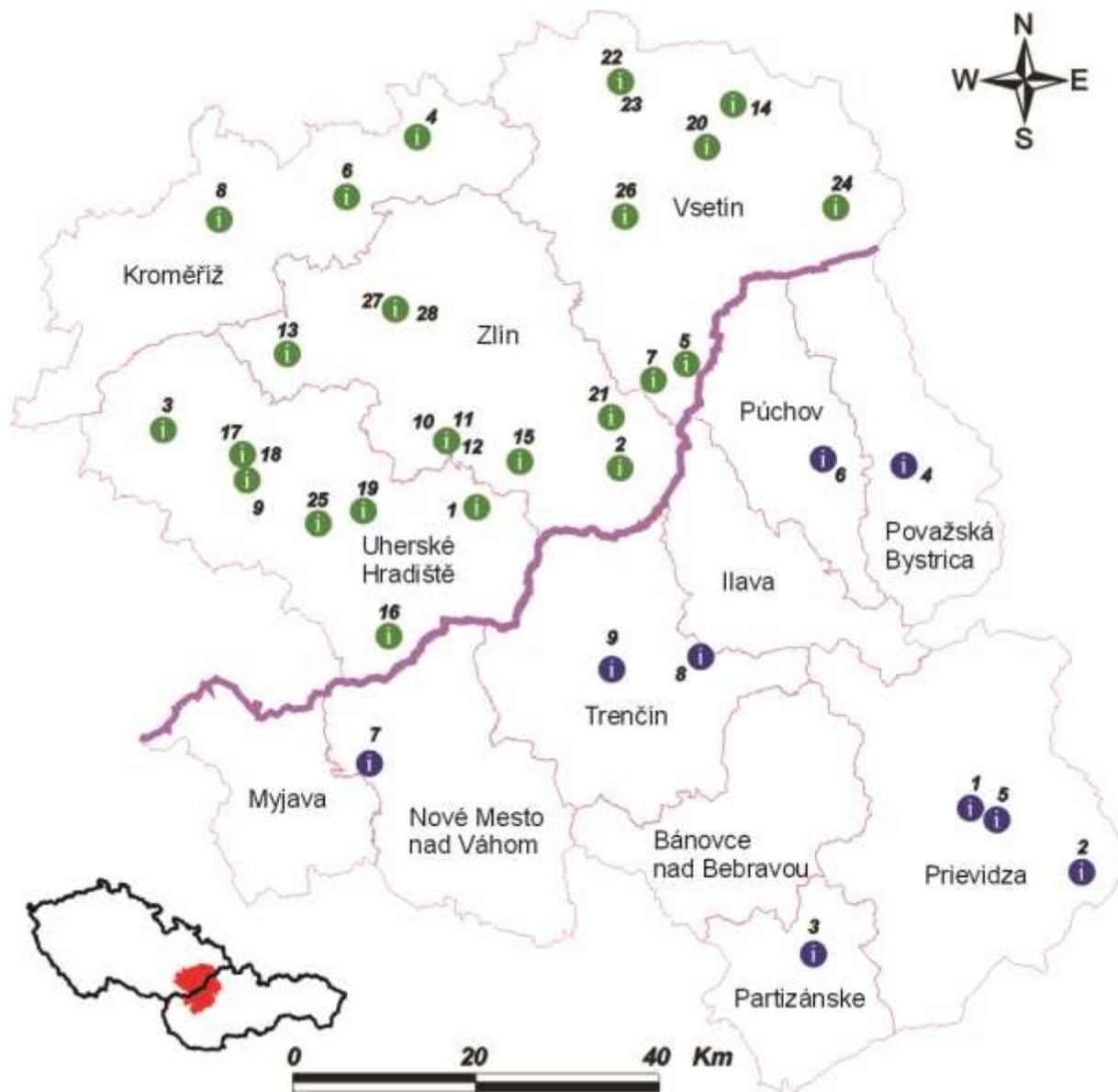
No. Name of border crossing

- 1 Velké Karlovice / Makov
- 2 Střelná / Lysá pod Makytou
- 3 Horní Lideč / Lúky pod Makytou
- 4 Nedašova Lhota / Červený Kameň
- 5 Bylnice / Horné Smie
- 6 Vlárský průsmyk / Horné Srnie
- 7 Starý Hrozenkov / Drietoma
- 8 Strání / Moravské Lieskové
- 9 Velká nad Veličkou / Vrbovce
- 10 Velká nad Veličkou / Vrbovce

-  road border crossing
-  railway border crossing
-  speedway
-  road of 1st class
-  road of 2nd class
-  road of 3rd class
-  railway road
-  frontier
-  border of the region

Annex 4

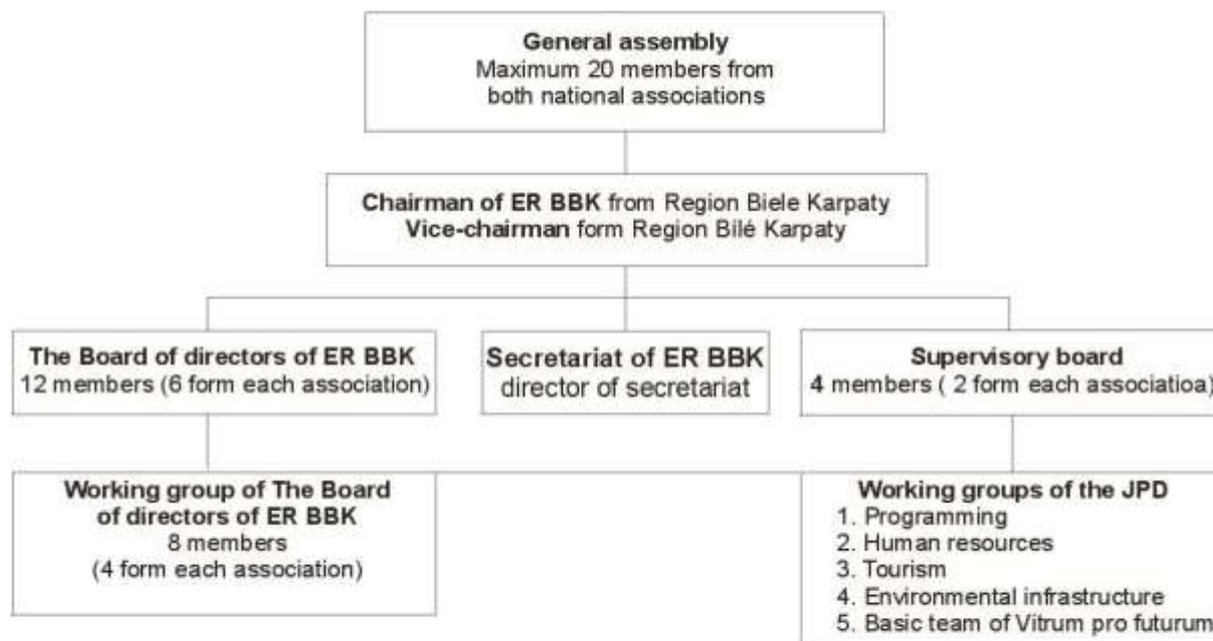
**Information tourist centers within ER BBK**



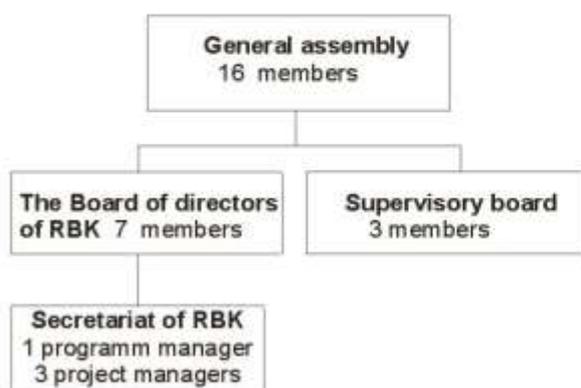
<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>
1	Informační centrum mikroregionu Bojkovsko Bojkovice
2	Informační centrum Brumov-Bylnice
3	Turistické informační centrum Buchlovice
4	Informační centrum Bystřice pod Hostýnem
5	Info-centrum Francova Lhota
6	Městské informační centrum Holešov
7	Informační centrum Horní Lideč
8	Informační centrum Kroměříž
9	Městské informační centrum Kunovice
10	Luhanka - luhačovická cestovní a informační agentura Luhačovice
11	Informační středisko CK Pressburk Luhačovice
12	Městské informační středisko Luha info Luhačovice
13	Městské informační centrum Napajedla
14	Informační centrum Valašského království Rožnov p. Radhoštěm
15	Informační centrum Slavičín
16	Infocentrum Strání
17	Informační centrum Portal Uherské Hradiště
18	Městské informační centrum Uherské Hradiště
19	Městské informační centrum Uherský Brod
20	Informační centrum Valašská Bystřice
21	Městské informační centrum Valašské Klobouky
22	UŽST Valašské Meziříčí Valašské Meziříčí
23	Informační centrum mládeže a města Valašské Meziříčí
24	Informační centrum Velké Karlovice
25	Turistické informační centrum pro Východní Slovácko Vlčnov
26	Informační centrum města Vsetín
27	ČD centrum Zlín Zlín
28	Městské informační a turistické středisko Zlín
1	Turisticko-informačná kancelária Bojnice
2	Združenie obcí Handlovské doliny Handlová
3	Informačné centrum mladých Partizánske
4	Turistická informačná kancelária PX centrum Pov. Bystrica
5	Turisticko informačná kancelária Horná Nitra Prievidza
6	Púchovské informačné centrum Púchov
7	Infotur, informačná kancelária mesta Stará Turá
8	Kultúrno-informačné stredisko Trenčianske Teplice
9	Kultúrno-informačné centrum Trenčín

Annex 5

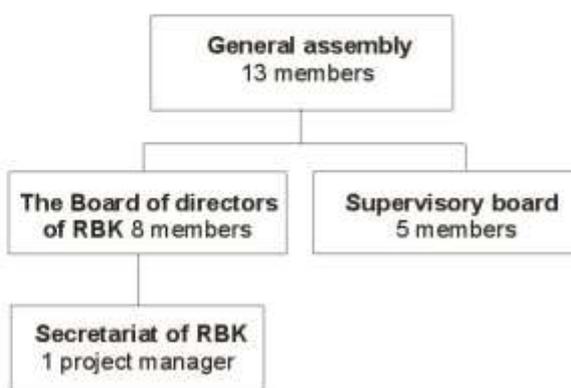
**Institutional structure of Euroregión BÍlé-Biele Karpaty,  
Región Biele Karpaty and Region BÍlé Karpaty**  
**Euroregión BÍlé-Biele Karpaty**



**Región Biele Karpaty Trenčín**



**Region BÍlé Karpaty Zlín**



## Annex 6

**List of used abbreviations and relevant www pages****List of used abbreviations**

<b>AEBR</b>	Association of European Border Regions
<b>CBC</b>	Cross border co-operation
<b>CTT</b>	Cycling routes
<b>CZK</b>	Sign for the Czech currency
<b>CZT</b>	Central heating supply
<b>ČOV</b>	Water treatment plant
<b>ČR</b>	Czech Republic
<b>EGTC</b>	European grouping territorial cooperation
<b>EK</b>	European Commission
<b>ER BBK</b>	Euroregión Bílé-Biele Karpaty
<b>ERDF</b>	European Regional Development Fund
<b>ETS</b>	European territorial cooperation
<b>EÚ</b>	European Union
<b>EUR</b>	EURO
<b>HDP</b>	GDP
<b>CHKO</b>	PLA - Protected Landscape Area
<b>INTERREG</b>	Community Initiative for cross-border cooperation between regions
<b>ISO</b>	International Organization for Standardization
<b>MSP</b>	SME –small and middle sized enterprising
<b>MVRR SR</b>	Ministry of the Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic
<b>NATURA 2000</b>	Name for the network of protected territories in the member states of the EU
<b>NPP</b>	National nature monument národná prírodná pamiatka
<b>NPR</b>	National nature reserve
<b>NUTS</b>	Nomenclature of statistical territorial units
<b>PD</b>	Programming document
<b>PHARE</b>	POLAND AND HUNGARY ASSISTANCE FOR THE RESTRUCTURING OF THE ECONOMY
<b>PP</b>	Nature monument
<b>PPS SPD ER BBK</b>	Programming working groups of JPD of ER BBK
<b>PR</b>	Nature reserve
<b>PTT</b>	Hiking routes
<b>Rada EÚ</b>	Council of the European Union
<b>RBK</b>	Región Biele Karpaty (the Slovak Republic), Region Bílé Karpaty (the Czech Republic)
<b>SKK</b>	Sign for the Slovak currency
<b>SODB-2001</b>	Census of inhabitants, houses and flats of 2001
<b>SOPK</b>	Slovak Chambers of trade and industry
<b>SPD</b>	JPD – Joint Programming Document
<b>SR</b>	Slovak Republic
<b>TK</b>	Region of Trenčín
<b>ÚP zóny</b>	Territorial planning zones
<b>ÚSES</b>	TSES – Territorial system of ecological stability
<b>ZK</b>	Region of Zlín
<b>ZŠ</b>	Basic school
<b>ŽP</b>	Environment

## List of relevant www pages

### Information about EU

Information Office of the EP in the Slovak Republic	<a href="http://www.europskyparlament.sk">www.europskyparlament.sk</a>
Founds of the European Union	<a href="http://www.strukturalnefondy.sk">www.strukturalnefondy.sk</a>
Founds of the European Union	<a href="http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz">www.strukturalni-fondy.cz</a>
Portal about the European Union and Czech membership	<a href="http://www.euroskop.cz">www.euroskop.cz</a>
Information portal about the European Union	<a href="http://www.euractiv.sk">www.euractiv.sk</a> <a href="http://www.euractiv.cz">www.euractiv.cz</a>
European net EUROPE DIRECT in the CR	<a href="http://www.europedirect.cz">www.europedirect.cz</a>
Information about the European Union in the SR	<a href="http://www.euroinfo.gov.sk">www.euroinfo.gov.sk</a>
Portal of the European Union	<a href="http://www.europa.eu">www.europa.eu</a>
European Commission	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu">http://ec.europa.eu</a>
Council of the EU	<a href="http://www.consilium.europa.eu">www.consilium.europa.eu</a>
European Parliament	<a href="http://www.europarl.europa.eu">www.europarl.europa.eu</a>
Delegation of the European Commission in the SR	<a href="http://www.europa.sk">www.europa.sk</a>
Delegation of the European Commission in the CR	<a href="http://www.evropska-unie.cz">www.evropska-unie.cz</a>

### INTERREG III A SR – ČR

[www.sk-cz.eu](http://www.sk-cz.eu)

### Fond of micro-projects

Reg. Development Agency of the East Moravia	<a href="http://www.rra-vychodnimorava.cz">www.rra-vychodnimorava.cz</a>
The self-governing region of Trnava	<a href="http://www.trnava-vuc.sk">www.trnava-vuc.sk</a>

### Intermediary subjects

The self-governing region of Trenčín	<a href="http://www.tsk.sk">www.tsk.sk</a>
The self-governing region of Žilina	<a href="http://www.zask.sk">www.zask.sk</a>
The self-governing region of Trnava	<a href="http://www.trnava-vuc.sk">www.trnava-vuc.sk</a>
South-Moravian self-governing region	<a href="http://www.kr-jihomoravsky.cz">www.kr-jihomoravsky.cz</a>
Zlín self-governing region	<a href="http://www.kr-zlinsky.cz">www.kr-zlinsky.cz</a>
Moravian-Silesian self-governing region	<a href="http://www.kr-moravskoslezsky.cz">www.kr-moravskoslezsky.cz</a>
Centrum for Regional Development of the CR	<a href="http://www.crr.cz">www.crr.cz</a>

### Ministries of the Slovak Republic

Ministry of Construction and Reg. Development of the SR	<a href="http://www.build.gov.sk">www.build.gov.sk</a>
Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic	<a href="http://www.finance.gov.sk">www.finance.gov.sk</a>
Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic	<a href="http://www.foreign.gov.sk">www.foreign.gov.sk</a>
Ministry of the Internal Affairs of the Slovak Republic	<a href="http://www.minv.sk">www.minv.sk</a>
Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic	<a href="http://www.health.gov.sk">www.health.gov.sk</a>
Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic	<a href="http://www.minedu.sk">www.minedu.sk</a>
Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic	<a href="http://www.mpsr.sk">www.mpsr.sk</a>
Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic	<a href="http://www.enviro.gov.sk">www.enviro.gov.sk</a>
Ministry of Transport, Post and Communications of the SR	<a href="http://www.telecom.gov.sk">www.telecom.gov.sk</a>
Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic	<a href="http://www.economy.gov.sk">www.economy.gov.sk</a>
Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic	<a href="http://www.culture.gov.sk">www.culture.gov.sk</a>
Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family of the SR	<a href="http://www.employment.gov.sk">www.employment.gov.sk</a>
Office of the Government of the Slovak Republic	<a href="http://www.vlada.gov.sk">www.vlada.gov.sk</a>
Central portal of the public administration of the SR	<a href="http://www.portal.gov.sk">www.portal.gov.sk</a>

### Ministries of the Czech Republic

Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.mmr.cz">www.mmr.cz</a>
Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.mfcr.cz">www.mfcr.cz</a>
Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.mzv.cz">www.mzv.cz</a>
Ministry of the Internal Affairs of the Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.mvcr.cz">www.mvcr.cz</a>
Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.mzcr.cz">www.mzcr.cz</a>
Ministry of Education, youth and Physical training of the CR	<a href="http://www.msmt.cz">www.msmt.cz</a>
Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.mze.cz">www.mze.cz</a>
Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.env.cz">www.env.cz</a>
Ministry of Transport of the Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.mdcr.cz">www.mdcr.cz</a>
Ministry of Informatics of the Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.micr.cz">www.micr.cz</a>
Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.mkcr.cz">www.mkcr.cz</a>
Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.mpsv.cz">www.mpsv.cz</a>
Ministry of Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu ČR	<a href="http://www.mpo.cz">www.mpo.cz</a>
Office of the Government of the Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.vlada.cz">www.vlada.cz</a>
Central portal of the public administration of the CR	<a href="http://portal.gov.cz">http://portal.gov.cz</a>

## Annex 7

## List of regional professionals participating in processing of the JPD of ER BBK

### Programming working group of the JPD of ER BBK:

**Mgr. Bednařík Radek** – GISarch studio, s. r. o., Luhačovice  
**Ing. Cagala Viliam** – Mesto Trenčín  
**Mgr. Danielová Antónia** – ŠÚSR, Krajská správa v Trenčíne  
**Doc. Gregar Aleš** – Univerzita Tomaše Bati ve Zlíně  
**RNDr. Hlatký Juraj, CSc.** – Matúšovo kráľovstvo, o. z., Podolie  
**Ing. Holá Eliška** – Región Biele Karpaty Trenčín  
**Ing. arch. Hrbáčková Renáta** – Město Vsetín  
**Ing. Janalíková Marta** – RRA Východní Morava Zlín  
**RNDr. Kardoš Emil** – Obvodný úrad životného prostredia Považská Bystrica  
**Bc. Kotrlová Hana** – Region Bílé Karpaty Zlín  
**RNDr. Kuča Pavel** – RRA Bílé Karpaty – Moravské Kopanice, Uherský Brod  
**Mgr. Lalová Jana** – Rozvojová agentúra TSK, n. o., Trenčín  
**Lišková Dagmar** – Región Biele Karpaty Trenčín  
**Ing. Mahútová Dana** - Mesto Považská Bystrica  
**Mgr. Majdyšová Miriam** – Úřad práce ve Zlíně  
**Mgr. Medal Richard** – Centrum environmentálnych aktivít Trenčín  
**Ing. Michalíková Viera** – Krajská reprezentace ČSÚ ve Zlíňe  
**Ing. Nováček Peter** – Obvodný úrad životného prostredia Nové Mesto nad Váhom  
**Ing. Pauschová Mária** – Mesto Trenčín  
**Mgr. Pepich Karol** – Štátna ochrana prírody – CHKO Strážovské vrchy  
**Ing. Petřík Pavel** – Obvodný úrad životného prostredia Považská Bystrica  
**Bc. Pupišová Jaroslava** – RZ miest a obcí stredného Považia  
**Ing. Roška Radim** – SUPŠ sklářská Valašské Meziříčí  
**Mgr. Ružňonová Mária** – Krajský pamiatkový úrad Trenčín  
**Ing. Semerád Zdeněk** – Úřad práce ve Zlíně  
**Mgr. Stankovič Daniel** – Trenčianska univerzita A. Dubčeka v Trenčíne  
**Ing. Stano Drahomír** – Správa CHKO Biele Karpaty Nemšová  
**RNDr. Šujanová Zuzana** – PX CENTRUM TIK Považská Bystrica  
**Ing. Tvrdá Zdenka** – Úřad práce, sociálních vecí a rodiny v Trenčíne  
**Mgr. Tykalová Kateřina** – Statutární město Zlín  
**Ing. Ján Václav** – Trenčianska regionálna komora SOPK

### Expert advices by:

**Ing. Beran Marek** – Odbor strategického rozvoja Zlínsky kraj  
**Ing. Fraňová Andrea** – Rozvojová agentúra TSK, n. o. v Trenčíne  
**Doc. RNDr. Gedeon Ondrej, PhD.** – VŠChT Praha  
**RNDr. Harcek Svorad, PhD.** – Krajský úrad ŽP v Trenčíne  
**Doc. Ing. Helebrant Aleš, CSc.** – VŠChT Praha  
**Ing. Hrabec Jaroslav** – Krajský úřad ve Zlíně  
**Laššová Martina** – ORR, Trenčiansky samosprávny kraj  
**Prof. Ing. Liška Marek, DrSc.** – Trenčianska univerzita A. Dubčeka  
**Mgr. Němec Jiří** – Správa CHKO Bílé Karpaty, Luhačovice  
**Prof. Ing. Němec Lubomír, DrSc.** – ÚACh AV ČR Praha

## Annex 8

**List of used information sources**

- European Union Regulations No. 1080/2006 about EFRR and No. 1082/2006 of July 5, 2006 and Council Regulation No.1083/2006 of July 11, 2006 about EFRR, ESF and Cohesion fund.
- National strategy reference framework of years 2007 – 2013 (the Slovak Republic); Ministry of the Construction and the Regional Development of the SR, Bratislava, May 2006.
- National Development Plan of the Czech Republic for the period of 2007 – 2013; Ministry of the Regional Development of the CR, January 2006.
- National strategy reference framework of years 2007 – 2013 (the Czech Republic), 5<sup>th</sup> version; Ministry of the Regional Development of the CR, October 2006.
- Programme of cross-border cooperation between the Slovak and Czech Republics 2007 – 2013; Ministry of the Construction and the Regional Development of the SR, Bratislava, October 2006.
- The Joint Programming Document of ER BBK on Cross-border cooperation in years 2001 – 2006; Región Biele Karpaty; Trenčín, May 2002.
- Waste management strategy of the Slovak Republic; Ministry of the Environment of the SR; Bratislava, December 2005. ([http://www.cvik.sk/poh\\_final.pdf](http://www.cvik.sk/poh_final.pdf))
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- Atlas of landscape of the Slovak Republic; Ministry of the Environment of SR, Slovak agency of environment, 2002.
- Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs of the CR - <http://portal.mpsv.cz>
- [www.uiv.cz](http://www.uiv.cz)
- [www.uzis.cz](http://www.uzis.cz)
- Ministry of Transport of the CR – [www.mdcr.cz](http://www.mdcr.cz)
- [www.rsd.cz/doprava/silnicni\\_sit/html/tu\\_zl.htm](http://www.rsd.cz/doprava/silnicni_sit/html/tu_zl.htm)
- Statistical information – Statistical Office of CR
- Statistical information – Statistical Office of SR – Regional Office in Trenčín

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