

**ANNEX 5A**  
**to the Interreg - IPA CBC Hungary-Serbia Programme**

**Methodology for establishing result indicators**

**PA1: Improving the cross-border water management and risk prevention systems**

**Specific objective: Decreasing environmental risks (e.g. drought, flood, hail) and preventing negative effects on quality of water bodies and nature protected areas**

**Result indicator:**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (till 2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
RI/1.1	Water quality (good ecological status) of cross-border surface water bodies (rivers and water flows) in the eligible area	Weighted average ecological status (average, no unit) of cross-border surface water bodies (rivers) in the eligible area	2,91	2012	2,70	Draft National Level Management Plan of Surface Water Bodies, 2015 – General Directorate of Water Management in Hungary The Agency for Environmental Protection of Serbia Information services about water quality	2019, 2021 and 2023

**Definition of the indicator:**

Weighted average ecological status of cross-border surface water bodies (rivers and water flows) in the eligible area. The weighting factor is the quality of the cross border rivers and water flows based on the results of measurement points falling in the respective class.

**Relation to the specific objective:**

The programme is aimed at decreasing environmental risks (e.g. drought, flood, hail) and preventing negative effects on quality of water bodies and nature protected areas in the eligible area. The planned actions contribute to better water management activities, as operating of more effective water monitoring system, establishment of new or reconstruction of water management systems. These interventions will contribute to the followings: improving the quality of the rivers and water flows, minimizing the risks of drought, floods, inland inundation, ensuring the stable water management of rivers and canals.

The specific objective and the expected effects are in line with the Water Framework Directive of EU aiming at reaching “good” ecological quality (at least the second best classification from 5 classes) in all rivers and water flows in the EU. The water management tasks will be implemented on the basis of the territorial water management strategies developed in harmony with the Water Framework Directive of the EU.

The regional water management organisations and environmental protection agencies measure the water quality of rivers and surface water bodies at the existing measurement points which data can be used for defining the water quality of the rivers and water flows. In the cross-border region, the ecological status of the rivers is measured in reliable way at the all relevant measurement points. The value of the rivers and water flows will be quantified by the aggregation of quality values of individual measurement points weighted with the number of the measurement points at the water flows. The total value of the rivers and water flows can be quantified by the aggregation of quality values of rivers and water flows weighted with the number of the rivers and water flows.

The result indicator is highly affected also by external factors: the improvement of water quality can be achieved by interventions implemented outside the CBC programme; on the other hand, unexpected industrial hazards may suddenly deteriorate the quality status of major river sections.

***Detailed data for the calculation of the baseline and target value of the indicator:***

**Number and ecological condition quality of the cross border rivers and water flows in the eligible areas**

Class	Quality	Ranking factor	Rivers and water flows (no.)			
			Csongrád	Bács-Kiskun	Vojvodina	Summary
I	Very good	1				0
II	Good	2			3	3
III	Moderate	3	3	2	1	6
IV	Weak	4		2		2
V	Bad	5				0
Summary			3	4	4	11

Year of data collection: 2012

***Source of data:***

Draft National Level Management Plan of Surface Water Bodies, 2015 –General Directorate of Water Management in Hungary. The relevant water management plans can be found in the following webpage: <http://www.vizugy.hu/index.php?module=vizstrat&programelemid=144>)

Information services about water quality - The Agency for Environmental Protection of Serbia. The Serbian Water Quality Index (SWQI) is the name of the indicator applied for measuring the water quality of the rivers and water flows in Serbia. The definition of the indicator can be found in the following webpage: <http://www.sepa.gov.rs/index.php?menu=6&id=8007&akcija=showXlinked>

The applied values for defining the water quality are available from the next webpage:

<http://www.sepa.gov.rs/index.php?menu=46&id=8006&akcija=showExternal>

The next measurement points were applied:

Data collection can be repeated during the programming period using the database of the General Directorate of Water Management in Hungary and the Agency for Environmental Protection of Serbia.

***Explanation of the set target value:***

It is expected that the ecological condition of the rivers and water flows crossing the border in the eligible area will improve as a result of the interventions, proportionate to the size of financial envelope available. This is in harmony with the environmental objective of the Water Framework Directive setting the aim of reaching at least “good” ecological status by 2015, with exemptions also defined in the directive.

To the calculation of the target data, the expected number of the interventions was taken into consideration. Together with the other interventions of the two countries involved (financed from other sources), we can set the aim of reaching a quality improvement characterized by a 0.2 improvement in the average quality ranking number, meaning a target value of 2.7 by 2023.

A 0.2 quality increase means quality improvement with 1 unit in case of 2 rivers or water flows from the measured 11. We can suppose that about half of the improvements will be reached by other interventions, and about half will be caused by measures within the INTERREG IPA Hungary-Serbia Programme for 2014-2020.

Obviously, any industrial pollution hazard would negatively influence the realisation of the expected result.

## PA2: Decreasing the bottlenecks of cross-border traffic

**Specific objective:** Increasing the capacities of border crossing and the connected transport lines through promoting development of road transport and use of sustainable transport modes (public transport, bicycle, water transport)

### Result indicator:

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
RI/2.1	Share of border-crossing traffic at smaller border-crossing points within all border-crossing traffic	% of persons crossing the border at smaller border-crossing points (with the exception of Röszke- Horgoš motorway crossing station and Kelebia-Subotica railway border-crossing point) within the total number of persons crossing the border (in both directions)	35,4%	2014	40%	HCSO	2019, 2021 and 2023

### Definition of the indicator:

The share of persons crossing the border at smaller border-crossing points (with the exception of the most frequently used road and railway crossing points, i.e. the Röszke-Horgoš motorway crossing station and Kelebia-Subotica railway border-crossing point) within the total number of persons crossing the border, in both directions.

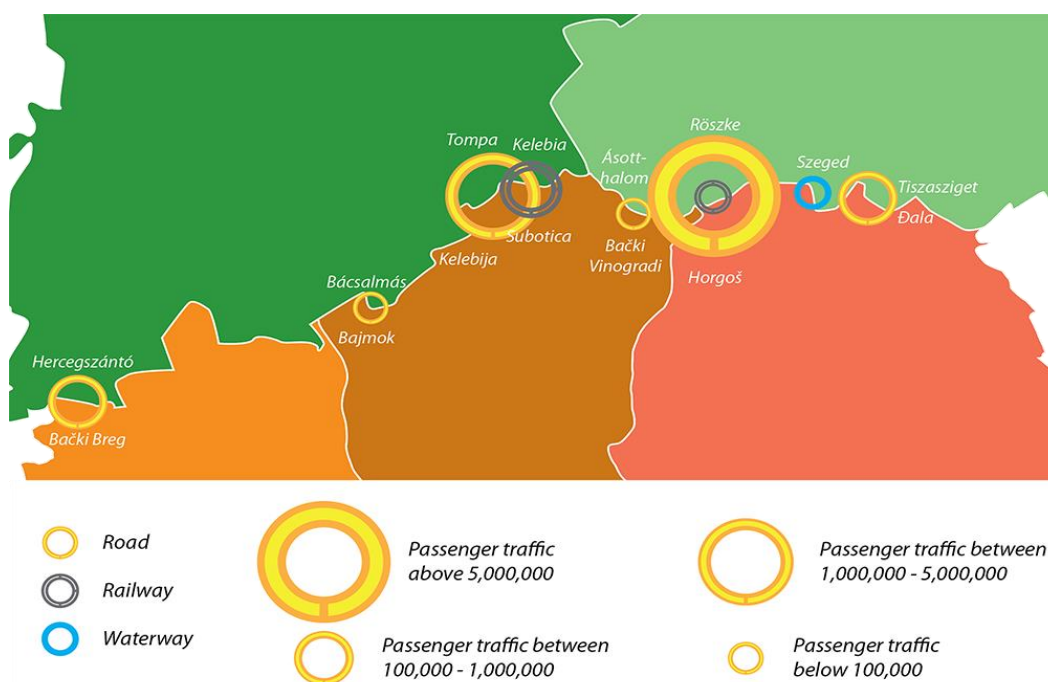
### Relation to the specific objective:

The programme aims at increasing capacities of border crossing points, which will provide better possibilities for the population of the CBR to cross the border. Border-crossing points have different characters from the point of opening hours (0-24 or shorter time, permanently or temporarily open), service levels (e.g. serving all type of freight traffic), use by nationalities (EU, SRB citizens or citizens from other countries). Both service level and number of the border crossing points can be developed by the interventions under PA2. By these interventions personal traffic at the smaller border crossing points will be encouraged, which serves mainly local purposes to strengthen the personal and business co-operations in the CBR. For that reason, the indicator measures the increase in number of persons crossing at those smaller border crossing points which are mainly used for local purposes, compared to the ones mainly used by transit traffic (Röszke-Horgoš motorway crossing station and Kelebia-Subotica railway border-crossing point).

**Detailed data for the calculation of the baseline and target value of the indicator:**

**Cross border stations on railway and road on the Hungarian-Serbian border**

Cross border station	Traffic	Average daily passenger traffic in 2012 (people)	Opening hours
Hercegszántó – Bački Breg	Passenger traffic and international freight traffic under 3,5 t on public road	999	00.00-24.00
Bácsalmás - Bajmok	Passenger traffic on public road (except bus). Limitation: the crossing point can be used only by Serbian, EU, EEA and CH citizens and their family members from third countries	195	07.00-19.00
Tompá – Kelebija (Subotica)	Passenger and freight traffic on public road	5 476	00.00-24.00
	Passenger traffic on railway	489	
Röszke - Horgoš	Passenger and freight traffic on public road and railway	14 534	00.00-24.00
	Passenger traffic on railway	57	
Tiszasziget - Đala	Passenger traffic on public road (except bus) Limitation: the crossing point can be used only by Serbian, EU, EEA and CH citizens and their family members from third countries	729	07.00-19.00
Ásotthalom – Bački Vinogradi	Passenger traffic (EU, EEA, Serbian citizens)	0 <sup>1</sup>	07.00-19.00



Source: Own edition based on data of [www.nav.gov.hu](http://www.nav.gov.hu)

<sup>1</sup> Ásotthalom crossing point opened in 2013.

**Number of persons crossing the border between Serbia and Hungary, in both directions**

<b>Border-crossing point</b>	<b>Type of border-crossing point</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<i><b>Smaller border-crossing points (mainly serving local traffic)</b></i>					
Hercegszántó - Bački Breg	road	304 838	364 475	360 511	393 190
Tompa - Subotica	road	1 770 549	1 998 906	1 982 700	1 896 423
Ásotthalom - Bački Vinogradi	road	n.r.	n.r.	248 703	395 449
Tiszasziget - Đala	road	223 712	266 259	320 648	391 059
Bácsalmás - Bajmok	road	59 730	71 196	101 631	129 109
(Szeged) Röszke - Horgoš	railway	20 157	20 987	28 310	21 905
Szeged - Đala	ship	473	630	1 053	1 364
<i>Total</i>		<i>2 379 459</i>	<i>2 722 453</i>	<i>3 043 556</i>	<i>3 228 499</i>
<i><b>Most frequently used border-crossing points (mainly serving transit traffic)</b></i>					
Kelebia - Subotica	railway	176 396	178 567	159 690	133 672
Röszke - Horgoš	road (motorway)	5 335 530	5 305 084	5 654 943	5 760 832
<i>Total</i>		<i>5 511 926</i>	<i>5 483 651</i>	<i>5 814 633</i>	<i>5 894 504</i>
<b>Total traffic</b>		<b>7 891 385</b>	<b>8 206 104</b>	<b>8 858 189</b>	<b>9 123 003</b>
<b>Share of persons crossing the border at smaller border-crossing points</b>		<b>30,2%</b>	<b>33,2%</b>	<b>34,4%</b>	<b>35,4%</b>

**Source of data:**

HCSO online information database, which registers all forms and directions of border crossing traffic. The data collection can be repeated during the programming period by using of HCSO online database.

**Explanation of the set target value:**

Data of the last 4 years shows that the share of persons crossing the border at smaller border-crossing points increased continuously, beside the fact that the total border traffic also increased. It is supposed that this trend will continue in the future, as a result of the opening of the currently planned smaller border-crossing points (Röszke-Horgoš II. and Gara-Rastina for road traffic). The Programme will further contribute to the improvement of availability of border crossing points for both car traffic and bikers and the planned interventions will also improve the conditions of the public transport services crossing the border, as reflected by the output indicators as well. Considering all mentioned interventions it can be expected that the share of border-crossing traffic at smaller border-crossing points within all border-crossing traffic will reach 40% by 2023.

### PA3: Encouraging tourism and cultural heritage cooperation

**Specific objective: Creation of commonly coordinated cross-border tourism destinations based on the complementary local assets in order to ensure sustainable development of tourism potentials**

**Result indicator:**

ID	Indicator	Measure- ment unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
RI/3.1	Number of overnight stays	overnight stays	1 835 757	2013	1 964 000	SORS online database and HCSO database	2019, 2021, 2023

**Definition of the indicator:**

The number of overnight stays covers only the nights that tourists spent at registered tourist accommodations in the reference year. Besides, the data for the Hungarian counties contains the number of overnight stays of both at commercial and other type of accommodations. The county level data are aggregated to produce data for the CBR.

**Relation to the specific objective:**

The success of the developed tourist destinations can be easily measured by the number of the visitors spending overnight stays in the CBR. The number of overnight stays shows the length of stay of tourists in the CBR, which also shows the attractiveness of the region. The increase in the number of overnight stays has a clear relation to the better utilization and increased attractiveness, as well as improved connectedness of tourist destinations.

**Detailed data for the calculation of the baseline and target value of the indicator:**

Overnight stays at registered tourist accommodations							
Area	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bács-Kiskun county	372 805	392 091	371 586	373 350	444 851	411 151	404 891
Csongrád county	427 932	454 864	388 153	361 702	435 053	467 349	502 260
Vojvodina	834 487	880 942	762 115	767 304	756 485	758 981	928 606
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 635 224</b>	<b>1 727 897</b>	<b>1 521 854</b>	<b>1 502 356</b>	<b>1 636 389</b>	<b>1 637 481</b>	<b>1 835 757</b>
Changes compared to the previous year		6%	-12%	-1%	9%	0%	12%
Changes in 2013 compared to year 2007	12%						

**Source of data:**

HCSO online information database in Hungary and SORS online database in Serbia. Data collection can be repeated during the programming period by using of HCSO and SORS online databases.

**Explanation of the set target value:**

In the last 7 years overnight stays showed a variable dynamic, but altogether increased by 12% by 2013 compared to year 2007. The Programme will contribute to the development of tourist destinations, and aim at the creation of joint tourism products, which shall attract visitors to stay for

more nights in the CBR. Thereby the tourist demand for the region can stabilize, compared to the previous years' fluctuations. It can be realistically awaited that overnights will increase by at least 7% by 2023 compared to year 2013.

**Result indicator:**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
RI/3.2	Level of cross-border cooperation intensity of the public and non-profit organisations dealing with cultural, leisure sport and nature protection issues	rating	3,24	2015	3,73	survey	2019, 2021, 2023

The survey was carried out in July-August 2015. The table of the indicator contain the quantified baseline value and the calculated target value. The survey report is attached to this Methodology as Annex 1.

**Definition of the indicator:**

Level of cooperation intensity is an abstract term, referring to the quality of cooperation between two or more partners. Although cooperation is a process that evolves over time (or fades), but it is possible to seize its level at any given moment. The level of cooperation may be described by a small number of key characteristics, including:

- The number of partners that an organisation has;
- The quality of cooperation;
- The intensity of cooperation.

Using these key features of cooperation, it is possible to conduct a survey that leads to an indicator, measuring the level of cooperation.

**Relation to the specific objective:**

Intensive cross-border cooperation between institutions dealing with cultural, leisure sport and nature protection issues can contribute to better exploitation of local assets, including the common cultural and natural heritage and thereby improve coordination and integration of the touristic supply of the CBR. Cooperation platforms created, events and actions jointly organized have touristic potential, attracting visitors both from within and outside the CBR. The increased value of the indicator means higher intensity of cooperation, which is an important factor in creating a commonly coordinated cross-border tourism destination.

**Action plan for defining the baseline and target value of the indicator:**

A specific survey is carried out to define the level of the intensity of cross-border cooperation among public and other non-profit organizations dealing with cultural, leisure sport and nature protection issues. The survey classify the level of cross-border inter-institutional cooperation based on a structured questionnaire.



### Sampling method:

The survey has to be conducted with the involvement of an adequate sample of relevant public authorities and non-profit organisations of the CBR, taking into account the different characteristics of the two side of the borders (population, structure of settlements, etc.). As the majority of the inhabitants live in larger towns / cities, a higher percentage of these municipalities will have to be targeted by the survey, in order to ensure a sufficient representation of the CBR's population. A smaller share of the population is living in the smaller towns / villages, therefore these municipalities shall be taken into account with smaller weight. Accordingly the survey is conducted targeting relevant public and non-profit organisations as follows:

1. Local public authorities – large towns (proposed size of the sample: 100%):
  - 3 Hungarian *cities with county's rights*
  - 4 Serbian cities/municipalities with a population *above 100.000 inhabitants*
2. Local public authorities – medium sized towns (proposed size of the sample: min. 33%)
  - 4 Hungarian *cities* with a population *above 10.000 inhabitants* (out of 11)
  - 3 Serbian municipalities with a population *between 50.000 and 100.000 inhabitants* (out of 7)
3. Local public authorities – small towns (proposed size of the sample: min. 20%):
  - 4 Hungarian *cities* with a population *below 10.000 inhabitants* (out of 18)
  - 3 Serbian municipalities with a population *between 25.000 and 50.000 inhabitants* (out of 12)
4. Local public authorities – rural settlements (proposed size of the sample: min. 5%):
  - 10 Hungarian *villages* (out of 147)
  - 2 Serbian municipalities with a population *below 25.000 inhabitants* (out of 23)
5. County / regional level public authorities dealing with cultural, leisure sport and nature protection issues:
  - 2 Hungarian *county councils* and 2 *relevant public authorities* operating in the county/ies
  - *Government of Autonomous Province of Vojvodina* and 3 *relevant public authorities* operating in the region
6. Non-profit organisations dealing with cultural, leisure sport and nature protection issues:
  - relevant NGOs, churches, sport associations, chambers, etc. (15-15 Hungarian and Serbian organisations from the CBR)
  - EGTCs, Euroregions (all of them)

### Method to conduct the survey:

A web-based questionnaire is elaborated. The link to the questionnaire is sent to organizations identified based on the above sample. The JTS shall support the process by urging the organizations to fill in the questionnaire. Refusal to answer shall not be counted. As a minimum, valid responses from the number of entities as presented in the sample shall be collected. The sample can be increased as it improves the validity of data.

The following questionnaire will be applied to conduct the survey:

### PART A – Categorization of the Respondent

Questions	Answers
1. Where is your organisation from?	<input type="checkbox"/> Hungary <input type="checkbox"/> Serbia <input type="checkbox"/> none of the above [Questionnaire ends here, answers will not be taken into account when aggregating the results]
2. Please indicate the type of organisation that you represent. (Please mark only one option!)	<p>Options for Hungarian organisations:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>city with county's rights</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>city</b> with a population <b>above 10.000 inhabitants</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>city</b> with a population <b>below 10.000 inhabitants</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>village</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>county council</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>other public authority</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>other non-profit organisation</b> (NGO, church, EGTC, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>none</b> of the above [Questionnaire ends here, answers will not be taken into account when aggregating the results] <p>Options for Serbian organisations:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> cities/municipalities with a population <b>above 100.000 inhabitants</b> <input type="checkbox"/> municipalities with a population <b>between 50.000 and 100.000 inhabitants</b> <input type="checkbox"/> municipalities with a population <b>between 25.000 and 50.000 inhabitants</b> <input type="checkbox"/> municipalities with a population <b>below 25.000 inhabitants</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Provincial Government</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>other public authority</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>other non-profit organisation</b> (NGO, church, EGTC, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>none</b> of the above [Questionnaire ends here, answers will not be taken into account when aggregating the results]
3. Please indicate in which field(s) your organisation is active (You can select more if relevant)	<input type="checkbox"/> culture <input type="checkbox"/> sport <input type="checkbox"/> nature protection <input type="checkbox"/> none of the above [Questionnaire ends here, answers will not be taken into account when aggregating the results]

## PART B – Evaluation of cross-border cooperation

### 1. VOLUME of cooperation

How many partner organisations do you have from Serbia [in the HU translation] / Hungary [in the SRB translation]?

(Under partnership we understand a wide range of possible interactions that result in regular working relation between two organisations. In case you don't have any partnership, please select "0", and the questionnaire will end there.)

- ☐ 0 [Questionnaire ends here, answers will be taken into account with an average score of 1]
- ☐ 1 [scores 2 points]
- ☐ 2-3 [scores 3 points]
- ☐ 4-6 [scores 4 points]
- ☐ more than 6 [scores 5 points]

### 2. INTENSITY of cooperation

What is the highest level of cooperation which you have with any of your Serbian [in the HU translation] / Hungarian [in the SRB translation] partner organisation(s)?

(The options are provided in a hierarchic order, from the least to the most intensive form of cooperation. Please select the most appropriate.)

- ☐ We have contacts / meetings occasionally (max. 2 times a year) [scores 2 points]
- ☐ We have regular contacts / meetings and help each other's work frequently [scores 3 points]
- ☐ We have a formalized partnership regulated in a written document (e.g. partnership agreement, joint action plan, etc.), and cooperate accordingly [scores 4 points]
- ☐ We implement joint projects / actions [scores 5 points]

### 3. QUALITY of cooperation

How would you rate the quality of cooperation with Serbian [in the HU translation] / Hungarian [in the SRB translation] partner organisations on average, considering all partnerships you have?

(When rating quality, please think about the professional content of working together with your partners, i.e. the actual availability and readiness of partners to cooperate, the joint results and added value of cooperation.)

- ☐ Poor [scores 2 points]
- ☐ Average [scores 3 points]
- ☐ Good [scores 4 points]
- ☐ Excellent [scores 5 points]

#### Quantification of baseline and target values:

In case of questions 1-3 the possible answers are on a scale from 1 to 5. The average of these values is calculated for each questionnaire, as follows: the values of the answers given are aggregated, then the total is divided by the number of the answered questions (basically by 3). That gives the average value of cooperation intensity for the given organisation with its partners in Serbia/Hungary.

The baseline value of cooperation intensity for the CBR is counted as follows: the average values of the respondents (each questionnaire) are aggregated then the total value is divided by the number of

the respondents (filled questionnaires). The target value will be set by defining a realistic level of increase that can be reached through the available financial sources.

The same questionnaire shall be sent to the same type of organisations during the programming period to establish the reached target value based on the same methodology.

**Timeline:**

The general duration for the completion of this survey and defining the baseline and target values is ca. 8 weeks, as follows:

<b>Task</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Responsible entity</b>
Identification of the organisations to be targeted by the survey	2 weeks	NAs (with the help of counties / region)
Preparation of the web-based questionnaire and sending invitation to fill it in to targeted organisations	1 week	JTS (with the help of planning experts)
Filling in questionnaires	2 weeks	Targeted organisations (JTS sends reminder before the deadline)
Processing data, checking if the sample was adequate, targeting additional organisations of necessary	2 weeks	Planning experts
Setting baseline and target value of indicator	1 week	Planning experts

#### PA4: Enhancing SMEs' economic competitiveness through innovation driven development

**Specific objective: Enforcing the growth capabilities and employment potential of SMEs through the development and adaptation of new technologies, processes, products or services**

**Result indicator:**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
RI/4.1	Rate of innovative SMEs in the CBR	%	Official survey carried out in the first year of programme implementation by the statistical offices - 32,94 %	2015	Increased rate of innovative SMEs - 33 %	Official survey carried out by the national statistical offices according to the methodology of EUROSTAT	2019, 2021, 2023

**Definition of the indicator:**

Innovative activities mean a new or significantly further developed product (good or service) or procedure, or new marketing or organisational method introduced into the business practice and external connections. The innovative organisations are which apply innovative activities in the examined period. According to the data collection method, those enterprises can be considered as SMEs which have minimum 10 and maximum 250 employees.

**Relation to the specific objective:**

It is generally expected that the innovative activities of SMEs contribute to the strengthening or improving of the market position of enterprises. Better market positions can mean higher income or more employees for the enterprises. The planned interventions under PA 4 encourage innovative actions of SMEs by mobilizing the local knowledge and research centres of the CBR. These types of interventions lead to the development of the innovative character of SMEs.

**Action plan for defining the baseline and target value of the indicator:**

The national statistical offices (HCSO and SORS) can provide the baseline and target values of the indicator by applying standard survey methodology. The methodology of the standard survey is defined by the EUROSTAT<sup>2</sup>, based on which the data is regularly collected on national and regional level (NUTS II).

The baseline and target data of the indicator will be provided until 30th of June, 2016. The baseline data will be defined by HCSO and SORS within the regular statistical data gathering process of innovative SMEs in line with EUROSTAT methodology and data publication process.

<sup>2</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/inn\\_cis8\\_esms.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/inn_cis8_esms.htm)

#### Sampling method:

According to the methodology of the standard survey, the sample consists of enterprises that employ minimum 10 persons. Above 100 employed persons all enterprises are asked (no sampling) and below 100 employed persons data provision is done by applying relevant samples.

#### Method to conduct the survey:

In Hungary, HCSO conducts the survey every year, however only on NUTS II level. Therefore, currently there is not any available data for the Hungarian counties (NUTS III level), which would be necessary to establish the adequate data for the Hungarian part of the CBR. With the increase of the applied sample, HCSO could produce reliable data also at the level of Hungarian counties (NUTS III). In Serbia, data is collected by SORS, but not on a regular basis. Data is available for the period 2010-2012. In order to have the baseline value established for the CBR, data is needed from the same year and from the adequate territorial units on the two sides of the border.

#### Quantification of baseline and target values:

Once the rate of innovative SMEs is established in the two Hungarian counties and in Vojvodina, the baseline data for the CBR can be calculated by weighting them by the total number of registered SMEs of the relevant area. The target value will be set by defining a realistic level of increase, taking into account the available financial sources and relevant trends.

The same standard survey shall be conducted by the national statistical offices during the programming period to establish the reached target value.

#### Timeline:

The MA and the Serbian NA have contacted the national statistical offices, in order to request the delivery of the necessary data by conducting the standard survey. Detailed terms and conditions have to be agreed, in order to ensure that the baseline value is available for the territory of the CBR from the same year, as well as measuring progress towards the target values is ensured in 2019, 2021 and 2023. It is expected that survey will be conducted by the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2016, and indicator value can be submitted for approval to the European Commission afterwards.

#### Result based on fulfilment of timeline and action plan described above:

The Interreg-IPA CBC Hungary-Serbia Programme was adopted by the European Commission having the base and target values of the Result Indicator 4.1 'Rate of innovative SMEs in the Cross Border Region' undefined.

According to the rules the Programme implementation could be started, but in case of Priority Axis 4. 'Enhancing SMEs' economic competitiveness through innovation driven development' no EU funding can be reimbursed, until the values of the Result Indicator in subject are not defined.

After discussions with the HCSO and the SORS the MA sent its official request to the HCSO to provide the necessary data regarding Result Indicator 4.1. On behalf of the MA the JS of the Programme contracted with the HCSO in order to obtain the base value of the Result Indicator 4.1. by carrying out a survey. The contract entered into force on 16<sup>th</sup> October 2015. According to the contract the following milestones were stipulated (only the last milestone had to be reported):

- Preparation of new sampling plan, sampling selection 31. July 2015.
- Fieldwork of data collection 31. January 2016.
- Data processing 30. June 2016.
- Estimation on innovation enterprises by NUTS3 for South Hungary 15. September 2016.

The HCSO sent its final report (15<sup>th</sup> September 2016) with the calculation method used in case of the relevant Hungarian counties and also helped us to receive the statistical data valid for the territory of Vojvodina, which is the Serbian side of the Programme area.

Based on the calculations and available data the **base value of the Result Indicator 4.1 is 32,94 %**.

County/Region	Innov. rate SME (%)		Innov. SME (piece)	
CSONGRÁD	25,7	$\dot{R}_{H1}$	661	$W_{H1}$
BÁCS-KISKUN	22,7	$\dot{R}_{H2}$	953	$W_{H2}$
<i>Together</i>	<i>23,9</i>	<i><math>\dot{R}_H</math></i>	<i>1614</i>	<i><math>W_H</math></i>
VOJVODINA	36,4	$\dot{R}_S$	4202	$W_S$
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>32,94</b>	<b><math>\dot{R}_{Prog}</math></b>	<b>5816</b>	<b><math>W</math></b>

$$\dot{R}_{Programme} = \frac{W_{H1}}{W} * \dot{R}_{H1} + \frac{W_{H2}}{W} * \dot{R}_{H2} + \frac{W_S}{W} * \dot{R}_S$$

$$W = W_{H1} + W_{H2} + W_S$$

---


$$W = 661 + 953 + 4202 = 5816$$

$$\dot{R}_{Programme} = \frac{661}{5816} * 25,7 + \frac{953}{5816} * 22,7 + \frac{4202}{5816} * 36,4$$

$$\dot{R}_{Programme} = 2,92 + 3,72 + 26,30$$

$$\dot{R}_{Programme} = 32,94$$

In accordance with the cautious recommendations of the HCSO, the proposed **target value of the Result Indicator 4.1 should be 33%**.

The Joint Monitoring Committee of the Programme approved the introduction of the above values of the Result Indicator 4.1 on its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting (18<sup>th</sup> May 2017, Subotica).

## SURVEY REPORT

*for defining the baseline and target value of the result indicator*

***RI/3.2 “Level of cross-border cooperation intensity of the public and non-profit organisations dealing with cultural, leisure sport and nature protection issues”***

### INTRODUCTION

The Interreg IPA CBC Hungary-Serbia programme for the 2014-2020 period has been elaborated by the relevant authorities of the two countries. Following its approval by the European Commission, the Programme will support cross-border cooperation between organisations from Csongrád and Bács-Kiskun counties in Hungary and Vojvodina province in Serbia.

In order to measure the performance of the Programme implementation, programme specific result indicators have been defined, as described in Annex 5A of the Programme.

One of the programme specific result indicators regarding the priority axis 3 “Encouraging tourism and cultural heritage” is the “Level of cross-border cooperation intensity of the public and non-profit organisations dealing with cultural, leisure sport and nature protection issues” (RI/3.2). Intensive cross-border cooperation between institutions dealing with cultural, leisure sport and nature protection issues can contribute to better exploitation of local assets, including the common cultural and natural heritage and thereby improve coordination and integration of the touristic supply of the cross-border region (CBR). Cooperation platforms created, events and actions jointly organized have touristic potential, attracting visitors both from within and outside the CBR. The increased value of the indicator means higher intensity of cooperation, which is an important factor in creating a commonly coordinated cross-border tourism destination.

**As the level of cooperation intensity is an abstract term, referring to the quality of cooperation between two or more partners, no statistical data are available for setting the baseline and target values of the indicator. Therefore a survey had to be conducted to measure the current level of cooperation and set the target value to be reached as a result of the Programme implementation.**

The methodology applied for the calculation of the baseline and target value is based on the description, which was provided in Annex 5A of the Programme.

### TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SURVEY

A specific survey – based on a structured online questionnaire – was carried out to define the current level of cross-border cooperation among public and other non-profit organizations dealing with cultural, leisure sport and nature protection issues. This level is considered as the baseline value of the result indicator. Based on this baseline value, a realistic target value of the indicator is defined as well.

- **Method:** web-based survey
- **Language of the questionnaire:** bilingual (Hungarian / Serbian)
- **Period:** July-August 2015
- **Sample:** the survey was conducted with the involvement of an adequate sample of relevant public authorities and non-profit organisations of the CBR, taking into account the different characteristics of the two sides of the borders (population, structure of settlements, etc.).



Based on the sampling method described in Annex 5A of the Programme, the following minimum number of respondents was defined:

Type of organisations	Required minimum number of respondents
<b>Hungarian side</b>	<b>42</b>
city with county's rights	3
city with a population above 10.000 inhabitants	4
city with a population below 10.000 inhabitants	4
village	10
county council	2
other public authority	2
other non-profit organisation (NGO, church, EGTC, etc.)	17
<b>Serbian side</b>	<b>31</b>
cities/municipalities with a population above 100.000 inhabitants	4
municipalities with a population between 50.000 and 100.000 inhabitants	3
municipalities with a population between 25.000 and 50.000 inhabitants	3
municipalities with a population below 25.000 inhabitants	2
Provincial Government	1
other public authority	3
other non-profit organisation (NGO, church, EGTC, etc.)	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>

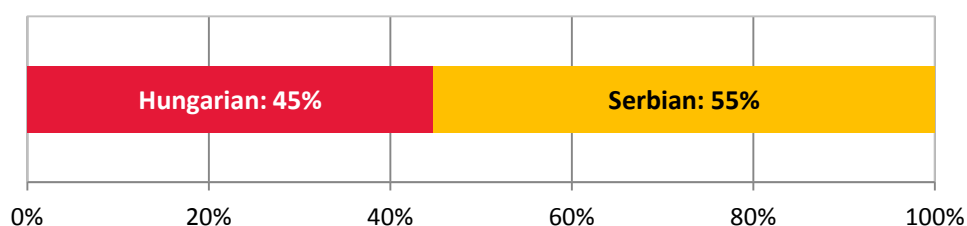
In order to comply with the above sample, the Hungarian county councils and the Serbian National Authority set up the contact list of organisations to be invited to fill in the questionnaire. Thus the survey was targeted to a closed group of potential respondents, however the anonymity of filled questionnaires was ensured.

## RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

The questionnaire (see the Annex of this report) was composed of 3 questions, aiming at the categorization of the respondent (nationality, type of organisation, field of activity) followed by 3 questions, aiming at the evaluation of the volume, intensity and quality of cross-border cooperation in case of relevant organisations. Answers of those organisations which do not fit in the predefined categories (e.g. not Hungarian /Serbian organisations, or not public/non-profit organisations) were not taken into consideration.

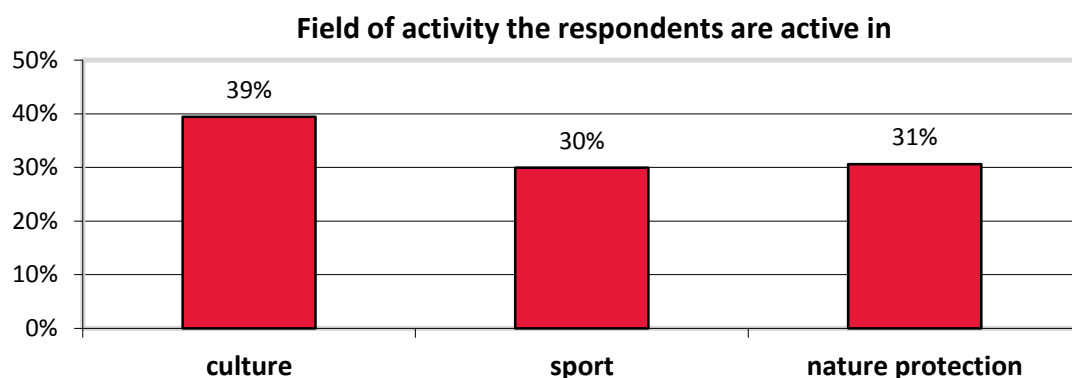
### Categorization of the respondents

The proportion of the respondents by nationality is presented on the following chart:



Regarding the number of respondents and the composition of the sample, **the survey has outperformed the minimum requirements** set in the methodology.

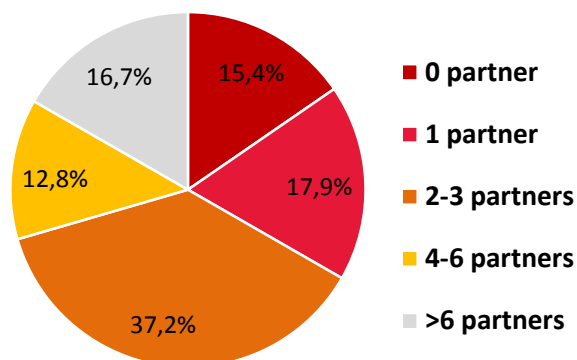
**Most of the valid respondents are organisations active in the field of culture**, followed by nature protection and sport activities.



#### Evaluation of cross-border cooperation

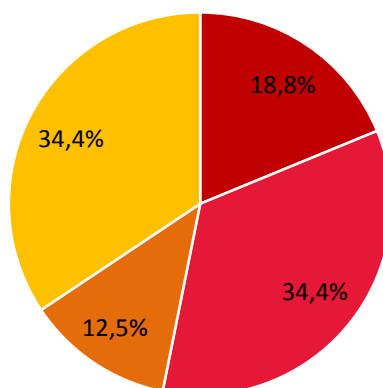
**As an average, the respondents have almost 3 cross-border partner organisations.** Most of the respondents have 2-3 partners (37,2%), 15.4% do not have any partners, while 16.7% of the respondents own a wide partner network (with more than 6 foreign partners). Those who do not have any partners could not continue the survey, as in their case the quality and intensity of cooperation is not relevant, although their responses are also taken into account when calculating the baseline and target value of indicators.

#### VOLUME of cooperation - number of cross-border partner organisations



**1/3 of the respondents have standard intensity of cooperation with their cross-border partner organisations** (regular contacts, meetings with their partners and help each other's work frequently), **and another 1/3 of them maintain the strongest level of cooperation** (implement joint projects, actions). 19% of the respondents are characterized by basic level cooperation (occasional contacts, meetings), 12.5% have formalized partnership regulated in a written document.

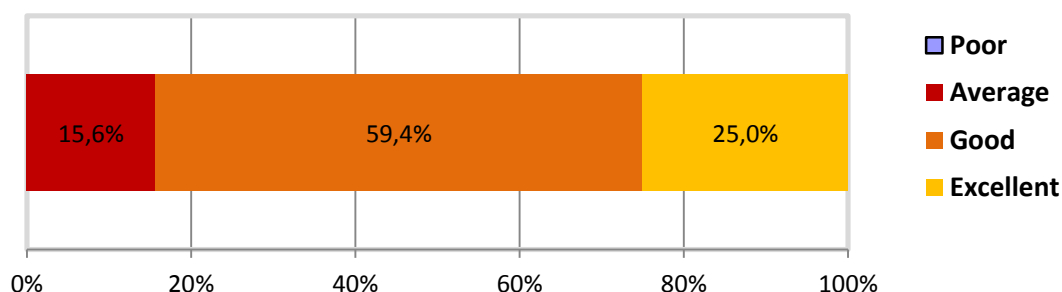
**INTENSITY of cooperation - the highest level of cooperation which you have with any of cross-border partner organisations**



- We have contacts / meetings occasionally (max. 2 times a year)
- We have regular contacts / meetings and help each other's work frequently
- We have a formalized partnership regulated in a written document (e.g. partnership agreement, joint action plan, etc.), and cooperate accordingly
- We implement joint projects / actions

The overall quality of the cross-border cooperation can be evaluated as good. No respondent evaluates its partnership poorly, while 1/4 of them find the quality of cooperation with their cross-border partners excellent.

**QUALITY of cooperation - quality of cooperation with the cross-border partners**



**CALCULATION OF THE BASELINE AND TARGET VALUE OF THE INDICATOR**

**Methodology**

The answers on the questions rating the level of cooperation have been transferred to a score from 1 to 5, as follows:

Question	Answers	Scores
<b>1. VOLUME of cooperation</b> How many partner organisations do you have from Serbia / Hungary?	0 partner	1
	1 partner	2
	2-3 partners	3
	4-6 partners	4
	more than 6 partners	5
<b>2. INTENSITY of cooperation</b> What is the highest level of cooperation	Respondents who answered that they have 0 partner	1*
	We have contacts / meetings occasionally (max. 2 times	2

Question	Answers	Scores
which you have with any of your Serbian / Hungarian partner organisation(s)?	a year)	
	We have regular contacts / meetings and help each other's work frequently	3
	We have a formalized partnership regulated in a written document (e.g. partnership agreement, joint action plan, etc.), and cooperate accordingly	4
	We implement joint projects / actions	5
<b>3. QUALITY of cooperation</b> How would you rate the quality of cooperation with Serbian / Hungarian partner organisations on average, considering all partnerships you have?	Respondents who answered that they have 0 partner	1*
	Poor	2
	Average	3
	Good	4
	Excellent	5

\*Those respondents who do not have any partner were not required to rate the intensity and quality of cooperation, however technically their answer was taken into consideration with score 1.

The average of these values was calculated for each questionnaire, as follows: the scores corresponding to the answers given were added up, and then the total was divided by the number of the answered questions. That gives the average value of cooperation for the given organisation with its partner(s) in Serbia/Hungary.

#### Baseline and target value of the cooperation intensity indicator

The baseline value of cooperation intensity for the CBR is counted as follows: the average values of the respondents (each questionnaire) were aggregated then the total sum was divided by the number of the respondents (filled questionnaires). According to the above methodology, the baseline and target value of the result indicator is set as follows:

<b>BASELINE VALUE IN 2015</b>	<b>3,24</b>
-------------------------------	-------------

In order to have an insight on the composition of the above baseline value, the following table presents the technical means of the different questions. It is however only a technical calculation, as it does not care about the skipped answers. As it can be seen, the volume of the cooperation shows the lowest value, while the intensity and quality of the existing cooperation have a better assessment by the respondents. It is envisaged that the Programme will give a substantial contribution to all of these elements of the level of cross-border cooperation, especially by supporting the creation of new partnerships as well.

Questions	Technical mean (total)
<b>Volume</b> of cooperation	2,97
<b>Intensity</b> of cooperation	3,21
<b>Quality</b> of cooperation	3,61

As currently the volume of the cooperation shows the lowest value, larger growth in the evaluation of cross-border cooperation intensity can be achieved by increased number of implemented new cooperation projects until 2023. Therefore, 15% estimated increment of the level of cooperation sets a realistic target to be achieved by the Programme, showing up visible progress in terms of the Programme's effect on cross-border cooperation intensity.

<b>TARGET VALUE IN 2023 (15% increase)</b>	<b>3,73</b>
--	-------------