

Interreg data exchange and visualisation

Janne Kiilunen, Ilze Ciganska, Alexandra Kulmer and Elisa Bertieri |

Interact | 10.10.2025

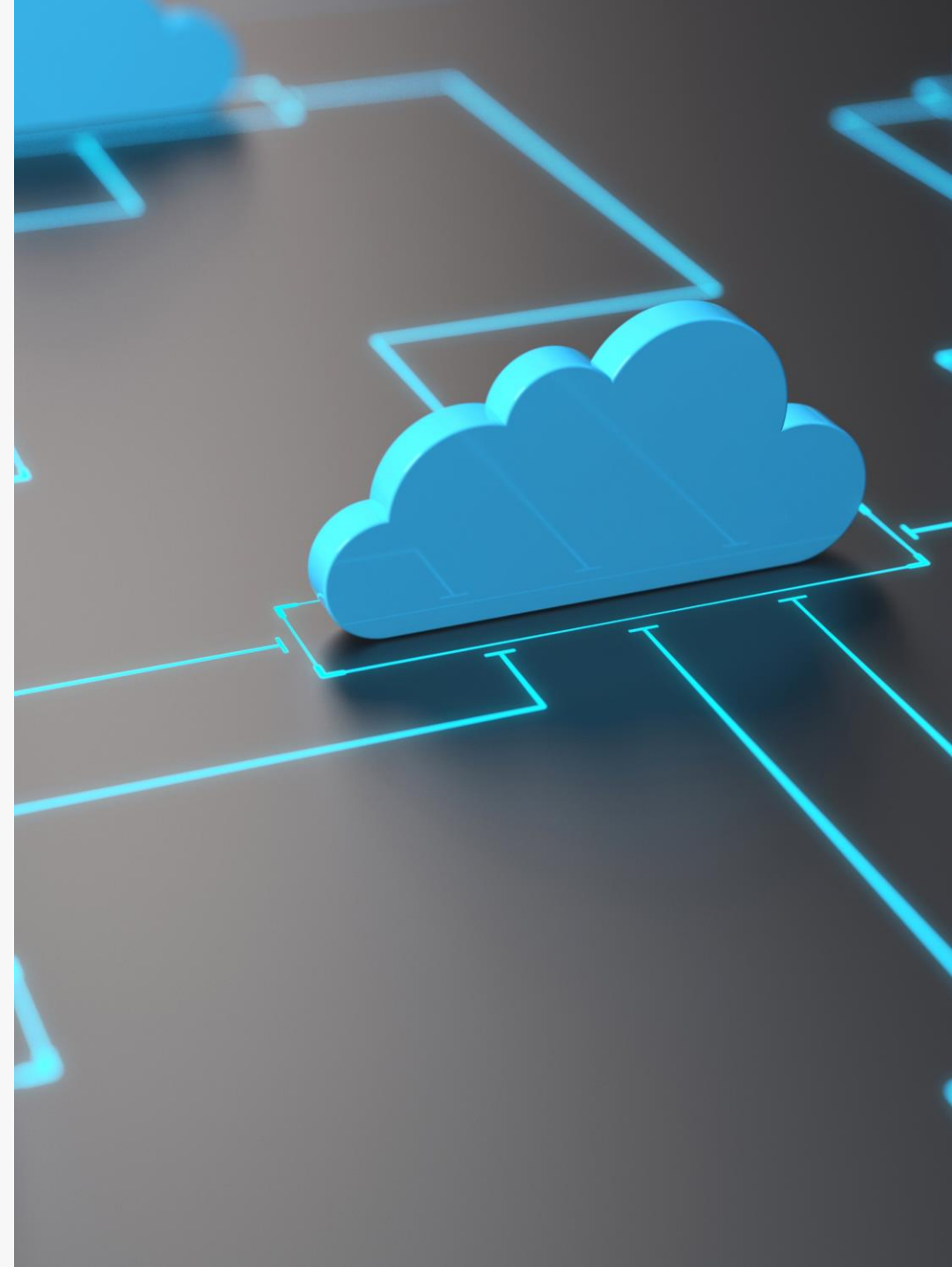
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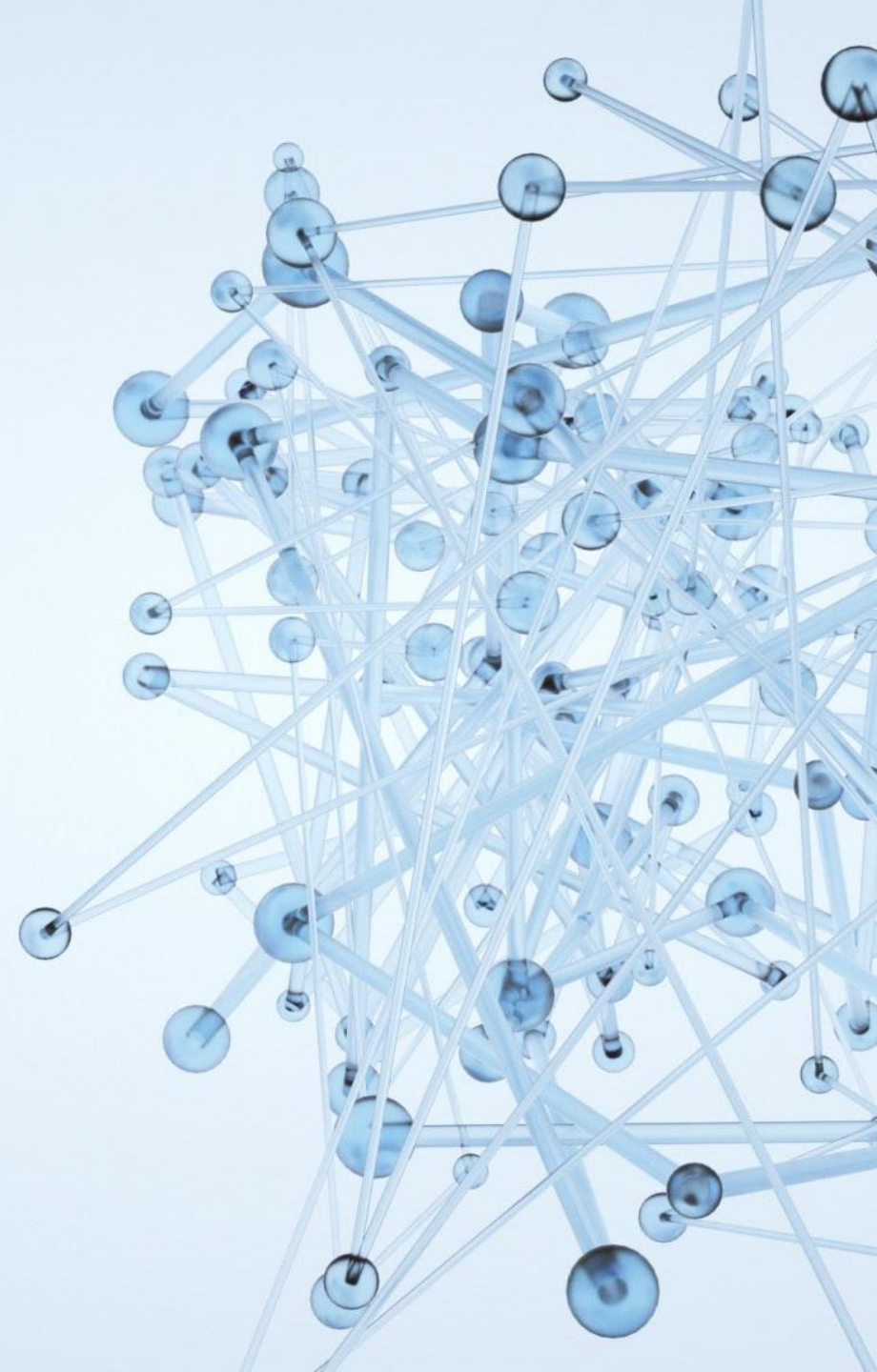
WHY this online session

- Interreg programmes manage extensive datasets
- To reflect and take stock
- To launch the discussion about the future data needs

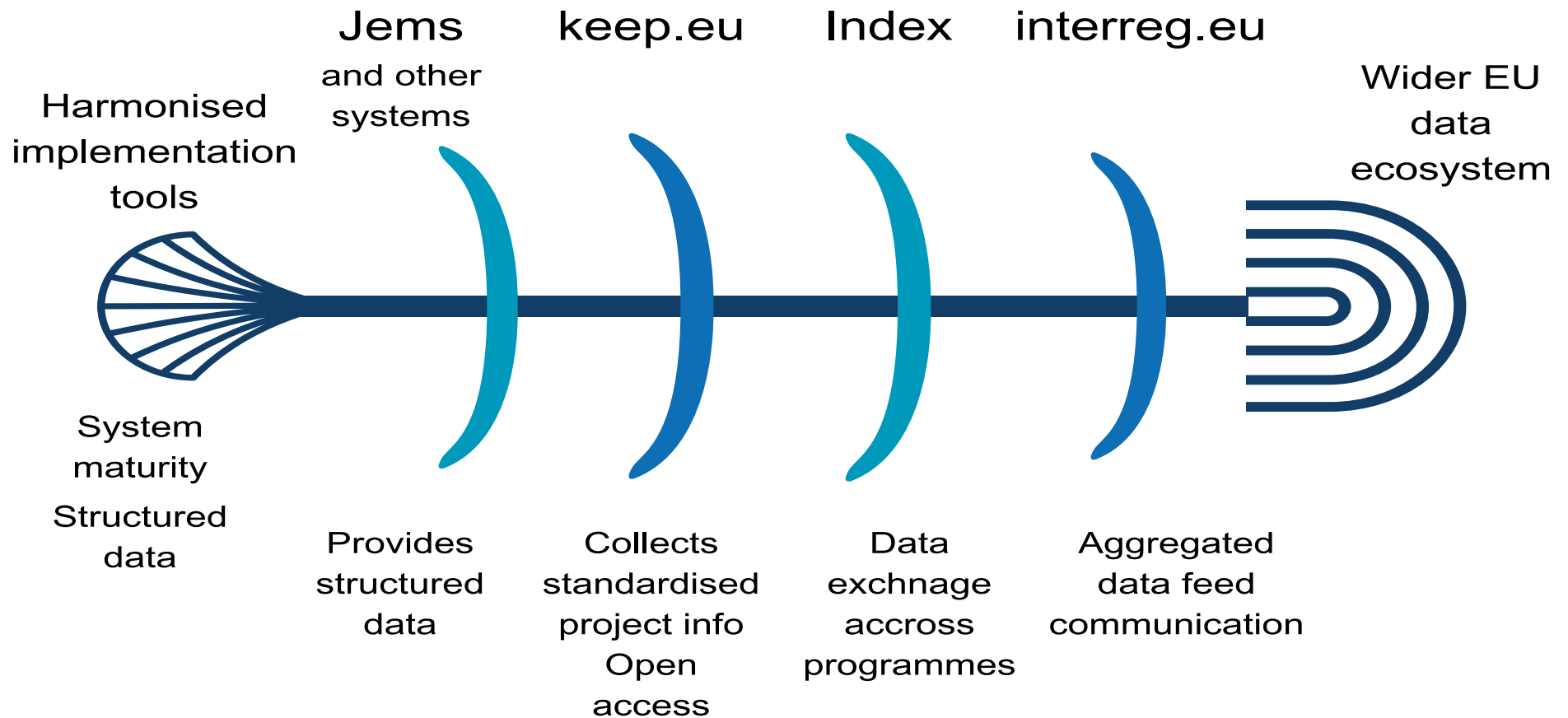


What we can read in the drafts

- Data transparency and sharing
- Performance-based payments
- Streamlined list of interventions, outputs and results



From tools to a coherent data system



Agenda

01

Introduction

02

**Showcasing
the existing
tools**

03

**Links with
wider EU data
initiatives**

04

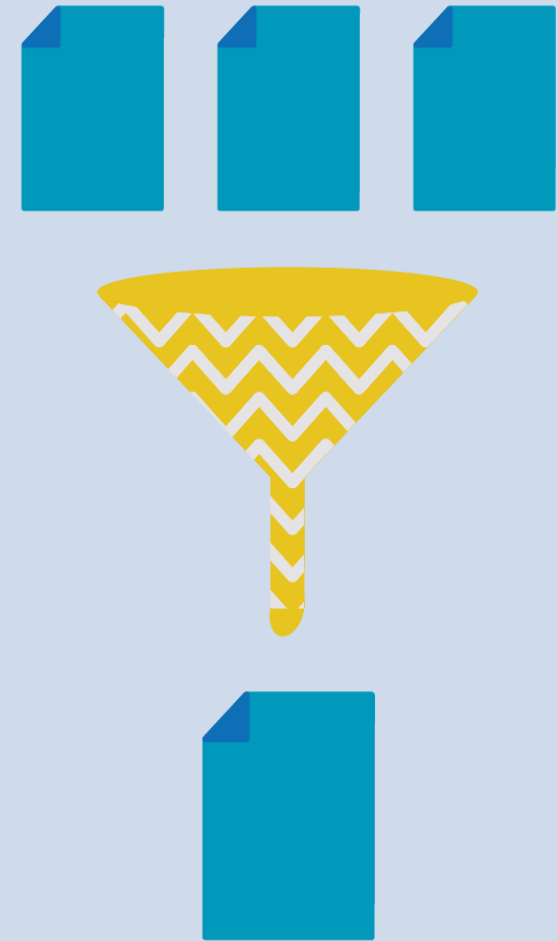
**Exchange:
what works
well and what
are the future
needs**

05

**Wrap up,
closure and
next steps**

Existing tools

Jems - Alexandra Kulmer
keep.eu - Elisa Bertieri
Index - Janne Kiilunen



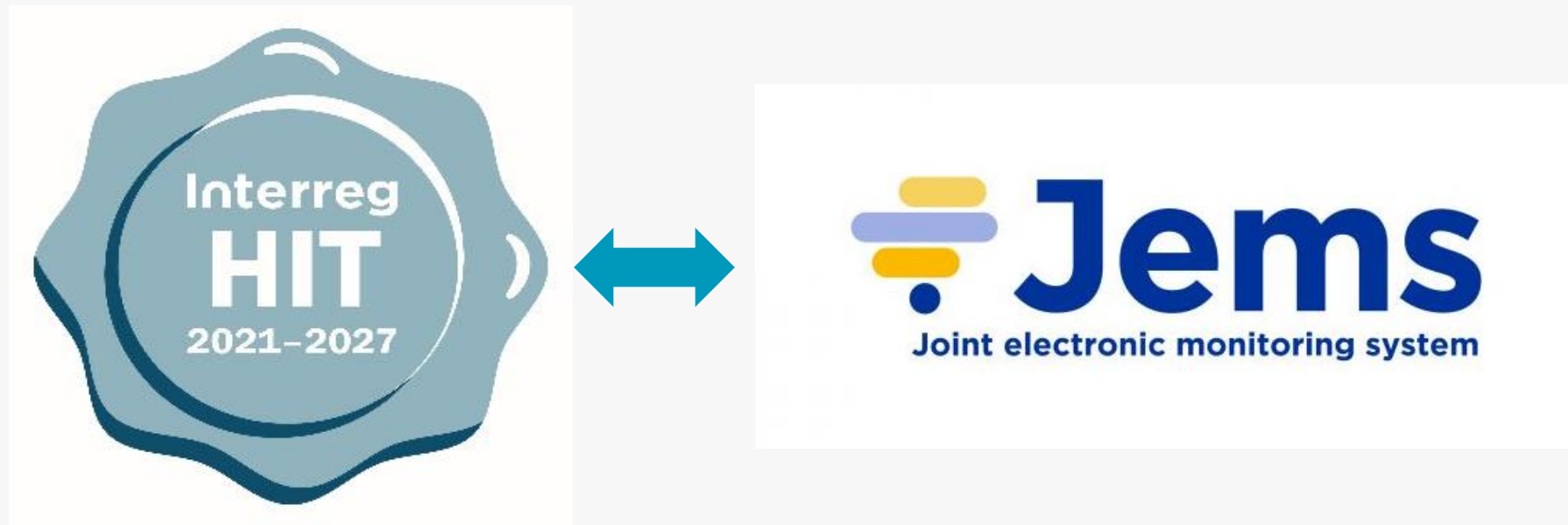
HIT – Harmonised Implementation Tools



**HIT Core Group
(27 IPs) working on:**

Harmonised
templates &
data fields

From harmonisation to a joint monitoring system

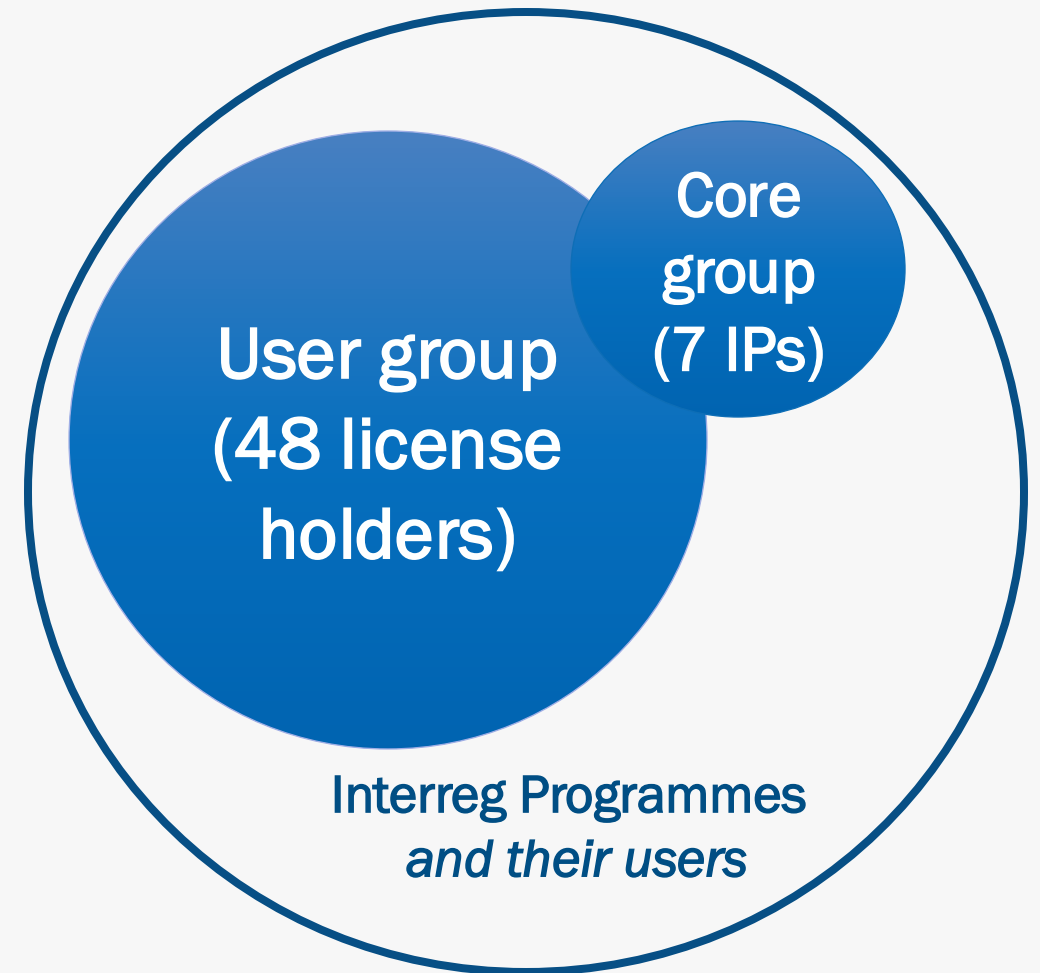




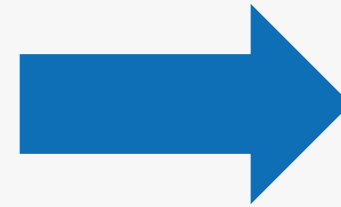
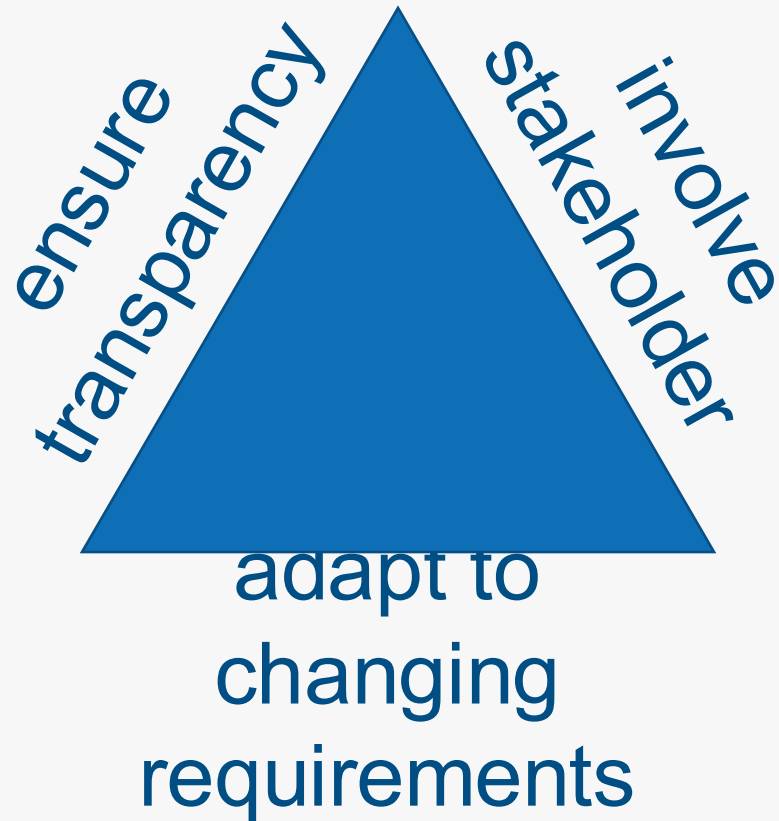
developed by Interact
designed by Interreg
for Interreg



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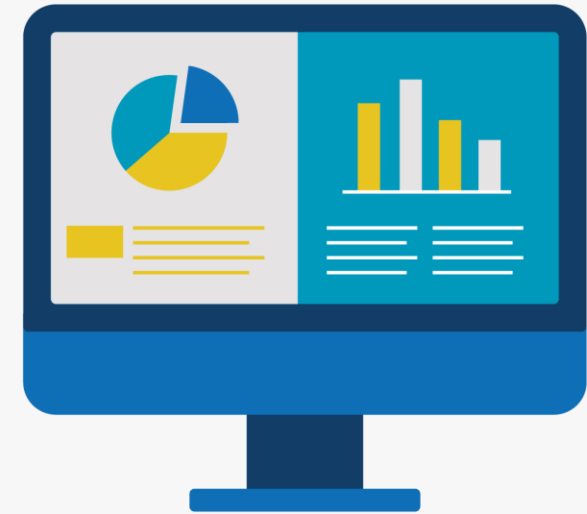


Principles followed when developing Jems



**Agile
Scrum**

What is inside Jems...



Programme
setup
and Calls



Applications
and Selection
module



Reporting,
Monitoring
and
Verifications
module



Payments and
Accounting
module

Jems

Software package

License

- Jems is provided free of charge
- License allows adaptation of code and own developments

Hosting

- Every Interreg Programme hosts its own Jems installation
- Any Jems release version can be used

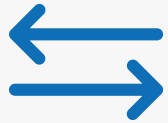
Settings

- Programmes select setup and customisation options
- Further customisation through adaptations and plugins

Data

- Data belong to Interreg Programmes
- Interact has no access to data

Jems & data governance



E-Cohesion system

CPR Art. 69(8) and Annex XIV

ensure electronic exchange of information with beneficiaries
promote benefits of electronic data exchange



Monitoring system

CPR Art. 72(1) and Annex XVII

record and store data
allow for sound monitoring, evaluation, financial management, verifications and audits



Transmission of data

CPR Art. 42 and Annex VII

allow to extract data in the right format
ensure quality and reliability of data to be submitted to the EC



List of operations

CPR Art. 49(3)

allow to extract data in the right format
ensure quality and reliability of data to be published on the website

Jems - interoperability with other IT systems



Keep.eu – a living repository of Interreg data

Elisa Bertieri | Interact | 10.10.2025

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Keep.eu

a living repository of Interreg data

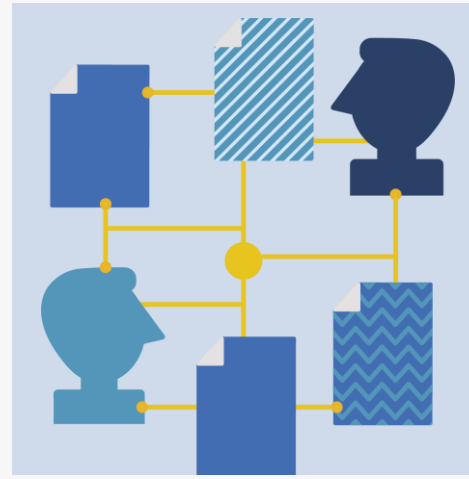
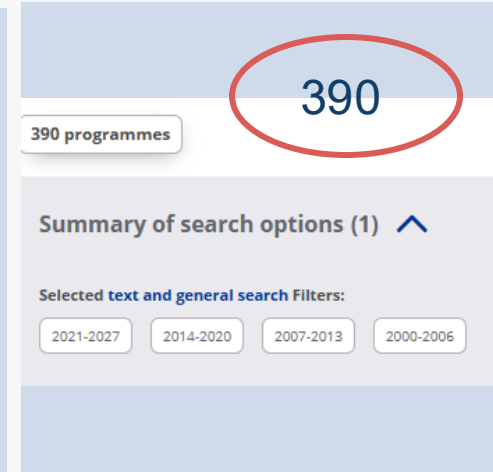
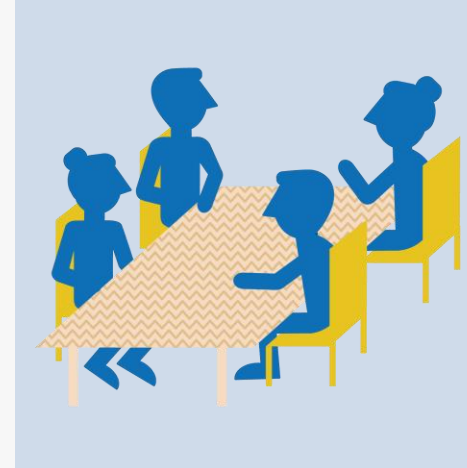
- Keep.eu illustrated through a user case

- Keep.eu data and filters

- Proxy to good practices

User Case

A task force dealing with natural disasters

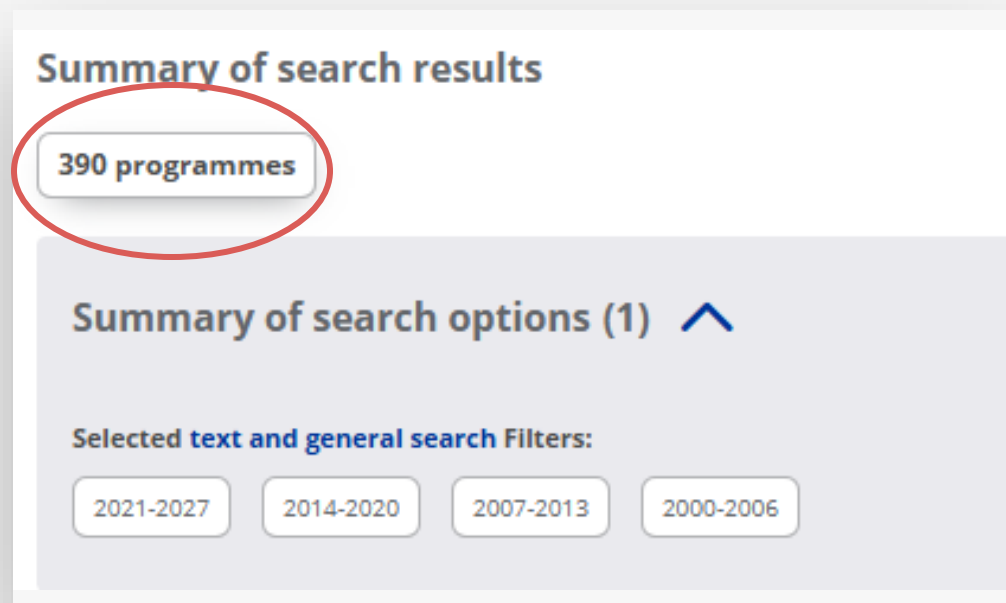


What living repository means in practice?

- **Overarching** presence across programming periods
- **Filters** to customize queries and readymade statistics
- **Source** of regularly updated project-partner-call data and documents that can be used for e.g. capitalisation, analysis and partner searches

Overarching presence across programming periods

Keep.eu covers all the financing periods starting in the year 2000 and includes NEXT and IPA countries (excluded in the current Kohesio database).



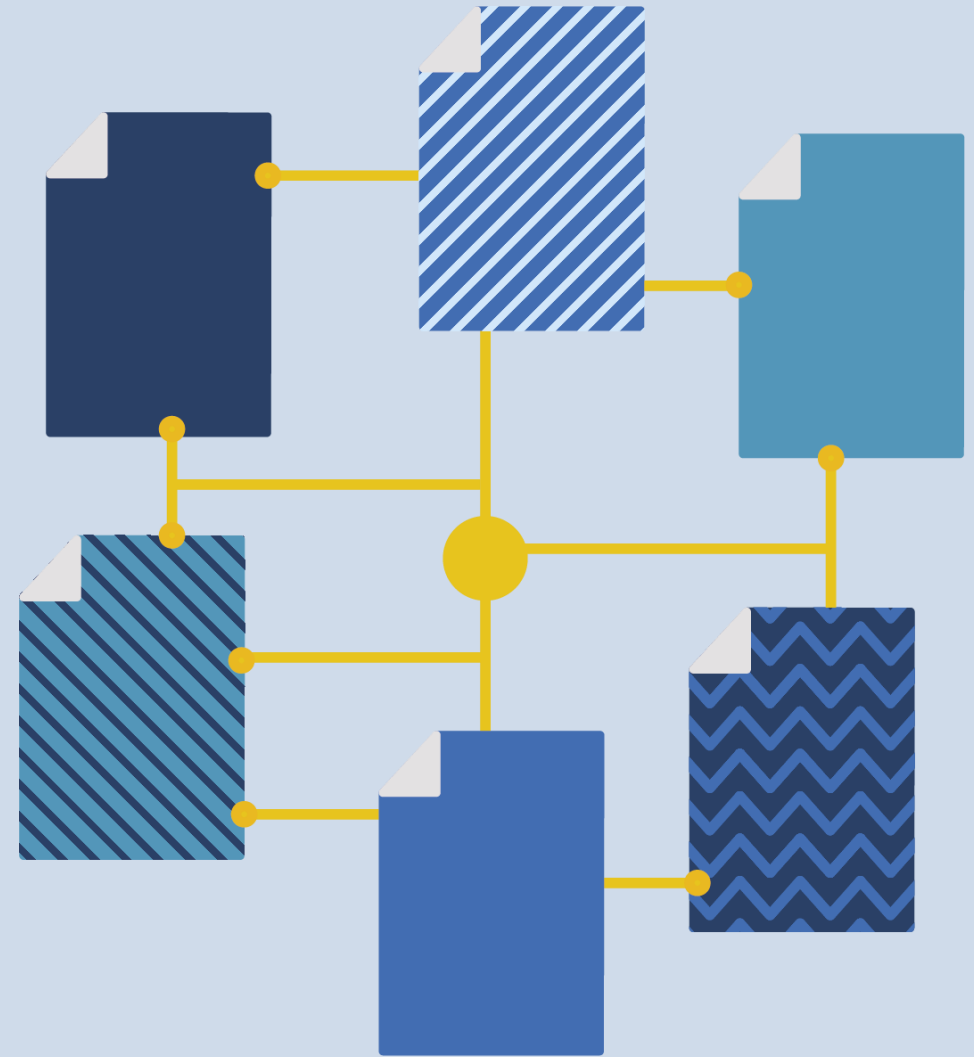
Data and filters in keep.eu

- **Data** about contracted projects, partners and call readily aggregated
 - **Project** descriptions, outputs, expected and actual achievements.
- **42** themes to group together projects from across programming period
- **Project** keywords

Keep.eu follows the project journey

Project linkages

Project linkages tell about the relations between projects e.g. precedent/subsequent projects



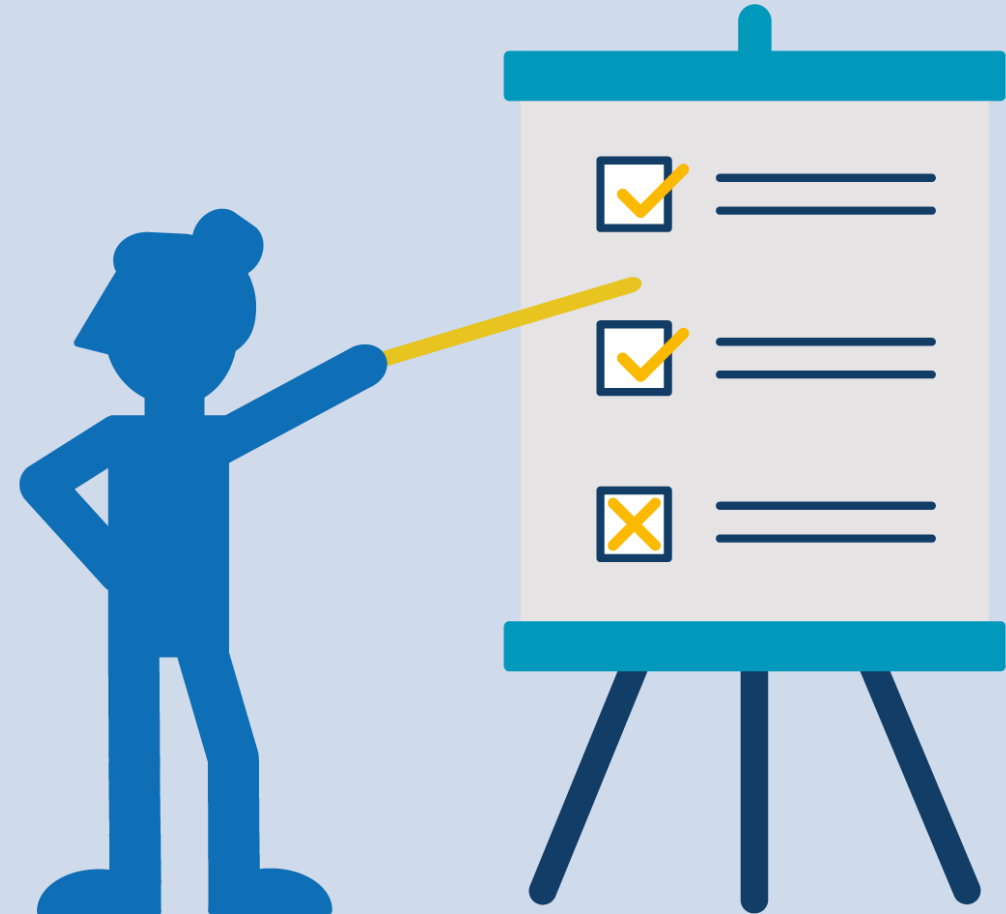
Prizes and mentions

Prizes and mentions tell about prizes that the project might have won/the good practices it might have provided. These fields may be filled in Jems when filling the project final report/or communicated to us when sending us data



Results

Results in keep.eu are called expected/actual achievements. When the project is still active they are called expected achievements. Once the project has been finalised the expected achievement will subside to make place for actual achievements.



Documents and attachments

We collect publicly available project outputs (documents) such as manuals, reports, booklets and videos.

Interreg data exchange and visualisation

Index

Janne Kiilunen | 10.10.2025

Interact



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Index is an integral part of **Interact** service offer

Index is a programme management tool that allows exchange of data from the application stage. It provides space for programme exchange.



And other programme monitoring systems provide data for exchange and visualisation



Publicly available data repository on contracted projects, deliverables and partners

Index

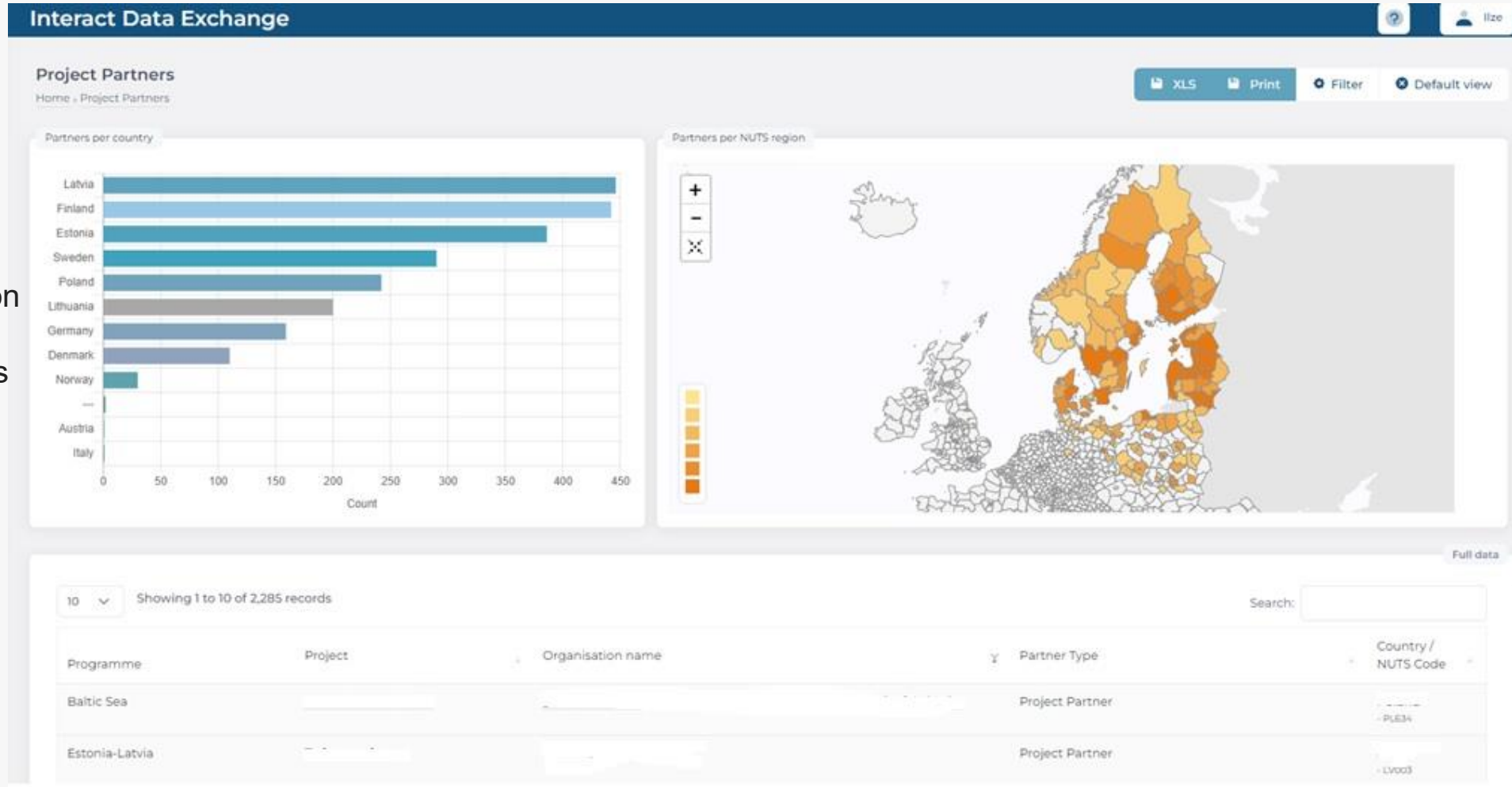
Pilot project for data sharing and visualization tool in the application phase between programmes

4 groups (Baltic, IPA, MED, Transnational) with 18 programmes in total

3 279 projects and 20 742 partners in total (30 September 2025) including submitted, approved and rejected projects

In this pilot – focus on applicants and partners

Partner
concentration
across five
programmes



Possibility to
export data to
Excel

Active
search
fields

Index allows

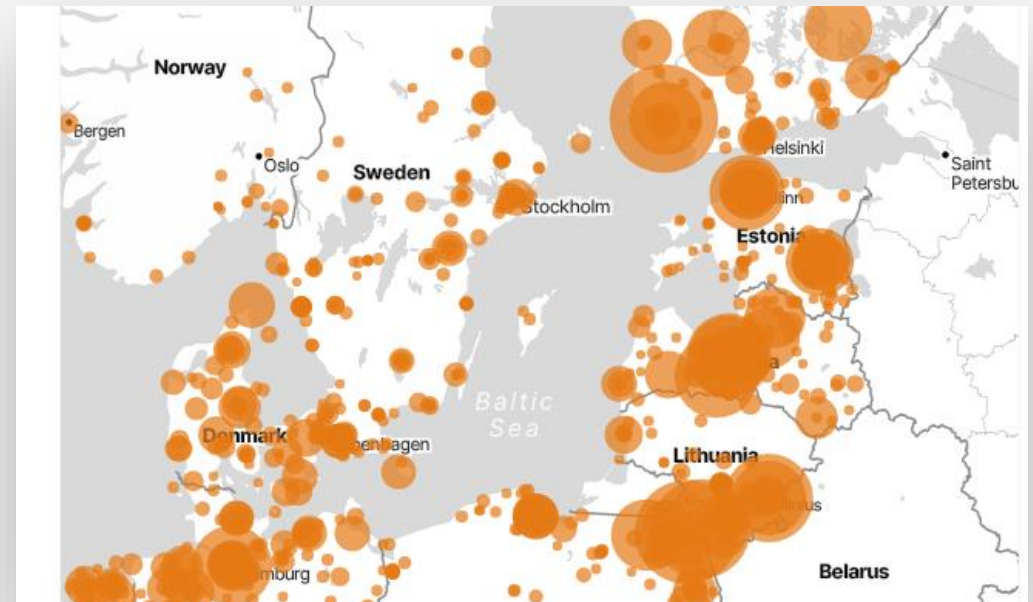
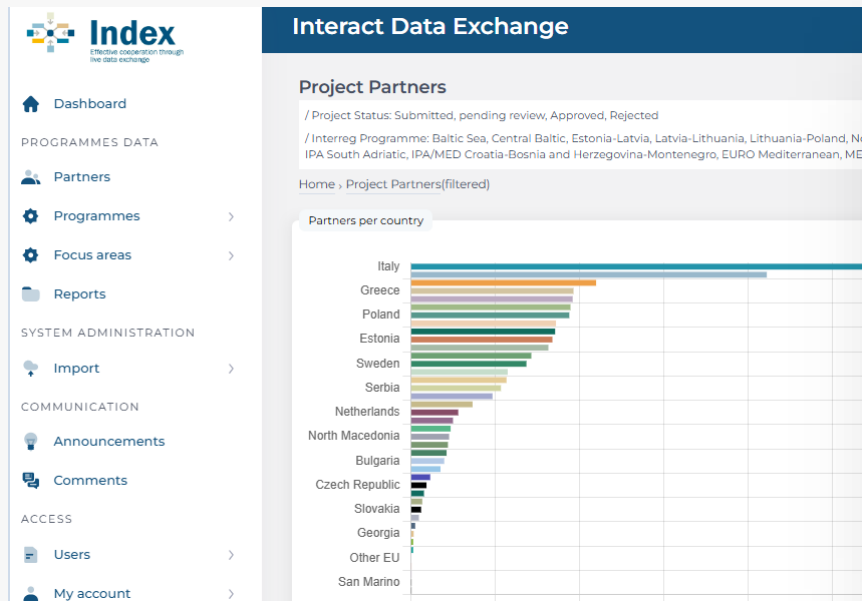
Follow up on partner involvement across programmes

Search for synergies potentials

Spot where partners are missing across programmes

Data use: example in Index

Index offers a possibility to use grouped data visualisations: partners, programmes, specific objectives or generate own reports.



Data sharing to Index

Data schema defined for automatic data transfer

Access directly to monitoring system API

Manual data sharing

Data use: example in Index

AI generated summaries

Abstractive Summary

Sources: Project Description

The ADAPTVitis project addresses climate change adaptation in the viticulture sector of the Croatia-Serbia cross-border region by focusing on drought stress and climate variability challenges.

Its main objective is to enhance viticulture resilience through valorization and implementation of adaptable grapevine genotypes combined with nature-based solutions and cross-border collaboration.

Sources: developing joint nature-based water management solutions, establishing prevention centers to analyze drought-resilient grape varieties, and creating a strategic action plan aligned with national strategies.: Project Description

The project is structured around three specific objectives

Sources: Work Package 1 - Objective, Activities

Work Package 1 focuses on developing and implementing nature-based solutions, such as modern weeding with grass cover crops, to conserve soil moisture and mitigate drought impacts in vineyards.

Sources: Work Package 1 - Activities

Comprehensive climate and soil data analyses, including microbial biomass assessment and field trials of drought-tolerant grape varieties at experimental sites in Croatia and Serbia, support this work package.

Extractive Summary

Source: Project Description

The ADAPTVitis project aims to address the pressing challenge of climate change adaptation in the viticulture sector within the cross-border region of Croatia and Serbia.

The overall objective of the project is to enhance the adaptation of viticulture to climate change through the valorization and implementation of adaptable genotypes of grapevines.

To achieve this overall objective, the project is structured around three specific objectives: 1. Developing and implementing joint nature-based solutions in water management to mitigate the impact of drought stress on viticulture, thereby preserving soil moisture and fostering resilience in grapevines.

2. Establishing dedicated prevention centers and conducting qualitative and quantitative analyses of grape yield to compile a comprehensive list of newly developed grapevine varieties that demonstrate resilience to drought stress, enhancing the sector's adaptive capacity.

3. Developing a strategic action plan for the region by aligning with and contributing to national strategies, synthesizing research findings to formulate measures that address the challenges identified in viticulture and provide a cohesive and regionally tailored approach to climate change adaptation.

Data use: example in Index

AI generated
scoring for EUSAIR

Overall EUSAIR Score: **80/100**

Primary Pillar: Blue Growth

Marine and maritime economic activities that contribute to sustainable economic growth, employment and innovation

EUSAIR Summary:

The ADAPTVitis project primarily focuses on climate change adaptation in viticulture through nature-based solutions and innovative research on drought-tolerant grapevine varieties, fostering sustainable agricultural practices in the Adriatic-Ionian cross-border area. It aligns well with Pillar 1 (Blue Growth) by promoting sustainable economic growth, innovation, and resilience in the agricultural sector linked to natural resource management. The project also contributes to environmental quality (Pillar 3) through its emphasis on soil health and ecosystem preservation in vineyards. It lacks direct relevance to transport, energy, or tourism connectivity flagships.

Data use: example in Index

AI generated
scoring for EUSAIR

Flagship 1: Fostering quadruple helix ties in the fields of marine technologies and blue bio-technologies for advancing innovation, business development and business adaptation in blue bio-economy

Promoting innovation and business development in marine technologies and blue bio-economy through quadruple helix cooperation

Score: 85/100

✓ Strengths

Strong focus on innovation and research in developing drought-tolerant grapevine genotypes; cross-border collaboration leveraging scientific expertise;

✗ Weaknesses

Limited direct focus on marine technologies or blue bio-technologies; viticulture is agricultural rather than marine economy, so relevance is indirect.

Flagship 9: Protection and enhancement of natural terrestrial habitats and ecosystems

Conserving and enhancing natural terrestrial environments

Score: 70/100

✓ Strengths

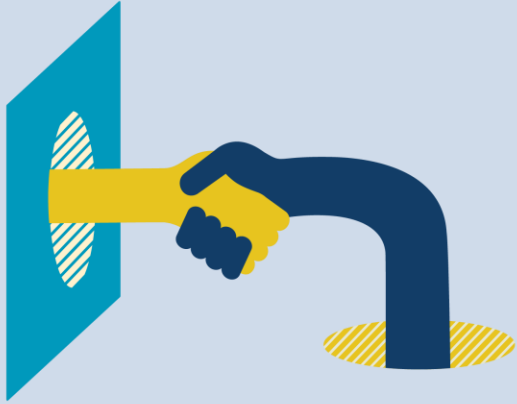
Emphasis on protecting and enhancing natural terrestrial ecosystems through comprehensive soil microbial biomass analysis and nature-based solutions; promotes sustainable soil

✗ Weaknesses

Primary focus is on agricultural land rather than broader natural terrestrial habitats; limited geographic scope focused on vineyards; not directly addressing wider ecosystem conservation.

Break





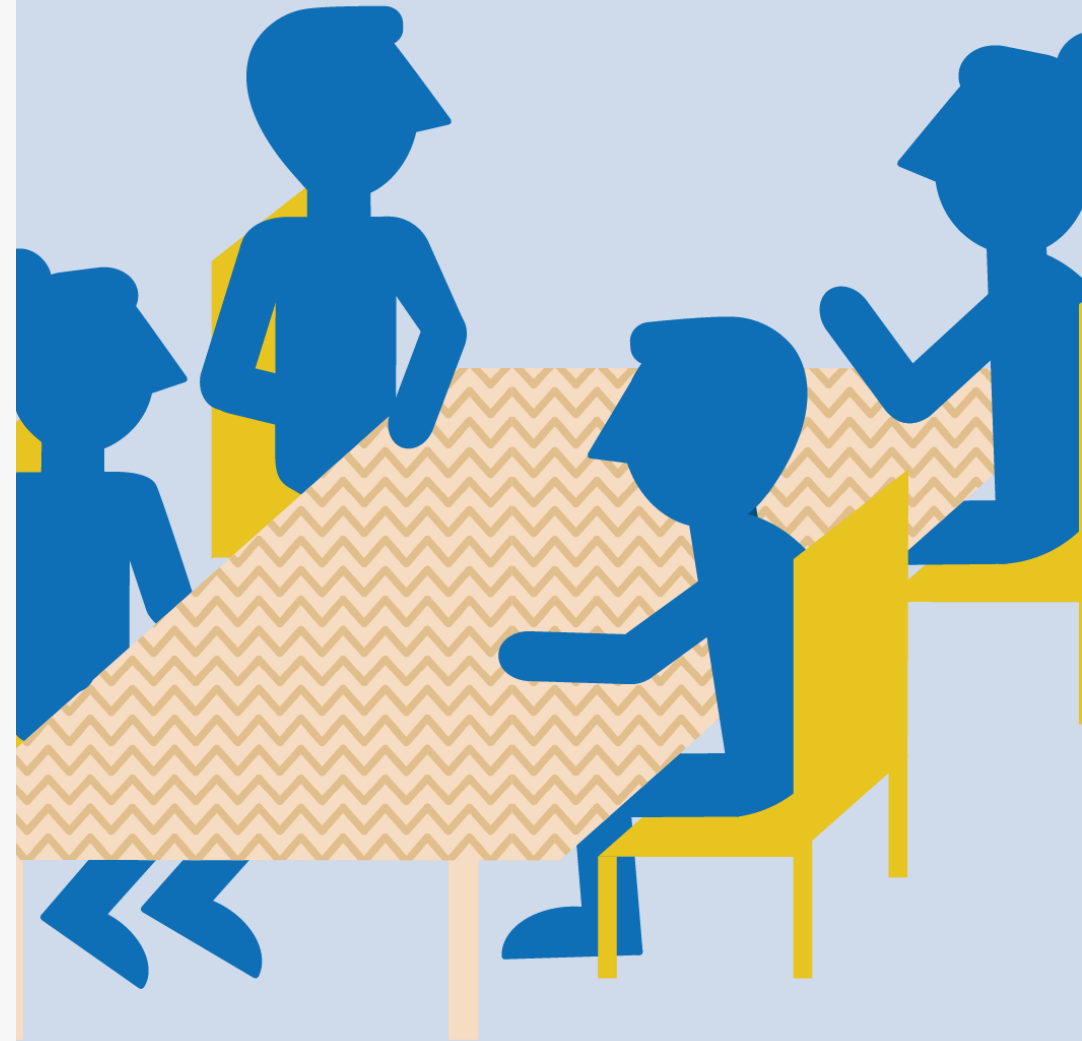
Wider EU data initiatives

Roberto Musmeci, DG REGIO



Interreg data – taking stock and looking ahead

- **Robert Schulz**, Interreg Baltic Sea Region
- **Simona Lullo and Lada Vetrini**, Interreg Italy-Croatia
- **Nicu Buzgure**, Interreg Romania-Serbia



What data challenge will matter most in your work with Interreg in the next funding period?

Join us on [slido.com](#)



3510358

Gathered feedback/ concerns/ideas approaching Post-2027

- It would be good not start all over the same processes & get enough with updates on systems
- Stronger data analytics. Incl., analyse how project keywords and structure evolve over time, and provide more detailed information about the target groups
- Reliability and accuracy of data; data coverage, incl. information from all programmes
- While draft regulations proposals for post 2027 seem to propose a list of less data to be collected (NRP Art 63 Data collection and recording), the obligation of automatically feeding data into various other EU IT tools (e.g. ARACHNE) seem to actually add more to the data to be collected by programs in the next programming period (e.g. for beneficiaries: number of employees, turnover or for Key experts for service contract: name and date of birth... - are just few examples of data to be fed into ARACHNE, but is not mentioned in the draft regulations as data to be collected). Many programs are not experienced with (all) these EU IT tools that had to be fed with data in the future, to be able to assess correctly the amount of data to be collected. Will there be a comprehensive list of data that programs are to collect to be able to fulfil their obligations?
- Data structured in a good way allowing – exchanging between programmes - to extract data for further (automatised) processing - AI based applications
- Interoperability between the different levels of governance

Thank you for being here!

Your opinion matters to us.

Please take a few minutes to provide us with feedback to help us improve our services:

<https://forms.office.com/e/9tVV1zXUM2>



Cooperation works

All materials will be available on:

[Interact / Events / Interreg data exchange and visualisation](#), 10 October 2025