



GREENPACT Transnational Action Plan

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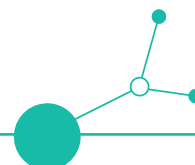




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1. Document introduction

Activity 1.2 defines the framework for the development of the GREENPACT Regional Action Plans (RAPs) and the Transnational Action Plan (TAP). Following the pilot phase and the validation of GREENPACT tools and procedures to support start-ups within regional circular economy frameworks, Regional Action Plans have been prepared in each partner territory.

The Regional Action Plans were developed and validated through regional focus group events involving SMEs, creative industries, Generation F entrepreneurs, policy makers, schools, universities and public institutions. These events were organised to present project content, collect feedback and data, and disseminate surveys.

Each Regional Action Plan describes how additional sectors, including IoT, Manufacturing, Technology and Health, can use the project outputs and apply for the GREENPACT Label certification. The RAPs also define how schools, universities and public institutions can use the project capacity-building tools and apply for certification. Furthermore, the Regional Action Plans examine how project tools and approaches can be integrated into regional Smart Specialisation Strategies (RIS3) and how circular economy actors can cooperate within these frameworks.

The Regional Action Plans link creative industries, Generation F entrepreneurs and policy makers in order to support Green Impact Entrepreneurship and circular economy activities at regional level. They define coordination mechanisms aligned with RIS3 priorities.

Deliverable D.1.2.2 - the GREENPACT Transnational Action Plan - consolidates the Regional Action Plans and the territorial RIS3 analyses into a transnational framework. The TAP defines SME-oriented actions at transnational level to support business opportunities related to the transition to a green economy. These actions include improving resource efficiency in SMEs in line with RIS3, preventing environmental damage towards a low-carbon economy, creating transnational opportunities within greener value chains, facilitating access to transnational markets and supporting green governance.

The Transnational Action Plan defines the GREENPACT Label as a certification mechanism enabling businesses to demonstrate compliance with environmental standards. The TAP supports cooperation across borders and promotes exchanges of goods, services, capital, knowledge and people within green value chains.

Deliverable D.1.2.2 presents a framework that brings together all Regional Action Plans, defines cooperation beyond the project lifetime and provides guidance for other regions intending to apply the GREENPACT approach.



2. The GREENPACT Transnational Action Plan

Based on the project documentation, the structure of the GREENPACT Transnational Action Plan (TAP) is designed to unify regional efforts into a cohesive, long-term strategy for a sustainable and green European economy

The TAP is built upon the synthesis of five regional action plans and focuses on the following primary pillars:

- **SME-Oriented Strategic Actions:** A series of initiatives proposed at a transnational level to help small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) improve resource efficiency and exploit business opportunities in the green economy.
- **Green Value Chain Integration:** Actions aimed at facilitating transnational market access for green SMEs and promoting global green value chains.
- **GREENPACT Label Certification:** A core structural element that offers a standardized environmental code for businesses, helping them build consumer trust and justify premium pricing.
- **Capacity Building for Private and Public Institutions:** Guidance for schools, universities, and other public bodies to benefit from the project's capacity-building tools and acquire the GREENPACT certification.
- **Integration with RIS3 Strategies:** Exploring how project approaches can be embedded into regional Research and Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialization (RIS3).

2.1 - Comparison of Regional Goals and Objectives

All five Regional Action Plans share a common overarching objective: to foster a sustainable and circular economy approach within the Creative and Tourism Industries by integrating environmental responsibility into business models, production systems, and value chains. However, while the strategic backbone is shared, the interpretation and operational emphasis of this objective vary significantly according to territorial strengths, governance traditions, and economic structures.

Stuttgart positions sustainability as a driver of industrial competitiveness and technological leadership. Its objectives are deeply embedded in existing regional circular economy strategies and strongly aligned with digital transformation and Green AI. The region aims to mainstream circularity across cultural and creative industries while connecting sustainability with advanced manufacturing, hydrogen technologies, and artificial intelligence ecosystems. The goals reflect a mature innovation environment where circular economy is integrated into regional industrial policy and long-term competitiveness agendas. Sustainability is framed not only as environmental responsibility but as a mechanism for job creation, export strength, and technological leadership.

Veneto, in contrast, adopts a governance-driven and sector-specific approach. While it shares the same objective of embedding circular economy principles into creative and tourism sectors, its goals are structured around ecological transition of tourism, certification pathways (EMAS, Ecolabel, GSTC), territorial regeneration, and structured regional coordination. Veneto places strong emphasis on GREENPACT's certification scheme, measurable indicators, regional monitoring dashboards, and participatory governance



mechanisms. The focus is less on advanced technology and more on structured transition management, sustainable tourism models (slow tourism, regenerative tourism), and institutional coordination among regional actors.

Adriatic Croatia builds its objectives around practical transformation of tourism and cultural ecosystems, particularly within the Rijeka and Kvarner context. The region emphasizes operational shifts such as waste reduction at festivals, sustainable gastronomy, circular hubs, and municipal alignment with RIS3 strategies. Compared to Stuttgart's industrial-technological orientation, Adriatic Croatia frames circular economy primarily as a tool for resilience of tourism destinations and event-driven economies. Strong emphasis is placed on measurable targets (e.g., reduction of plastics, waste recovery percentages) and on the integration of young people ("Generation F") into sustainable entrepreneurship. The objectives are action-oriented and closely linked to destination branding and local authority cooperation.

South Bohemia integrates circular economy with bioeconomy and smart regional development. Its goals are strongly embedded in RIS3 priorities, digital transformation, and bio-based resource valorisation. Unlike Veneto's governance emphasis or Adriatic Croatia's tourism focus, South Bohemia highlights the interconnection between agriculture, aquaculture, cultural heritage, and innovation ecosystems. Circularity is framed as a growth pathway for SMEs, especially in rural and heritage-based areas. There is strong reference to monitoring systems, data hubs, KPI-based evaluation, and integration with research institutions. Sustainability is positioned as a structural transformation of regional identity, linking natural resources with digital and bio-based innovation.

The Slovak Republic presents a more general and consortium-aligned formulation of goals. Its objectives mirror the overall GREENPACT framework, focusing on resource efficiency, sustainable sourcing, education, and awareness. Compared to the other regions, the Slovak plan appears less territorially differentiated and more aligned with the project-wide conceptual framework. The emphasis is on promoting circular practices, sustainable production, awareness, and entrepreneurship support. The framing suggests a system-building approach, potentially aiming at institutional strengthening and alignment with broader national strategies.

Across all five regions, six recurring thematic objectives can be identified:

1. Promotion of circular economy practices (reuse, repair, recycling, upcycling, waste minimization).
2. Support for sustainable production and responsible consumption.
3. Capacity building and education for entrepreneurs and future generations.
4. Innovation and digital transformation as enablers of sustainability.
5. Multi-stakeholder governance and RIS3 alignment.
6. Economic growth and job creation through sustainability.

However, the intensity and strategic interpretation of these objectives differ:

- Stuttgart emphasizes technological innovation and industrial competitiveness.
- Veneto emphasizes governance, certification, and structured transition.
- Adriatic Croatia emphasizes tourism resilience and measurable operational impact.
- South Bohemia emphasizes bioeconomy integration and smart regional systems.
- Slovak Republic emphasizes alignment with project-wide circular economy principles and entrepreneurship support.

Collectively, the five regions demonstrate convergence on shared sustainability principles while reflecting differentiated regional innovation models. This diversity strengthens the Transnational Action Plan by combining industrial leadership, governance mechanisms,



tourism-based experimentation, bioeconomy integration, and institutional capacity building into a multi-layered European circular economy approach.

Strategic Area	Stuttgart Region (DE)	Veneto Region (IT)	Adriatic Croatia (HR)	South Bohemia (CZ)	Slovak Republic (SK)
Primary Focus	Cultural and Creative Industries (CCIS)	Tourism and Creative Industry	Cultural, Creative, and Tourism	Creative and Tourism Industry	Creative and Tourism Industry
Economic Driver	Positioning as a leader in Circular Construction and Green AI	Regenerative "Slow Tourism" and ecological transition of enterprises	Event sustainability (e.g., Rijeka Carnival) and circular hubs	Bioeconomy leveraging aquaculture and brewing by-products	Response to Energy Crisis and sustainability in mountain tourism
Environmental Strategy	Eco-design principles (durability, reparability) in production	Focus on GSTC certification and reduction of overcrowding	Cutting single-use plastics by 80% and implementing IoT for resources	Bio-based substitutions and "Smart Region" digital monitoring	Resource efficiency and waste minimization in national parks
Social/Educational Goal	Integrating sustainability into the educational ecosystem and vocational training	Creating Academy Green & Creative for human capital development	Engaging "Generation F" as advisors for regional development	Embedding circularity in University curricula (VŠTE, JU)	Boosting awareness for hoteliers and guides on environmental decisions
Stakeholder Collaboration	"Quadruple Helix" model: science, industry, public, and citizens	Intersectoral control room and coordination with DMOs	Networks involving Regional Energy Agency (REA Kvarner) and NGOs	Bioeconomy Innovation Platform and cross-border projects with Austria	Networking between national ministries and local action groups

2.2 - Comparison of Regional Actions and Measures

Stuttgart Region, Germany

The Stuttgart region focuses on integrating circular principles into its "economic DNA," with a specific emphasis on the Cultural and Creative Industries Sector (CCIS).

- **Circular Economy Strategy 2035:** Implementation of 25 targeted measures across five priority areas: circular construction, entrepreneurship, reuse/repair, second-hand/recycling, and circular procurement.
- **Green AI & Digitalization:** Harnessing "Green AI" to optimize resource use and enabling innovative, ethical production methods through platforms like Cyber Valley.
- **Cultural & Media Support:** The MFG Medien- und Filmgesellschaft promotes "Green Shooting" to set environmental standards for film and media productions.
- **Grassroots Infrastructure:** Expansion of citywide repair maps, "Libraries of Things" lending schemes, and maker spaces like *Hobbyhimmel* for community repair events.
- **Financial Vouchers:** Use of "Innovation Vouchers" and the "Innovation Finance 4.0" program to support SME research and development in electromobility and green tech.

Veneto Region, Italy

Veneto's strategy centers on the ecological transition of enterprises and the promotion of "Green Tourism".



- **Vouchers for Environmental Efficiency:** Provision of non-repayable grants for SMEs to purchase green technologies and recycling systems.
- **Regenerative Tourism Networks:** Developing itineraries that enhance minor cultural heritage and local artisan production in internal areas.
- **Academy Green & Creative:** A regional training platform offering modules on eco-design, sustainable storytelling, and regenerative economy.
- **Abandoned Space Reuse:** Calls for tenders to regenerate disused industrial sites with zero-environmental-impact artistic projects.
- **Certification Incentives:** Specific grants to help accommodation facilities obtain international labels like EMAS and ECOLABEL.

Adriatic Croatia

This region emphasizes sustainable event management and the creation of circular hubs within the legacy of Rijeka as a European Capital of Culture.

- **Zero-Waste Flagship Events:** Targeting the Rijeka Carnival to cut single-use plastics by 80% and recover at least 70% of all event waste.
- **Circular Collaborative Spaces:** Establishing upcycling and design hubs at STEP RI and the City of Rijeka's incubator *Porin*.
- **Local & Low-Impact Gastronomy:** Launching "Local & Low-impact" menus with regional partners to reduce food waste by 30%.
- **Smart Infrastructure:** Using IoT and data dashboards to improve municipal resource management and open data for public utility services.
- **GREENPACT Labeling:** Aligning local tourism strategies with a new certification pathway linked to existing regional eco-labels.

South Bohemia, Czech Republic

South Bohemia focuses on the bioeconomy and "Smart Region" digital monitoring.

- **Bioeconomy Integration:** Utilizing by-products from aquaculture and brewing (fish waste, spent grain) for new products in food, cosmetics, and energy.
- **Eco-Tourism Pilot Hubs:** Grants for small hotels in areas like *Šumava* and *Český Krumlov* for rooftop solar, rainwater reuse, and biowaste composting.
- **Digital Traceability:** Piloting QR-based and blockchain traceability for local fish and craft products to ensure material transparency.
- **Cross-Border Waste Solutions:** Joint projects with Upper Austria to manage circular waste in sensitive natural zones like the *Šumava National Park*.
- **South Bohemian Green Label:** A specific regional eco-label for artisan crafts (glass, woodwork) and cultural festivals.

Slovak Republic

The Slovak action plan is driven by responses to the energy crisis and the need for sustainable mountain tourism.

- **Energy Efficiency Grants:** Subsidies for hoteliers to install heat pumps, recuperation systems, and smart lighting to lower operating costs.
- **Green Mobility Infrastructure:** Developing electric and hydrogen bus routes, shared e-bike schemes, and charging stations in tourist destinations.
- **Sustainable Tourism Slovakia Label:** A national certification scheme based on GSTC standards that accounts for local legislation and environmental responsibility.
- **Zero-Waste Destinations:** Implementing pilot waste-free protocols in high-traffic areas like the High Tatras, Slovak Paradise, and spa towns like *Piešťany*.
- **AI for Resource Optimization:** Promoting AI to predict tourist traffic and optimize energy consumption in historic museums and galleries.



Across the five regions, the Action Plans are structured around similar pillars: policy support, capacity building, innovation, infrastructure, and market development. However, the depth, operationalization, and territorial anchoring of measures vary significantly.

Policy & Regulatory Support

Stuttgart implements structured regulatory instruments embedded in a formal Circular Economy Strategy with 25 measures. It combines green incentives, extended producer responsibility (EPR), eco-labeling systems, and public procurement reform. Policy alignment with state-level innovation and sustainability strategies is strong and institutionalized.

Veneto focuses on governance coordination and certification incentives. It introduces vouchers, grants for EMAS/Ecolabel/GSTC certification, participatory governance mechanisms, and KPI dashboards. A regional coordination table ensures structured monitoring and multi-level alignment.

Adriatic Croatia prioritizes integration of the GREENPACT label into municipal and regional development strategies. Measures include green procurement for events, alignment with RIS3, and incentives such as visibility benefits and reduced fees for sustainable businesses.

South Bohemia links circular policy instruments directly to RIS3 and bioeconomy strategies. It pilots EPR schemes, eco-label sandbox testing, circular procurement guidelines, and regional sustainability certification pathways. Regulatory experimentation (e.g., traceability systems) is a distinctive feature.

Slovak Republic adopts a more framework-oriented approach, emphasizing promotion of circular models and sustainability awareness but with fewer territorially specific regulatory instruments.

Capacity Building & Awareness

All regions prioritize structured training, but implementation differs.

- **Stuttgart** organizes workshops, Green AI initiatives, and cultural sustainability programs integrated into universities and creative clusters.
- **Veneto** establishes the “Academy Green & Creative Veneto,” innovation labs, residencies, and awareness campaigns such as “Creatives for the Climate.”
- **Adriatic Croatia** builds recurring SME training cohorts and integrates youth (Generation F) into co-creation processes.
- **South Bohemia** integrates sustainability deeply into higher education (JU, VŠTE), hackathons, bioeconomy forums, and municipal awareness campaigns.
- **Slovak Republic** emphasizes general education and awareness raising, aligned with overall consortium objectives.

South Bohemia and Stuttgart demonstrate stronger institutional embedding in universities and innovation hubs, while Veneto and Adriatic Croatia emphasize stakeholder activation and territorial campaigns.

Innovation & Collaboration

Innovation measures are highly differentiated.

Stuttgart leverages AI ecosystems, incubators, hydrogen hubs, design platforms, and strong cluster networks (e.g., creative industries unit, Sandbox accelerator).

Veneto introduces territorial innovation labs, circular startup funds, and mentorship programs for green creative enterprises.

Adriatic Croatia establishes GREENPACT Collaboration Labs and integrates digital transformation (IoT, dashboards, open data infrastructure) into tourism management.



South Bohemia develops incubation tracks through JVTP, Digi Hub, bioeconomy research labs, AI/blockchain pilots for traceability, and cross-border innovation partnerships.

Slovak Republic focuses on promoting innovative circular business models but without the same detailed ecosystem structures.

South Bohemia and Stuttgart stand out for strong research-innovation integration, while Adriatic Croatia emphasizes operational tourism experimentation.

Sustainable Infrastructure & Resource Management

Infrastructure measures show strong regional identity.

- **Stuttgart** focuses on repair networks, reuse systems, maker spaces, renewable integration, and systemic material loop strategies.
- **Veneto** promotes regenerative tourism networks and reuse of abandoned cultural spaces.
- **Adriatic Croatia** implements zero-waste festival guidelines, plastic reduction targets, composting systems, and circular hubs.
- **South Bohemia** integrates renewable energy in hospitality, waste composting in high-tourism areas, upcycling rooted in traditional crafts, and biomass valorization.
- **Slovak Republic** promotes sustainable production principles but with less detailed infrastructure pilots.

South Bohemia's bioeconomy integration and Adriatic Croatia's event-based waste reduction targets are particularly operationally concrete.

Market Development & Financing

All regions recognize financing as critical but adopt different models.

Stuttgart benefits from strong financial instruments via L-Bank, innovation vouchers, CSRD support, and InvestEU-backed guarantees.

Veneto introduces seed funds for circular startups, green procurement programs, participatory budgeting, and certification branding ("Veneto Circolare").

Adriatic Croatia integrates financing via regional development agencies and EU funds, linking certification to destination branding.

South Bohemia deploys innovation vouchers, cross-border Interreg investments, sustainable tourism routes, circular voucher proposals, and preferential green loans.

Slovak Republic maintains a more general financing framework aligned with consortium goals.

South Bohemia shows a balanced combination of RIS3-linked innovation funding, tourism market routes, and financial diversification.

Cross-Regional Patterns

Common elements across all five regions include:

- Promotion of circular certification schemes (including GREENPACT label)
- Training and capacity building for SMEs
- Integration with RIS3 strategies
- Support for green entrepreneurship
- Alignment of tourism and creative industries with sustainability goals

Differences lie in:

- Degree of institutional maturity (Stuttgart highest)
- Bioeconomy integration (South Bohemia strongest)
- Governance structuring (Veneto most formalized)
- Operational tourism experimentation (Adriatic Croatia strongest)
- Framework alignment approach (Slovak Republic more general)



Overall Assessment

Collectively, the five regions create a multi-layered implementation model:

- Industrial-digital transition (Stuttgart)
- Governance-driven ecological transition (Veneto)
- Tourism resilience and operational pilots (Adriatic Croatia)
- Bioeconomy-smart regional integration (South Bohemia)
- Strategic alignment and entrepreneurship promotion (Slovak Republic)

This diversity strengthens the Transnational Action Plan by combining complementary policy instruments, innovation ecosystems, financing mechanisms, and operational pilots into a coherent European circular economy implementation framework.

Transferable Actions, Best Practices and Post-Project Joint Implementation

Although each region operates in a different ecosystem, several actions demonstrate high replicability and scalability across territories.

A. Certification & Governance Instruments Transferable Best Practices

- 1. Structured Circular Economy Strategy (Stuttgart model)**
 - Integration of circular economy into formal regional strategy
 - Clear thematic pillars (repair, reuse, procurement, entrepreneurship)
 - Participatory co-design with quadruple helix
- 2. Regional Sustainability Certification (Veneto & South Bohemia)**
 - Regional eco-labels linked to measurable KPIs
 - Integration with procurement and promotion advantages
 - Digital traceability testing (South Bohemia sandbox approach)
- 3. GREENPACT Label Pathway (Adriatic Croatia)**
 - Certification combined with municipal incentives and visibility

Post-Project Joint Implementation

- Establish a **Permanent GREENPACT Certification Board**
- Mutual recognition of regional labels under a shared framework
- Joint KPI monitoring dashboard
- Annual cross-regional sustainability reporting

B. SME Capacity Building Models - Transferable Best Practices

- 1. Academy-based Model (Veneto)**
Modular online + in-person sustainability training platform
- 2. Training Cohorts & Collaboration Labs (Adriatic Croatia & South Bohemia)**
 - Multi-stakeholder workshops
 - Co-creation formats
 - Youth engagement (Generation F)
- 3. Green AI & Digital Sustainability Training (Stuttgart)**
 - AI integration for circular transition
 - Linking technology and creative sectors



Post-Project Joint Implementation

- Launch a **GREENPACT Transnational Training Academy**
- Shared online training modules
- Rotating annual Green Innovation Bootcamps
- Joint mentorship network for SMEs

C. Innovation Ecosystem Practices - Transferable Best Practices

- 1. Incubation Tracks for Circular Startups (South Bohemia - JVTP)**
 - Micro-grants + mentoring
 - Bioeconomy focus
 - Integration with RIS3
- 2. Creative Accelerator Programs (Stuttgart Sandbox Model)**
 - Creative industries incubation
 - Sustainability integration

Collaboration Labs as Permanent Platforms (Adriatic Croatia)

- Structured co-design labs
- Public-private-youth engagement

Post-Project Joint Implementation

- Creation of a **Transnational Circular Innovation Cluster**
- Shared call for cross-border startup acceleration
- Joint hackathons focused on green value chains
- Exchange of incubated startups between regions

D. Sustainable Tourism & Infrastructure Pilots - Transferable Best Practices

- 1. Zero-Waste Event Guidelines (Adriatic Croatia)**
 - Measurable plastic reduction targets
 - Waste recovery benchmarks
- 2. Repair & Sharing Infrastructure (Stuttgart)**
 - Repair maps
 - Library of Things
 - Maker spaces
- 3. Bioeconomy Integration in Tourism (South Bohemia)**
 - Local supply chains
 - By-product valorization
 - Renewable energy adoption
- 4. Regenerative Tourism Networks (Veneto)**
 - Slow tourism
 - Cultural reuse of abandoned spaces

Post-Project Joint Implementation

- Develop a **Transnational Green Tourism Protocol**
- Cross-border sustainable tourism routes
- Joint marketing of GREENPACT-certified destinations



- Shared repository of event sustainability guidelines

E. Financing & Market Development Tools - Transferable Best Practices

1. Innovation Vouchers & Circular Grants (South Bohemia)
2. L-Bank Sustainability Financing (Stuttgart)
3. Circular Start-Up Fund (Veneto)
4. Destination Branding Integration (Adriatic Croatia)

Post-Project Joint Implementation

- Joint lobbying for EU-level funding windows
- Cross-regional circular voucher scheme
- Green SME investment matchmaking platform
- Common branding strategy under GREENPACT label

Strategic Areas for Joint Implementation After Project End

Based on complementarities, five joint pillars emerge:

GREENPACT Alliance Governance

- Formalized cooperation structure
- Annual General Assembly
- Shared secretariat rotation
- Expansion to new regions

Common Certification & Monitoring System

- Harmonized sustainability criteria
- Shared digital self-assessment tool
- Annual impact benchmarking
- Mutual recognition across regions

Transnational SME Support Network

- Cross-border mentoring
- Shared accelerator cycles
- Joint training curriculum
- Mobility for green entrepreneurs

Circular Value Chain Development

- Cross-border partnerships between creative and tourism SMEs
- Shared supplier databases
- Digital traceability integration
- Joint product development pilots

Policy & RIS3 Integration Platform

- Joint position papers
- Policy experimentation exchange
- Cross-regional EDP cycles
- Alignment with EU Circular Economy Action Plan
-

Complementarity Matrix (Strategic Synergies)

- **Stuttgart** contributes industrial digital expertise and AI-driven sustainability.
- **Veneto** contributes governance architecture and certification systems.



- **Adriatic Croatia** contributes operational tourism and event-based pilots.
- **South Bohemia** contributes bioeconomy integration and smart regional monitoring.
- **Slovak Republic** contributes alignment and entrepreneurship promotion at consortium level.

Together, these enable:

- Integrated policy + market + innovation + certification ecosystem
- Replicable model for other EU regions
- Long-term institutional cooperation

The most transferable actions are:

- Structured certification schemes
- Collaboration Labs
- Circular SME incubators
- Innovation vouchers
- Zero-waste tourism protocols
- Digital traceability pilots
- RIS3 integration frameworks
-

The strongest joint post-project opportunity lies in transforming GREENPACT from a project into:

- A permanent transnational circular entrepreneurship alliance
- A shared certification and training ecosystem
- A cross-border SME innovation network
- A policy coordination platform



2.3 RIS3 strategy in CCI & tourism industries

Summary of RIS3 priorities in the five regions and how they are merged into one Transnational Action Plan (TAP)

1. Stuttgart (Baden-Württemberg / Stuttgart area)

The RIS3 framework that supports Stuttgart is anchored in the ERDF Programme 2021-2027 and is organised around two main objectives: future technologies and skills, and resources and climate protection. For CCI and tourism this translates into a strong policy and funding backbone for circular economy, climate protection, bioeconomy and eco-design. The regional approach is characterised by (i) a high level of integration between sustainability and innovation policies, (ii) a technology-enabled transition (AI, “Green AI”, digital public administration), and (iii) a governance model based on quadruple helix collaboration. A further distinctive element is the strong use of evidence-based monitoring through sustainability reporting mechanisms that can be reused for GREENPACT KPI tracking.

2. Veneto Region

Veneto RIS3 2021-2027 identifies several relevant areas of specialisation for CCI and tourism: Cultural and Creative Industries, Technologies for Environmental Sustainability, and Tourism/Culture/Lifestyle. In practical terms, Veneto’s RIS3 links sustainability transition to (i) certification and standards (EMAS, EU Ecolabel, tourism-related schemes), (ii) governance and coordination tools (tables, pacts, participatory models), (iii) “slow/regenerative” tourism, and (iv) digitalisation of cultural and landscape experiences. Compared with Stuttgart, Veneto’s RIS3 is more centred on structured transition management and institutional coordination, connecting culture-environment-technology-social inclusion through measurable actions and regional monitoring.

3. Adriatic Croatia (Croatia RIS3 2021-2029; Primorje-Gorski Kotar County / Rijeka)

The RIS3 positioning in Adriatic Croatia is driven by digitalisation and innovation for tourism and CCI (smart destination tools, IoT, immersive technologies), combined with sustainability and circular economy measures (eco-certifications, energy retrofits, waste reduction, renewable integration). It also stresses CCI as a driver of regional development (heritage, festivals, creative products) and places strong emphasis on skills development and research-industry collaboration through universities, incubators and vocational systems. A key RIS3 link is destination branding: sustainability and certification strengthen competitiveness and year-round tourism, with GREENPACT acting as an implementation mechanism for these priorities.

4. South Bohemia (Czech Republic; regional RIS3 aligned with national RIS3)

South Bohemia’s RIS3 highlights bioeconomy, sustainable tourism and digital transformation. It recognises CCI as drivers of non-technological innovation and regional identity, and links circular economy to hospitality, cultural events and creative production. The approach is characterised by (i) strong cross-sector collaboration (quadruple helix), (ii) testing and scaling of digital tools for monitoring and traceability (data, AI, dashboards), and (iii) concrete bio-based circular practices (by-product valorisation, composting/biogas, renewable energy in hospitality). South Bohemia also emphasises



evidence-based decision making and continuous improvement, which aligns directly with GREENPACT self-assessment and monitoring logic.

5. Slovak Republic (SK RIS3 2021-2027 updated via EDP summary 2025)

Slovakia's RIS3 is structured around five domains: Innovative Industry for the 21st Century, Mobility for the 21st Century, Digital Transformation of Slovakia, Healthy Society, and Food Competitiveness and Resilience to Climate Change. The regional action logic connects tourism (including wellness/spa destinations) to green transition through certification schemes, training and incentives, waste and resource efficiency systems in tourist areas, sustainable routes, consumer awareness campaigns, and digital dashboards. Compared with other regions, the Slovak RIS3 framing is strongly "system-building": it links GREENPACT pilots to national domains, emphasises quadruple helix cooperation and proposes measurable deployment pathways (baseline assessments, training cycles, monitoring and reporting).

The TAP does not replace regional RIS3 strategies; it aggregates their common implementation needs and turns them into a coordinated transnational set of actions. Across all five regions, RIS3 priorities converge on:

- circular economy adoption,
- digitalisation as an enabler,
- SME innovation capacity,
- skills development,
- quadruple helix cooperation,
- measurable governance.

The TAP uses GREENPACT tools (self-assessment, Collaboration Labs, Buddy programme, label/certification) as a common operational layer that each region can apply within its own RIS3 priorities.

Joined together, the TAP typically operationalises five transnational pillars that map directly onto the shared RIS3 themes:

1. SME resource efficiency and circular business models

Common to all regions (from Stuttgart's circular economy measures to Veneto's eco-innovation and Croatia/South Bohemia's circular tourism operations and Slovakia's circular systems for tourism/wellness). The TAP standardises the pathway for SMEs to adopt circular practices and measure progress.

2. Digital transformation for sustainability

Stuttgart (AI/Green AI), Veneto (digital cultural platforms), Adriatic Croatia (smart tourism systems), South Bohemia (data/AI dashboards), Slovakia (digital monitoring tools) converge into a TAP pillar that enables shared approaches to digital measurement, training content, and platform-based dissemination.

3. Certification, standards and market credibility

Veneto's certification focus, Croatia's destination branding, South Bohemia's monitoring/traceability and Stuttgart's reporting maturity combine into a TAP-level certification framework where the GREENPACT Label becomes a shared mechanism for comparability and recognition across regions.

4. Skills, training and ecosystem capacity building



All RIS3 frameworks stress skills and collaboration. The TAP consolidates training formats and creates cross-border reuse: modules, trainers' community, and replicable approaches for SMEs, creative actors and tourism operators.

5. Governance and quadruple helix cooperation

Each region uses multi-stakeholder governance, but with different strengths (Veneto coordination tables; Stuttgart structured participatory processes; South Bohemia innovation platforms; Croatia local authority alignment; Slovakia EDP logic). The TAP defines a shared cooperation model that enables coordinated policy learning and consistent stakeholder engagement.

The TAP after project lifetime

1. Common tools remain in use across regions

Post-project cooperation is anchored in continued joint use of the GREENPACT toolset: the same self-assessment logic, training approaches, collaboration formats and certification/label framework. This creates practical interoperability: regions can continue to benchmark, exchange methodologies, and onboard new stakeholders using shared instruments.

2. Mutual recognition and cross-border credibility through the GREENPACT Label

By defining a shared certification code, the TAP supports recognition of sustainability performance beyond regional borders. This enables SMEs certified in one region to communicate their sustainability commitment transnationally, strengthening market access, partnerships and value chain integration.

3. Structured continuity via transnational cooperation actions

The TAP consolidates regional priorities into joint post-project practices: transnational matchmaking, shared learning cycles, exchange of best practices on digital monitoring and circular solutions, and coordinated policy dialogue linked to RIS3 updates. The cooperation is therefore not only declarative; it is operational and repeatable.



3. HOW-TOS For other Regions

Regions wishing to adopt GREENPACT after project lifetime can replicate a structured and pilot-tested system composed of four interconnected instruments:

1. **D.2.1.1 - GREENPACT Collaboration Lab Instrument**
2. **D.2.1.2 - Green & Impact Entrepreneurship Boosting Buddy Training Programme**
3. **D.2.1.3 - Corporate Influencer Toolkit for GREENPACT Ambassadors**
4. **Self-Assessment & Certification Scheme**

Together, these instruments form a complete cycle:

Diagnosis → Co-creation → Capacity building → Certification → Communication.

PART I - ADOPTING D.2.1.1 GREENPACT COLLABORATION LAB INSTRUMENT

2. The Collaboration Lab Model

The GREENPACT Collaboration Lab (D.2.1.1) is a structured 2-day challenge-based event designed as a dynamic engagement format bringing together:

- SMEs (tourism & creative industries)
- Generation F participants
- Project partners and stakeholders
- Mentors and experts

It was pilot-tested regionally and transnationally and serves as the operational basis for implementation and scaling.

Core Elements

- Real-life SME green & impact challenges
- Intergenerational co-creation
- Structured problem framing
- Impact-oriented solution development
- Pitch and evaluation process

Replication Steps for New Regions

Step 1 - Stakeholder Mapping



- Identify SMEs facing sustainability transition challenges.
- Identify universities, youth networks and innovation actors.

Step 2 - Launch Open Call

- SMEs submit sustainability challenges.
- Generation F participants apply to participate.

Step 3 - Organize 2-Day Lab

Day 1:

- Introduction to circular economy and sustainability.
- Challenge pitches (3-5 minutes each).
- Team formation and idea framing.

Day 2:

- Solution development (impact, feasibility, implementation logic).
- Sustainability integration.
- Final pitch and evaluation.

The Lab must remain challenge-driven, solution-oriented and focused on green transformation.

PART II - ADOPTING D.2.1.2 GREEN & IMPACT ENTREPRENEURSHIP BOOSTING BUDDY TRAINING PROGRAMME

Intergenerational Training Model

Greenpact (D.2.1.2) defines a structured regional training pathway based on a “buddy” approach pairing:

- SMEs
- Generation F innovators

The objective is to develop and implement green entrepreneurial or intrapreneurial solutions.

Replication Structure

- Select best teams from the Collaboration Lab.
- Assign mentors.
- Deliver structured modules on:
 - Circular business models
 - Impact logic
 - Sustainability KPIs
 - Implementation roadmap



- Market positioning

The programme transforms early-stage Lab ideas into structured implementation-ready projects.

PART III - ADOPTING THE SELF-ASSESSMENT & CERTIFICATION SCHEME

Structured Sustainability Evaluation

The Self-Assessment Tool (<https://greenpact.net/?lang=en>) provides a measurable framework for evaluating:

- Environmental sustainability
- Social sustainability
- Economic sustainability

It includes:

- Structured questionnaires (tourism & CCI)
- Scoring system (max 72 points)
- Star rating scale
- Improvement recommendations
- Certification pathway

How Regions Implement It

1. Nominate a regional certification coordinator.
2. Provide digital access to the self-assessment tool.
3. Pilot with local SMEs.
4. Deliver score and improvement roadmap.
5. Award certification (where applicable).

The tool ensures that Collaboration Lab solutions are measurable and verifiable.

PART IV - ADOPTING D.2.1.3 CORPORATE INFLUENCER TOOLKIT

Communication & Ecosystem Expansion

The Corporate Influencer Toolkit for GREENPACT Ambassadors (D.2.1.3) supports dissemination and ecosystem building.

It provides:

- Project background materials



- Social media communication guidelines
- Content templates
- Pilot action storytelling elements

Replication Requirements

- Engage corporate influencers per region.
- Select ambassadors among:
 - Certified SMEs
 - Lab participants
 - Regional sustainability leaders
- Ensure continuous visibility of:
 - Certification achievements
 - Lab results
 - Impact stories

This strengthens legitimacy and ensures post-project visibility.

PART V - INTEGRATED IMPLEMENTATION MODEL

A region adopting GREENPACT should implement the instruments in sequence:

1. Launch Self-Assessment baseline.
2. Organize Collaboration Lab.
3. Select participants for the Buddy Programme.
4. Support implementation of green solutions.
5. Re-assess SMEs after 6 months.
6. Award or upgrade certification.
7. Activate Corporate Influencers to communicate results.

This creates a continuous sustainability improvement cycle.

PART VI - GOVERNANCE AFTER PROJECT LIFETIME

To ensure continuity, regions should:

- Establish a GREENPACT Regional Coordination Unit.
- Organize annual Labs.
- Maintain certification review cycles.
- Monitor KPIs (energy use, waste, emissions, social engagement).
- Participate in transnational exchange with other regions.



ANNEX GREENPACT Transnational Action Plan

Document Introduction

‘Innovation is the path, impact is the destination.’

Sustainable transformation requires structured collaboration between SMEs, public authorities, academia, and civil society. GREENPACT has developed and tested tools, pilot actions and a certification framework aimed at strengthening circular and impact-oriented entrepreneurship within Cultural and Creative Industries (CCI) and tourism ecosystems.

Building upon the five validated Regional Action Plans, this Transnational Action Plan consolidates regional experiences into a coordinated cooperation architecture. It translates pilot outcomes into a long-term operational roadmap ensuring institutional anchoring, scalability and post-project sustainability.

In line with the EU Action Plan structure, this document defines goals, actions, responsibilities, timelines, monitoring mechanisms and RIS3 alignment at transnational level.

Goals and Objectives

The GREENPACT Transnational Action Plan pursues the following strategic objectives:

- To formalise and consolidate a structured transnational alliance connecting regional ecosystems in CCI, tourism and circular economy.
- To scale validated pilot methodologies (Collaboration Labs, Buddy Boosting Training, self-assessment tool, GREENPACT label) across participating regions.
- To strengthen circular and regenerative business model transformation in SMEs.
- To foster cross-border value chain integration and interregional innovation spillovers.
- To align alliance activities with EU Green Deal priorities and regional RIS3 strategies.
- To ensure long-term operational and financial sustainability beyond the project lifecycle.

These objectives reflect the evolution from regional pilot testing to systemic, transnational ecosystem consolidation.

The GREENPACT Transnational Action Plan builds upon the experience gained through the regional pilot actions and translates them into a coherent, long-term strategic framework



at transnational level. Its strategic orientation reflects the transition from locally tested initiatives to a consolidated alliance capable of generating systemic impact across regions.

The primary objective of the Plan is to formalise and stabilise a structured transnational alliance that connects regional ecosystems operating in the Cultural and Creative Industries (CCI), tourism, and circular economy domains. Rather than remaining a project-based network, the alliance is conceived as a durable cooperation platform, enabling structured exchange, joint programming, and coordinated scaling of successful practices.

A second strategic ambition is to scale and replicate the methodologies validated during the pilot phase, including Collaboration Labs, the Buddy Boosting Training approach, the GREENPACT self-assessment tool, and the GREENPACT label. These instruments are no longer considered isolated pilot outputs, but operational tools for cross-regional transfer, adaptation, and institutional embedding.

The Plan further aims to accelerate the transformation of SMEs toward circular, regenerative, and impact-driven business models. By strengthening entrepreneurial capacities and fostering innovation spillovers across borders, the alliance supports SMEs in integrating sustainability not only as compliance, but as a competitiveness driver.

Another core objective is to enhance interregional value chain integration. Through structured matchmaking, knowledge exchange, and coordinated ecosystem-building, the alliance fosters cross-border partnerships that generate innovation spillovers, shared service models, and joint market positioning.

In alignment with EU policy frameworks, the Action Plan ensures that alliance activities are strategically anchored to the European Green Deal priorities and to regional Smart Specialisation Strategies (RIS3). This guarantees policy coherence, institutional legitimacy, and access to long-term funding opportunities.

Finally, the Plan is designed to secure operational and financial sustainability beyond the project lifecycle. The evolution from pilot testing to a consolidated transnational ecosystem marks the shift from experimentation to structural embedding, ensuring that cooperation continues autonomously and generates measurable economic, environmental, and institutional impact over time.

Actions and Measures

3.1 Exploiting the Pilot Actions

The transnational dimension builds upon:

- The GREENPACT Collaboration Labs (multi-stakeholder co-creation spaces).
- The Buddy Boosting Training Programme (intergenerational entrepreneurship model).
- The Corporate Influencer Toolkit.
- The GREENPACT Self-Assessment Tool and Certification Scheme.



Future measures include:

- Replication of Collaboration Labs in additional regions using a harmonised methodology.
- Integration of the GREENPACT training modules into regional accelerators and incubators.
- Establishment of cross-border thematic labs (circular design, sustainable tourism, green AI, impact entrepreneurship).
- Creation of a transnational mentoring pool connecting SMEs and Generation F actors.

The transnational dimension of GREENPACT capitalises on the concrete instruments tested during the pilot phase and transforms them into scalable alliance assets. The Collaboration Labs, conceived as structured multi-stakeholder co-creation environments, demonstrated the effectiveness of bringing together SMEs, public authorities, academia, creative professionals and young entrepreneurs in a facilitated innovation setting. Within the Transnational Action Plan, these Labs become a replicable methodology that can be transferred to additional regions through a harmonised operational framework, shared facilitation guidelines, and common impact indicators.

The Buddy Boosting Training Programme, based on an intergenerational entrepreneurship model, moves beyond experimentation and becomes a structured capacity-building pathway embedded into regional incubators, accelerators, and business support schemes. By systematically connecting experienced SMEs with Generation F actors, the programme strengthens entrepreneurial renewal while fostering sustainable business transformation.

The Corporate Influencer Toolkit, initially developed to amplify sustainability narratives, is repositioned as a strategic communication instrument for ecosystem activation. It supports SMEs and institutions in building credibility, increasing digital visibility, and mainstreaming circular economy principles through authentic storytelling and peer-driven dissemination.

The GREENPACT Self-Assessment Tool and Certification Scheme form the backbone of the alliance's quality framework. Future measures foresee the replication of Collaboration Labs across new territories, the integration of training modules into regional innovation infrastructures, the establishment of cross-border thematic laboratories (focusing on circular design, sustainable tourism, green AI and impact entrepreneurship), and the creation of a transnational mentoring pool connecting SMEs with Generation F actors. Through these actions, pilot instruments evolve into permanent cooperation mechanisms.

3.2 The GREENPACT Label

The self-assessment and certification scheme will operate as:

- An entry-level transnational sustainability framework for SMEs.
- A capacity-building instrument preparing companies for advanced certifications (EMAS,



ISO 14001, GSTC).

- A visible recognition mechanism enhancing market positioning and credibility.

The alliance will coordinate periodic updates of the tool, ensuring sector relevance and regulatory alignment.

The GREENPACT self-assessment and certification scheme operates as a structured entry-level transnational sustainability framework tailored to SMEs in the cultural, creative and tourism sectors. It provides a pragmatic and accessible pathway for enterprises that are at an early or intermediate stage of their green transition.

Beyond recognition, the Label functions as a capacity-building instrument. By guiding companies through structured sustainability criteria, it prepares them for more advanced and formal certification systems such as EMAS, ISO 14001 or GSTC standards. In this sense, it acts as a preparatory and enabling mechanism rather than a standalone branding tool.

At market level, the Label enhances credibility, transparency and competitive positioning. It signals commitment to circular and regenerative practices, strengthening trust among customers, investors and institutional stakeholders. The Transnational Alliance will ensure periodic updates of the assessment criteria, maintaining regulatory alignment with EU Green Deal developments and preserving sectoral relevance across participating regions.

Responsibilities

Governance follows the Quadruple Helix model at transnational scale:

Public Authorities

- Alignment with regional circular economy strategies and RIS3 frameworks.
- Policy dialogue and regulatory support.

Industry and SMEs

- Implementation of circular practices.
- Participation in pilot replications and certification scheme.

Academia and Research

- Methodological development and evaluation.
- Knowledge transfer and innovation support.

Civil Society and Business Support Organisations

- Awareness raising and stakeholder engagement.
- Incubation and mentoring support.

A Steering Committee provides strategic direction.

Operational Working Groups coordinate thematic clusters.

Regional Focal Points ensure territorial implementation.



The governance architecture of the GREENPACT Transnational Action Plan is structured according to the Quadruple Helix model, applied at transnational scale to ensure systemic coordination, shared ownership, and balanced representation of public, private, academic and civil society actors.

Public Authorities play a strategic enabling role. They are responsible for aligning alliance activities with regional circular economy strategies, Smart Specialisation (RIS3) priorities and EU Green Deal objectives. Their contribution includes facilitating policy dialogue, ensuring regulatory coherence, integrating GREENPACT instruments into regional development frameworks, and supporting the creation of favourable policy environments for circular and regenerative business models.

Industry actors and SMEs constitute the operational backbone of the alliance. Their responsibility lies in the concrete implementation of circular practices, participation in pilot replications, engagement in Collaboration Labs and training programmes, and adoption of the GREENPACT self-assessment and certification scheme. Through their market activities, they translate strategic objectives into measurable economic and environmental outcomes.

Academia and Research Institutions provide methodological robustness and innovation capacity. They contribute to the development and continuous refinement of tools and training methodologies, conduct impact evaluation, support data-driven monitoring, and facilitate knowledge transfer across regions. Their role ensures scientific grounding and long-term innovation spillovers.

Civil Society Organisations and Business Support Organisations act as ecosystem connectors. They are responsible for stakeholder mobilisation, awareness raising, dissemination activities, incubation support, and mentoring functions. By bridging communities, enterprises and institutions, they strengthen social legitimacy and foster participatory governance dynamics.

At structural level, a Steering Committee provides overall strategic direction, ensures coherence with long-term objectives, and supervises the evolution of the alliance. Operational Working Groups coordinate thematic clusters such as circular design, sustainable tourism, green AI and impact entrepreneurship, ensuring technical implementation and cross-border coordination. Regional Focal Points guarantee territorial anchoring, adapting transnational methodologies to local contexts while maintaining alignment with the common framework.

Timelines

Phase 1 - Alignment (Year 1)

- Consolidation of alliance governance.
- Mapping of regional ecosystems and stakeholder engagement.
- Harmonisation of methodologies.



Phase 2 - Activation (Years 1-2)

- Launch of cross-border pilot replications.
- Integration into accelerators and innovation hubs.
- Deployment of the GREENPACT label.

Phase 3 - Consolidation (Years 2-3)

- Formalisation of cooperation via Memorandum of Understanding.
- Development of shared service portfolio.
- Joint EU funding applications (Interreg, Horizon, Erasmus+, etc.).

Phase 4 - Sustainability (Post-project)

- Autonomous alliance functioning.
- Scaled certification adoption.
- Continuous policy and innovation alignment.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring integrates quantitative and qualitative indicators:

Economic

- Number of SMEs engaged transnationally.
- Cross-border partnerships created.
- New green products/services developed.

Environmental

- Circular practices adopted.
- Resource efficiency improvements.
- Carbon reduction initiatives launched.

Institutional

- Long-term cooperation agreements signed.
- Policy recommendations integrated into RIS3 frameworks.

Tools include:

- Periodic stakeholder surveys.
- Self-assessment data analytics.
- Annual transnational review meetings.
- Public reporting dashboards.

Feedback from pilot actions demonstrated high engagement of SMEs and Generation F, strong demand for practical sustainability tools, and the need for deeper challenge-based formats – elements that will be structurally embedded in future replications.

The monitoring framework of the GREENPACT Transnational Action Plan integrates both quantitative and qualitative indicators in order to capture not only measurable outputs, but also structural and behavioural transformation across participating regions. The



objective is to ensure accountability, adaptive management, and evidence-based policy alignment.

From an economic perspective, monitoring focuses on the level of transnational SME engagement, the number and quality of cross-border partnerships generated, and the development of new green products, services, or circular business models emerging from the alliance activities. These indicators assess the alliance's capacity to stimulate market-oriented innovation and interregional value chain integration.

Environmental indicators measure the concrete adoption of circular practices within participating enterprises and institutions. This includes improvements in resource efficiency, waste reduction, integration of renewable materials, and the launch of carbon reduction initiatives. The environmental dimension is designed to track progress toward measurable contributions to EU Green Deal objectives and regional sustainability targets.

At institutional level, monitoring evaluates the consolidation of long-term cooperation agreements, the formalisation of the alliance structure, and the integration of policy recommendations into regional RIS3 frameworks and development strategies. This dimension ensures that project-based experimentation evolves into structural institutional embedding.

Operational tools supporting the monitoring system include periodic stakeholder surveys, advanced analytics derived from the GREENPACT self-assessment tool, annual transnational review meetings, and publicly accessible reporting dashboards that enhance transparency and credibility. These instruments allow continuous data collection, cross-regional benchmarking, and iterative improvement of methodologies.

Feedback gathered during the pilot phase demonstrated high levels of engagement among SMEs and Generation F participants, strong demand for practical and actionable sustainability tools, and a clear need for more challenge-based and solution-oriented formats. These lessons learned will be structurally embedded in future replications, ensuring that the monitoring system not only measures impact but also continuously refines the alliance's operational architecture.

RIS3 Strategy in CCI & Tourism Industries

The Transnational Action Plan aligns with regional Smart Specialisation Strategies (RIS3) by:

- Supporting circular economy and climate-neutral innovation priorities.
- Leveraging digital transformation (including Green AI) for sustainability.
- Strengthening interregional knowledge transfer and Entrepreneurial Discovery Processes (EDP).
- Contributing to competitiveness and green job creation within CCI and tourism sectors.

The transnational dimension enhances RIS3 implementation by facilitating cross-border complementarities and scaling regional excellence.



The GREENPACT Transnational Action Plan is structurally aligned with regional Smart Specialisation Strategies (RIS3), ensuring that alliance activities reinforce existing innovation priorities rather than operating in parallel to them. The Plan directly supports circular economy transition pathways and climate-neutral innovation agendas identified at regional level, translating policy objectives into operational instruments tailored to SMEs in the cultural, creative and tourism sectors.

A key dimension of this alignment lies in leveraging digital transformation as an enabler of sustainability. The integration of digital tools, including Green AI applications, smart monitoring systems, and data-driven resource optimisation, reflects RIS3 cross-cutting priorities that connect digitalisation with environmental performance and industrial modernisation.

The Transnational Action Plan also strengthens the Entrepreneurial Discovery Process (EDP) by expanding it beyond regional boundaries. Through structured cross-border exchanges, thematic labs, and collaborative pilot replications, the alliance facilitates interregional knowledge transfer and identifies complementarities among regional specialisations. This enhances the capacity of territories to co-develop innovation niches and jointly scale solutions.

Furthermore, the Plan contributes to regional competitiveness and green job creation within the CCI and tourism ecosystems. By fostering circular business model transformation, supporting innovation-driven SMEs, and strengthening ecosystem integration, the transnational dimension transforms sustainability from a compliance requirement into a driver of economic differentiation and employment growth.

In this way, the transnational architecture does not merely complement RIS3 implementation; it enhances it by creating cross-border synergies, accelerating the diffusion of regional excellence, and enabling the scaling of innovation trajectories that would remain limited if confined to individual territories.



GREENPACT

