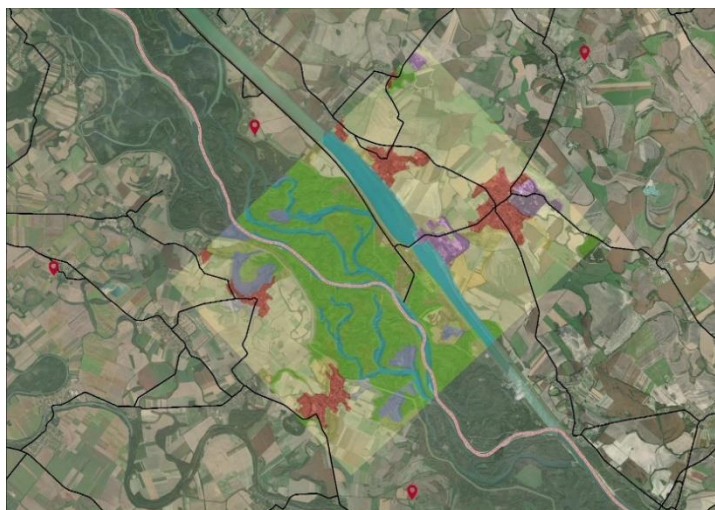

Partnership Plan

31.03.2021

for Territorial Planning Laboratory [TP LAB]



Reference number (ID): SKHU/1902/4.1/079

Building Partnership

<http://www.skhu.eu>

Table of Contents

1. Cross-border section.....	3
1.1. Introduction.....	3
1.2. Stakeholder involvement in general.....	4
1.3. Relevant TP LAB stakeholders in summary	10
2. Regional section.....	12
2.1. Bratislava and Trnava Regions (SK).....	12
2.2. Bratislava Self-governing Region.....	13
2.3. Trnava Self-governing Region	16
2.4. Győr-Moson-Sopron Region (HU)	18
3. Overview of stakeholders.....	22
3.1. Timeplan for stakeholder cooperation and involvement.....	27
3.2. Benefits of stakeholder involvement.....	29
4. Annex I: List of key and general stakeholders.....	31

1. Cross-border section

1.1. Introduction

The TP LAB project has awarded with European Regional Development Fund support by ETC programme Slovakia – Hungary 2014-2020, the programme encourages cross-border cooperation between Slovakia and Hungary. The total support for TP LAB (Territorial Planning Laboratory, SKHU/1902/4.1/079) project is € 197 948,22 with of € 168 255,98 from the ERDF.

The Lead Beneficiary of the project (Lead Beneficiary – LB) is the Lechner Knowledge Centre Non-Profit Ltd., and project partners are the Institute of Spatial Planning (IPP), West Pannon Regional and Economic Development Public Nonprofit Ltd. as well as Slovak Technical University in Bratislava (STU), SPECTRA Centre of Excellence.

The TP LAB contributes to the goals of 4.1 of the Slovakia-Hungary Cross Border Programme with the provision of services which can strengthen and promote the planning activity and cooperation of municipalities, public authorities and investors in the target area, hence ensure the opportunity of a harmonized development and a balanced territorial structure.

It is a common long-term objective regarding the Slovakian-Hungarian target area to reduce the agglomeration pressure in the valuable natural areas and assist the proper and harmonized designation of development areas and element.

The TP LAB project's target area includes Bratislava and Trnava Regions on the Slovak side and Győr-Moson-Sopron county on the Hungarian side. These regions have shown substantial economic growth and an intensive agglomeration process – with cities of Bratislava and Győr as main urban centers - including cross-border suburbanization in the past few decades. At the same time, the target region has rich natural, cultural and landscape values. Žitný ostrov (Csallóköz) in Slovakia and Szigetköz (Malý Žitný ostrov) in Hungary are important areas of nature conservation and ecotourism. The target area also has also many unsolved water management issues.

The intensive agglomeration, the need for new areas on the one hand endangers the natural values in the suburban zone, on the other hand, the various new developments need stronger cross-border harmonization.

Within the main messages towards higher quality of settlement environment presented in the Input paper for the NTCCP meeting on Polycentric Concept under the Slovak Presidency of the Council of the European Union (2016) it has been stated that cross-border polycentric structure is an important concept that contributes to the formation of more efficient way how to ensure equal access to the settlement environment quality. The precondition for the efficient functioning of such mode of territorial cooperation is the availability of necessary information in proper structure via user-friendly interface. This information base must contain all necessary information in proper aggregated form provided in user friendly interface of spatial planning portal integrating different cross border spatial planning network in relation to respective polycentric patterns.

Territorial development cooperation between Slovakia and Hungary began in the 1990s and included several projects addressed both within the territorial cooperation programmes (OP South East Europe 2007-2013, Interreg Danube 2014-2020) and within the SK-HU cross-border cooperation (period 2007-

2013 and 2014-2020) with hundreds of projects realised. In addition, other projects were implemented, refinanced from the national budgets of both countries, which dealt with the territorial development of regions in the immediate vicinity of the common border. Long-term planning practice is also mutual information of both parties about spatial planning documents implemented in border areas. In the field of spatial/territorial planning and cooperation the following most important interregional projects were implemented:

- Interreg OP South-East Europe 2007-2013 project Donauregionen+ (2009-2012) in which several cross-Danube strategies were elaborated and the first decision support system for planning was created (portal: gis.donauregion.net/dplus);
- Slovakia-Hungary Cross-border Spatial Study (2015-2016) funded by Slovakia - Hungary state agreement in which recommendations for further common Slovakia-Hungary development were identified and join WMA was created (GIS tool) for publication of spatial planning data along the whole SKHU border area.

All these facts have created the preconditions for the TP LAB project which is an effort to raise mutual cooperation in the field of coordination of territorial development in border areas to a new quality level. The project on the one hand aims to create a common cross-border portal to support the coordination of territorial development, as well as to design and model organizational and institutional measures for its further development.

1.2. Stakeholder involvement in general

A stakeholder group brings together all relevant local people and organisations, interested in or related to the chosen topic. These stakeholders are engaged to collaborate and to participate in the design, development, testing and utilization of spatial planning and territorial information services representing a variety of voices. The common development strengthens the commitment and increase the sustainability. The objective of the stakeholder group is to strengthen the capacity of local stakeholders to develop and manage efficient local and regional policies and have a wide knowledge of the available data and information and the importance of integrated approach.

The stakeholder group is set up and run within the lifetime of TP LAB project. However, it is a major objective to ensure that the impacts and results of the group's operation to be sustainable. The project partnership needs to identify the stakeholders who have an interest in the field.

In general, the stakeholder group includes representatives of:

- local governments
- elected people responsible for the policy areas connected to the spatial development, public services.
- beneficiaries of the development policies e.g., young people, investors, migrants, end-users
- NGOs, nature conservation organizations
- private sector
- public service providers
- knowledge institutions, such as universities, research centers.

The groups' organisational structure can be multilevel adapted to local needs:

1. A **core group** with a high degree of involvement could be backed up by
2. a **wider network** of stakeholders which forms the target group for the results that the core group develops.

Forms of operation can include local meetings, test and capacity building events.

The stakeholder group is a space for experimentation in which members have the freedom to test digital solutions. In order to maintain the commitment, it is important to keep everyone motivated and involved throughout the process also to meet the stated expectations. TP LAB partners shall share continuously information about the development progress with their stakeholders and encourage to share ideas and feedbacks.

Local communication improve the visibility among local actors, raising their awareness and engaging them in the project activities. A strong leadership/local coordinator of the Living Labs ensure sound governance, operation and support. Living Labs shall continue operating after the end of the project ensuring long term usage of project results as well as the stakeholder network evolved during the TP LAB process.

The territorial processes underlying the stakeholder involvement are as follows:

Territorial development is conditioned by an increase in the quality of the settlement environment, especially housing and related social, economic, cultural, transport and technical infrastructure, and of course the availability of cultural monuments and natural resources. Making these factors of the quality of the residential environment available to the population, especially to the inhabitants of cross-border regions, significantly increases the potential to share these values in the territory. In this context, it is necessary to support measures on both sides of the border, aimed at eliminating the negative effects of the interstate border on the daily life of the population. In the given area, the border is formed by the river Danube while crossing over it being basically only possible over the bridges located in the centers of settlements of supraregional importance, which are Bratislava (SK) and Győr (HU). The situation is more favourable in the area of Bratislava, as its southern part, as well as agglomeration settlements on the Hungarian side, are located on the right-bank side of the Danube and suburbanization processes forming the so-called "Greater Bratislava" are crossed by interstate borders, which causes an increase in cross-border attendance for work, services and recreation. In contrast, in the Győr area, where the Danube forms a natural border as well as the fact that the configuration of the cross-border settlement structure is less urbanized compared to the Bratislava area, the results of the TransHUSK and TransHUSK+ project show lower cross-border traffic. Between these two development poles is the area of the inland Danube Delta, which represents an important nature reserve and an important recreational area on both sides of the border.

For an effective evaluation and use of the potentials of the territory in terms of the quality of the settlement environment, a key factor is the improvement of mutual information, not only about the status, but also about possibilities, intentions, and scenarios of its future use. Use of the modern information technology – Internet GIS Portal has the potential to become mutual communication interface in the field of spatial planning. Reasonable functioning of the portal should be in accordance with the spatial planning system and their organization on both sides of the border.

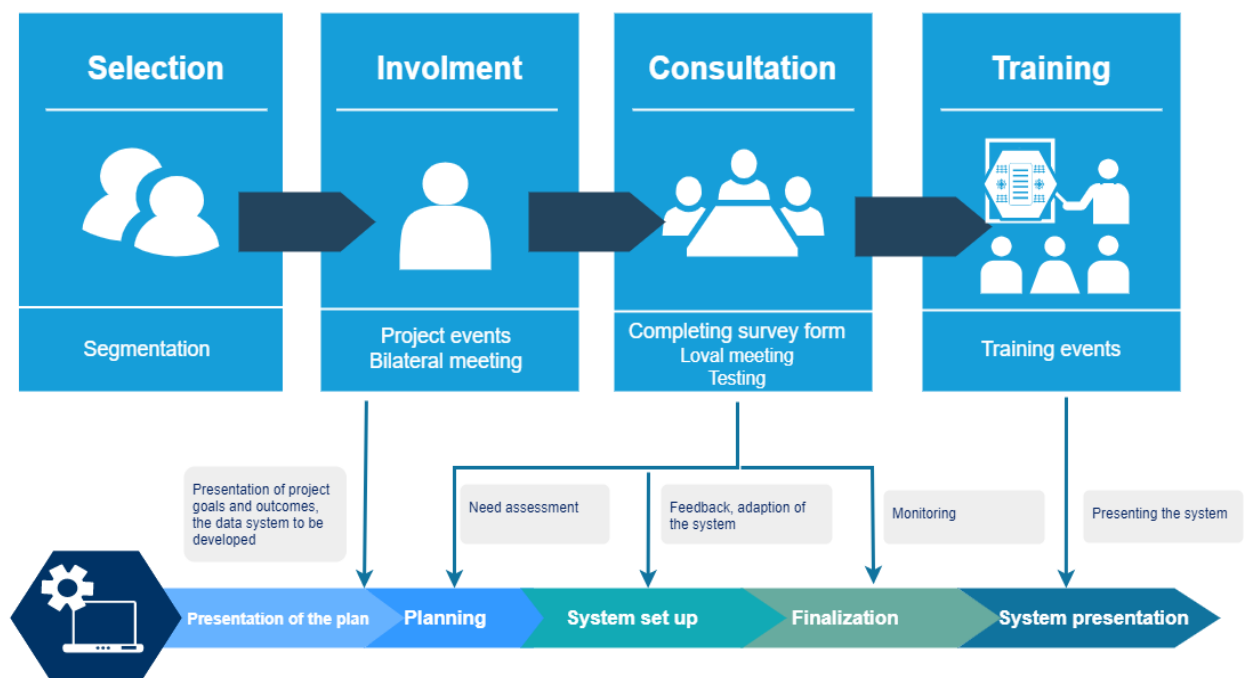
Thus, important users of the TP LAB project outputs should be planning bodies at the level of regions and municipalities, urban planners dealing with spatial planning, entrepreneurs looking for ways to economically evaluate the potential of the territory, as well as interested public and delegated authorities on both sides of the border.

Methods for stakeholder involvement within TP LAB

When starting up the process, the objective is to locate, select and make join suitable and motivated organizations willing and able to contribute to the planned development process. As a basic principle, continuous updates on the completed and upcoming development steps and project events are important in order to keep attention alive in this group and generate timely and valid feedbacks.

Attention shall also be paid to wider communication to connect with a broader set of future users.

For these purposes, TP LAB aims to create an Internet portal enabling communication from both sides of the border in the field of spatial planning and to propose methods of its operation, maintenance and further development. Portal structure and functioning will be developed on the basis of experiences achieved on previous projects done before in the project target area or along the Slovak – Hungarian border.



Step 1. Selecting potential stakeholders

Stakeholders to be involved into the core group shall be selected according to the following minimum criteria:

1. Statute and portfolio (e.g. stakeholders involved in spatial planning, spatial relevant decision making and regulation, territorial databases development and maintenance);
2. Challenges that the selected stakeholders face and have to tackle during their operation;
3. Good coverage of future, potential system users from the side of selected stakeholders.

The following longlist of stakeholders` types forms the basis of the selection:

- Authorities
 - local authorities of the following sectors: city/urban development, economic development, spatial planning,
 - regional authorities of the following sectors: regional development, economic development (including spatial planning, relevant networks)
 - national authorities of the following sectors: economic development (including spatial planning, and relevant networks)
- Academic sector and professionals (university staff, students, planners etc.);
- Non-governmental organizations; with special regard on nature conservation, environmental protection;
- Representatives of public
- Other decision-makers (e.g., politicians, investors, developers` maintainers of public infrastructure);

In order to identify potential stakeholders, each TP LAB partners shall compile an initial list of intended organisations that will be discussed and finalized jointly. In case the same stakeholder is identified by more partners, the main contact partner will be defined on behalf of TP LAB.

Step 2. Involvement of stakeholders into the TP LAB development process

This step aims to ensure the sufficient level of motivation and commitment of selected stakeholders, especially in cases where there is no history of cooperation with them. The first contact is key to raise interest that can be a basis of a long-term mutual support. TP LAB partners might use a mix of direct personal contacts using available forms reflecting covid-19 (phone calls, emails), bilateral or small group meetings to achieve that.

In order to raise (and also later to keep up) interest in a wider network or audience, press releases and other widely targeted communiqués are advised.

Possible communication channels:

- Informing stakeholders directly and personally
- Kick-off meeting in online with subsequent press / media coverage
- Social media publicity
- Publishing the press release on project start
- Project website with updates on project progress and other relevant news
- Updating TP LAB partners` websites with project-related information

Activities:

- Inviting potential stakeholders to the kick-off event in the first period

- Presenting TP LAB goals, activities, regional development challenges and other relevant topics on the kick-off event with press / media coverage
- Publishing and disseminating contents of the event through all channels (as above)

Results:

- Presentation of the overall process of TP LAB development for key stakeholders
- Identification and maps of future users and clients of GDSC (TP LAB Act. 4.) and Living Labs (Act.5.)

Step 3. Maintaining active stakeholder involvement and commitment – consultation process

During the two years of TP LAB implementation, a key task is developing and maintaining an active cooperation with primary stakeholders. For that reason, it is important to highlight the **potential benefits of participating in the stakeholder group as follows**:

- obtaining first-hand information on the progress of GDSC development;
- the developed GIS system can be tailored to suit their specific stakeholder needs;
- their feedbacks will be considered during development and finalization of the system and other material (e.g., Guide book on the data and GIS, training related documents);
- all outcomes will be presented to them directly – GIS, Living Labs
- collecting valuable experiences
- networking with TP LAB partners, Living Labs and other stakeholders

In order to maintain active involvement, it is important to clarify and communicate **TP LAB's expectations from stakeholders**:

- Completing the survey form
- Participating in small groups workshops (if organised – in person, online or hybrid)
- Providing feedback as requested by TP LAB development process
- Participating in monitoring the system's operation and providing feedbacks, if needed
- Acknowledgement of and compliance with terms of usage and data protection regulations during system testing and usage.

Possible communication channels:

- Informing stakeholders directly and personally
- Smaller online or telephone conference calls
- Online file directory for consulting on survey, draft documents, etc.
- Local meetings on both sides, further local workshops if needed

a) Activities related to **developing the GDSC system**:

- Planning partners selected will be directly informed on the start of GDSC development, steps of needs assessment and feedback processes. Online contacts are preferred due to pandemic restrictions.

- In order to develop a system based on real needs and providing relevant, useful information, a web survey will be created for supporting the specification of the planned system. The survey will focus on stakeholders' need and opinions and will be made available in 3 languages (SK, HU, ENG).

The following information shall be collected:

- Data needs for settlements' (towns, villages) planning processes – with a focus on spatial, transport planning, integrated town planning, development of urban projects as well as monitoring spatial processes
- Data needs for investment plans / decisions of the private and civic sectors
- NGOs and local civic organizations' data needs with special emphasis on nature, environment protection, green infrastructure, and monitoring of special processes
- Stakeholders can fill in the survey online, support will be provided if needed by TP LAB partners.
- During the evaluation of survey results, all answers and comments will be discussed jointly, ensuring an active participation of planning partner stakeholders. The two local meetings on both sides will be used to create a dialogue on TP LAB topics among stakeholders, also as future users.

More specifically, the following points will be discussed at the local meetings:

- review of preliminary outcomes of the survey,
- actively elaborate on key survey questions (e.g., indicators to be developed, common cross-border challenges etc.) and
- formulate possible recommendations for database development and usability.

Results:

- Identifying needs and expectations of GDSC (TP LAB Act. 4.) stakeholders and future Living Labs clients as a basis of subsequent system development as well as of the related guidebook
- Creating the operative base of the long-term sustainable cooperation among TP LAB partners and stakeholders along a professional approach combined with mutual trust.

b) Activities related to **testing the GDSC system**:

After the first test done by TP LAB project partners, stakeholders will be asked to test the system and provide feedback on its operation and usability and guiding questions provided by the developers.

Results:

- Future users participate and contribute to GDSC development
- System functions and usability tested by future users providing a more user-friendly system that is tailored to real needs

Step 4. Stakeholder training and maintaining a good working relation with Living Labs

As start, a positive feedback shall be given to stakeholders for contributing to the development of GDSC. Training of future users is vital to ensure a wider uptake of the new services in the target area.

Possible communication channels:

- Direct communication with stakeholders (email, phone calls)
- Press /media, social media promotion and coverage of training sessions and conference

Activities:

- Training sessions on both sides for stakeholders and a wider set of potentially interested organisations
- final TP LAB conference presenting results
- Living Labs maintain continuous contact with their regional stakeholders and training participants

Results:

- Sustainable working relation established among Living Labs and stakeholders on both sides of the border.
- Awareness raised about the availability of the completed GDSC system and Living Labs services.

1.3. Relevant TP LAB stakeholders in summary

There are three main groups of stakeholders:

- **Public administration and governance structures** at the national, regional and local level, which importance is crucial for the project purpose, municipality administrations, self-governance bodies, maintainer of public infrastructure (transport, energy, water) which would be one of the main stakeholders and partially the national administration, which could contribute to the project goals by improving the system of cross border communication.
- **Business organisations**, looking for opportunities to make economic use of the country's available potential.
- **Public, associations, non-profit and non-governmental organisations**, and interest groups, which on the one hand carry out their residential and recreational activities in the territory and on the other hand try to control that the development of the territory takes place in a sustainable way.
- **Academic sector and professionals** representing spatial relevant research, education and training, professional planning activities, professional executive activities.

In line with the approved application form, TP LAB targets the following main stakeholder types:

Municipalities and public authorities

The municipalities are responsible for the elaboration of spatial and local territorial development plans. They can use the TPLAB digital service (GDSC) and Living Labs to elaborate better plans and common cross-border studies. In the cross-border plans, they can identify the potential development areas, infrastructure connections and conflict areas and thus prepare underpinned decisions. The

public authorities (bodies of nature conservation, water management) can be informed about the local plans, development ideas of settlements.

NGOs

GDSC and Living Labs assist the common activities and work of NGOs with harmonized open, up-to-date data which are necessary preconditions for efficient participation in processes of environmental assessment and in their other activities (nature conservation, landscape protection, ecotourism etc.)

Real estate developers and other investors

GDSC helps investors to find appropriate places for investments and developments. Relevant data for real estate developers and investors can be the designated areas for development (in spatial plans), accessibility, urban environmental quality, restrictions.

Inhabitants

GDSC could provide relevant information for new inhabitants or for those who want to move and live in the region to find best locations. Relevant data: urban environmental quality indicators, information on public services, planned residential area etc.

Planners, researchers

They support the monitoring activities, territorial analysis, harmonization of cross-border plans and developing a long-term territorial strategy for the region.

Students

Students are future professionals and experts; they are the proper target group for the dissemination of knowledge and transfer to the practice. Skills for managing and using data for planning and decision-making are crucial for their future expertise.

2. Regional section

2.1. Bratislava and Trnava Regions (SK)

Spatial planning system in Slovakia is represented by a dichotomy of the Land-use (territorial) planning and strategic socioeconomic development planning of territorial units (regional development policy). Each process has its own national regulation and different responsible national authorities.

While Land-use planning process follows Building Act (Zákon 50/1976 Zb. on Territorial Planning and Building Act, strategic socio-economic development planning of territorial units follows Regional Development Act (Zákon 539/2008 Z. z. on Regional Development Support). Both acts are under discussion now (year 2021) and there is an ambition to replace both legal acts by new.

Both law acts could be perceived as regulation tools of two interconnected project cycle management processes, with 6 basic components:

1. Spatial planning documents elaboration;
2. Identification of potential projects with their land-use impacts;
3. Preparatory of architectural project based on the real investment interests;
4. Construction and its control processes;
5. Monitoring of the settlement environment quality;
6. Evaluation of the impacts and proposal for the new territorial development projects.

The TP LAB interests are closely connected with processes 2, 5 and 6. All the processes are parallel permanent activities, representing the transforming of the territory to the living environment enabling the reasonable existence of the society.

Speaking about multi-level governance system, territorial development and regional development policies can be divided into 3 main interconnected levels in Slovakia.

At national level two ministries are responsible for territorial and regional planning at present. Land-use planning is in responsibility of the Ministry of Transport and Construction of the SR. The Ministry procures the elaboration of the Slovak Development Perspective (Konceptcia územného rozvoja Slovenska) representing the main territorial planning document. This document is adopted by the Government of the SR. Current Slovak Development Perspective was adopted in 2001 and updated in 2011. Nowadays, the new update is under preparation. Recently the responsibility for the regional development policy is at the new established ministry (since 2020) the Ministry of Investment, Regional Development and Informatization of the SR. The Ministry is responsible for elaboration of the National Regional Development Strategy. In January 2021 the Vision and development strategy of Slovakia until 2030 – as a long-term strategy of sustainable development of the Slovak Republic - Slovakia 2030 - was adopted by the Government of the SR. This document is declared as the National Regional Development Strategy.

Second (regional) level of spatial planning (both Land-use planning and regional development) is in competence of the self-governing regions. Documents are procured by the administration of self-

governing regions and adopted by their respective council. The Programms of Economic and Social Development of Regions are not generally binding documents unlike land-use planning documents. The binding part of them are approved and published in the form of generally binding regulation (act at the self-government level). Spatial planning documents at certain level of governance in general have to be in line with documents at higher levels. The check on this consistence of the Land-use documents as well as consistence of them with other legal documents is in responsibility of state administration at higher level (ministry for regional documents, district state office for local level).

At the local level for both Land-use planning and regional development planning the municipality is responsible. This process is very similar to the regional level. Both documents are adopted municipality council. The process of their approval is identic with regional level but in responsibility of municipal administration and municipal council. There is a possibility to have join Land-use planning and regional development documents of neighboring municipalities.

Strategic environmental assessment.

In accordance with the Law Act 24/2006 call. both processes (Land-use planning and regional development planning) are interconnected with strategic environmental assessment (SEA). The final statement of responsible body for the SEA (district state office) is not binding.

2.2. Bratislava Self-governing Region

Bratislava Self-governing Region is characterized by significant economic performance and intensive suburbanisation of Bratislava capital towards its hinterland that recently has crossed the regional as well as country borders (towards Trnava and Nitra regions in Slovakia and Niederösterreich, Burgenland in Austria and Győr-Moson-Sopron county in Hungary). Statistically, the region is characterized by the highest GDP/capita in country, with intensive population increase and higher immigration. The intensive demographic increase and favorable economic performance require new development areas. According the Corine Land Cover monitoring system, there was a substantial increase in built-up areas. In the same time the region has a lot of natural, cultural and landscape assets, and a very high potential for the ecotourism. Intensive agglomeration processes, the need of new development areas in the suburban zone on one hand, and valuable natural assets in the territory crossing the national and regional borders on the other hand need stronger cross-border evidence based harmonization.

Bratislava Self-governing Region (hereinafter referred to as BSK) is divided into four parts, each of which has strong ties to the settlement center of supranational importance in Bratislava and according to the Concept of Spatial Development of Slovakia, together with the entire territory of BSK, are at the center of its settlement structure. These parts are:

- Bratislava capital with the districts of Bratislava city directly bordering with Austria and Hungary;
- Záhorie situated in the N-W from Bratislava city with the center of the town Malacky .
- Malokarpatsko situated in the N-E from Bratislava city, around the towns Pezinok and Modra located on the southern slopes of Little Carpathian Mountains;
- Podunajsko in the S-E from Bratislava city with the settlement center Senec, bordering and having strong ties with Hungary.

The Danube River forms the natural and administrative border of Slovakia in the S-E of Bratislava, with Hungary. These are areas of special importance from the point of view of nature protection, securing the transport shipping route of international importance sustainable energy production and of tourism and traditionally agriculture.

Unused potentials are in the harmonization of joint use of river Danube between Hungary and Slovakia, in the quality of cross-border transport infrastructure, further deepening of social and economic cooperation, coordination of strategic and operational plans, protection of the natural environment and its sustainable use.

The most important issues with cross-border relations are protected areas, River Danube and Little Danube, water reservoir of European importance Zitny ostrov/Csallokoz and sustainable tourism.

There are 2 main development planning documents:

- The Land-use Plan of the Bratislava Self-governing Region (Územný plán regiónu Bratislavský samosprávny kraj - ÚPN R BSK); and
- Program of Economic Development and Social Development of the Self-governing Region Bratislava (Program hospodárskeho rozvoja a sociálneho rozvoja Bratislavského samosprávneho kraja – PHRSR BSK with the time-frame coherent with programming period of EU regional policy.

There are also several sectoral strategic documents dealing with sectoral issues in a more detail, i. e. sustainable mobility (Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan of the Bratislava Region).

Land-use Plan of the Bratislava Region (Územný plán regiónu - Bratislavský samosprávny kraj - ÚPN R BSK)

Land-use plan of the Bratislava Region is basic strategic document in the field of Land-use (territorial) planning. Land-use plan of the Bratislava Region (ÚPN R BSK) was approved by the Bratislava Self-governing Region Council on 20.09.2013 by resolution no. 60/2013 and its binding part was declared by VZN BSK No. 1/2013. (Changes and Amendments No. 1 approved on 29.09.2017 by Resolution no. 94/2017). Link for more info: <https://bratislavskykraj.sk/urad-bsk/uzemne-planovanie-a-gis/uzemny-plan-regionu-bratislavsky-samospravny-kraj/>

The document consists of binding part (the regulation for territorial development) and guidelines (supporting part for binding part). Both are represented by the texts and graphic part (maps).

Binding part:

- Binding regulations of the BSK territorial development and public works
- Drawing of binding parts of the concept and public works

Guidelines:

- Guidelines texts
- Attachments

Graphic part includes drawings as follows (Map portal: <https://mapy.bratislavskykraj.sk/>):

- Territorial contexts
- Spatial arrangement and functional use of the territory
- Public transport infrastructure
- Water management
- Energetics, telecommunications, and information networks
- Nature protection and landscape development, including elements of the Territorial System of Ecologic Stability (ÚSES)
- Balances of the withdrawal of agricultural land and the withdrawal of forest land

The procurement of the Land-use Plan and its changes and amendments is managed by the Department of Land-use Planning and GIS of the BSK belonging to the Section of Land-use Planning, GIS and the Environment.

Program of Economic Development and Social Development of the Bratislava Self-governing Region (Program hospodárskeho rozvoja a sociálneho rozvoja Bratislavského samosprávneho kraja)

Basic strategic document in the field of regional development policy is Program of Economic Development and Social Development of the Bratislava Self-governing Region (hereinafter referred to as PHRSR BSK).

Current PHRSR BSK is for years 2021-2027 (up to 2030)

Current PHRSR BSK for years 2021-2027 defines long-term objective to strengthen the sustainability of mobility, streamline the protection of individual components of the environment, improve the education system, streamline the support of cultural heritage, tourism, sport and business, support the quality of the territory and improve the management of public administration.

The long-term objective is going to be fulfilled by several strategic objectives / priorities:

- Objective 1: To strengthen the sustainability of mobility and the resilience of the transport system / Priority 1: Sustainable mobility;
- Objective 2: To ensure sustainable use and effective protection of natural resources and to mitigate the negative effects of climate change / Priority 2: Quality and sustainable environment;
- Objective 3: To modernize and increase the accessibility of the education system, to support research and innovation activities responding to the needs of society, the region and Industry 4.0 and to streamline the support of sports and leisure activities and youth work / Priority 3: Modern education and quality science, research and innovation;
- Objective 4: To increase the diversity and quality of culture and the sustainability of tourism / Priority 4: Sustainable tourism and diverse culture;
- Objective 5: To improve the quality of health of the population / Priority 5: Effective and affordable health care;
- Objective 6: To create a better and more accessible social care and housing network / Priority 6: Promoting social inclusion and affordable social care;

- Objective 7: To modernize the technical equipment of the area using SMART solutions / Priority 7: Modern technical infrastructure and effective safety of the population;
- Objective 8: To streamline public administration management on the principle of partnership and evidence/ Priority 8: Effective financing and comprehensive development of the region.

Source: Program of economic development and social development of the Bratislava Region for years 2021-2027, March 2021

Institute of Regional Policy of the Bratislava Self-Governing Region (Inštitút regionálnej politiky Bratislavského samosprávneho kraja)

The Institute was established (May 2020) to strengthen the analytical-strategic and implementation capacities at the BSK Office. It deals with the implementation of the PHRSR and the BSK Program Statement as well as the fulfillment of individual sectoral policies in the territory of the Bratislava self-governing region. It cooperates with the analytical institutes of individual ministries and thus creates a support system for clear strategic management.

Office in Brussel

Bratislava self-governing region is the only region in Slovakia having got its own office directly in Brussel (Belgium) dealing with current issues relevant to regional development policy at regional and local level and participating at setting up EU regional policy and relevant issues.

2.3. Trnava Self-governing Region

Trnava Region is characterized by high economic performance and moderate suburbanisation processes of largest cities, mainly Trnava. The region itself is a part of Bratislava capital city's suburbanisation area which stretches to the neighboring Nitra Region. Statistically the region is characterized by the second highest GDP/capita in country, with similar territorial development features as Bratislava Self-governing Region.

Trnava Self-governing Region (TTSK) is divided into three parts, each of which has strong ties to the settlement center of supranational importance in Bratislava and according to the Concept of Spatial Development of Slovakia, together with the entire territory of BSK, are at the center of its settlement structure. These parts are:

- Záhorie with the town Senica as center (due to its isolated location behind Small Carpathian Mountains not the subject of the TP LAB project)
- Core I part with the settlement center of city and agglomeration Trnava, with direct interlinks to capital Bratislava,
- Zitny ostrov (Rye Island)/Csallóköz with the settlement center Dunajská Streda along river Danube and Small Danube, (the focus of the TP LAB project)

The Danube river forms the natural and administrative border of Slovakia, (TTSK) and Hungary with similar features as described above for BSK.

Similarly, to BKS there are 2 main development planning documents:

- Land-use Plan of the Trnava Self-governmental Region (Územný plán regiónu Trnavský samosprávny kraj - ÚPN R TTSK); and
- Program of Economic Development and Social Development of Trnava Self-governmental Region (Program hospodárskeho rozvoja a sociálneho rozvoja Trnavského samosprávneho kraja – PHRSR TTSK), usually the timeframe of the document is coherent with programming period of EU regional policy.

There are also several sectoral strategic documents dealing with sectoral issues in a more detail, i. e. sustainable mobility (Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan of the Trnava Region since 2050).

Land-use plan of the Trnava Self-governmental Region (Územný plán regiónu - Trnavský samosprávny kraj - ÚPN R TTSK)

This document is basic strategic document in the field of land-use (territorial) planning. It was approved by the Trnava Self-governing Region Council on 17.12.2014 by resolution no. 149/2014/08 and its binding part was declared by VZN TTSK No. 149/2014/08 (generally binding regulation) dated 19.01.2015.

(www.trnavavuc.sk/sk/uzemne-planovanie/dokumenty-uzemneho-planu-regionu)

The document consists of identical part as described by the land-use plan of BSK.

The procurement of the Land-use Plan and its changes and amendments is managed by the Department of Land-use Planning and environment of the TTSK belonging to the Section of Strategy and projects.

The vision of the region's development is defined in the **Program of Economic and Social Development** as follows: To develop TTSK as a competitive and comprehensively developed region effectively using all available resources while preserving natural, cultural and historical values, monuments, quality of life and the environment. This is to be achieved through the mobilization of the region's internal resources, as well as the mobilization of extra-regional resources.

The global objectives of the program are defined through three priorities as follows:

- Economic aimed at: Support of the continuous growth of the competitiveness of the knowledge and innovation-based region, development of the knowledge based economy with an emphasis on building the quality of the infrastructure and improving the business environment;
- Social aimed at: Growth of quality of life with emphasis on the quality of human capital, contributing to the growth of employment in the region, supported by completion and improvement of regional infrastructure;
- Environmental aimed at: Building a region that promotes sustainable and efficient use of natural resources, while safeguarding environmental protection and adaptation to the climate change with the promotion of an energy-efficient low-carbon economy.

Link for document: [Poskytovanie informácií o regióne - Trnavský samosprávny kraj \(trnava-vuc.sk\)](http://www.trnavavuc.sk/sk/uzemne-planovanie/dokumenty-uzemneho-planu-regionu)

The partnership of local and regional governance structures, as well as partnership between different players of territorial development processes, is strengthened by recently introduced new approaches in the phase of programming for the period 2021-2027, in Slovakia. This requires their equipment by proper access to relevant information for strategic planning and decision making as well as for executive management. The stakeholders have been directly addressed the Ministry to support them by providing proper environment for collecting and elaborating the data and guarantying user friendly access to them. Their involvement into the TP LAB activities, in this context, seems to be crucial for a proper and immediate addressing of their needs.

2.4. Győr-Moson-Sopron Region (HU)

Planning system at national and regional level is represented by dichotomy of regional spatial planning and regional development in Hungary.

Both planning fields are defined in the Act XXI of 1996 on Regional Development and Spatial Planning. The law is to establish the basic tasks and rules of regional development and spatial planning, and to define its institutional system. The scope of the Act extends to national and regional spatial development and spatial planning tasks, as well as the planning tasks of county governments.

According to the national law, regional (“territorial”) development is:

- monitoring and evaluation of social, economic and environmental territorial dynamics and flows,
- determination of the necessary planned intervention directions,
- determination and harmonization of short-, medium- and long-term overall development goals, concepts, and measures, implementing and harmonizing them in the frame of development programmes, and validating them in sectoral decisions.

The regional spatial planning is:

- determination of the order and rules of land-use at county and regional level,
- exploration of resources, determination of the load and load-bearing capacity of the landscape, their joint assessment, preparation of forecasts,
- elaboration of proposals for the appropriate land-use,
- determination of the spatial frame of regional development concepts and programs, coordination of European and cross-border spatial planning activities in the framework of international cooperation and agreements.

At national level regional development and spatial planning are divided among three ministries. For regional development the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Innovation and Technology, for spatial planning the Prime Minister’s Office is responsible.

National Spatial Development Interest Reconciliation Forum is for consultation and negotiation of interests between the Government and county governments, the capital's local government, cities with county status and the capital's district governments.¹

The county governments are responsible for elaborating the county's territorial development concept and program and elaborating county-level spatial plans. The development concepts and programs are accepted by county governmental decision, while the county level spatial plans are accepted by county governmental decree.

Győr-Moson Sopron county spatial plan was accepted in 2020 by the county governmental decree 15/2021. The plan consists of the spatial structural plan (land-use and infrastructure) of the county and the county's zonal plan. <https://www.gymsmo.hu/cikk/teruletrendezes.html>

At the national level, the National Development and Territorial Development Concept is Hungary's regional development plan. The plan defines a vision for Hungary's regional development to 2030 as well as medium- and long-run objectives in the following areas: attractive economic environment and dynamic economy; growing population, communities; strategically used natural resources; and balanced spatial structure. The National Development and Territorial Development Concept (2014) offers guidance for both national (sectoral funds, territorial levels) and EU programming (Partnership Agreement and operational programmes). A review of the concept is under preparation in order to set the new mid-term objectives for development policy and territorial development of Hungary.²

The spatial physical plan of Hungary, the **National Spatial Plan** (NSP) has almost 20-year history. The elapsed time did not alter it fundamentally. Its core is the spatial vision of the future, the plan of the physical structure at 1:500000 scale with the linked spatial regulation. NSP is a frame plan, and its regulative force is manifest through the lower level (county and settlement) spatial and local physical plans.

The national and county level spatial plans are fundamentally ecological and technical documents prepared in harmony with the environmental, social and economic priorities of territorial development, and are vertically coordinated to form a hierarchical structure. Their primary function is to determine the spatial physical structure and regulate the land-use. It is also their function to identify the potentials and limits of territorial development and ensure the protection of natural and built environment assets.

Main challenges of Győr-Moson-Sopron County

The county is one of the very few areas with inward migration within Hungary. The socio-economic situation can be characterized with very strong economic performance, a high employment level, although there are structural gaps in employment and areas with higher unemployment rates. The high rate of jobseekers with a university degree, the increasing rate of elderly population and the intensifying territorial and socio-economic challenges stemming from these trends are considerable.

The county has a central geographical situation, along trans-European transport networks with a well-developed multimodal infrastructure. The functional agglomeration of Győr city is constantly growing in terms of population and territory. At the same time, the target region has rich natural, cultural and landscape values, with still unsolved water management issues in the Szigetköz area that are

¹ <https://regionalispolitika.kormany.hu>

² OECD, Regional Outlook 2019

interlinked with nature protection, space usage and even tourism. In this context, coordinating territorial development and investments into strategic infrastructures is vital. Since administrative state borders do not reflect the territorial nature and potential impact of such activities, these have to be coordinated in a cross-border manner at local and regional (county) levels.

County level development policy

The Integrated Territorial Concept and Programme are the key documents at county level. Already for period 2014-20, the county consulted with neighbouring Slovakian regions when preparing the document. The follow-up for 2021-27 is being prepared in 2021 in a similar approach.

During the planning and consultation process of the new periods' programme, all local municipalities and key regional stakeholders have been consulted on their development needs and results were integrated into the SWOT and the strategy ³

Its main objectives until 2030 can be summarized as follows:

Priority 1. (Jedlik programme):

1. Increasing efficiency and market-orientation of vocational training and re-training
2. Development of SME structure and entrepreneurial activity
3. Development of higher education, as well as cooperation between economy and higher education

Priority 2. (Kühne programme):

1. Local economic development through strengthening of innovation
2. Taking on tourism potentials by improving market supply of services
3. Improving competitiveness of agriculture and food processing industries

Priority 3. (Baross programme):

1. Development of transport on road, rail and waterways

Priority 4. (Timaffy programme)

1. Better use of environmental features
2. Improving environmental conditions, nature protection
3. Improving living condition by developing health and social care systems

Priority 5. prioritás (Göcsei programme):

1. Balanced development of Rábaköz area
2. Development of disadvantaged regions
3. Improving competitiveness of the Győr Vehicle Industry District
4. Improving the territorial role of microregional subcentres

Priority 6. (Esterházy programme):

1. Strengthening inland and cross-border connections and cooperations beyond county borders

Local and county local governments, as well as several public institutions and NGOs are key players in both spatial planning and the development and implementation of development programmes

³ https://www.gymsmo.hu/data/files/2021/teruletfejlesztes_anyagok/GYMSM_2021_HF_2.0_2021_03_15.pdf

financing public investments. They also are involved in initiating, developing and implementing projects.

To increase their capacities, data awareness and supply as well as to enhance network-based cooperation among them can contribute to a more conscious programme and project implementation providing better answers to common challenges. The involvement and training strategy of TP LAB therefore plans to involve a selection of smaller and bigger local governments and their administrations, key public institutions (e.g., nature protection, transport services) as well as regional NGOs active in nature protection and/or tourism.

3. Overview of stakeholders

Table: Primary Stakeholders' profiles

Stakeholder name	Stakeholder's role	Stakeholder's challenges	main Areas of interests	Tools of stakeholder involvement, communication channels
Ministry of Transport and Construction of the SR	National authority	Land-use planning, preparation of Slovak Development Concept	Cross-border cooperation in spatial planning, development of existing common studies and GIS tools	- Local digital event - Interview - E-mail, telephone
Ministry of Investment, regional development and Informatisation of the SR	National authority	Regional development policy, preparation of national strategy, preparation of cross-border programmes, structural funds coordination management	Cross-border cooperation in regional development, elaboration of cross-border program of the Slovak-Hungary border, monitoring, and evaluation of impact of cross-border projects	- Local digital event - Interview - E-mail, telephone
Bratislava Self-governing Region (Bratislavský samosprávny kraj)	Regional authority	Overall development of Bratislava Self-gov. Region	- Land-use planning documents - Regional development documents - Sectoral strategic documents - Urbanisation and mobility, Tourism, and environment protection - Cross-border cooperation - Map (GIS) services - Slovak-Hungary Cross-border info point Member of monitoring group in cross-border program	- Local digital event - Interview - E-mail, telephone
Trnava Self-governing Region (Trnavský samosprávny kraj)	Regional authority	Overall development of Trnava Self-gov. Region	- Land-use planning documents - Regional development documents - Sectoral strategic documents - Urbanisation and mobility, Tourism and environment protection	- Local digital event - Interview - E-mail, telephone

Stakeholder name	Stakeholder's role	Stakeholder's challenges	main	Areas of interests	Tools of stakeholder involvement, communication channels
Capital Bratislava Comenius University Faculty of Natural Sc. (Bratislava) University of Economics (Bratislava) Slovak University of Technology, Institute of Management and Faculty of Architecture and Design. (Bratislava) WWF Slovakia, NO				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cross-border cooperation - Map (GIS) services Member of monitoring group in cross-border program 	
	Local authority	Overall development of the Capital Bratislava		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land-use planning documents - Regional development documents Further development of cross-border cooperation in planning (Slovak-Austria planning office is already established) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local digital event - Interview - E-mail, telephone
	Academic sector	Education and research		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land-use planning supportive documents - Regional development Landscape planning - GIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local digital event - Interview - E-mail, telephone
	Academic sector	Education and research		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public administration - Regional development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local digital event - Interview - E-mail, telephone
	Academic sector	Education and research		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land-use planning and urbanism - Build environment - Regional development and policy - Landscape planning - GIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local digital event - Interview - E-mail, telephone -
	Non-governmental organisation	Environment protection		Cross-border cooperation in environment protection and planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local digital event - Interview - E-mail, telephone

Stakeholder name	Stakeholder's role	Stakeholder's challenges	main Areas of interests	Tools of stakeholder involvement, communication channels
Prime Minister's Office, Hungary	National authority	Spatial planning, preparation of national and regional spatial plans, town planning, digital services, harmonization of local needs and policy governance	Cross-border cooperation in spatial planning, digital services, participation in local/regional events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local meeting - Survey/Interview - E-mail/telephone - TP LAB website - Final event
Ministry of Finance, Hungary head of department	National authority	Territorial development (national, regional, local levels), preparation and monitoring of operational program related to regional and urban development, harmonization of local needs and policy governance	Cross-border cooperation in regional development, participation in local/regional events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local meeting - Survey/Interview - E-mail/telephone - TP LAB website - Final event
National Association of Municipalities, Hungary	Association of towns and villages	strengthening the quality of settlement services, utilization of data, facilitating of decision-making, advocacy	Cooperation with Slovak Associations of towns and villages, participation in local/regional events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project event - Survey/Interview - E-mail/telephone - TP LAB website - Final event
Budapest University of Technology and Economics Department of Urban Planning and Design	Academic sector	Education and research, knowledge transfer	Urban design, common projects with the Slovak academic sector, participation in local/regional events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local meeting - Survey/Interview - E-mail/telephone - TP LAB website - Final event
Győr-Moson-Sopron County	Regional authority	Economic and territorial development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spatial planning documents - Regional development documents - Cross-border cooperation in regional development, elaboration of cross- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project event - Local meeting - Survey/Interview - E-mail/telephone

Stakeholder name	Stakeholder's role	Stakeholder's challenges	main Areas of interests	Tools of stakeholder involvement, communication channels
			border program of the Slovak-Hungary border, monitoring and evaluation of impact of cross-border projects	- Final event
Szigetköz Natúrpark - Magyar Natúrpark Szövetség	Nature conservation, environmental protection	Spatial planning, preparation of Hungarian Development Concept (Environment protection)	Cross-border cooperation in spatial planning, development of existing common studies and GIS tools	- Local meeting - Survey/Interview - E-mail/telephone - Final event
Fertő-Hanság National Park Directorate	Nature conservation, environmental protection	Spatial planning, preparation of Hungarian Development Concept (Environment protection)	Cross-border cooperation in spatial planning, development of existing common studies and GIS tools	- Local meeting - Survey/Interview - E-mail/telephone - Final event
Szigetköz – Felső-Duna mente Térségi Fejlesztési Tanács	Nature conservation, environmental protection	Spatial planning, preparation of Hungarian Development Concept	Cross-border cooperation in spatial planning, development of existing common studies and GIS tools	- Survey/Interview - E-mail/telephone - TP LAB website - Final event
Municipality of Győrladamér	Local authority	Spatial planning, preparation of Hungarian Development Concept	- Spatial planning documents - Cross-border cooperation in spatial planning, development of existing common studies and GIS tools	- Survey/Interview - E-mail/telephone - TP LAB website - Final event
GYSEV Raaberbahn Railway Company	Public transport provider	Sustainable transport solutions serving commuting and tourism, partly over borders (Rajka-Petrzalka)	Cross-border cooperation in planning and implementing cross border services	- Local meeting - Survey/Interview - E-mail/telephone - Final event

3.1. Timeplan for stakeholder cooperation and involvement

This schedule is aligned with the timeframe of the TP LAB project. Primary stakeholders participate in local needs analysis meetings as well as Living Labs and Capacity Building events.

Activities of TP LAB

I. Needs analysis (Act 3):

The main information base of the local needs and digital data and information service content.

II. TP LAB digital portal (Act 4):

- (Act 4.1) GIS (geographic information system) based on existing data sourced of local, regional, national and European planning systems and database - involvement of relevant local, regional and national authorities.
- (Act 4.2) The database at the level of LAU2 (NUTS5) and about 30 complex indicators with potential CBC impact, based on stakeholders' needs – involvement of municipalities.
- (Act 4.3) META – cross-border meta-information system – identification of all relevant information data sources and planning documents

III. TP LAB Living Labs (Act.5) and Capacity buildings (Act.6):

- (Act 5) Develop TP LAB as an organization ensuring the coordination and facilitation of the planning, testing, and monitoring activities based on user experience assessment.
- (Act 6) Design and verify the basic methods and procedures of using the portal and then train a potential user sample

Actions		Deadline	Responsible	2020			2021												2022
				10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
Needs analysis (Act 3)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Fill in the interactive web survey- Collecting feedbacks and comments from stakeholders- Dissemination and discussion of survey results- Participation on Local meetings	Period 2	B1 IPP – B2 WP															
TP LAB digital portal (Act 4.1) (Act 4.2) (Act 4.3)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Direct contacts with stakeholders- Participating on Local digital events- Presentation of completed outcomes, feedbacks	Period 3	LB – B1 IPP															
TP LAB Living Labs (Act.5) and Capacity buildings (Act.6)	(Act 5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Participating in Living Labs testing, and monitoring activities based on user experience assessment	Period 4	B2 WP – B3 SPECTRA															
	(Act 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Participating on 1 training related to the new GSDC system- Stakeholders get to know TP LAB outcomes- Final conference	Period 4	B2 WP – B3 SPECTRA															

3.2. Benefits of stakeholder involvement

Benefits of the project for each stakeholder group in the field of spatial planning and territorial development

Activity		National authority	Regional authority	Local authority	Academic sector	Non-governmental organisation
Spatial planning	Coordination of spatial planning	X	X			
	Coordination of processing of spatial analysis documents in order to support the processing of spatial plans	X	X			
	Improving information on territorial development for the professional and public			X		
	support for the preparation of studies on the impact of projects on the quality of the environment	X	X	X	X	X
	Strengthening professional competences	X	X	X	X	
	CBC impact estimations					

	Activity	National authority	Regional authority	Local authority	Academic sector	Non-governmental organisation
Regional policy	Coordination of planning of operational programs, other strategies and policies	X	X	X		
	Interconnection of background materials, terminology and database	X	X			
	CBC impact estimations	X	X	X		
	Rethinking development documents	X	X			
Business sector and public services	Mobility (Public transport, Cycling)		X	X		
	Tourism	X	X	X		
	Nature protection		X	X	X	
	Culture monuments protection	X	X	X		X
Cross-border cooperation	Closer cooperation among Slovakian and Hungarian municipalities	X	X	X	X	X
	More effective participation in cross-border projects	X	X	X	X	X
	Monitoring impacts of joint investments and other interventions	X	X	X	X	X

4. Annex I: List of key and general stakeholders

Primary stakeholders (core group) participate in local needs analysis meetings as well as Living Labs and Capacity Building events. Secondary stakeholders are the wider network which forms the target group for the results.

Primary stakeholders:

LB		B1		B2		B3	
Stakeholders:		Stakeholders:		Stakeholders:		Stakeholders:	
1	Prime Minister's Office, Hungary	1	Ministry of Transport and Construction of the SR, The Department of Urban and Territorial Development	1	Chief architect of Győr-Moson-Sopron county	1	Comenius University Faculty of Natural Sc. (Bratislava)
2	Chief architect of Győr-Moson-Sopron county	2	Ministry of Investment, Regional development and informatization of the SR, The Section of Regional Development	2	Szigetköz Natúrpark - Magyar Natúrpark Szövetség	2	University of Economics (Bratislava)
3	Fertő-Hanság National Park Directorate	3	Bratislava Region, The Department of Spatial Planning and GIS & Institute of Regional Policy of the Bratislava Region	3	Fertő-Hanság National Park Directorate	3	WWF Slovakia, NO
4	Hungarian Naturpark Association NGO	4	Trnava Region, Department of Spatial Planning and environment	4	Szigetköz – Felső-Duna mente Térségi Fejlesztési Tanács	4	

LB		B1		B2		B3	
5	Municipality of Győrladamér	5	Bratislava the capital city of Slovakia, Section of Territorial Planning	5	GYSEV Rabberbahn Railway Company	5	

Secondary stakeholders:

LB		B1		B2		B3	
	Stakeholders:		Stakeholders:		Stakeholders:		Stakeholders:
1	Ministry of Finance, Hungary	1	Ministry of environment of the SR, Spatial data registry section	1	Széchenyi István University	1	Carpathian convention
2	National Association of Municipalities, Hungary	2	Slovak environmental agency, national geoportal section	2	Pisztráng Kör Egyesület	2	CHKO Dunajské Luhy (protected landscape area)
3	Budapest University of Technology and Economics Department of Urban Planning and Design	3	Statistical office of the SR	3	Jánossomorja Város Önkormányzata	3	National trust (parks and gardens), n.o.
4	Hungarian Village Association	4	Border municipalities (i. e. districts of Bratislava, city of Senec, city of Dunajská Streda)	4	Halászi Község Önkormányzata	4	SOS/BirdLife Slovensko, o.z.
5	DRO Studio private company, urban expert	5	Association of towns and villages of Slovakia (ZMOS)	5	Mosonmagyaróvár Város Önkormányzata	5	Students

LB		B1	B2	B3
6		6 Union of Slovak Cities (UMS)	6 Arrabona EGTC	6
		7 Rába-Duna-Vág, Európske združenie územnej spolupráce (EGTC)		
		8 Chamber of Slovak architects		
		9 Slovenský vodohospodársky podnik, š. p.,		
		10 Slovenský cykloklub, o.z. (SCK) (Slovak cycling club)		
		11 Bratislava Region Tourism & Trnavský kraj zážitkov (KOČR), Bratislava Tourism Board (OOČR)		
		12 AUREX Ltd. (elaborator of spatial plans in West Slovakia)		
		13 National Association of Real Estate Agents of Slovakia		
		14 Other transport & mobility stakeholders (i. e. Integrated transport system of Bratislava Region, Ministry of transport of the SR (Institute of transport policy), Slovak Railways)		