SFC2021 INTERREG Programme

CCI	2021TC16RFIR002
Title	Interreg VI-C Interact
Version	1.1
First year	2022
Last year	2027
Eligible from	01-Jan-2020
Eligible until	31-Dec-2029
EC decision number	C(2022)5519
EC decision date	27-Jul-2022
NUTS regions covered by the programme	FR101 - Paris FR102 - Seine-et-Marne FR103 - Yvelines FR104 - Essonne FR105 - Hauts-de-Seine FR106 - Seine-Saint-Denis FR107 - Val-de-Marne FR108 - Val-d'Oise FRB - Centre — Val de Loire FRB0 - Centre — Val de Loire FRB01 - Cher FRB02 - Eure-et-Loir FRB03 - Indre FRB04 - Indre-et-Loire FRB05 - Loir-et-Cher FRB06 - Loiret FRC - Bourgogne-Franche-Comté FRC1 - Bourgogne FRC11 - Côte-d'Or FRC12 - Nièvre FRC13 - Saône-et-Loire FRC14 - Yonne FRC2 - Franche-Comté FRC21 - Doubs FRC22 - Jura FRC23 - Haute-Saône FRC24 - Territoire de Belfort FRD - Normandie FRD1 - Basse-Normandie FRD11 - Calvados FRD12 - Manche FRD13 - Orne FRD2 - Haute-Normandie FRD21 - Eure

	FRD22 - Seine-Maritime
	FRE - Hauts-de-France
	FRE1 - Nord-Pas de Calais
	FRE11 - Nord
	FRE12 - Pas-de-Calais
	FRE2 - Picardie
	FRE21 - Aisne
	FRE22 - Oise
	FRE23 - Somme
	FRF - Grand Est
	FRF1 - Alsace
	FRF11 - Bas-Rhin
	FRF12 - Haut-Rhin
	FRF2 - Champagne-Ardenne
	FRF21 - Ardennes
	FRF22 - Aube
	FRF23 - Marne
	FRF24 - Haute-Marne
	FRF3 - Lorraine
	FRF31 - Meurthe-et-Moselle
	FRF32 - Meuse
	FRF33 - Moselle
	FRF34 - Vosges
	FRG - Pays de la Loire
	FRG0 - Pays de la Loire
	FRG01 - Loire-Atlantique
	FRG02 - Maine-et-Loire
	FRG03 - Mayenne
	FRG04 - Sarthe
	FRG05 - Vendée
	FRH - Bretagne
	FRH0 - Bretagne
	FRH01 - Côtes-d'Armor
	FRH02 - Finistère
	FRH03 - Ille-et-Vilaine
	FRH04 - Morbihan
	FRI - Nouvelle-Aquitaine
	FRI1 - Aquitaine
	FRI11 - Dordogne
	FRI12 - Gironde
	FRI13 - Landes
	FRI14 - Lot-et-Garonne
	FRI15 - Pyrénées-Atlantiques
	FRI2 - Limousin
	FRI21 - Corrèze
	FRI22 - Creuse
	FRI23 - Haute-Vienne
	FRI3 - Poitou-Charentes
	FRI31 - Charente
	FRI32 - Charente-Maritime
	FRI33 - Deux-Sèvres
	FRI34 - Vienne
	FRJ - Occitanie
	FRJ1 - Languedoc-Roussillon

	FRJ11 - Aude
	FRJ12 - Gard
	FRJ13 - Hérault
	FRJ14 - Lozère
	FRJ15 - Pyrénées-Orientales
	FRJ2 - Midi-Pyrénées
	FRJ21 - Ariège
	FRJ22 - Aveyron
	FRJ23 - Haute-Garonne
	FRJ24 - Gers
	FRJ25 - Lot
	FRJ26 - Hautes-Pyrénées
	FRJ27 - Tarn
	FRJ28 - Tarn-et-Garonne
	FRK - Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes
	FRK1 - Auvergne
	FRK11 - Allier
	FRK12 - Cantal
	FRK13 - Haute-Loire
	FRK14 - Puy-de-Dôme
	FRK2 - Rhône-Alpes
	FRK21 - Ain
	FRK22 - Ardèche
	FRK23 - Drôme
	FRK24 - Isère
	FRK25 - Loire
	FRK26 - Rhône
	FRK27 - Savoie
	FRK28 - Haute-Savoie
	FRL - Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
	FRL0 - Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
	FRL01 - Alpes-de-Haute-Provence
	FRL02 - Hautes-Alpes
	FRL03 - Alpes-Maritimes
	FRL04 - Bouches-du-Rhône
	FRL05 - Var
	FRL06 - Vaucluse
	FRM - Corse
	FRM0 - Corse
	FRM01 - Corse-du-Sud
	FRM02 - Haute-Corse
	FRY - RUP FR — Régions Ultrapériphériques Françaises
	FRY1 - Guadeloupe
	FRY10 - Guadeloupe
	FRY2 - Martinique
	FRY20 - Martinique
	FRY3 - Guyane
	FRY30 - Guyane
	FRY4 - La Réunion
	DE914 - Gifhorn
	DE21D - Garmisch-Partenkirchen
	DE21E - Landsberg am Lech
	DE21F - Miesbach

	DE21G - Mühldorf a. Inn
	DE21H - München, Landkreis
	DE916 - Goslar
	DE917 - Helmstedt
	DE21I - Neuburg-Schrobenhausen
	DE21J - Pfaffenhofen a. d. Ilm
	DE21K - Rosenheim, Landkreis
	DE21L - Starnberg
	DE21M - Traunstein
	DE21N - Weilheim-Schongau
	DE22 - Niederbayern
	DE221 - Landshut, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE222 - Passau, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE223 - Straubing, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE224 - Deggendorf
	DE225 - Freyung-Grafenau
	DE226 - Kelheim
	DE227 - Landshut, Landkreis
	DE228 - Passau, Landkreis
	DE229 - Regen
	DE22A - Rottal-Inn
	DE22B - Straubing-Bogen
	DE22C - Dingolfing-Landau
	DE23 - Oberpfalz
	DE231 - Amberg, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE232 - Regensburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE233 - Weiden i. d. Opf, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE234 - Amberg-Sulzbach
	DE235 - Cham
	DE236 - Neumarkt i. d. OPf.
	DE237 - Neustadt a. d. Waldnaab
	DE238 - Regensburg, Landkreis
	DE239 - Schwandorf
	DE23A - Tirschenreuth
	DE24 - Oberfranken
	DE241 - Bamberg, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE242 - Bayreuth, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE243 - Coburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE244 - Hof, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE245 - Bamberg, Landkreis
	DE246 - Bayreuth, Landkreis
	DE247 - Coburg, Landkreis
	DE248 - Forchheim
	DE249 - Hof, Landkreis
	DE24A - Kronach
	DE24B - Kulmbach
	DE24C - Lichtenfels
	DE24D - Wunsiedel i. Fichtelgebirge
	DE25 - Mittelfranken
	DE251 - Ansbach, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE252 - Erlangen, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE253 - Fürth, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE254 - Nürnberg, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE255 - Schwabach, Kreisfreie Stadt

	DE256 - Ansbach, Landkreis
	DE257 - Erlangen-Höchstadt
	DE258 - Fürth, Landkreis
	DE259 - Nürnberger Land
	DE25A - Neustadt a. d. Aisch-Bad Windsheim
	DE25B - Roth
	DE25C - Weißenburg-Gunzenhausen
	DE26 - Unterfranken
	DE261 - Aschaffenburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE262 - Schweinfurt, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE263 - Würzburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE264 - Aschaffenburg, Landkreis
	DE265 - Bad Kissingen
	DE266 - Rhön-Grabfeld
	DE267 - Haßberge
	DE268 - Kitzingen
	DE269 - Miltenberg
	SK - Slovensko
	SK0 - Slovensko
	SK01 - Bratislavský kraj
	SK010 - Bratislavský kraj
	SK02 - Západné Slovensko
	SK021 - Trnavský kraj
	SK022 - Trenčiansky kraj
	SK023 - Nitriansky kraj
	SK03 - Stredné Slovensko
	SK031 - Žilinský kraj
	SK032 - Banskobystrický kraj
	SK04 - Východné Slovensko
	SK041 - Prešovský kraj
	SK042 - Košický kraj
	SKZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	SKZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	SKZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	AT - Österreich
	AT1 - Ostösterreich
	AT11 - Burgenland
	AT111 - Mittelburgenland
	AT112 - Nordburgenland
	AT113 - Südburgenland
	AT12 - Niederösterreich
	AT121 - Mostviertel-Eisenwurzen
	AT122 - Niederösterreich-Süd
	AT123 - Sankt Pölten
	AT124 - Waldviertel
	AT125 - Weinviertel
	AT126 - Wiener Umland/Nordteil
	AT127 - Wiener Umland/Südteil
	AT13 - Wien
	AT130 - Wien
	AT2 - Südösterreich
	AT21 - Kärnten
	AT211 - Klagenfurt-Villach
	AT212 - Oberkärnten

	AT213 - Unterkärnten
	AT22 - Steiermark
	AT221 - Graz
	AT222 - Liezen
	AT223 - Östliche Obersteiermark
	AT224 - Oststeiermark
	AT225 - West- und Südsteiermark
	AT226 - Westliche Obersteiermark
	AT3 - Westösterreich
	AT31 - Oberösterreich
	AT311 - Innviertel
	AT312 - Linz-Wels
	AT313 - Mühlviertel
	AT314 - Steyr-Kirchdorf
	AT315 - Traunviertel
	AT32 - Salzburg
	AT321 - Lungau
	AT322 - Pinzgau-Pongau
	AT323 - Salzburg und Umgebung
	AT33 - Tirol
	AT331 - Außerfern
	AT332 - Innsbruck
	AT333 - Osttirol
	AT334 - Tiroler Oberland
	AT335 - Tiroler Unterland
	AT34 - Vorarlberg
	AT341 - Bludenz-Bregenzer Wald
	AT342 - Rheintal-Bodenseegebiet
	ATZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	ATZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	ATZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	BE - Belgique/België
	BE1 - Région de Bruxelles-Capitale/Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest
	BE10 - Région de Bruxelles-Capitale/ Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest
	BE100 - Arr. de Bruxelles-Capitale/Arr. Brussel-Hoofdstad
	BE2 - Vlaams Gewest
	BE21 - Prov. Antwerpen
	BE211 - Arr. Antwerpen
	BE212 - Arr. Mechelen
	BE213 - Arr. Turnhout
	BE22 - Prov. Limburg (BE)
	BE223 - Arr. Tongeren
	BE224 - Arr. Hasselt
	BE225 - Arr. Maaseik
	BE23 - Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen
	BE231 - Arr. Aalst
	BE232 - Arr. Dendermonde
	BE233 - Arr. Eeklo
	BE234 - Arr. Gent
	BE235 - Arr. Oudenaarde
	BE236 - Arr. Sint-Niklaas

	BE24 - Prov. Vlaams-Brabant
	BE241 - Arr. Halle-Vilvoorde
	BE242 - Arr. Leuven
	BE25 - Prov. West-Vlaanderen
	BE251 - Arr. Brugge
	BE252 - Arr. Diksmuide
	BE253 - Arr. Ieper
	BE254 - Arr. Kortrijk
	BE255 - Arr. Oostende
	BE256 - Arr. Roeselare
	BE257 - Arr. Tielt
	BE258 - Arr. Veurne
	BE3 - Région wallonne
	BE31 - Prov. Brabant Wallon
	BE310 - Arr. Nivelles
	BE32 - Prov. Hainaut
	BE323 - Arr. Mons
	BE328 - Arr. Tournai-Mouscron
	BE329 - Arr. La Louvière
	BE32A - Arr. Ath
	BE32B - Arr. Charleroi
	BE32C - Arr. Soignies
	BE32D - Arr. Thuin
	BE33 - Prov. Liège
	BE331 - Arr. Huy
	BE332 - Arr. Liège
	BE334 - Arr. Waremme
	BE335 - Arr. Verviers — communes francophones
	BE336 - Bezirk Verviers — Deutschsprachige Gemeinschaft
	BE34 - Prov. Luxembourg (BE)
	BE341 - Arr. Arlon
	BE342 - Arr. Bastogne
	BE343 - Arr. Marche-en-Famenne
	BE344 - Arr. Neufchâteau
	BE345 - Arr. Virton
	BE35 - Prov. Namur
	BE351 - Arr. Dinant
	BE352 - Arr. Namur
	BE353 - Arr. Philippeville
	BEZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	BEZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	BEZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	BG - България
	BG3 - Северна и Югоизточна България
	BG31 - Северозападен
	BG311 - Видин
	BG312 - Монтана
	BG313 - Враца
	BG314 - Плевен
	BG315 - Ловеч
	BG32 - Северен централен
	BG321 - Велико Търново
	BG322 - Габрово

	BG323 - Русе
	BG324 - Разград
	BG325 - Силистра
	BG33 - Североизточен
	BG331 - Варна
	BG332 - Добрич
	BG333 - Шумен
	BG334 - Търговище
	BG34 - Югоизточен
	BG341 - Бургас
	BG342 - Сливен
	BG343 - Ямбол
	BG344 - Стара Загора
	BG4 - Югозападна и Южна централна България
	BG41 - Югозападен
	BG411 - София (столица)
	BG412 - София
	BG413 - Благоевград
	BG414 - Перник
	BG415 - Кюстендил
	BG42 - Южен централен
	BG421 - Пловдив
	BG422 - Хасково
	BG423 - Пазарджик
	BG424 - Смолян
	BG425 - Кърджали
	BGZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	BGZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	BGZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	CH - Schweiz/Suisse/Svizzera
	CH0 - Schweiz/Suisse/Svizzera
	CH01 - Région lémanique
	CH011 - Vaud
	CH012 - Valais / Wallis
	CH013 - Genève
	CH02 - Espace Mittelland
	CH021 - Bern / Berne
	CH022 - Fribourg / Freiburg
	CH023 - Solothurn
	CH024 - Neuchâtel
	CH025 - Jura
	CH03 - Nordwestschweiz
	CH031 - Basel-Stadt
	CH032 - Basel-Landschaft
	CH033 - Aargau
	CH04 - Zürich
	CH040 - Zürich
	CH05 - Ostschweiz
	CH051 - Glarus
	CH052 - Schaffhausen
	CH053 - Appenzell Ausserrhoden
	CH054 - Appenzell Innerrhoden
	CH055 - St. Gallen
	CH056 - Graubünden / Grigioni / Grischun

	CH057 - Thurgau
	CH06 - Zentralschweiz
	CH061 - Luzern
	CH062 - Uri
	CH063 - Schwyz
	CH064 - Obwalden
	CH065 - Nidwalden
	CH066 - Zug
	CH07 - Ticino
	CH070 - Ticino
	CHZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	CHZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	CHZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	CY - Κύπρος
	CY0 - Κύπρος
	CY00 - Κύπρος
	CY000 - Κύπρος
	CYZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	CYZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	CYZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	CZ - Česko
	CZ0 - Česko
	CZ01 - Praha
	CZ010 - Hlavní město Praha
	CZ02 - Střední Čechy
	CZ020 - Středočeský kraj
	CZ03 - Jihozápad
	CZ031 - Jihočeský kraj
	CZ032 - Plzeňský kraj
	CZ04 - Severozápad
	CZ041 - Karlovarský kraj
	CZ042 - Ústecký kraj
	CZ05 - Severovýchod
	CZ051 - Liberecký kraj
	CZ052 - Královéhradecký kraj
	CZ053 - Pardubický kraj
	CZ06 - Jihovýchod
	CZ063 - Kraj Vysočina
	CZ064 - Jihomoravský kraj
	CZ07 - Střední Morava
	CZ071 - Olomoucký kraj
	CZ072 - Zlínský kraj
	CZ08 - Moravskoslezsko
	CZ080 - Moravskoslezský kraj
	CZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	CZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	CZZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	DE - Deutschland
	DE1 - Baden-Württemberg
	DE11 - Stuttgart
	DE111 - Stuttgart, Stadtkreis
	DE112 - Böblingen
	DE113 - Esslingen
	DE114 - Göppingen

	DE115 - Ludwigsburg
	DE116 - Rems-Murr-Kreis
	DE117 - Heilbronn, Stadtkreis
	DE118 - Heilbronn, Landkreis
	DE119 - Hohenlohekreis
	DE11A - Schwäbisch Hall
	DE11B - Main-Tauber-Kreis
	DE11C - Heidenheim
	DE11D - Ostalbkreis
	DE12 - Karlsruhe
	DE121 - Baden-Baden, Stadtkreis
	DE122 - Karlsruhe, Stadtkreis
	DE123 - Karlsruhe, Landkreis
	DE124 - Rastatt
	DE125 - Heidelberg, Stadtkreis
	DE126 - Mannheim, Stadtkreis
	DE127 - Neckar-Odenwald-Kreis
	DE128 - Rhein-Neckar-Kreis
	DE129 - Pforzheim, Stadtkreis
	DE12A - Calw
	DE12B - Enzkreis
	DE12C - Freudenstadt
	DE13 - Freiburg
	DE131 - Freiburg im Breisgau, Stadtkreis
	DE132 - Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald
	DE133 - Emmendingen
	DE134 - Ortenaukreis
	DE135 - Rottweil
	DE136 - Schwarzwald-Baar-Kreis
	DE137 - Tuttlingen
	DE138 - Konstanz
	DE139 - Lörrach
	DE13A - Waldshut
	DE14 - Tübingen
	DE141 - Reutlingen
	DE142 - Tübingen, Landkreis
	DE143 - Zollernalbkreis
	DE144 - Ulm, Stadtkreis
	DE145 - Alb-Donau-Kreis
	DE146 - Biberach
	DE147 - Bodenseekreis
	DE148 - Ravensburg
	DE149 - Sigmaringen
	DE2 - Bayern
	DE21 - Oberbayern
	DE211 - Ingolstadt, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE212 - München, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE213 - Rosenheim, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE214 - Altötting
	DE215 - Berchtesgadener Land
	DE216 - Bad Tölz-Wolfratshausen
	DE217 - Dachau
	DE218 - Ebersberg
	DE219 - Eichstätt

	DE21A - Erding
	DE21B - Freising
	DE21C - Fürstenfeldbruck
	ES416 - Segovia
	ES417 - Soria
	ES418 - Valladolid
	ES419 - Zamora
	ES42 - Castilla-La Mancha
	ES421 - Albacete
	ES422 - Ciudad Real
	ES423 - Cuenca
	ES424 - Guadalajara
	ES425 - Toledo
	ES43 - Extremadura
	ES431 - Badajoz
	ES432 - Cáceres
	ES5 - Este
	ES51 - Cataluña
	ES511 - Barcelona
	ES512 - Girona
	ES513 - Lleida
	ES514 - Tarragona
	ES52 - Comunitat Valenciana
	ES521 - Alicante/Alacant
	ES522 - Castellón/Castelló
	ES523 - Valencia/València
	ES53 - Illes Balears
	ES531 - Eivissa y Formentera
	ES532 - Mallorca
	ES533 - Menorca
	ES6 - Sur
	ES61 - Andalucía
	ES611 - Almería
	ES612 - Cádiz
	ES613 - Córdoba
	ES614 - Granada
	ES615 - Huelva
	ES616 - Jaén
	ES617 - Málaga
	ES618 - Sevilla
	ES62 - Región de Murcia
	ES620 - Murcia
	ES63 - Ciudad de Ceuta
	ES630 - Ceuta
	ES64 - Ciudad de Melilla
	ES640 - Melilla
	ES7 - Canarias
	ES70 - Canarias
	ES703 - El Hierro
	ES704 - Fuerteventura
	ES705 - Gran Canaria
	ES706 - La Gomera
	ES707 - La Palma
	ES708 - Lanzarote

ES709 - Tenerife
ESZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
ESZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
ESZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
FI - Suomi/Finland
FI1 - Manner-Suomi
FI19 - Länsi-Suomi
FI193 - Keski-Suomi
FI194 - Etelä-Pohjanmaa
FI195 - Pohjanmaa
FI196 - Satakunta
FI197 - Pirkanmaa
FI1B - Helsinki-Uusimaa
FI1B1 - Helsinki-Uusimaa
FI1C - Etelä-Suomi
FI1C1 - Varsinais-Suomi
FI1C2 - Kanta-Häme
FI1C3 - Päijät-Häme
FI1C4 - Kymenlaakso
FI1C5 - Etelä-Karjala
FI1D - Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi
FI1D1 - Etelä-Savo
FI1D2 - Pohjois-Savo
FI1D3 - Pohjois-Karjala
FI1D5 - Keski-Pohjanmaa
FI1D7 - Lappi
FI1D8 - Kainuu
FI1D9 - Pohjois-Pohjanmaa
FI2 - Åland
FI20 - Åland
FI200 - Åland
FIZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
FIZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
FIZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
FR - France
FR1 - Ile-de-France
FR10 - Ile-de-France
DE26A - Main-Spessart
DE26B - Schweinfurt, Landkreis
DE26C - Würzburg, Landkreis
DE27 - Schwaben
DE271 - Augsburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE272 - Kaufbeuren, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE273 - Kempten (Allgäu), Kreisfreie Stadt
DE274 - Memmingen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE275 - Aichach-Friedberg
DE276 - Augsburg, Landkreis
DE277 - Dillingen a.d. Donau
DE278 - Günzburg
DE279 - Neu-Ulm
DE27A - Lindau (Bodensee)
DE27B - Ostallgäu
DE27C - Unterallgäu
DE27D - Donau-Ries

	DE27E - Oberallgäu
	DE3 - Berlin
	DE30 - Berlin
	DE300 - Berlin
	DE4 - Brandenburg
	DE40 - Brandenburg
	DE401 - Brandenburg an der Havel, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE402 - Cottbus, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE403 - Frankfurt (Oder), Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE404 - Potsdam, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE405 - Barnim
	DE406 - Dahme-Spreewald
	DE407 - Elbe-Elster
	DE408 - Havelland
	DE409 - Märkisch-Oderland
	DE40A - Oberhavel
	DE40B - Oberspreewald-Lausitz
	DE40C - Oder-Spree
	DE40D - Ostprignitz-Ruppin
	DE40E - Potsdam-Mittelmark
	DE40F - Prignitz
	DE40G - Spree-Neiße
	DE40H - Teltow-Fläming
	DE40I - Uckermark
	DE5 - Bremen
	DE50 - Bremen
	DE501 - Bremen, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE502 - Bremerhaven, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE6 - Hamburg
	DE60 - Hamburg
	DE600 - Hamburg
	DE7 - Hessen
	DE71 - Darmstadt
	DE711 - Darmstadt, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE712 - Frankfurt am Main, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE713 - Offenbach am Main, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE714 - Wiesbaden, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DE715 - Bergstraße
	DE716 - Darmstadt-Dieburg
	DE717 - Groß-Gerau
	DE718 - Hochtaunuskreis
	DE719 - Main-Kinzig-Kreis
	DE71A - Main-Taunus-Kreis
	DE71B - Odenwaldkreis
	DE71C - Offenbach, Landkreis
	DE71D - Rheingau-Taunus-Kreis
	DE71E - Wetteraukreis
	DE72 - Gießen
	DE721 - Gießen, Landkreis
	DE722 - Lahn-Dill-Kreis
	DE723 - Limburg-Weilburg
	DE724 - Marburg-Biedenkopf
	DE725 - Vogelsbergkreis

	DE73 - Kassel DE731 - Kassel, Kreisfreie Stadt DE732 - Fulda DE733 - Hersfeld-Rotenburg DE734 - Kassel, Landkreis DE735 - Schwalm-Eder-Kreis DE736 - Waldeck-Frankenberg DE737 - Werra-Meißner-Kreis DE8 - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern DE80 - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern DE803 - Rostock, Kreisfreie Stadt DE804 - Schwerin, Kreisfreie Stadt DE80J - Mecklenburgische Seenplatte DE80K - Landkreis Rostock DE80L - Vorpommern-Rügen DE80M - Nordwestmecklenburg DE80N - Vorpommern-Greifswald DE80O - Ludwigslust-Parchim DE9 - Niedersachsen DE91 - Braunschweig DE911 - Braunschweig, Kreisfreie Stadt DE912 - Salzgitter, Kreisfreie Stadt DE913 - Wolfsburg, Kreisfreie Stadt DE91A - Peine DE91B - Wolfenbüttel DE91C - Göttingen DE92 - Hannover DE922 - Diepholz DE923 - Hameln-Pyrmont DE925 - Hildesheim DE926 - Holzminden DE927 - Nienburg (Weser) DE928 - Schaumburg DE929 - Region Hannover DE93 - Lüneburg DE931 - Celle DE932 - Cuxhaven DE933 - Harburg DE934 - Lüchow-Dannenberg DE935 - Lüneburg, Landkreis DE936 - Osterholz DE918 - Northeim DE937 - Rotenburg (Wümme) DE938 - Heidekreis DE939 - Stade DE93A - Uelzen DE93B - Verden DE94 - Weser-Ems DE941 - Delmenhorst, Kreisfreie Stadt DE942 - Emden, Kreisfreie Stadt DE943 - Oldenburg (Oldenburg), Kreisfreie Stadt DE944 - Osnabrück, Kreisfreie Stadt DE945 - Wilhelmshaven, Kreisfreie Stadt DE946 - Ammerland

	DE947 - Aurich
	DE948 - Cloppenburg
	DE949 - Emsland
	DE94A - Friesland (DE)
	DE94B - Grafschaft Bentheim
	DE94C - Leer
	DE94D - Oldenburg, Landkreis
	DE94E - Osnabrück, Landkreis
	DE94F - Vechta
	DE94G - Wesermarsch
	DE94H - Wittmund
	DEA - Nordrhein-Westfalen
	DEA1 - Düsseldorf
	DEA11 - Düsseldorf, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEA12 - Duisburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEA13 - Essen, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEA14 - Krefeld, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEA15 - Mönchengladbach, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEA16 - Mülheim an der Ruhr, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEA17 - Oberhausen, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEA18 - Remscheid, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEA19 - Solingen, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEA1A - Wuppertal, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEA1B - Kleve
	DEA1C - Mettmann
	DEA1D - Rhein-Kreis Neuss
	DEA1E - Viersen
	DEA1F - Wesel
	DEA2 - Köln
	DEA22 - Bonn, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEA23 - Köln, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEA24 - Leverkusen, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEA26 - Düren
	DEA27 - Rhein-Erft-Kreis
	DEA28 - Euskirchen
	DEA29 - Heinsberg
	DEA2A - Oberbergischer Kreis
	DEA2B - Rheinisch-Bergischer Kreis
	DEA2C - Rhein-Sieg-Kreis
	DEA2D - Städteregion Aachen
	DEA3 - Münster
	DEA31 - Bottrop, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEA32 - Gelsenkirchen, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEA33 - Münster, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEA34 - Borken
	DEA35 - Coesfeld
	DEA36 - Recklinghausen
	DEA37 - Steinfurt
	DEA38 - Warendorf
	DEA4 - Detmold
	DEA41 - Bielefeld, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEA42 - Gütersloh
	DEA43 - Herford
	DEA44 - Höxter

	DEA45 - Lippe DEA46 - Minden-Lübbecke DEA47 - Paderborn DEA5 - Arnsberg DEA51 - Bochum, Kreisfreie Stadt DEA52 - Dortmund, Kreisfreie Stadt DEA53 - Hagen, Kreisfreie Stadt DEA54 - Hamm, Kreisfreie Stadt DEA55 - Herne, Kreisfreie Stadt DEA56 - Ennepe-Ruhr-Kreis DEA57 - Hochsauerlandkreis DEA58 - Märkischer Kreis DEA59 - Olpe DEA5A - Siegen-Wittgenstein DEA5B - Soest DEA5C - Unna DEB - Rheinland-Pfalz DEB1 - Koblenz DEB11 - Koblenz, Kreisfreie Stadt DEB12 - Ahrweiler DEB13 - Altenkirchen (Westerwald) DEB14 - Bad Kreuznach DEB15 - Birkenfeld DEB17 - Mayen-Koblenz DEB18 - Neuwied DEB1A - Rhein-Lahn-Kreis DEB1B - Westerwaldkreis DEB1C - Cochem-Zell DEB1D - Rhein-Hunsrück-Kreis DEB2 - Trier DEB21 - Trier, Kreisfreie Stadt DEB22 - Bernkastel-Wittlich DEB23 - Eifelkreis Bitburg-Prüm DEB24 - Vulkaneifel DEB25 - Trier-Saarburg DEB3 - Rheinhessen-Pfalz DEB31 - Frankenthal (Pfalz), Kreisfreie Stadt DEB32 - Kaiserslautern, Kreisfreie Stadt DEB33 - Landau in der Pfalz, Kreisfreie Stadt DEB34 - Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Kreisfreie Stadt DEB35 - Mainz, Kreisfreie Stadt DEB36 - Neustadt an der Weinstraße, Kreisfreie Stadt DEB37 - Pirmasens, Kreisfreie Stadt DEB38 - Speyer, Kreisfreie Stadt DEB39 - Worms, Kreisfreie Stadt DEB3A - Zweibrücken, Kreisfreie Stadt DEB3B - Alzey-Worms DEB3C - Bad Dürkheim DEB3D - Donnersbergkreis DEB3E - Germersheim DEB3F - Kaiserslautern, Landkreis DEB3G - Kusel DEB3H - Südliche Weinstraße

	DEB3I - Rhein-Pfalz-Kreis
	DEB3J - Mainz-Bingen
	DEB3K - Südwestpfalz
	DEC - Saarland
	DEC0 - Saarland
	DEC01 - Regionalverband Saarbrücken
	DEC02 - Merzig-Wadern
	DEC03 - Neunkirchen
	DEC04 - Saarlouis
	DEC05 - Saarpfalz-Kreis
	DEC06 - St. Wendel
	DED - Sachsen
	DED2 - Dresden
	DED21 - Dresden, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DED2C - Bautzen
	DED2D - Görlitz
	DED2E - Meißen
	DED2F - Sächsische Schweiz-Osterzgebirge
	DED4 - Chemnitz
	DED41 - Chemnitz, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DED42 - Erzgebirgskreis
	DED43 - Mittelsachsen
	DED44 - Vogtlandkreis
	DED45 - Zwickau
	DED5 - Leipzig
	DED51 - Leipzig, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DED52 - Leipzig
	DED53 - Nordsachsen
	DEE - Sachsen-Anhalt
	DEE0 - Sachsen-Anhalt
	DEE01 - Dessau-Roßlau, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEE02 - Halle (Saale), Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEE03 - Magdeburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEE04 - Altmarkkreis Salzwedel
	DEE05 - Anhalt-Bitterfeld
	DEE06 - Jerichower Land
	DEE07 - Börde
	DEE08 - Burgenlandkreis
	DEE09 - Harz
	DEE0A - Mansfeld-Südharz
	DEE0B - Saalekreis
	DEE0C - Salzlandkreis
	DEE0D - Stendal
	DEE0E - Wittenberg
	DEF - Schleswig-Holstein
	DEF0 - Schleswig-Holstein
	DEF01 - Flensburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEF02 - Kiel, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEF03 - Lübeck, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEF04 - Neumünster, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEF05 - Dithmarschen
	DEF06 - Herzogtum Lauenburg
	DEF07 - Nordfriesland
	DEF08 - Ostholstein

	DEF09 - Pinneberg
	DEF0A - Plön
	DEF0B - Rendsburg-Eckernförde
	DEF0C - Schleswig-Flensburg
	DEF0D - Segeberg
	DEF0E - Steinburg
	DEF0F - Stormarn
	DEG - Thüringen
	DEG0 - Thüringen
	DEG01 - Erfurt, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEG02 - Gera, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEG03 - Jena, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEG04 - Suhl, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEG05 - Weimar, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEG06 - Eichsfeld
	DEG07 - Nordhausen
	DEG09 - Unstrut-Hainich-Kreis
	DEG0A - Kyffhäuserkreis
	DEG0B - Schmalkalden-Meiningen
	DEG0C - Gotha
	DEG0D - Sömmerda
	DEG0E - Hildburghausen
	DEG0F - Ilm-Kreis
	DEG0G - Weimarer Land
	DEG0H - Sonneberg
	DEG0I - Saalfeld-Rudolstadt
	DEG0J - Saale-Holzland-Kreis
	DEG0K - Saale-Orla-Kreis
	DEG0L - Greiz
	DEG0M - Altenburger Land
	DEG0N - Eisenach, Kreisfreie Stadt
	DEG0P - Wartburgkreis
	DEZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	DEZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	DEZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	DK - Danmark
	DK0 - Danmark
	DK01 - Hovedstaden
	DK011 - Byen København
	DK012 - Københavns omegn
	DK013 - Nordsjælland
	DK014 - Bornholm
	DK02 - Sjælland
	DK021 - Østsjælland
	DK022 - Vest- og Sydsjælland
	DK03 - Syddanmark
	DK031 - Fyn
	DK032 - Sydjylland
	DK04 - Midtjylland
	DK041 - Vestjylland
	DK042 - Østjylland
	DK05 - Nordjylland
	DK050 - Nordjylland
	DKZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1

	DKZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	DKZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	EE - Eesti
	EE0 - Eesti
	EE00 - Eesti
	EE001 - Põhja-Eesti
	EE004 - Lääne-Eesti
	EE008 - Lõuna-Eesti
	EE009 - Kesk-Eesti
	EE00A - Kirde-Eesti
	EEZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	EEZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	EEZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	EL - Ελλάδα
	EL3 - Αττική
	EL30 - Αττική
	EL301 - Βόρειος Τομέας Αθηνών
	EL302 - Δυτικός Τομέας Αθηνών
	EL303 - Κεντρικός Τομέας Αθηνών
	EL304 - Νότιος Τομέας Αθηνών
	EL305 - Ανατολική Αττική
	EL306 - Δυτική Αττική
	EL307 - Πειραιάς, Νήσοι
	EL4 - Νησιά Αιγαίου, Κρήτη
	EL41 - Βόρειο Αιγαίο
	EL411 - Λέσβος, Λήμνος
	EL412 - Ικαρία, Σάμος
	EL413 - Χίος
	EL42 - Νότιο Αιγαίο
	EL421 - Κάλυμνος, Κάρπαθος – Ηρωική Νήσος Κάσος, Κως, Ρόδος
	EL422 - Άνδρος, Θήρα, Κέα, Μήλος, Μύκονος, Νάξος, Πάρος, Σύρος, Τήνος
	EL43 - Κρήτη
	EL431 - Ηράκλειο
	EL432 - Λασίθι
	EL433 - Ρέθυμνο
	EL434 - Χανιά
	EL5 - Βόρεια Ελλάδα
	EL51 - Ανατολική Μακεδονία, Θράκη
	EL511 - Έβρος
	EL512 - Ξάνθη
	EL513 - Ροδόπη
	EL514 - Δράμα
	EL515 - Θάσος, Καβάλα
	EL52 - Κεντρική Μακεδονία
	EL521 - Ημαθία
	EL522 - Θεσσαλονίκη
	EL523 - Κιλκίς
	EL524 - Πέλλα
	EL525 - Πιερία
	EL526 - Σέρρες
	EL527 - Χαλκιδική
	EL53 - Δυτική Μακεδονία

	EL531 - Γρεβενά, Κοζάνη
	EL532 - Καστοριά
	EL533 - Φλώρινα
	EL54 - Ήπειρος
	EL541 - Άρτα, Πρέβεζα
	EL542 - Θεσπρωτία
	EL543 - Ιωάννινα
	EL6 - Κεντρική Ελλάδα
	EL61 - Θεσσαλία
	EL611 - Καρδίτσα, Τρίκαλα
	EL612 - Λάρισα
	EL613 - Μαγνησία, Σποράδες
	EL62 - Ιόνια Νησιά
	EL621 - Ζάκυνθος
	EL622 - Κέρκυρα
	EL623 - Ιθάκη, Κεφαλληνία
	EL624 - Λευκάδα
	EL63 - Δυτική Ελλάδα
	EL631 - Αιτωλοακαρνανία
	EL632 - Αχαΐα
	EL633 - Ηλεία
	EL64 - Στερεά Ελλάδα
	EL641 - Βοιωτία
	EL642 - Εύβοια
	EL643 - Ευρυτανία
	EL644 - Φθιώτιδα
	EL645 - Φωκίδα
	EL65 - Πελοπόννησος
	EL651 - Αργολίδα, Αρκαδία
	EL652 - Κορινθία
	EL653 - Λακωνία, Μεσσηνία
	ELZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	ELZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	ELZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	ES - España
	ES1 - Noroeste
	ES11 - Galicia
	ES111 - A Coruña
	ES112 - Lugo
	ES113 - Ourense
	ES114 - Pontevedra
	ES12 - Principado de Asturias
	ES120 - Asturias
	ES13 - Cantabria
	ES130 - Cantabria
	ES2 - Noreste
	ES21 - País Vasco
	ES211 - Araba/Álava
	ES212 - Gipuzkoa
	ES213 - Bizkaia
	ES22 - Comunidad Foral de Navarra
	ES220 - Navarra
	ES23 - La Rioja
	ES230 - La Rioja

	ES24 - Aragón
	ES241 - Huesca
	ES242 - Teruel
	ES243 - Zaragoza
	ES3 - Comunidad de Madrid
	ES30 - Comunidad de Madrid
	ES300 - Madrid
	ES4 - Centro (ES)
	ES41 - Castilla y León
	ES411 - Ávila
	ES412 - Burgos
	ES413 - León
	ES414 - Palencia
	ES415 - Salamanca
	FRY40 - La Réunion
	FRY5 - Mayotte
	FRY50 - Mayotte
	FRZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	FRZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	FRZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	HR - Hrvatska
	HR0 - Hrvatska
	HR02 - Panonska Hrvatska
	HR021 - Bjelovarsko-bilogorska županija
	HR022 - Virovitičko-podravska županija
	HR023 - Požeško-slavonska županija
	HR024 - Brodsko-posavska županija
	HR025 - Osječko-baranjska županija
	HR026 - Vukovarsko-srijemska županija
	HR027 - Karlovačka županija
	HR028 - Sisačko-moslavačka županija
	HR03 - Jadranska Hrvatska
	HR031 - Primorsko-goranska županija
	HR032 - Ličko-senjska županija
	HR033 - Zadarska županija
	HR034 - Šibensko-kninska županija
	HR035 - Splitsko-dalmatinska županija
	HR036 - Istarska županija
	HR037 - Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija
	HR05 - Grad Zagreb
	HR050 - Grad Zagreb
	HR06 - Sjeverna Hrvatska
	HR061 - Međimurska županija
	HR062 - Varaždinska županija
	HR063 - Koprivničko-križevačka županija
	HR064 - Krapinsko-zagorska županija
	HR065 - Zagrebačka županija
	HRZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	HRZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	HRZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	HU - Magyarország
	HU1 - Közép-Magyarország
	HU11 - Budapest
	HU110 - Budapest

	HU12 - Pest
	HU120 - Pest
	HU2 - Dunántúl
	HU21 - Közép-Dunántúl
	HU211 - Fejér
	HU212 - Komárom-Esztergom
	HU213 - Veszprém
	HU22 - Nyugat-Dunántúl
	HU221 - Győr-Moson-Sopron
	HU222 - Vas
	HU223 - Zala
	HU23 - Dél-Dunántúl
	HU231 - Baranya
	HU232 - Somogy
	HU233 - Tolna
	HU3 - Alföld és Észak
	HU31 - Észak-Magyarország
	HU311 - Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén
	HU312 - Heves
	HU313 - Nógrád
	HU32 - Észak-Alföld
	HU321 - Hajdú-Bihar
	HU322 - Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok
	HU323 - Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg
	HU33 - Dél-Alföld
	HU331 - Bács-Kiskun
	HU332 - Békés
	HU333 - Csongrád
	HUZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	HUZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	HUZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	IE - Éire/Ireland
	IE0 - Ireland
	IE04 - Northern and Western
	IE041 - Border
	IE042 - West
	IE05 - Southern
	IE051 - Mid-West
	IE052 - South-East
	IE053 - South-West
	IE06 - Eastern and Midland
	IE061 - Dublin
	IE062 - Mid-East
	IE063 - Midland
	IEZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	IEZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	IEZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	IT - Italia
	ITC - Nord-Ovest
	ITC1 - Piemonte
	ITC11 - Torino
	ITC12 - Vercelli
	ITC13 - Biella
	ITC14 - Verbano-Cusio-Ossola

	ITC15 - Novara
	ITC16 - Cuneo
	ITC17 - Asti
	ITC18 - Alessandria
	ITC2 - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste
	ITC20 - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste
	ITC3 - Liguria
	ITC31 - Imperia
	ITC32 - Savona
	ITC33 - Genova
	ITC34 - La Spezia
	ITC4 - Lombardia
	ITC41 - Varese
	ITC42 - Como
	ITC43 - Lecco
	ITC44 - Sondrio
	ITC46 - Bergamo
	ITC47 - Brescia
	ITC48 - Pavia
	ITC49 - Lodi
	ITC4A - Cremona
	ITC4B - Mantova
	ITC4C - Milano
	ITC4D - Monza e della Brianza
	ITF - Sud
	ITF1 - Abruzzo
	ITF11 - L'Aquila
	ITF12 - Teramo
	ITF13 - Pescara
	ITF14 - Chieti
	ITF2 - Molise
	ITF21 - Isernia
	ITF22 - Campobasso
	ITF3 - Campania
	ITF31 - Caserta
	ITF32 - Benevento
	ITF33 - Napoli
	ITF34 - Avellino
	ITF35 - Salerno
	ITF4 - Puglia
	ITF43 - Taranto
	ITF44 - Brindisi
	ITF45 - Lecce
	ITF46 - Foggia
	ITF47 - Bari
	ITF48 - Barletta-Andria-Trani
	ITF5 - Basilicata
	ITF51 - Potenza
	ITF52 - Matera
	ITF6 - Calabria
	ITF61 - Cosenza
	ITF62 - Crotone
	ITF63 - Catanzaro
	ITF64 - Vibo Valentia

	ITF65 - Reggio di Calabria
	ITG - Isole
	ITG1 - Sicilia
	ITG11 - Trapani
	ITG12 - Palermo
	ITG13 - Messina
	ITG14 - Agrigento
	ITG15 - Caltanissetta
	ITG16 - Enna
	ITG17 - Catania
	ITG18 - Ragusa
	ITG19 - Siracusa
	ITG2 - Sardegna
	ITG2D - Sassari
	ITG2E - Nuoro
	ITG2F - Cagliari
	ITG2G - Oristano
	ITG2H - Sud Sardegna
	ITH - Nord-Est
	ITH1 - Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen
	ITH10 - Bolzano-Bozen
	ITH2 - Provincia Autonoma di Trento
	ITH20 - Trento
	ITH3 - Veneto
	ITH31 - Verona
	ITH32 - Vicenza
	ITH33 - Belluno
	ITH34 - Treviso
	ITH35 - Venezia
	ITH36 - Padova
	ITH37 - Rovigo
	ITH4 - Friuli-Venezia Giulia
	ITH41 - Pordenone
	ITH42 - Udine
	ITH43 - Gorizia
	ITH44 - Trieste
	ITH5 - Emilia-Romagna
	ITH51 - Piacenza
	ITH52 - Parma
	ITH53 - Reggio nell'Emilia
	ITH54 - Modena
	ITH55 - Bologna
	ITH56 - Ferrara
	ITH57 - Ravenna
	ITH58 - Forlì-Cesena
	ITH59 - Rimini
	ITI - Centro (IT)
	ITI1 - Toscana
	ITI11 - Massa-Carrara
	ITI12 - Lucca
	ITI13 - Pistoia
	ITI14 - Firenze
	ITI15 - Prato
	ITI16 - Livorno

	ITI17 - Pisa ITI18 - Arezzo ITI19 - Siena ITI1A - Grosseto ITI2 - Umbria ITI21 - Perugia ITI22 - Terni ITI3 - Marche ITI31 - Pesaro e Urbino ITI32 - Ancona ITI33 - Macerata ITI34 - Ascoli Piceno ITI35 - Fermo ITI4 - Lazio ITI41 - Viterbo ITI42 - Rieti ITI43 - Roma ITI44 - Latina ITI45 - Frosinone ITZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1 ITZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2 ITZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3 LT - Lietuva LT0 - Lietuva LT01 - Sostinės regionas LT011 - Vilniaus apskritis LT02 - Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas LT021 - Alytaus apskritis LT022 - Kauno apskritis LT023 - Klaipėdos apskritis LT024 - Marijampolės apskritis LT025 - Panevėžio apskritis LT026 - Šiaulių apskritis LT027 - Tauragės apskritis LT028 - Telšių apskritis LT029 - Utenos apskritis LTZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1 LTZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2 LTZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3 LU - Luxembourg LU0 - Luxembourg LU00 - Luxembourg LU000 - Luxembourg LUZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1 LUZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2 LUZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3 LV - Latvija LV0 - Latvija LV00 - Latvija LV003 - Kurzeme LV005 - Latgale LV006 - Rīga LV007 - Pierīga LV008 - Vidzeme

	LV009 - Zemgale
	LVZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	LVZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	LVZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	MT - Malta
	MT0 - Malta
	MT00 - Malta
	MT001 - Malta
	MT002 - Gozo and Comino/Għawdex u Kemmuna
	MTZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	MTZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	MTZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	NL - Nederland
	NL1 - Noord-Nederland
	NL11 - Groningen
	NL111 - Oost-Groningen
	NL112 - Delfzijl en omgeving
	NL113 - Overig Groningen
	NL12 - Friesland (NL)
	NL124 - Noord-Friesland
	NL125 - Zuidwest-Friesland
	NL126 - Zuidoost-Friesland
	NL13 - Drenthe
	NL131 - Noord-Drenthe
	NL132 - Zuidoost-Drenthe
	NL133 - Zuidwest-Drenthe
	NL2 - Oost-Nederland
	NL21 - Overijssel
	NL211 - Noord-Overijssel
	NL212 - Zuidwest-Overijssel
	NL213 - Twente
	NL22 - Gelderland
	NL221 - Veluwe
	NL224 - Zuidwest-Gelderland
	NL225 - Achterhoek
	NL226 - Arnhem/Nijmegen
	NL23 - Flevoland
	NL230 - Flevoland
	NL3 - West-Nederland
	NL31 - Utrecht
	NL310 - Utrecht
	NL32 - Noord-Holland
	NL321 - Kop van Noord-Holland
	NL323 - IJmond
	NL324 - Agglomeratie Haarlem
	NL325 - Zaanstreek
	NL327 - Het Gooi en Vechtstreek
	NL328 - Alkmaar en omgeving
	NL329 - Groot-Amsterdam
	NL33 - Zuid-Holland
	NL332 - Agglomeratie 's-Gravenhage
	NL333 - Delft en Westland
	NL337 - Agglomeratie Leiden en Bollenstreek
	NL33A - Zuidoost-Zuid-Holland

	NL33B - Oost-Zuid-Holland
	NL33C - Groot-Rijnmond
	NL34 - Zeeland
	NL341 - Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen
	NL342 - Overig Zeeland
	NL4 - Zuid-Nederland
	NL41 - Noord-Brabant
	NL411 - West-Noord-Brabant
	NL412 - Midden-Noord-Brabant
	NL413 - Noordoost-Noord-Brabant
	NL414 - Zuidoost-Noord-Brabant
	NL42 - Limburg (NL)
	NL421 - Noord-Limburg
	NL422 - Midden-Limburg
	NL423 - Zuid-Limburg
	NLZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	NLZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	NLZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	NO - Norge
	NO0 - Norge
	NO02 - Innlandet
	NO020 - Innlandet
	NO06 - Trøndelag
	NO060 - Trøndelag
	NO07 - Nord-Norge
	NO071 - Nordland
	NO074 - Troms og Finnmark
	NO08 - Oslo og Viken
	NO081 - Oslo
	NO082 - Viken
	NO09 - Agder og Sør-Østlandet
	NO091 - Vestfold og Telemark
	NO092 - Agder
	NO0A - Vestlandet
	NO0A1 - Rogaland
	NO0A2 - Vestland
	NO0A3 - Møre og Romsdal
	NO0B - Svalbard og Jan Mayen
	NO0B1 - Jan Mayen
	NO0B2 - Svalbard
	NOZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	NOZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	NOZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	PL - Polska
	PL2 - Makroregion południowy
	PL21 - Małopolskie
	PL213 - Miasto Kraków
	PL214 - Krakowski
	PL217 - Tarnowski
	PL218 - Nowosądecki
	PL219 - Nowotarski
	PL21A - Oświęcimski
	PL22 - Śląskie
	PL224 - Częstochowski

	PL225 - Bielski
	PL227 - Rybnicki
	PL228 - Bytomski
	PL229 - Gliwicki
	PL22A - Katowicki
	PL22B - Sosnowiecki
	PL22C - Tyski
	PL4 - Makroregion północno-zachodni
	PL41 - Wielkopolskie
	PL411 - Pilski
	PL414 - Koniński
	PL415 - Miasto Poznań
	PL416 - Kaliski
	PL417 - Leszczyński
	PL418 - Poznański
	PL42 - Zachodniopomorskie
	PL424 - Miasto Szczecin
	PL426 - Koszaliński
	PL427 - Szczecinecko-pyrzycki
	PL428 - Szczeciński
	PL43 - Lubuskie
	PL431 - Gorzowski
	PL432 - Zielonogórski
	PL5 - Makroregion południowo-zachodni
	PL51 - Dolnośląskie
	PL514 - Miasto Wrocław
	PL515 - Jeleniogórski
	PL516 - Legnicko-głogowski
	PL517 - Wałbrzyski
	PL518 - Wrocławski
	PL52 - Opolskie
	PL523 - Nyski
	PL524 - Opolski
	PL6 - Makroregion północny
	PL61 - Kujawsko-pomorskie
	PL613 - Bydgosko-toruński
	PL616 - Grudziądzki
	PL617 - Inowrocławski
	PL618 - Świecki
	PL619 - Włocławski
	PL62 - Warmińsko-mazurskie
	PL621 - Elbląski
	PL622 - Olsztyński
	PL623 - Ełcki
	PL63 - Pomorskie
	PL633 - Trójmiejski
	PL634 - Gdański
	PL636 - Słupski
	PL637 - Chojnicki
	PL638 - Starogardzki
	PL7 - Makroregion centralny
	PL71 - Łódzkie
	PL711 - Miasto Łódź
	PL712 - Łódzki

	PL713 - Piotrkowski
	PL714 - Sieradzki
	PL715 - Skierniewicki
	PL72 - Świętokrzyskie
	PL721 - Kielecki
	PL722 - Sandomiersko-jędrzejowski
	PL8 - Makroregion wschodni
	PL81 - Lubelskie
	PL811 - Bialski
	PL812 - Chełmsko-zamojski
	PL814 - Lubelski
	PL815 - Puławski
	PL82 - Podkarpackie
	PL821 - Krośnieński
	PL822 - Przemyski
	PL823 - Rzeszowski
	PL824 - Tarnobrzeski
	PL84 - Podlaskie
	PL841 - Białostocki
	PL842 - Łomżyński
	PL843 - Suwalski
	PL9 - Makroregion województwo mazowieckie
	PL91 - Warszawski stołeczny
	PL911 - Miasto Warszawa
	PL912 - Warszawski wschodni
	PL913 - Warszawski zachodni
	PL92 - Mazowiecki regionalny
	PL921 - Radomski
	PL922 - Ciechanowski
	PL923 - Płocki
	PL924 - Ostrołęcki
	PL925 - Siedlecki
	PL926 - Żyrardowski
	PLZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	PLZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	PLZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	PT - Portugal
	PT1 - Continente
	PT11 - Norte
	PT111 - Alto Minho
	PT112 - Cávado
	PT119 - Ave
	PT11A - Área Metropolitana do Porto
	PT11B - Alto Tâmega
	PT11C - Tâmega e Sousa
	PT11D - Douro
	PT11E - Terras de Trás-os-Montes
	PT15 - Algarve
	PT150 - Algarve
	PT16 - Centro (PT)
	PT16B - Oeste
	PT16D - Região de Aveiro
	PT16E - Região de Coimbra
	PT16F - Região de Leiria

	PT16G - Viseu Dão Lafões
	PT16H - Beira Baixa
	PT16I - Médio Tejo
	PT16J - Beiras e Serra da Estrela
	PT17 - Área Metropolitana de Lisboa
	PT170 - Área Metropolitana de Lisboa
	PT18 - Alentejo
	PT181 - Alentejo Litoral
	PT184 - Baixo Alentejo
	PT185 - Lezíria do Tejo
	PT186 - Alto Alentejo
	PT187 - Alentejo Central
	PT2 - Região Autónoma dos Açores
	PT20 - Região Autónoma dos Açores
	PT200 - Região Autónoma dos Açores
	PT3 - Região Autónoma da Madeira
	PT30 - Região Autónoma da Madeira
	PT300 - Região Autónoma da Madeira
	PTZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	PTZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	PTZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	RO - România
	RO1 - Macroregiunea Unu
	RO11 - Nord-Vest
	RO111 - Bihor
	RO112 - Bistriţa-Năsăud
	RO113 - Cluj
	RO114 - Maramureş
	RO115 - Satu Mare
	RO116 - Sălaj
	RO12 - Centru
	RO121 - Alba
	RO122 - Braşov
	RO123 - Covasna
	RO124 - Harghita
	RO125 - Mureş
	RO126 - Sibiu
	RO2 - Macroregiunea Doi
	RO21 - Nord-Est
	RO211 - Bacău
	RO212 - Botoşani
	RO213 - Iaşi
	RO214 - Neamţ
	RO215 - Suceava
	RO216 - Vaslui
	RO22 - Sud-Est
	RO221 - Brăila
	RO222 - Buzău
	RO223 - Constanţa
	RO224 - Galaţi
	RO225 - Tulcea
	RO226 - Vrancea
	RO3 - Macroregiunea Trei
	RO31 - Sud-Muntenia

	RO311 - Argeş
	RO312 - Călăraşi
	RO313 - Dâmboviţa
	RO314 - Giurgiu
	RO315 - Ialomiţa
	RO316 - Prahova
	RO317 - Teleorman
	RO32 - Bucureşti-Ilfov
	RO321 - Bucureşti
	RO322 - Ilfov
	RO4 - Macroregiunea Patru
	RO41 - Sud-Vest Oltenia
	RO411 - Dolj
	RO412 - Gorj
	RO413 - Mehedinţi
	RO414 - Olt
	RO415 - Vâlcea
	RO42 - Vest
	RO421 - Arad
	RO422 - Caraş-Severin
	RO423 - Hunedoara
	RO424 - Timiş
	ROZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
	ROZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
	ROZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
	SE - Sverige
	SE1 - Östra Sverige
	SE11 - Stockholm
	SE110 - Stockholms län
	SE12 - Östra Mellansverige
	SE121 - Uppsala län
	SE122 - Södermanlands län
	SE123 - Östergötlands län
	SE124 - Örebro län
	SE125 - Västmanlands län
	SE2 - Södra Sverige
	SE21 - Småland med öarna
	SE211 - Jönköpings län
	SE212 - Kronobergs län
	SE213 - Kalmar län
	SE214 - Gotlands län
	SE22 - Sydsverige
	SE221 - Blekinge län
	SE224 - Skåne län
	SE23 - Västsverige
	SE231 - Hallands län
	SE232 - Västra Götalands län
	SE3 - Norra Sverige
	SE31 - Norra Mellansverige
	SE311 - Värmlands län
	SE312 - Dalarnas län
	SE313 - Gävleborgs län
	SE32 - Mellersta Norrland
	SE321 - Västernorrlands län

	SE322 - Jämtlands län SE33 - Övre Norrland SE331 - Västerbottens län SE332 - Norrbottens län SEZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1 SEZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2 SEZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3 SI - Slovenija SI0 - Slovenija SI03 - Vzhodna Slovenija SI031 - Pomurska SI032 - Podravska SI033 - Koroška SI034 - Savinjska SI035 - Zasavska SI036 - Posavska SI037 - Jugovzhodna Slovenija SI038 - Primorsko-notranjska SI04 - Zahodna Slovenija SI041 - Osrednjeslovenska SI042 - Gorenjska SI043 - Goriška SI044 - Obalno-kraška SIZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1 SIZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2 SIZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
Strand	Strand C: IR Interregional Cooperation Programme (ETC)

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1. Joint programme strategy: main development challenges and policy responses

1.1. Programme area (not required for Interreg C programmes)

Reference: point (a) of Article 17(3), point (a) of Article 17(9)

Not applicable for Interact.

1.2 Joint programme strategy: Summary of main joint challenges, taking into account economic, social and territorial disparities as well as inequalities, joint investment needs and complimentary and synergies with other funding programmes and instruments, lessons-learnt from past experience and macro-regional strategies and sea-basin strategies where the programme area as a whole or partially is covered by one or more strategies.

Reference: point (b) of Article 17(3), point (b) of Article 17(9)

According to point (c) of Article 3(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1059 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 on specific provisions for the European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg) supported by the European Regional Development Fund and external financing instruments ('Interreg Regulation'), the objective of interregional cooperation is to reinforce the effectiveness of the cohesion policy.

As such, Interact's main contribution is in the administrative capacity building for the institutions and stakeholders managing the Cohesion Policy investments in Interreg. With its interventions Interact directly contributes to the European Commission focus area on quality of governance and institutions as its impact on the effectiveness of how these programmes are managed. In this sense, Interact will contribute indirectly to all Cohesion Policy objectives and Specific Objectives, including the ones, where climate actions are in focus.

As such, Interreg programmes are the main target group of the Interact IV Programme. Other cooperation stakeholders such as macro-regional strategy actors, actors in the context of Article 22(3), point (d)(vi) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Cohesion Fund, the Just Transition Fund and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and financial rules for those and for the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy (Common Provisions Regulation, 'CPR'), and other policy actors implementation cooperation will also receive Interact support. Instead of a territorial analysis approach, this section shall focus on the needs of these target groups (Interact "customers").

Interreg SWOT analysis

It is first relevant to understand Interreg as policy tool, its 'Strengths' and 'Weaknesses' and to consider the 'Opportunities' and 'Threats' (SWOT) in the context of 2021-2027 period. The below analysis was conducted with the support of Interact's core stakeholders, including Member States through the Programming Task Force, Programming Committee (PC) and with Interreg programmes, as part of the Interact IV programming process. Through this analysis, Interact is able to build proposed areas of intervention to support programmes as they seek to tackle joint challenges, respond to joint investment needs and find complimentary and synergies with other funding programmes and instruments. The SWOT analysis revealed areas where target groups may need specific help and support in order for Interreg to become an even more effective tool, and to be recognised as such, within cohesion policy and beyond.

As ex-ante evaluations are no longer required, Interact sought additional insight to cross reference the SWOT analysis with other European Union (EU)-level documents. These documents included but were not limited to: the 7th Cohesion Report; Ex-post evaluations of programming period 2007-2013; Boosting growth and cohesion in EU border regions; and Strengthening Innovation in Europe's Regions – Strategies for resilient, inclusive and sustainable growth. While there are many possible additional ideas from these documents, the below is a summary which defines the approach of the Interact IV Programme.

The full SWOT analysis can be found in Strategic Orientation Paper for Interact IV, which is available on request.

Strengths

The added value of Interreg, especially in the European integration context, is recognised in the main documents reviewed. Furthermore, when fundamental questions are asked about 'the European project', cooperation and European territorial cooperation (ETC) in particular are core parts of the answer; how cooperation brings neighbours, as well as people and EU institutions closer together. Supported by 30 years of experience, Interreg programmes are established as stable structures to manage multi-annual funding for cooperation actions within a territory. There is a reason why macro-regional strategies (MRS), sea-basin strategies (SBS) and initiatives, as well as other territorial strategies seek Interreg support, not only in terms of funding but in experience as well. At the same time, a link to such a strategy can give Interreg programmes additional strategic recognition within given policy or territory.

These territorial focuses also encourage Interreg to avoid sectoral silos and provide a place where different competences (and interests) can meet to solve common challenges in innovative ways. This is why Interreg programmes and projects are seen as innovation and learning incubators, where stakeholders from multiple layers and regions can participate in the co-creation process in order to improve public governance and service to citizens. Interreg benefits from a motivating work environment, where structures to promote EU policies to citizens exist and have widespread support, such as European Cooperation Day, and the Regio Stars Awards.

Another important strength of Interreg is the active community, the human capital. It has driven the development of these programmes during these 30 years. Interreg can be proud of the way those implementing cooperation show enormous capacity to learn from each other, to adapt their work and approaches within a constantly changing environment. The ability to find innovative solutions amid a complex structure with multiple legal frameworks, including with local interpretations of the same European level rules, is especially noteworthy.

Weaknesses

The complexity (of interests, stakeholders, ideas, structures, rules, etc.) in Interreg has a high impact on the strategic level. The fact that the programmes bring together such diversity creates an ownership challenge in terms of strategic steering and the implementation of the programmes and the projects. On one extreme, it can lead to conflicts due to differing visions or understanding, and on the other, a laisse-faire attitude where 'nobody' really feels responsible for taking on the leadership role. There are still examples where projects seem to define the programme, and not the other way around. While all programmes find their way to manage this complexity, in the long term all these 'challenges' may be too difficult to understand for EU policy stakeholders. While cooperation, and Interreg specifically, is seen as a serious policy tool, without the shared vision for cooperation, the importance of this work in contrast to other funding mechanisms means it may not get proportionate prioritisation, particularly when it comes to funding.

The number of programmes, each funding a number of projects does not make it easy to tell the story of cooperation at accumulated policy level. Each project is an individual success telling its own local story, but these do not naturally find each other in order to tell the more comprehensive story at an EU level. This EU level storytelling is vital in order to satisfy the political logic of policy accountability at EU level. The disconnect between territorial successes of Interreg and sector specific policy logic may create an

unbridgeable gap.

The lack of a clear strategic vision for cooperation at the EU level poses further challenges to Interreg, in order to develop a strategically recognised policy monitoring system (indicators) that would enable the story of cooperation to reach EU level policy makers in a right way. To date, attempts are bottom up, educated guesses as to political requirements. The fact that Interreg results are normally long-term, and that better cooperation may sometimes be a result in itself, does not always fit into the wider political and policy narrative. In effect, instead of appreciating the cooperation for what it is, other objectives are added, leading to goal congestion and a confusion of focus. The absence of a structured learning cycle from evaluation process (operational and impact) as a standard practice in all programmes does not help programmes respond to this challenge either.

The Commission publication 'Easing legal and administrative obstacles in EU border regions' (2017) raised the importance of cooperation between all key stakeholders for a given obstacle to be removed, and consequently for the desired benefit to be realised. Interreg programmes have a relatively high entry costs for new beneficiaries, due to their complex structure, and have a tendency towards gold plating resulting from the prevailing 'zero-risk' culture. As such, other funding sources may be 'an easier catch' for newcomers, and therefore the presence of typical subjects and long-term project partners generally prevail in Interreg.

With resources often focused on the real, or perceived, complexity of administration, the strategic work on establishing and enhancing real connections within the territory and in tackling the identified joint challenges may be neglected. Connections between Interreg programmes are weak, and the connection between Interreg and the Investment for Jobs and Growth (IJG in 2021-2027, or IGJ in 2014-2020) programmes are even weaker. As a result, Interreg may be re-financing the same ideas and on a higher level, and miss the opportunity to anchor programmes and project results in policy frameworks that make them more sustainable. This focus on administration-first makes it difficult to invest real resources in developing internal policy expertise in the relevant fields for the programme.

Last but not least, the cycle returns to resources and the structural challenge Interreg programmes experience in financing daily operations with cash on account. The 'financial flows' logic of structural funds apply to Interreg programmes without additional considerations. This makes the Technical Assistance (TA) resources, the sole funding for programme staff, vulnerable and not always in-sync with programme needs at the various points in the programme life-cycle. Coupled with relative low use of simplified cost options (SCOs), it also requires beneficiaries to be able to long term pre-finance their own activities. This further raises challenges for new beneficiaries, and may even prohibit the participation of beneficiaries without the financial resources to wait for repayments.

Opportunities

The new programming period carries a substantial hope for simplification. The legislative package has been substantially reduced and should function as the integrated framework for all Cohesion Policy funds. There should be less secondary legislation in the form of guidance, which exploded in the 2014-2020 period and further complicated the understandings of the legal statuses. The initial idea of 'no guidance' has moved to 'less guidance', which avoids the risks of total void on clarification, where it is needed.

Some of the simplification proposals go further than what has been on the table so far, such as the single audit sample, risk based management verifications, and the amplification of SCOs. The accounting function can (but does not have to) be fully integrated into the Managing Authority, and programmes can

work outside eligible area without the need to monitor specific limits. Taken together this should substantially reduce the focus (and resources) on the administrative side of programme management.

The increased pressure on resources may create a positive environment to take a new approach. With less resources, there is an opportunity to test a new models of coordinating interventions between programmes in overlapping territories, regardless of the programme strand (i.e. cross-border and transnational). This 'opportunistic' thinking, without a regulatory requirement to do it, could be used to re-think programme niches in such overlapping geographies for all programmes. This can be taken even further if innovative initiatives like repayable assistance are again put on the table, during the programming process.

These simplification and reinvention efforts could be an opportunity to make cooperation more attractive and more approachable for stakeholders beyond Interreg, such as new beneficiaries. In particular, the Commission's 'Strengthening Innovation in Europe's regions – Strategies for resilient, inclusive and sustainable growth' publication promotes cooperation as a tool for dialogue, learning, inspiration and investment initiatives/projects. Interreg should profit from this spotlight attention as an 'incubator of cooperation' in Europe.

This should of course go beyond a pure marketing stunt and be link to a strategic agenda. Anchoring at least some Interreg activities into the challenge of permanently solving certain border obstacles identified in the above-mentioned publication could be a way of achieving this. This may call for much stronger political leadership and commitment of participating Member States and other stakeholders within the multi-level governance model, which would need to lead and sustain an active dialogue between institutions having the key role in removing the given obstacle. At the same time, calls for a renewed Territorial Agenda 2030 emphasise the need to come back the place-based approach and highlight the role of the territorial cooperation and governance of functional areas. Both are the strengths of Interreg.

Last, but not least, the common result indicators should lead to the effective capturing of accumulated Interreg contribution to the Cohesion Policy, even if we do not feel that they fully represent Interreg core added value. This in turn could help communicate Interreg even more strategically and respond to the European Council call on making Cohesion Policy more visible.

Threats

The logic of the legislative proposal 2021-2027 was presented rather as an evolution than a revolution. Although it can be noted that this view is not held by all stakeholders. However one perceives these individual changes, the accumulated change with some of the new, more revolutionary, proposals may still be draining resources towards administration of these changes. In this way, the opportunity to focus resources on content may not be realised. As with most of the interests and interactions in cooperation, the accumulated change process will require resources to be actively managed. In effect, the perceived and/or real complexity of Interreg will remain and the new potential Interreg beneficiaries may still find it easier to go to the 'simpler' funding sources. In an extreme case, even the usual suspects in the Interreg context, may choose to change to another fund, as indicated in a number of studies, including the European Parliament (EP) research paper 'Gold plating in the European Investment funds'.

Clearly, some of the proposals are revolutionary enough that the success can go both ways. The single audit sample may be a huge simplification and reduction of administrative burden, if programmes can be brought on board. Programmes may also face some (political) objections to trust the new system. These changes may also create unexpected consequences for the overall management and control system of individual programmes. Certainly, the risk of negative unpredicted consequences exists and will need

management. Similarly, the reduced co-financing rate coupled with flat rate on TA reimbursements may lead to lack of resources in some stages of programme life-cycle.

The suggestion to introduce component 5 in Interreg was quite a surprise, but it can be seen as a recognition of cooperation being able to solve some of the strategic challenges of Europe. Following negotiations, this was removed from the Interreg structure, but there is potential that the idea will have a longer-term impact. If it is successful, due to its political appeal, it may further detract resources from Interreg in subsequent funding periods. If it is not, the failure may (justifiably or not) be 'blamed' on cooperation and Interreg may be thrown into the same 'unsuccessful bag'. In the same manner, the scale of expectations towards Interreg support to MRS, if not realistic, may lead to disappointment on delivery from the strategic stakeholders.

This mismatch of expectations and Interreg capacity may be a symptom of a bigger general issue of a lack of common understanding and acceptance of what to measure in cooperation programmes. We may continue a conflict between the political need for an immediate and tangible result and the Interreg reality, where results have a more long-term impact and are less tangible in nature. The scale of this conflict is always tested between programming periods, and particularly in setting resources in the Multi Annual Financial Framework. The challenge of the reduction in the Interreg 2021-2027 budget amplifies the challenge of seeking to create larger, politically attractive results through diminished resources.

Cooperation actors in the context of Article 22 CPR

In addition to Interact IV's core target audience, the programme is tasked to work on harmonising and simplifying possible cooperation actions, that is to say "interregional, cross-border and transnational actions with beneficiaries located in at least one other Member State or outside the Union, where relevant" and financed by IJG programmes (Article 22(3), point (d)(vi) CPR).

In preparations for the new programming period, in 2019 Interact informally approached a number of actors responsible for drafting the new IJG programmes in order to understand their ideas on the implementation of the requirements of Article 22(3), point (d)(vi) of the CPR. This was done to respond to a request from the Interact III Programme Monitoring Committee to explore interest and envisaged support to establish cooperation with IJG programmes. Through these discussions, Interact observed that interest and preparedness to make use of this article varies between programmes and Member States. While the approach in 2019 was perhaps too early for programmes to offer considered feedback, key observations from that meeting included:

- Several responses that pointed to 'business-as-usual' scenario – i.e. no plans to accommodate the provisions in national/regional programmes.

- Programmes highlighting that the application of the Article 22(3), point (d)(vi) CPR should be based on real needs and not to merely satisfy the regulations to avoid the 'tick-box' effect. They also pointed to difficulties in defining ex-ante transnational actions, and concerns based on the experience of implementing transnational actions across Member States.

- Some programmes that had already started programming, with no specific thought or awareness of what the article means in practice. They were open to learn more, including about possible Interact support.

- For some, the perception associated with high administrative obstacles for implementing measures with beneficiaries from other Member States needs to be tackled. Support from Interact to harmonise and simplify the application of the article would be welcome.

- Issues of eligibility of transnational actions, the differences in administrative and control systems, as well as the application procedures. These issues were a concern for some Member States even when thematic cooperation made sense.

- Specific opportunity provided by the article in the context of embedding MRS into mainstream programmes as best as possible.

- Specific idea on organising a national exchange on the article as a pilot for interested Member States.

Based on the gathered feedback and considering Interact experience and observation, one can conclude that there is a clear need for awareness raising and capacity building in this area. Until it becomes a habit and a tradition – cooperation requires constant and continuous support effort. Specifically, forcing cooperation on those not convinced of the benefits it brings, or perceiving it as an administrative and institutional burden, will not lead to good cooperation, and good results. Interact soft interventions contribute to the Commission efforts in the context of European Semester, where cooperation actions are included in annex D.

Synergies with other programmes

Interact will continue its long-term cooperation with the other three interregional programmes (URBACT, ESPON and Interreg Europe) by exchanging information, sharing know-how and create synergies especially in the field of joint capitalisation and dissemination activities (e.g. joint workshop during European Week of Regions and Cities). Whereas the focus of all four programmes is different (they have different objectives and serve different target groups), it is important that they can identify fields of cooperation and feed into each other's work (e.g. ESPON experts providing their specific knowledge in Interact events). The four programmes use their regular meetings to coordinate and organise joint activities.

Interact will also seek synergies, complementarities and collaboration opportunities as much as possible with EU programmes outside of Interreg, such as Horizon Europe, Erasmus+, Digital Europe Programme, Connecting Europe Facility (CEF Digital). Last but not least, Interact will support Interreg programmes in developing efficient synergies with the above programmes – as already done during Interact III.

Interact SWOT

The above review paints a picture of the reality of Interact's customers and their potential needs. In order to understand the capacity of Interact IV to address the challenges, and best tailor our service portfolio, a similar SWOT analysis was conducted. It was based on the joint work of the Programming Task Force, Interact team and the evaluations available at the time.

The full SWOT analysis can be found in Strategic Orientation Paper for Interact IV, which is available on request.

Strengths

Since the start of Interact, in the 2000-2006 period, it has supported changes of practice in programme authorities and cultures ('mindsets'), which contribute to the achievement of wider impacts on the efficiency and effectiveness of programme implementation. This was a key finding of the Case-based

Impact Evaluation (2019) conducted by the Centre for European Policy Studies, University of Strathclyde. In the 2014-2020 period, Interact's role was further solidified by linking the contribution of the programme to thematic objective 11 "Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and efficient public administration".

A reflection on Interact's history shows that the programme has been constantly evolving to address the needs of the target groups. In this process, Interact's team has taken on many new and challenging tasks and this has led to numerous debates and discussions. Interact continues to take on an expanding role in finding, defining and voicing the opinion of the Interreg community, and ensuring that the Interreg specificities are recognised and given appropriate attention during policy making and implementation.

A core success of the programme is engaging Interreg actors in networks of expertise. Over the years Interact has looked at Interreg from a 360-degree perspective, all practices and requirements related to programming and implementation have been scrutinised, relevant target groups identified and engaged in specialist networks. These practices are far-reaching and are not restricted to management aspects alone. Increasingly, Interact has built capacity in working with programmes on thematic issues, MRS actors, European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC) practitioners, etc. Results from the Case-based Impact Evaluation highlight that Interact has "clearly enhanced the culture of inter-programme cooperation", and "has shaken the habits of programme authorities". In view of the provisions made in the Interreg regulation related to the new tasks for the programme, an important strength is that Interact staff can develop further knowledge and experience with tailoring services to the needs of strategic framework actors as well as other cooperation programmes and mechanisms. Even if the results are often soft or intangible in nature, the exchanges between these actors were evaluated as "invaluable" for promoting strategic structures and processes. They have also supported work to establish a foundation for better governance of the strategies.

A key immediate result of Interact's work can be linked to enhancing the administrative and institutional capacity of the Interreg actors to implement and manage their programmes. As the evaluation has concluded, in all five cases evaluated there is evidence of changes to structures and processes in Interreg, changes to staff skills and organisational culture as well as changes to systems and tools. There is also evidence that these have triggered changes at the project level as well. For example, Interact's tools have contributed to reducing the administrative burden for applicants and have led to other operational improvements, such as better calls for proposals by programmes, and supporting the applicant capacity to develop projects suitable for Interreg.

Interact has something to offer to everyone, regardless of their prior experience in Interreg. A quick review of the target groups covered by Interact services reveals that the programme relies on the broad engagement of a wide range of actors within and outside Interreg. This is also due to the broad expertise developed within the team on issues such as capitalisation, coordination and cooperation, programme management, SCOs, MRS and SBS implementation support, EGTC and many others. Developing tools and services for the implementation of the programmes and the policy in the 2021-2027 period will require even closer collaboration with these actors to ensure deeper matches between services and needs.

Feedback from stakeholders indicates that Interact is a respected and trusted partner in discussions. Independent, unbiased views and neutrality of discussions are signature characteristics from Interact in such discussions. These statements are supported by the expanding scope of the target groups for Interact beyond Interreg. For example, actors of newer MRS have been engaged in existing networks and the network of audit authorities has developed into an active community. Interact has also reached the European citizen. Analysis of the 2020 edition of the European Cooperation Day campaign showed that it reached over two million people, particularly through increased social media activities. The potential use of and further developing of joined branding, strengthening capitalisation and better utilising

dissemination channels can further boost these successes. Such approach can be also very useful when promoting the uptake of new initiatives in the Interreg community, such as Green Deal or New European Bauhaus.

Some of the primary benefits of Interact can be linked to effectiveness, efficiency and free availability of resources, which support the resilience of programmes. Interact holds a small fraction of the Interreg budget and the conclusions from the Case-based Impact Evaluation show that this money is well-spent. It is a great success that Interact has supported programmes to save money and human resources. Interact's electronic Monitoring System (eMS) alone has led to a saving of up to EUR 20 million compared to a non-cooperative approach. Other initiatives such as keep.eu, the joint branding and Harmonised Implementation Tools (HIT) have also led to time and resources saving for individual programmes in a range of areas where implemented.

Interact's tools and services provide a "common basic standard for programme management". Improved efficiency is paired with improvements in quality of programme management, such as increase in legal certainty for programme authorities. Such certainty stems from the wide consultation during service delivery and product development stages, as well as the wide use and application of these solutions among the community and beyond. Facilitating uniformity of interpretations is another distinct benefit of Interact's services delivery. Interact services were also often seen by the ENI CBC programmes as an example for consideration, in spite of their alternative regulatory framework.

A key strength of Interact is that it has contributed to building an Interreg community and making this community visible and known among key policy makers and institutions (outside Regional Policy as well). Interact has actively supported the identification and promotion of Interreg achievements, and the awareness of Interreg amongst wider EU policymaking stakeholders has also increased. The European Commission, the EP and Member States alike have increasingly acknowledged these results. This helps position Interreg in the policy tapestry.

The identity of a system or an organisation is rooted in its history. Interact has created a valuable data platform, keep.eu that collects thousands of examples of best cooperation practises and cross-border problem solutions across Europe and beyond and which serves a historical evidence and memory of Interreg achievements. The richness of Interreg has been preserved, spanning across several programming periods, to provide a solid and reliable knowledge base.

The strengths of Interact are rooted in the expertise, the professionalism, and personal drive of the Interact staff. They are also reliant on the strong culture of the programme to innovate and be pro-active towards the target groups. Over the years, Interact's structure has supported flexibility of service and strong customer orientation.

Weaknesses

One of the key strengths and perceptions of Interact, of being a trusted, neutral facilitator, is also linked to one of the weaknesses, i.e. efficiency gains for the Interreg community could be even more pronounced should Interact have stronger facilitation role, especially to enhance final decisions during discussions as part of delivery of larger service packages. The wide participatory approach, in some cases, could be paired with a stronger decision-making role to save time. The Case-based Impact Evaluation showed that this is particularly relevant for the development of big projects such as HIT, eMS and the joint Interreg brand. It has been acknowledged that extensive consultation can lead to, as one participant in the Case-based Impact Evaluation put it, a "complification" of the final product due to Interact striving to take

every opinion on-board. Furthermore, Interact could benefit from more direct links to key legislators and decision-makers, and in particular from participation in their specialised expert networks. This would enable the establishment of a smoother flow of information and experience, as well as more targeted and efficient communication both upwards (towards e.g. the Commission) and downwards (i.e. towards the programmes).

The above shortcomings may be also linked to another challenge, associated mainly with the uptake of Interact services and implementation of the service as set by Interact. Products developed by Interact have been used to a varying degree by various stakeholders. It is also common (e.g. in the case of HIT, eMS, Interreg branding) that changes to final products were made by programmes who had not participated in the process of developing the tools, and decision making at key stages. The danger in these cases is that certain logic and rationale may be distorted, and, in the worst case, the main gain can be lost, such as the benefit of harmonisation of specific programme practices. Again, this has an effect on the simplification efforts made on behalf of the whole community and could have negative resonance with the applicants and beneficiaries.

Interact has built a powerful reputation among the Interreg programme management bodies. Since Interact's inception, a strong sense of community and belonging has been built amongst the Interreg community, and Interact is part of this community. Nevertheless, the role of Interact in leading some of the strategic projects for the Interreg community is not well-known or acknowledged in policy-making circles and institutions. Interact can increase its presence among these actors and work harder to engage national authorities and Member States in promoting the services and achievements. This will be particularly relevant in view of the new tasks of engaging with IJG programmes as stated in the regulations.

The above implies that there is also an important task for Interact in addressing the above weakness. The strength of knowing the strategy and cooperation actors can be deepened within the Interact staff. There is also room for improving the internal exchange and knowledge of relevant actors outside the Interreg community. According to the evaluation, there is "great potential for Interact to do more"…"if proportionate resources are allocated". There is also a need for a "clear strategy" and "mandate" to help strengthen the service delivery.

The de-centralised structure of Interact is a strength as it has defined the flexible, customer-oriented culture of Interact. At the same time, some organisational challenges can be attributed to this setting.

Products and services are often developed by virtual teams, as those working on certain topics do not necessarily share the same office – a pre-existing situation further exacerbated during in the COVID-19 pandemic by home-office requirements. The rich multi-cultural background of Interact staff makes service delivery more robust, at the same time different cultural, working and institutional backgrounds of the staff can lead to prolonged discussions to reach understanding and consensus. This is present on both the service delivery and management levels of the programme.

The wide service portfolio covered by Interact implies that not everyone can be engaged in everything. Indeed, there has been some office specialisation and leadership in dealing with certain fields. While this was often done to promote efficiency of service – i.e. as coordination among members from one office can be easier to organise and decision-making can be faster – it also reflects procurement realities in some cases. However, this can also facilitate the creation of silos, both on personal and office level, as well as within project teams. The risk exists that knowledge is concentrated in a few members of staff or an individual, and knowledge sharing and learning from each other can be inefficient.

Such silos make the programme vulnerable to sudden departure of staff and to loss of key knowledge and expertise. There could be also lack of staff for development and delivery of specialised services required by the target groups. Time to fully on-board Interact colleagues can also be long, with around six months required, before a new staff member is fully operational in their position. Clearer focus and orientation of the programme in the new period will address some of these concerns. The Case-based Impact Evaluation also stated that projects, such as HIT, eMS, and support to MRS also need proportionate resource allocation, this point is also relevant for other significant projects not included in the evaluation such as capitalisation and online learning.

Opportunities

There is a distinct opportunity for Interact to play a key role in supporting simplification. Firstly, in promoting simplification during programming to ensure that simplification provisions are taken up by programmes, and secondly in implementation to ensure that the solutions are interpreted and followed in an appropriate manner. There is also an opportunity to develop tools for the implementation of the programmes based on the simplification principle. Such efforts will lead to distinct gains in effectiveness and efficiency. Simplification, paired with transparency, should also reduce the risks of gold plating.

There is the opportunity for Interact to continue its leadership role in engaging Interreg actors in expert networks, and to further expand and deepen the relationship with some target groups. For example, with the Interreg programmes, Interreg-IPA CBC programmes and Interreg NEXT programmes all sharing the same regulatory framework, Interact will have a stronger role to play in supporting the whole Interreg community, including IPA CBC, NEXT and outermost regions (OMR). It is anticipated that the engagement of Interact with IJG actors will be more pronounced in the new period, as set out in the Intervention logic matrix (Appendix 6) and in 2.1.1.3 below. This provides an opportunity for Interact to build new knowledge on the cultural and administrative context of these programmes and to foster closer links with national and programme authorities. There is an opportunity in strengthening the engagement with MRS and SBS in the future, which is also part of the strategic decision for the programme. Such expanded target group base implies that tools and services developed by Interact will have an effect beyond the Interreg community.

This will require a well-defined scope for engagement with different actors, coupled with a proper understanding of their needs, in order to provide bespoke and relevant services. This should also inspire an opportunity to be more focused on seeking to achieve the maximum benefit from Interact's interventions. Developing and delivering more integrated services, making greater use of online learning, and promoting digitalisation can lead to resource savings for the target groups. In some cases, this could mean bringing the programmes even closer since many have different limitations (e.g. staff, time, ability to travel, etc.) and thus are disadvantaged in using Interact's services.

Sustained engagement and leadership of various expert networks can have a far-reaching effect. Experience in the period 2014-2020 showed that bringing actors together, unifying their views and opinions and channelling these to the right institutions/fora, at the right time, can influence decision and policy making. As Interact is more and more recognised as the hub for Interreg discussions, there is a greater opportunity for this role to be strengthened. As the Case-based Impact Evaluation reflected, Interact is often in the position of a change agent as initiatives implemented trigger changes for the whole community.

There are many important opportunities for Interact to develop into a more efficient and leaner organisation. For example, simplification provisions (e.g. flat rates) should be also adopted by Interact to ensure greater efficiency of internal processes and procedures. More targeted promotion of Interact's

achievements at all stages of programme implementation is needed to increase recognition of the solutions, and of Interact as the author of them. As discussed under weaknesses, such recognition among target groups, and with a particular view of engaging new target groups, should lead to stronger support for the programme and in particular to stronger ownership of the results. While the role of Interact in initiating and promoting cooperation and coordination among actors within and beyond Interreg is key, an important success in the future can be achieved if some networks and processes become more durable. As pointed out by the evaluation, with regards to MRS, this would imply working with stakeholders to ensure self-sustaining nature of the activities in the future.

Threats

Using the experience from the 2014-2020 period, it is necessary to maintain the same principle of coordination within the interregional strand: By establishing a clear division of roles between all the four programmes, programmes' stakeholders remain confident that each programme has its genuine role, adds value, that overlaps are avoided, and synergies are capitalised on throughout the interregional strand.

Discussions between Member States actors during the preparation of the programme have made it clear that Interact's primary focus should not deviate from Interreg actors. The concern is also linked to loss of specific niche for Interact in this case. Interact plans to develop a targeted service portfolio for engagement with IJG programmes based on the experiences gained to date with MRS, Article 96 (of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006) and in consultation with the IJG and other relevant stakeholders. While this can be treated as an opportunity for the future, it is necessary that associated risks are identified (depending on the scope of work) and a strategy is set in place on how to alleviate these. For example, the need for new profiles and competences of staff has to be understood. Advice and input from national authorities and Member States will be particularly valuable in this context.

In the 2021-2027 period, proposals for reduced co-financing rate coupled with flat rate on TA reimbursements may lead to lack of resources in Interreg at least in some stages of the programme life-cycle. It can be anticipated that this, in turn, may reduce participation in Interact services (seminars, workshops, networks, etc.), especially those of face-to-face nature. Interact needs to prepare for such scenario and invest more resources in providing alternative solutions to face-to-face meetings. Such a scenario also brings a benefit in helping to reduce the carbon-footprint of Interact activities, and support the Green Deal. Interact's existing platform of online events and tools, enhanced by the experiences of online service delivery during the COVID-19 pandemic and supported by new skills and technology, means that Interact IV is well placed to offer virtual services to the Interreg community.

Online learning and Interact's online platform have become important tools in this respect. Interact is also analysing its cooperation partners, those who provide complementary services, and those whose service mechanism and target groups bare resemblance to those of Interact. The argument that Interact's products are free of charge should not be taken for granted as other institutions are also developing/have developed knowledge in Interreg. It is reassuring that according to the analysis of programme participation in Interact events in 2020, all programmes have been engaged in the activities. It is however key for Interact to continue to innovate, remain close to its target groups and strive for excellence of service.

Finally, the political context within which Interact operates has also an effect on the programme. Interact

cannot be separated from Interreg and political developments that have an effect on Interreg also effect Interact as well. In the 2014-2020 period, both Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the political and economic climate, in addition to COVID-19's traumatic health impact and the tragic loss of life.

Note on strategic environmental assessment

Exchange of experiences, innovative approaches and capacity building are Interact's main fields of work. In line with the Slovak Republic legislation, namely Act No. 24/2006 Coll. on the assessing of influences upon the environment, MA requested an opinion from the responsible authority, Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic, if strategic environmental assessment shall be conducted. The ministry examined the proposed actions and confirmed that the programme would not have direct impact on the environment and was therefore not subject to a strategic environmental assessment.

Use of public procurement as a strategic tool

During the implementation of the Programme the Managing Authority will promote the strategic use of public procurement to support Policy Objectives (including professionalisation efforts to address capacity gaps). Beneficiaries will be encouraged to use more quality-related and lifecycle cost criteria. When feasible, environmental (e.g. green public procurement criteria) and social considerations as well as innovation incentives should be incorporated into public procurement procedures.

1.3. Justification for the selection of policy objectives and the Interreg-specific objectives, corresponding priorities, specific objectives and the forms of support, addressing, where appropriate, missing links in cross-border infrastructure

Reference: point (c) of Article 17(3)

Table 1

Selected policy objective or selected Interreg specific objective	Selected specific objective	Priority	Justification for selection
6. Interreg: A better Cooperation Governance	ISO6.1. Enhance the institutional capacity of public authorities, in particular those mandated to manage a specific territory, and of stakeholders (all strands)	1. Service delivery	The selection of policy objective is limited to one in case of Interact IV in line with Interreg regulation, focusing on boosting the effectiveness of cohesion policy across the Union in particular in the Interreg programmes, but also beyond. This kind of increased effectiveness is reached by capacity building, particularly by identifying and facilitating the transfer of good practices, providing guidance and expertise in solving implementation bottlenecks, as well as promoting the use of innovative approaches, for example but not limited to Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI), Community-lead Local Development (CLLD), Interregional Innovation Investments Instrument (I3), cooperation under Article 22(3), point (d) (vi) CPR, New European Bauhaus, promoting EGTC and strengthening the visibility of Interreg. As stated above in the note on the strategic environmental assessment, Interact should not have any negative impact on the environment. Due to its size and nature of intervention its direct impact on climate actions can only be negligible and therefore are not in the main focus in its interventions. Still, considering its leader role in Interreg community, Interact will promote all policy relevant interventions to Interreg programmes. Form of support: grants. The chosen form of support is the most suitable for achieving programme goals. Interact supported operations do not generate revenue which does not allow the use of financial instruments. Also the complexity of interregional programmes makes the setting up of a financial instrument across 29 participating countries technically not feasible.

2. Priorities

Reference: points (d) and (e) of Article 17(3)

2.1. Priority: 1 - Service delivery

Reference: point (d) of Article 17(3)

2.1.1. Specific objective: ISO6.1. Enhance the institutional capacity of public authorities, in particular those mandated to manage a specific territory, and of stakeholders (all strands)

Reference: point (e) of Article 17(3)

Enhance institutional capacity of public authorities, in particular those mandated to manage a specific territory, and of stakeholders.

2.1.1.1 Related types of action, and their expected contribution to those specific objectives and to macro-regional strategies and sea-basin strategies, where appropriate

Reference: point (e)(i) of Article 17(3), point (c)(ii) of Article 17(9)

Within the Interreg Specific Objective "A better Governance" Interact has identified three perspectives which target the enhancement of institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders for effective implementation of Interreg programmes and other cooperation actions. These perspectives seek to: Manage processes and procedures better and more effectively; Work better in a cooperation context; and, Improve the evidence base and visibility of Interreg.

Building on the experience of promoting cooperation and coordination across various implementing stakeholders of MRS, and more recently SBS, Interact intends to continue to support existing territorial frameworks, their actors and their outward orientation whenever they benefit Interreg and promote cooperation as effective policy tool. This includes capacity-building approaches, staff exchange methods, cooperation models and experiences for actors within and outside of Interreg. These actions are embedded in the perspectives identified below.

A) Increasing efficiency: Strengthening the management capacity of Interreg programmes and other cooperation actors

Reducing inefficiencies in the management of Interreg programmes and, through pilots, in cooperation actions as well.

Proposed actions are clustered under three categories:

- Harmonisation of approaches, focusing on interpretation and harmonisation of rules, information flows and procedures for Interreg programmes from different strands and other cooperation stakeholders in line with Interact's mandate, including harmonisation pilots (e.g. harmonising procedures such as ongoing reporting and project modifications, business intelligence dashboard, capitalisation toolkit) for supporting cooperation actions as named above.

- Simplification of approaches, pursued in structures governing the Interreg programmes in rules and procedures for programme and project management and information flows, and through pilot processes in cooperation actions as named above.

- Efficient programme management to support leaner management, clearer delineation of roles and responsibilities, better internal communication, and transparency of flows.

Within these three categories Interreg programmes will be the main target group, while the support to cooperation actions will be implemented based on pilot projects.

Actions should seek to alleviate bottlenecks in Interreg and promote gains from optimising the management of the programmes. Some will lead to budget savings, others to reduction of bureaucracy and will target a shift from administration to quality, i.e. less time spent on developing tools/procedures and more time for quality checks. This will require effective engagement with the target groups. To what extent our actions are successful will be established through the Interact quality management tools (e.g. surveys) and impact evaluation.

Under this perspective, the focus is not on the individual but on collaboration between programmes and specific programme management functions to support system change. It is about mobilising and facilitating networks of experts to engage practitioners, legislators and decision-makers alike in resolving the identified bottlenecks. For example, by developing joint tools for programme and project management. In specific cases, networks will be complemented by targeted events, which specifically seek to exchange, inspire and disseminate best practice and tools, as well as on-demand advisories for specific programmes for targeted support on specific implementation issues.

B) Enabling individuals: Strengthening the capacity to work in cooperation programmes and context

Enabling actors involved in the management and implementation of Interreg programmes and, through pilots, in cooperation actions to cooperate, and to steer the programmes/actions and the human resources in an improved, more inspired or visionary way.

Proposed actions are clustered under three categories:

- Institutional knowledge and competence to support learning and development of those working in the Interreg programmes and in cooperation context at large. It seeks to develop the skills to better manage the implementation of programmes and projects, and to strengthen skills and expertise to find new ways of managing cooperation, developing synergies between programmes/funding instruments (including those mentioned under 'Synergies with other programmes' in section 2.1).
- Strengthen cooperation and coordination skills among Interreg programme actors (incl. EGTC actors) and of those actors involved in the management and implementation of territorial governance frameworks and initiatives such as MRS and SBS. Pilot actions will also target the IJG goal.
- Innovative approaches, to support actions that promote innovative tools and methods in a cooperation context and for cooperation purposes.

The starting point is to strengthen the skills of the individual professionals who compose organisations. The focus is on development and support of individuals to do their job better or work in a different way, use innovativeness and creativity not only in the context of Interreg but in other cooperation frameworks and actions as well. By that, shifts in organisational/ institutional culture are targeted as well. In order to achieve this, activities that support training and experimentation are required, Interact will also need to develop tools to support this. Trainings, both in person and online, will address the particular needs of individual professionals, as well as across functions for continuous learning and development. Targeted working groups and peer-to-peer actions will test and elaborate new methods, tools, and approaches in cooperation context and programmes.

Programme online contents shall be made accessible to all people, including persons with disabilities as foreseen in the EU Web Accessibility Directive ((EU) 2016/2102). The programme will ensure the accessibility of venues where Interact events are organised.

C) Interreg visibility: Strengthening the capacity to capture and communicate programme and project results and to increase visibility

Increasing the evidence base of Interreg results (e.g. keep.eu, Interreg.eu, Interact web) and making achievements and the cooperation process more visible to all target groups, including citizens and decision makers.

Proposed actions are clustered under three categories:

- Building and gathering thematic knowledge and result awareness, aggregation and analysis of Interreg results, and promote coordination and capitalisation as a mainstream management process in programmes.
- Communication of results, where integration of communication in the programme life-cycle, communication and promotion of results and building knowledge of what to promote and to whom are sought.
- Visibility of Interreg, where promoting strategic communication, deploying joint initiatives to reach out to relevant actors, overall visibility of Interreg in relevant fora, and the conceptualisation of cooperation processes are sought.

The actions identified take as a starting point Interreg as a whole. The focus is not on an individual, a body, a function or an organisation but on the instrument as a whole. This requires activities that reinforce the aim. Raising the overall profile and visibility through performing targeted analysis, leading thematic networks to deepen the understanding of results and the added value of Interreg in the bigger picture of cohesion policy, are at the core. Targeted stakeholder outreach through conferences, web tools, promotion campaigns and other solutions supporting visibility, and empowering capitalisation and strategic communication as integrated functions through seminars and workshops are promoted.

Where relevant, Interact will make available datasets resulting from the actions as open data, in line with the EU Open Data Directive ((EU) 2019/1024).

The types of actions of the programme have been assessed as compatible with the do no significant harm principle as they are not expected to have any significant negative environmental impact due to their nature.

2.1.1.1b. Definition of a single beneficiary or a limited list of beneficiaries and the granting procedure

Reference: point (c)(i) of Article 17(9)

The extensive knowledge and expertise gained by Interact since its inception is its foremost asset and key to its successes. To keep this knowledge, Interact beneficiaries shall be kept and enhanced. No additional operations and beneficiaries shall be selected, in the meaning of the Regulation i.e. recipients of grants. Interact IV will continue with a limited set of beneficiaries. Exclusively the four decentralised beneficiaries identified for the previous Interact III programme. The permanent Interact Offices with theirs seats in Turku, Valencia, Viborg and Vienna will implement the programme´s service delivery, involving all target groups. All four offices have been part of Interact almost from its launch and have proven over the years that they have the capacity to deliver high quality services and that they can quickly adapt to face new challenges. In addition to the four Interact Offices, the Interact Secretariat, based in Bratislava will be engaged in service delivery coordination. Interact IV will not select and implement projects in its usual Interreg meaning, instead all activities shall be run by these offices. These activities shall be set in an annual work plan, which is based on the needs of the target groups, and this plan shall be approved and monitored by the Interact Monitoring Committee. Therefore, Interact beneficiaries may be defined as those public institutions, which are entrusted by Member States to implement the whole programme, through activities carried out by their four regional offices, in respect of the management functions of the Interact Managing Authority. The joint human resources policy among Interact Offices shall also be focused on keeping and developing knowledge and skills as its foremost asset.

In relation to the geographically decentralised beneficiaries, the Audit Authority will be authorised to carry out its functions on the entire territory covered by the programme (and including the countries of the Interact IV beneficiaries).

2.1.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e)(ii) of Article 17(3), point (c)(iii) of Article 17(9)

Table 2 - Output indicators

Priority	Specific objective	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
1	ISO6.1	RCO81	Participations in joint actions across borders	participations	4590	17850
1	ISO6.1	RCO85	Participations in joint training schemes	participations	612	2380
1	ISO6.1	RCO116	Jointly developed solutions	solutions	90	350

Table 3 - Result indicators

Priority	Specific objective	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Reference year	Target (2029)	Source of data	Comments
1	ISO6.1	RCR81	Completion of joint training schemes	participants	0.00	2020-2029	2,009.00	Interact IV monitoring tools (database)	
1	ISO6.1	ISR01	Institutions using knowledge/ skills acquired through Interact services	Percentage (%) of institutions	0.00	2020-2029	70.00	Survey	
1	ISO6.1	ISR02	Institutions using solutions developed through Interact services	Percentage (%) of institutions	0.00	2020-2029	70.00	Survey	

2.1.1.3. Main target groups

Reference: point (e)(iii) of Article 17(3), point (c)(iv) of Article 17(9)

While Interact has been serving the Interreg community since the 2000-2006 period, the 2014-2020 iteration (Interact III) introduced new wider target groups to the programme. This was a natural development as the strategic involvement of Interact engaged the programme with the new target groups, having the thematic scope or the stakeholders beyond Interreg. The strategic involvement of these stakeholders has been important, sharing a bigger picture of European cooperation, and again it will continue to be crucial to Interact and Interreg's success in the future.

One good example of this is Interact's work on the preparation for the 2021-2027 period, when Interact brought Interreg programmes, Member States, the Commission and other relevant stakeholders together for the 'better future' of European cooperation. However, there are numerous other examples, where the development and evolution of Interact's relationships with the new stakeholder groups have produced positive results.

Interact will continue to focus on the service delivery for its main target audience – Interreg programme bodies – in the 2021-2027 period. Strong links, trust and commitment has been built during the previous programming periods. As the Interreg family will be extended to include the Interreg NEXT programmes, it is anticipated that these programmes will more intensively seek to join Interact's services. Interact starts the 2021-2027 period with an already expanded core target audience, the wider Interreg community. At the same time, Interact is ahead of new ambitions and challenges, the CPR calls for Interact to support cooperation in wider terms, including the IJG actors under Interact's service portfolio, in explicitly and carefully selected targeted activities.

In general,the target groups considered in Interact's context as the most relevant actors that either will receive the Interact service, or be engaged by Interact, being part of the change agents' community. Therefore, in addition of being the recipient of the service, there are also two other relevant roles for the target groups, having the role of influencers or ambassadors. The target groups naturally reflect the nature and context of what Interact plans to deliver within its service portfolio during 2021-2027 period.

Involvement of the target groups in the future service delivery is reflected against the three perspectives (in 2.1.1.3 above). Some target groups will be heavily involved in all three perspectives, having different roles (receiver, influencer, ambassador of service). On the other hand, some of the target groups may have limited or no involvement in certain perspectives. The list below is the generic overview. For the more specific relationship between Interact IV perspectives and the target groups, please see the Interact IV Intervention logic matrix.

Interact IV will engage with and involve the three main stakeholder groups:

A) Interreg programme bodies (Interreg, Interreg-IPA CBC, Interreg NEXT); with their specific role as the core receiver of Interact service delivery. They

have often heavy involvement in service delivery, as sparring partners within the exchange of experiences, or ambassadors, linked to strategic policy results. This target group covers more explicitly:

- Managing Authorities
- Joint Secretariats
- National controllers
- Bodies responsible for Accounting function
- Audit Authorities
- Representatives of Monitoring Committees.

B) National/ regional co-operation stakeholders, with their specific role as the receiver of Interact service delivery, quite often with more limited involvement as the target group above. This target group has also the role of sparring partners, "influencers" within the exchange of experiences, sharing practices and promoting achievements of cooperation, linked to strategic policy results. This target group covers more specifically:

- IJG actors (national and regional programmes)
- National/Regional Coordination bodies, National contact persons/points
- Macro-regional/Sea basin strategies' actors and other actors involved in cooperation instruments
- EGTC
- Key cooperation partners on specific themes, CLLDs, ITIs and other territorial tools (ref. Article 22 CPR).

C) Wider policy actors, with specific roles as strategic ambassadors and influencers. The involvement of this target group is very heterogeneous, from being the key stakeholders in service delivery to the very limited or often indirect involvement. The key element is the role as providers of policy interpretations and partners in strategic change. More specific examples of some of these actors will include:

- European Commission, in particular DG REGIO
- European Commission, other DGs
- Committee of the Regions (CoR)
- Other EU institutions

- European-wide associations, cross-border organisations

- EU-wide financing institutions and programmes, EU-wide financial engineering stakeholders

- Interreg project partners, EGTCs managing projects

- Target groups of cooperation promotion (e.g. local authorities, citizens, wider public, media, universities).

Target group involvement will be reviewed, and where necessary further specified in accordance with emerging needs of Interreg programmes.

Interact will ensure respect for fundamental rights and compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Horizontal principles in line with Article 9 CPR (gender equality, equal opportunities, equal treatment and sustainable development) will be observed in the preparation, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the programme (please see Appendix 5).

2.1.1.4. Indication of the specific territories targeted, including the planned use of ITI, CLLD or other territorial tools

Reference: Article point (e)(iv) of 17(3

Not relevant for Interact.

2.1.1.5. Planned use of financial instruments

Reference: point (e)(v) of Article 17(3)

Not relevant for Interact.

2.1.1.6. Indicative breakdown of the EU programme resources by type of intervention

Reference: point (e)(vi) of Article 17(3), point (c)(v) of Article 17(9)

Table 4 - Dimension 1 – intervention field

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Code	Amount (EUR)
1	ISO6.1	ERDF	173. Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders to implement territorial cooperation projects and initiatives in a cross□border, transnational, maritime and inter□regional context	41,166,667.00

Table 5 - Dimension 2 – form of financing

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Code	Amount (EUR)
1	ISO6.1	ERDF	01. Grant	41,166,667.00

Table 6 - Dimension 3 – territorial delivery mechanism and territorial focus

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Code	Amount (EUR)
1	ISO6.1	ERDF	33. Other approaches - No territorial targeting	41,166,667.00

3. Financing plan

Reference: point (f) of Article 17(3)

3.1. Financial appropriations by year

Table 7

Reference: point (g)(i) of Article 17(3), points (a) to (d) of Article 17(4)

Fund	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
ERDF		7,687,358.00	7,810,840.00	7,936,792.00	8,065,263.00	6,683,043.00	6,816,704.00	45,000,000.00
Total		7,687,358.00	7,810,840.00	7,936,792.00	8,065,263.00	6,683,043.00	6,816,704.00	45,000,000.00

3.2. Total financial appropriations by fund and national co-financing

Reference: point (f)(ii) of Article 17(3), points (a) to (d) of Article 17(4)

Table 8

Policy objective	Priority	Fund	Basis for calculation EU support (total eligible cost or public contribution)	EU contribution (a)=(a1)+(a2)	Indicative breakdown of the EU contribution		National contribution (b)=(c)+(d)	Indicative breakdown of the national counterpart		Total (e)=(a)+(b)	Co-financing rate (f)=(a)/(e)	Contributions from the third countries
					without TA pursuant to Article 27(1) (a1)	for TA pursuant to Article 27(1) (a2)		National public (c)	National private (d)			
6	1	ERDF	Public	45,000,000.00	41,166,667.00	3,833,333.00	11,250,000.00	11,250,000.00		56,250,000.00	80.0000000000%	162,801.00
	Total	ERDF		45,000,000.00	41,166,667.00	3,833,333.00	11,250,000.00	11,250,000.00		56,250,000.00	80.0000000000%	162,801.00
	Grand total			45,000,000.00	41,166,667.00	3,833,333.00	11,250,000.00	11,250,000.00		56,250,000.00	80.0000000000%	162,801.00

4. Action taken to involve the relevant programme partners in the preperation of the Interreg programme and the role of those programme partners in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation

Reference: point (g) of Article 17(3)

The identification of the relevant stakeholders is in the hands of the MA, in consultation with the participating countries. Building the partnership between Interact and the participating countries is based on the programme priorities and territorial specificities, and in turn, this helps to define the specific needs of programmes from Interact. The organisations included should either be able to contribute to the programme or Interact will potentially have an impact on them.

Interact established the below guiding principles:

1. Relevance of the potential partners for the programme objective, i.e. 'A better cooperation governance'
2. Territorial specificities and
3. Proportionality of the approach.

In Interact IV, where no projects in the usual Interreg sense are financed, and services are offered to the Interreg community and beyond, the majority of the members of our partnership are our target groups (see 2.1.1.3).

Relevance of partners in view of the programme objective

Interact IV focusses on 'better cooperation governance' and therefore, the type of partners will be institutions such as public authorities and administration.

The members of the partnership should be the authorities in charge of the management and control of Interreg programmes. In addition, external cooperation programmes and in specific cases, IJG programmes could also be members of the partnership.

Specific entities to be involved include MAs, JSs, management verification bodies, audit bodies, national representatives, and indirectly project beneficiaries. This includes also specific cooperation stakeholders such as the coordinators of the macro-regional and sea-basin strategies, Commission, EP, CoR, EGTCs and others.

Interact also creates linkages with similar European bodies including the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions (CPMR), Mission Opérationnelle Transfrontalière (MOT), Association of European Border Regions (AEBR), Technical Support to the Implementation and Management of ENI CBC programmes (TESIM) and Cross Border Institution Building (CBIB+).

Territorial specificities

Interact IV is a programme for the entire EU and the associated, candidate and neighbouring countries. Interact IV covers the EU plus Norway and Switzerland as the financing countries and also offers services for EU external cooperation programmes – such as Interreg-IPA CBC, Interreg NEXT, and OMR – based

on pre-identified needs. Interact IV will seek to involve partners from involved non-MSs, where they are directly relevant for the implementation of Interreg programmes.

Proportionality of the approach

The application of this principle is sought to help to reduce the number of potential partners in proportion to the programme size and budget. In defining a proportionate approach, the balance between allowing a diversity of representation, and in ensuring an engaged and effective structure needs to be found.

In the implementation phase, Interact IV will seek to maintain a large number of partners involved. However, given the programme covers all EU Member States (MSs) as well as many neighbouring countries, participation in the MC meetings shall be limited to the representation of umbrella organisations at EU level.

Actions taken to facilitate a wide involvement of the partners in the preparation of the programme

Interact conducted a public consultation in November 2020 with the aim to understand if there were any errors, issues or omissions in the framing of the programme document. Following numerous communication actions to ensure the consultation was well published, individuals and organisations had the opportunity to comment on the draft programme in a three-week window. Comments could be made through an online event, or through a survey. The responses received through this survey have been carefully reviewed and the feedback has been considered alongside comments from the PC, which both highlighted specific concerns in the work towards wider cooperation actors. The new Intervention logic matrix has further clarified the focus of Interact and responds to the main concerns raised. Other comments have been retained for future consideration.

Partner involvement during implementation

Interact aims to take on board the partners' opinion in its implementation and evaluation. Their feedback will be included in the various proposals to be discussed when planning, assessing and evaluating Interact activities.

In case an Interreg programme or another stakeholder would like to input to the work of the MC, they should contact the National Contact Point (NCP), the relevant MC member or the MA, who will collect the inputs from the respective territories or stakeholder(s). This supports the proportionality approach as set out above.

The MC will be composed of 1-3 representatives per participating country (EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland) to enable representation from all governance levels (state level, regional level, etc.) based on the respective participating country needs. Participants in an advisory capacity will be representative(s) of the European Commission, the Managing Authority, Interact Secretariat, Interact Offices; Paying Authority and representatives of the Audit Authority as an independent observer. The MC may invite also representatives of national and European institutions or persons to MC meetings as observers.

The needs of the Interreg community shall be regularly assessed through needs assessment surveys, feedback collected during events and daily contacts with programmes. All partners will be given the

opportunity to participate in the annual needs assessment to support the development of targeted services. Finally, partners will be considered for the participation in the evaluation process (via targeted surveys).

Next to these options to have a say in the Interact IV delivery system the MC members often represent institutions in charge of the coordination of the Interreg community in their respective country. Thus they are well aware of the specific needs and practices.

Regional approach

Bearing in mind the ambitions set in the perspectives (see 2.1.1.1), a close and more personal relationship with our key target groups will form a crucial role in ensuring Interact achieves the intended successes. Thus Interact will seek to strengthen its regional approach without breaking the overarching inclusive approach.

Working with programme procedures and in general management structures with the view of making them more efficient and effective requires a good understanding of these processes in their local context. This local context may define a boundary to which harmonisation stops being possible, and good knowledge will help Interact understand the real boundaries to which harmonisation and simplification can be applied in specific contexts.

Additionally, encouraging cooperation and coordination between Interreg and IJG actors will require a strong regional and national perspective. It is always done in context of territorial and/or policy framework (e.g. given policy objectives, Smart Specialisation Strategies, territorial and local development strategies implemented through ITI, CLLD and other territorial tools ref. to Article 22 CPR). Knowing these frameworks will help to identify the synergies, and the greatest potential for cooperation that can benefit Interreg.

In line with the place-based approach, most of the programme results will have a local/regional impact and context. Understanding this regional diversity should help understand the results better and thus identify good communication material.

Therefore, we believe that a regional approach, as used in Interact III, can also be used to a large extent in Interact IV.

Where appropriate, the programme could further strengthen its coordination with NCPs and national authorities in view of a more effective integration and harmonisation of capacity building and coordination initiatives carried out at interregional and national level. The NCPs may also be supported with specific tools (e.g. based on SCOs) or expertise to more effectively address the new target group of mainstream programmes. Improved communication and knowledge sharing from and to these groups could also enable specific regional/national good practices to be identified and shared with other regions. Such an approach could also make it easier to evaluate how Interact covers specific area needs and support the involvement of all areas of Europe.

Principles

- Balance effort/cost/benefit

As Interact resources are limited, services are devoted to a certain region, MS or number of programmes only when this is the best method of providing the service for the needs of these stakeholders. A balance between regional approach and exchange across EU will be kept when planning activities addressed to specific areas. Programme managers of a regional area should have the possibility to exchange with programmes of other areas to promote cross-fertilisation.

- Language and backgrounds balance

In the Interact team, the balance of different languages and backgrounds across offices is overall assured. Nonetheless, it is not possible that Interact teams cover all languages in all fields of expertise. The programme language is English, and services shall be provided in English language. Regional/national advisories in national languages are still possible, in cooperation with NCPs, within the limits of resources and knowledge available in Interact.

- Build up regional knowledge

Interact Offices build up knowledge of the programmes and national networks in the area that is also useful in horizontal services.

- Open networks

A knowledge network is necessarily open, because in principle there is very limited knowledge creation/sharing in closed circles. The regional/national networks shall also benefit from Europe-wide knowledge provided either by Interact or externally. Thus, any geographically focused service will include examples from outside the geography as well. Participation in network meetings shall be kept open as a general rule, in order to allow for real knowledge exchange.

- Interest-based work

The basic principle to make regional networks work well, is that they have an actual need and interest in working together and exchanging. Therefore, the key of success is based on the topics, to be agreed by both Interact and the network members, considering the needs and interest of more and less experienced Interreg staff.

Geographical coverage

Interact shall assure that all participating countries and programmes will benefit from their involvement in Interact IV.

Additionally:
- Analysis of programmes participation shall include the territorial aspects;
- Evaluation plan will include regional analysis and measures;
- Communication plans will include an analysis and specific measures for the regions/countries (e.g. the ones not sufficiently participating or using Interact services).
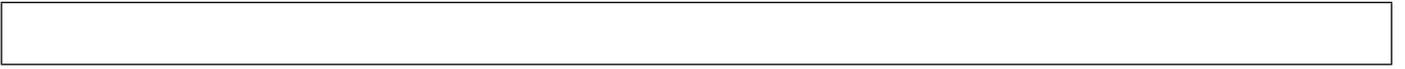
5. Approach to communication and visibility for the Interreg programme (objectives, target audiences, communication channels, including social media outreach, where appropriate, planned budget and relevant indicators for monitoring and evaluation)

Reference: point (h) of Article 17(3)

Interact offers specialist services to stakeholders, including other programmes. This chapter sets out how Interact will approach its communication and visibility actions, in order to ensure the effectiveness of its work, and the work of the target audiences.

Objectives

The principle focus of the communication objectives are to complement the delivery of the programme's overall objective, as well as the identified specific objectives.

In order to do this, Communication objectives shall be set in order to:

- Promote Interact and the use of key tools and services that support cooperation, including Interact's projects of strategic importance (see appendix 3).
- Support the wider dissemination of best practice and knowledge amongst target audiences.
- Demonstrate that 'Cooperation Works!';
- through the achievements of Interact.
- through the collated achievements of Interreg.
- through sharing knowledge with other cooperation actors.

The focus of communication shall vary throughout the period, and shall be regularly reviewed. At the start of the period, supporting relationship building with new audiences, as well ensuring the dissemination of shared interpretations of new cooperation rules will be among the priorities.

Target audiences

Interact's target audiences are set out above (2.1.1.3). Interact's primary target audiences already work in cooperation, but may not be aware of all the resources and tools that can support them. A key specific focus in the next period shall be to ensure Interact reaches out beyond existing relationships, particularly where new audiences are to be engaged.

Interact communication shall also prioritise working with wider policy actors, to further develop partnerships and create Interact ambassadors. These ambassadors will need up to date knowledge and information on solutions developed by Interact, in order to share relevant work with third parties.

Interact shall have regard for the opportunity to use the aggregated achievements of Interreg programmes to promote pan-European cooperation towards citizens, and to support programmes in more effectively reaching their target audiences. Through these activities, Interact shall support the communication of Interreg towards European citizens.

Communication channels

Interact shall maintain a website, which will be the primary source of information and resources for Interact's target audiences. Interact shall also maintain an exchange platform, with easy access from the website, which enables peer-to-peer exchange.

In promoting Interact's work, effective electronic communication tools shall be used. Maintaining an up to date contact database will provide an effective tool to reach key audiences via regular email newsletters. In addition, other electronic communication tools will be utilised.

Interact shall also create and utilise opportunities to share relevant related information, such as during events. While the vast majority of Interact efforts shall be electronic, key items may be printed. In particular, for large scale EU events, which offer special opportunities to raise the awareness of Interact and Interreg.

Social media outreach

Interact has built an effective presence on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn. While the audiences on the three platforms vary, all three tools offer effective outreach for the programme. Interact will continue to monitor other social media platforms to understand where there are effective opportunities to reach out on a professional basis to target audiences.

In addition to Interact's own accounts, Interact shall continue to manage and organise other accounts which promote Interreg.

Planned budget

Interact shall plan to spend approx. 500,000 euro (0.9% of the programmes total budget) on communication. This shall ensure the provision of an effective programme website, branded templates for materials and promotional materials, as well as other printed and digital materials to support the work of the programme.

Monitoring and evaluation

In addition to social media statistics and website analytics, which provide some insights into the effectiveness of communication generally, more specific evaluations will take place as part of Interact's monitoring and evaluation work.

In essence, Interact's aim is to ensure information is available and easy to find. Questions will be developed to be asked at intervals in the period to assess the awareness of services offered, as well as the extent to which users can easily find information offered by Interact.

6. Indication of support to small-scale projects, including small projects within small project funds

Reference: point (i) of Article 17(3), Article 24

Not relevant for Interact.

7. Implementing provisions

7.1. Programme authorities

Reference: point (a) of Article 17(6)

Table 9

Programme authorities	Name of the institution	Contact name	Position	E-mail
Managing authority	Bratislava Self Governing Region / Interact department	Petra Masácová	Head of Interact department, head of Managing Authority	petra.masacova@region-bsk.sk
Audit authority	Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic / Section of audit and control	Ing. Vladimíra Zacharidesová		vladimira.zacharidesova@mfsr.sk
Body to which the payments are to be made by the Commission	Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic	Ing. Katarína Vallová		katarina.vallova@mfsr.sk

7.2. Procedure for setting up the joint secretariat

Reference: point (b) of Article 17(6)

The MA will be assisted by a small joint secretariat (Interact Secretariat, IS) and will contract the decentralised implementing bodies, henceforth called the Interact Offices, which actually deliver the programme to the target groups.

Strong collaboration will be ensured between the Managing Authority, the Interact Secretariat and the Interact Offices concerning the joint elaboration and the implementation of annual and multi-annual work plans.

Due to the nature of the programme, Interact IV will not implement projects within the usual Interreg sense, instead a limited set of beneficiaries throughout the whole implementation of the programme and as such, there is no need to provide information to beneficiaries. Accordingly, the small secretariat unit, set up within the MA, in the organisational structure of the Bratislava Self Governing Region, shall mainly assist the MA and the MC in carrying out their respective functions, fulfilling both coordination (under Priority 1) and technical management functions and primarily being responsible for the below tasks:

- Setting up the framework of service delivery: elaborating and further developing programme-level procedures and related templates (e.g. related to annual work planning) and key documents (e.g. the strategic multiannual document and internal guidance);
- Coordinating the actual implementation of programme-level processes, including facilitating the annual work planning exercise, compiling on the basis of Interact Offices' inputs the annual work plans, as well as organising and following up coordination meetings, etc.;
- Collecting and compiling inputs of Interact Offices into programme-level documents;
- Contributing to the content and financial monitoring tasks under the responsibility of the MA;
- Contributing to and fulfilling programme-level reporting obligations;
- Providing (setting up, maintaining and further developing) the joint IT infrastructure of the programme, including the programme monitoring system, online collaborative work platform, etc.

7.3. Apportionment of liabilities among participating Member States and where applicable, the third or partner countries and OCTs, in the event of financial corrections imposed by the managing authority or the Commission

Reference: point (c) of Article 17(6)

For Interact IV, beneficiaries are understood as the hosting institutions of the Member States hosting Interact Secretariat and Interact Offices. The beneficiaries are liable for any irregularity they may have caused. Any unduly paid amounts are recovered from the specific beneficiary by the Managing Authority.

If the Managing Authority does not succeed in securing repayment from one of the beneficiaries, the Member State, on whose territory the beneficiary concerned is located, shall reimburse the Managing Authority any amounts unduly paid to that beneficiary. Each participating Member State hosting the specific beneficiary, by signing Interreg regulation Article 16(5) agreement explicitly agrees to have this subsidiary liability and to timely pay back any unduly paid amount to the account of the programme. The Managing Authority is responsible for reimbursing the amounts concerned to the general budget of the Union. Any such occurrences and measures will be timely discussed and agreed upon in the first subsequent meeting of the Monitoring Committee.

When any relevant authority of the Member State detects an irregularity, it will timely inform the Managing Authority and the Audit Authority.

In case of suspension of payments by the European Commission, due to errors, irregularities or even external factors, such as cash flow gaps at European level, the Managing Authority shall inform the beneficiaries and the MC about the suspension and the reasons for it immediately after being notified.

With this information the Managing Authority shall also convene all bodies directly affected by the suspension, in particular the beneficiaries, in order to develop a plan to address the causes of the suspension, in line with the indications provided by the European Commission. The Monitoring Committee shall be informed in all steps, in particular on the measures agreed with the European Commission, on the progresses and on the consequences of the suspension in the service delivery by Interact.

Even though Member States not hosting an Interact body will not be beneficiary of programme funding, they will share the benefit from programme services. In accordance with point (c) of Article 17(6) of the Interreg Regulation, the programme shall set out apportionment of liabilities among the participating Member States and, where applicable, third partner countries or OCTs, in the event of financial corrections imposed by the Managing Authority or the Commission.

For Interact IV, all Member States have therefore agreed to share liability in proportion to their share of co-financing, but not exceeding the amount of their respective national contribution, in case of flat rate corrections, caused by decisions made by the programme Monitoring Committee. Programme bodies and/or beneficiaries and/or hosting Member States are liable for irregularities, including those ones having a systemic nature, they caused.

8. Use of unit costs, lump sums, flat rates and financing not linked to costs

Reference: Articles 94 and 95 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 (CPR)

Table 10: Use of unit costs, lump sums, flat rates and financing not linked to costs

Intended use of Articles 94 and 95 CPR	Yes	No
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates under the priority according to Article 94 CPR	☐	☒
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs according to Article 95 CPR	☐	☒

Appendix 1

A. Summary of the main elements

Priority	Fund	Specific objective	Estimated proportion of the total financial allocation within the priority to which the simplified cost option will be applied in %	Type(s) of operation covered		Indicator triggering reimbursement		Unit of measurement for the indicator triggering reimbursement	Type of simplified cost option (standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates	Amount (in EUR) or percentage (in case of flat rates) of the simplified cost option
				Code(1)	Description	Code(2)	Description			

(1) This refers to the code for the intervention field dimension in Table 1 of Annex 1 CPR

(2) This refers to the code of a common indicator, if applicable

Appendix 1

B. Details by type of operation

C. Calculation of the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates

1. Source of data used to calculate the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates (who produced, collected and recorded the data, where the data is stored, cut-off dates, validation, etc):

2. Please specify why the proposed method and calculation based on Article 94(2) is relevant to the type of operation:

3. Please specify how the calculations were made, in particular including any assumptions made in terms of quality or quantities. Where relevant, statistical evidence and benchmarks should be used and, if requested, provided in a format that is usable by the Commission:

4. Please explain how you have ensured that only eligible expenditure was included in the calculation of the standard scale of unit cost, lump sum or flat rate:

5. Assessment of the audit authority or authorities of the calculation methodology and amounts and the arrangements to ensure the verification, quality, collection and storage of data:

Appendix 2

A. Summary of the main elements

Priority	Fund	Specific objective	The amount covered by the financing not linked to costs	Type(s) of operation covered		Conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbusresment by the Commission	Indicator		Unit of measurement for the conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbursement by the Commission	Envisaged type of reimbursement method used to reimburse the beneficiary or beneficiaries
				Code(1)	Description		Code(2)	Description		

(1) This refers to the code for the intervention field dimension in Table 1 of Annex 1 to the CPR and Annex IV to the EMFAF Regulation.

(2) This refers to the code of a common indicator, if applicable.

B. Details by type of operation

Appendix 3: List of planned operations of strategic importance with a timetable - Article 22(3) CPR

Interact has a number of projects which deliver significant benefits for its service users which should be considered Operations of Strategic Importance (OSI). They can be considered under two headings:

Harmonisation and Simplification

Interact's wide work on harmonisation and simplification has two flagship operations which provide significant additional capacity to target audiences.

Harmonised Implementation Tools (HIT) are co-created with Interreg programmes harmonise and simplify programme management to form best practice. The tools form the foundation of shared programme management and make effective the exchange of best practice.

From HIT, Interact has developed Jems, the new monitoring system for 2021-2027 Interreg programmes. It is available to interested programmes on a free-license basis and first modules are already in use.

The communication of both HIT and Jems is a high priority before, and at the start of, the programming period.

Communication and Capitalisation

Interact's role in promoting pan-European Interreg results is set out in perspective 3. This will be achieved in part through two flagship operations, as well as wider work on capitalisation:

The purpose of the Interreg.eu is to be a one-stop-shop for communication of the whole Interreg community and its contribution to the Cohesion Policy. It is intended to be the future home of European Cooperation Day, the annual celebration of Interreg which so far has reached 13.5 million citizens. A new portal shall be developed, in cooperation with Interreg, and delivered early in the programme period and be promoted throughout.

keep.eu is the only source of aggregated information on cooperation projects and beneficiaries under Interreg. It is inclusive of all Interreg participating countries, with programme, project, partner data and more from 2000 onwards. It is being adapted for the 2021-2027 period and will be promoted throughout the period.

Capitalisation is a method to have a more effective impact on a territory. To support programmes build on future results Interact will develop and deliver capitalisation activities. Specific communication support will promote this work with the objective of increasing the visibility of Interreg in Cohesion Policy.