



State of Interreg Report 2025

February 2026

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Author(s) Kevin Fulcher, Ludivine Porret

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1. Executive summary

Interreg programmes have committed more than **7.5 billion euros** to more almost **6,000 projects** being implemented across Europe, and beyond. This represents **70% of the overall Interreg budget**, and it could be as high as 75% of the available funds for projects (total budget, minus technical assistance).

This data continues to showcase the swift work of Interreg programmes to commit the available funding in the 2021-2027 period to projects. The annual State of Interreg report seeks to build a baseline of information across the various Interreg programmes. The 2024 report found 5.5 billion euros (52% of the overall Interreg funds) committed to 3,800 projects, following the research in 2023 which identified 4.5 billion of funding had been made available in first calls.

In terms of the demonstration of progress, we estimate 27 Interreg programmes are either already closed for new applications, or will close following time-limited calls in 2026. Meanwhile, there are still some funding opportunities available in certain regions as the planned calls come to an end. Of course, this variation is a natural occurrence in the Interreg context, where 86 programmes move at the pace most appropriate for them, within the legal framework at an EU and National level.

Interact is grateful to all Interreg programmes for their cooperation in sharing data. The data within the report is verified where possible, and we are pleased to be able to proceed with 63% of the data gathered being verified by programmes.

1.1. Implementation compared to 2014-2020

First calls in the 2021-2027 period started in spring 2022. As such 2025 marks the end of the third full year of implementation. To complement the analysis, the report again adds the official spending data published by the Commission.

When comparing the 2014-2020 and the 2021-2027 period¹, it is worth noting that direct parallels are difficult to draw. A different number of programmes, working on different rules, and starting at different times are just some of the factors affecting timing. However, **in terms of progress Interreg has allocated funding quickly and effectively in 2021-2027**. Similarly, spending has accelerated as expected in one of the key years for programmes. With almost 6,000 projects now coming operational, the spending figure is expected to continue to rise dramatically in the years ahead. Meanwhile last calls, capitalisation calls and final calls will take place and close out the remaining funds.

¹ [Open Data Portal for the European Structural Investment Funds - European Commission | Cohesion Open Data](#)

| Year | Allocated | Spent |
|------|-----------|-------|
| 2015 | 7.9% | 0.0% |
| 2016 | 34.9% | 0.7% |
| 2017 | 56.9% | 4.9% |
| 2018 | 76.9% | 15.9% |
| 2019 | 93.7% | 30.4% |
| 2020 | 102.5% | 47.8% |
| 2021 | 106.4% | 64.3% |
| 2022 | 107.5% | 80.1% |
| 2023 | 107.4% | 93.5% |

| Year | Allocated | Spent |
|------|-----------|--------------------|
| 2023 | 21.8% | 0.3% |
| 2024 | 49.9% | 3.3% |
| 2025 | 71.3% | 9.8 ² % |
| 2026 | | |
| 2027 | | |
| 2028 | | |
| 2029 | | |
| 2030 | | |

1.2. Number of projects

Another way to anticipate the position of Interreg in relation to the 2021-2027 period is to review the number of projects funded by Interreg in the past few funding periods. In total, there have been around 10,000 projects in each of the last three funding periods.

The data gathered as part of this report identified a total of 5,979 potential projects³. It is interesting to note that 71% of the available allocation has gone to fewer projects than in previous periods (59% of the estimated projects likely in the period). It is too early to determine if this will remain true to period end, or whether the overall number of projects is too crude a way to measure progress.

Related to that, it is important to note that the approach to the selection of small projects creates even more variables when reviewing programme data – and in thinking about the number of projects. Sometimes programmes using a Small Project Fund (SPF) list the SPF itself as the sole operation, while in other programmes the SPF projects appear more consistently with the approach of small-scale projects, where they are listed within the wider programme data. With the size of the total dataset being 10,000, the handling of a few hundred 100 small projects becomes statistically relevant. Furthermore, this is a point of inconsistency for any work attempted at the Interreg wide level.

² Figure from <https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/>, EU Share of Interreg spending is 1,044,523,606.00 (EU funds), amounting to 9.8%

³ Potential projects are understood as projects selected by Monitoring Committees (or similar authorised bodies) and allocated funding, but not yet contracted. As such, they cannot all be referred to as projects, as some are contracted, some are not yet contracted.

2. Programme performance to date

2.1. Introductions and limitations of data

This chapter notes the progress of programmes by ‘bands’ based on percent of the total EU funding budget. As noted in previous editions, it should be noted that 100% is not necessarily the target for allocation. In the 2014-2020 period, the allocation was 107.4% of the total available funds – and of course not including the programme’s own Technical Assistance funds. **This is standard practice in Interreg programmes, as not all allocated funds are ultimately used, so programmes allocate slightly more to ensure full use of the budget.**

In presenting the programmes in approximate bands it is possible to show a rough position across the whole Interreg community. As ever, programmes own websites remain the primary source of up-to-date information especially regarding outstanding funding available.

In total, the 86 Interreg programmes can be divided into the following bands

- More than 90% allocated | 14 Programmes (compared to 6 at end 2024)
- More than 80% allocated | 18 Programmes (compared to 3 at end 2024)
- More than 70% allocated | 13 Programmes (compared to 6 at end 2024)
- More than 60% allocated | 6 Programmes (compared to 11 at end 2024)
- More than 50% allocated | 14 Programmes (compared to 11 at end 2024)
- More than 40% allocated | 15 Programmes (compared to 16 at end 2024)
- Up to 40% allocated | 6 Programmes (compared to 33 at end 2024)

Overall, the distribution shows a shift of programmes towards higher allocation bands compared to 2024. It is particularly noteworthy that only few programmes are now less than 40% allocated, with more than 27 programmes making advances out of that band in 2025. Furthermore, it is now useful to split programmes on the basis of 10% rather than 20% bands, given more than a half of programmes have allocated more than 70% of their funding to projects.

In section 2.9 we explore further explore the timeline of allocation across Interreg.

2.2. More than 90% allocated | 14 programmes

There are more than 14 programmes which have allocated more than 90% of their total EU funding.

| Strand | Programmes more than 90% of total programme budget allocated | |
|---|--|----------------------|
| Stand A Cross border cooperation | Austria-Germany/Bavaria | IPA Croatia Serbia |
| | Italy-Slovenia | NEXT Italy - Tunisia |
| | Lithuania-Poland | Romania-Hungary |
| | Slovenia-Austria | Slovenia-Croatia |
| Stand B Transnational cooperation | North Sea | North West Europe |
| Stand C Interregional Cooperation | ESPON 2030 | Interact |
| | Interreg Europe | |
| Stand D Outermost Regions | Amazonia | |

These 14 programmes have allocated over 1.4 billion of EU funding to more than 1,200 projects.

2.3. More than 80% allocated | 18 programmes

A further 18 programmes have allocated between 80% and 90% of their total budget projects.

| Strand | Programmes with more than 80% total programme budget allocated | |
|---|--|--|
| Stand A Cross border cooperation | Belgium-France (Wallonie-Vlaanderen-France) | Belgium-The Netherlands (Vlaanderen-Nederland) |
| | Czechia-Poland | Germany-Denmark |
| | Greece-Cyprus | Greece-Italy |
| | IPA Greece North Macedonia | Italy-France (Maritime) |
| | PEACE PLUS Ireland-Northern Ireland/United Kingdom | Poland-Slovakia |
| | IPA Romania Serbia | Slovakia-Czechia |
| Stand B Transnational cooperation | Atlantic Area | Baltic Sea Region |
| | Central Europe | Danube |
| | EURO Mediterranean (EURO MED) | South West Europe (SUDOE) |
| Stand C Interregional Cooperation | URBACT IV | |

These 18 programmes have allocated over 2.8 billion of EU funding to almost 1,500 projects.

2.4. More than 70% allocated | 13 programmes

A further 13 programmes have allocated between 70% and 80% of the budget to projects.

| Strand | Programmes with between 70% and 80% allocated | |
|---|---|--|
| Stand A Cross border cooperation | IPA Bulgaria North Macedonia | IPA Bulgaria Türkiye |
| | Estonia-Latvia | France-Germany-Switzerland (Upper Rhine) |
| | Germany/Saxony-Czechia | IPA Greece Albania |
| | Italy-Croatia | Poland-Denmark-Germany-Lithuania-Sweden (South Baltic) |
| | Slovakia-Austria | Sweden-Denmark-Norway (Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak) |
| | Sweden-Norway | |
| Stand B Transnational cooperation | IPA Adriatic-Ionian | NEXT Black Sea Basin |

These 13 programmes have allocated 0.8 billion to almost 800 projects.

2.5. More than 60% allocated | 20 programmes

A further 20 programmes have allocated between 60% and 70% of their total budget.

| Strand | Programmes with between 60% and 70% allocated | |
|---|--|---|
| Stand A Cross border cooperation | Austria-Czechia | Austria-Hungary |
| | IPA Bulgaria Serbia | IPA Croatia - Bosnia and Herzegovina - Montenegro |
| | Finland-Estonia-Latvia-Sweden (Central Baltic) | France-Belgium-Germany-Luxembourg (Grande Région/Großregion) |
| | Germany/Brandenburg-Poland | Germany-Austria-Switzerland-Liechtenstein (Alpenrhein-Bodensee-Hochrhein) |
| | Germany-The Netherlands | Hungary-Croatia |
| | IPA Hungary Serbia | Italy-Austria |
| | Latvia-Lithuania | Poland-Germany/Saxony |
| | NEXT Poland - Ukraine | NEXT Romania - Rep. Moldova |
| | Slovenia-Hungary | |
| Stand B Transnational cooperation | Alpine Space | Northern Periphery and Arctic |

These 20 programmes have allocated 1.2 billion euros to more than 1,250 projects.

2.6. More than 50% allocated | 15 programmes

A further 11 programmes have allocated more than 50% of their funding available for projects.

They also still have a significant potential for new projects still, with almost 900 billion not yet allocated to projects.

| Strand | Programmes with between 50% and 60% allocated | |
|--|---|---|
| Stand A Cross border cooperation | Germany/Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania/Brandenburg-Poland | NEXT Hungary - Slovakia - Romania - Ukraine |
| | Maas-Rijn/Meuse-Rhin/Maas-Rhein (Netherlands-Belgium-Germany) | NEXT Romania - Ukraine |
| | Spain-France-Andorra (POCTEFA) | |
| Stand D Outermost Regions | Madeira-Azores-Canary Islands (MAC) | |

These six programmes have allocated almost 450 million to almost 900 projects.

2.7. More than 40% allocated | 9 programmes

Nine programmes have allocated almost half their budget to projects.

| Strand | Programmes with between 40% and 50% allocated | |
|---|---|---|
| Stand A Cross border cooperation | Germany/Bavaria-Czechia | Greece-Bulgaria |
| | Hungary-Slovakia | IPA Italy Albania Montenegro (South Adriatic) |
| | Romania-Bulgaria | Spain-Portugal (POCTEP) |
| Stand B Transnational cooperation | NEXT Mediterranean Sea Basin (NEXT MED) | |
| Stand D Outermost regions | Caribbean | Indian Ocean |

These nine programmes have allocated over 550 million to over 450 projects.

2.8. Up to 40% allocated | 6 programmes

Finally, six programmes are not yet 40% allocated.

| Strand | Programmes up to 40% allocated | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Stand A Cross border cooperation | France-Italy (ALCOTRA) | France-Switzerland |
| | Italy-Malta | Italy-Switzerland |
| | Sweden-Finland-Norway (AURORA) | |
| Stand D Outermost regions | Mozambique Channel | |

These six programmes have allocated more than 200 million euros, out of a total budget of 600 million euros, showing that implementation is in progress for each of the 86 Interreg programmes. Furthermore, no programme is less than 20% allocated at this point.

2.9. Allocation rate over between 2024 and 2025

Since both the 2024 edition and the 2025 edition have focused on allocation rates, it is now possible to show a progression of programmes towards fully allocated. As the 2023 edition was more focused on funding in calls, there is no data – and likely few allocated projects – given the close timing of this report to the start of period.

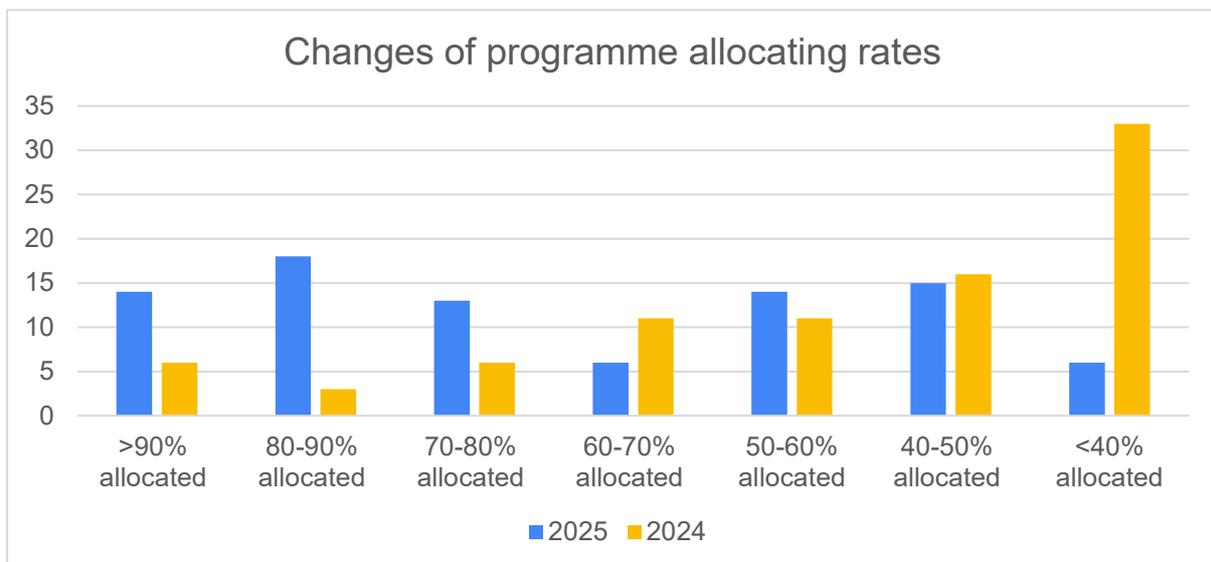


Chart 1 | Programmes allocation of total budget

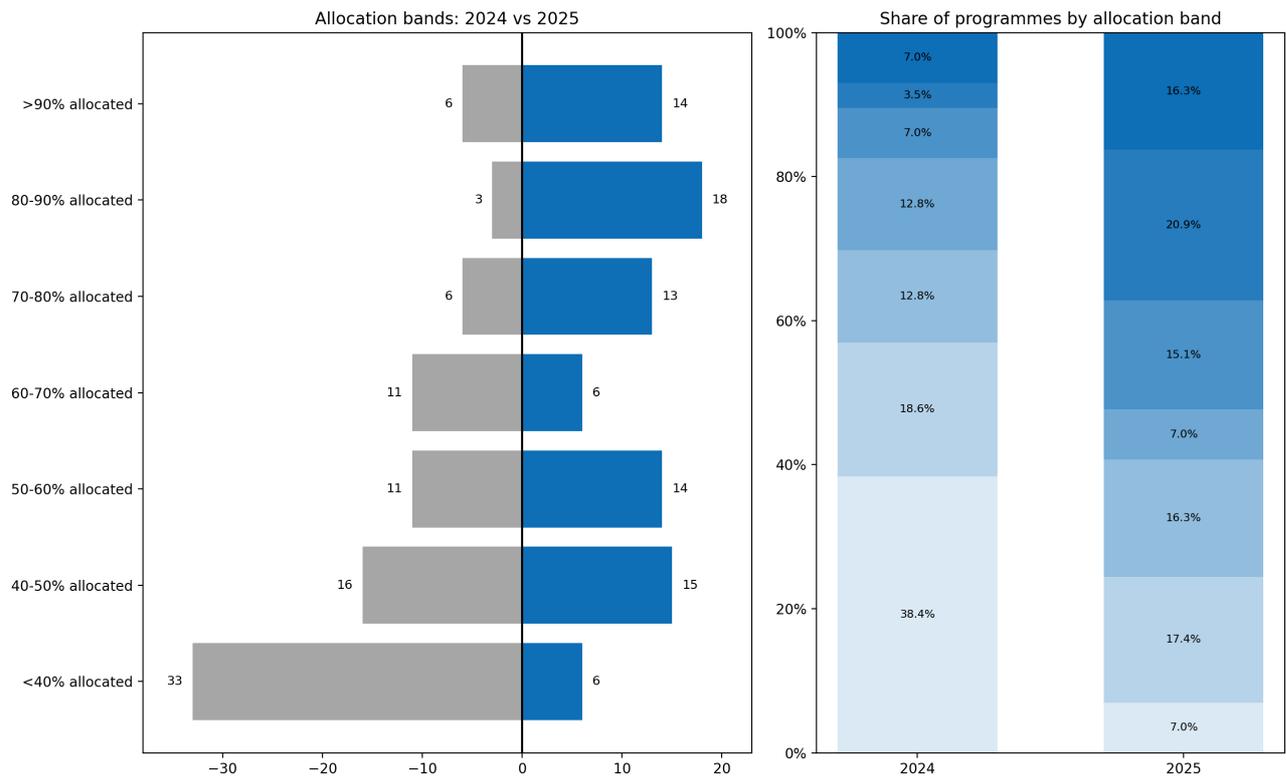


Chart 2⁴ | Programmes allocation visualised for 86 programmes

The progress can also be visualised in other ways, which shows steady progress by Interreg, as a collective, through the period. Most programmes are now more than 70% allocated, with the ‘average’ programme now 70.2% allocated. **This reflects closely the global picture, in that the total Interreg funding is 71.3% allocated to projects.**

Of course, this report highlights the state of play as of 31 December 2025. We note that several programmes had calls closing in the end of 2025, meaning the position is expected to rapidly change. Furthermore, it is always worth remembering that the impactful EU funding addressing the territorial need is the ultimate goal, not speed for its own sake.

⁴ This chart was created with the support of a licensed AI tool

3. Interreg activities in 2026

Many programmes will be closing the 2014-2020 period, joining the first few who closed already in 2025. In addition, the preparations for the Post 2027 period are now beginning in earnest – particularly challenging programmes to envisage the Performance-based Approach in Interreg. Meanwhile, many programmes are running calls for projects, some officially final calls, or capitalisation calls.

The calls, noted with indicative closing date, are shown below. Please always consult [Interreg.eu](https://interreg.eu) and the programmes own website's for more accurate and up to date information.

| Programme (Short name) | Indicative semester |
|---|---------------------|
| IPA Bulgaria-Serbia | Spring 2026 |
| EURO MED (Closed at time of publishing) | Spring 2026 |
| North West Europe | Spring 2026 |
| Slovenia Hungary (Closed at time of publishing) | Spring 2026 |
| EURO MED | Summer 2026 |
| Maas-Rhein (Capitalisation call) | Summer 2026 |
| South West Europe (Capitalisation call) | Summer 2026 |
| Sweden-Norway | Summer 2026 |
| Alpine Space (Capitalisation) | Autumn 2026 |
| Atlantic Area | Autumn 2026 |
| Baltic Sea | Autumn 2026 |
| Central Baltic | Autumn 2026 |
| Latvia-Lithuania (Capitalisation) | Autumn 2026 |
| Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak | Autumn 2026 |
| Vlaanderen-Nederland (Capitalisation) | Autumn 2026 |

Please note, this list is indicative only. Programmes retain the right to modify or cancel such calls. Please consult individual programme websites for more information.

Annex 1 | Article 49, Common Provisions Regulation

Article 49

Responsibilities of the managing authority

1. The managing authority shall ensure that, within 6 months of the decision approving the programme, there is a website where information on programmes under its responsibility is available, covering the programme's objectives, activities, available funding opportunities and achievements.
2. The managing authority shall ensure the publication on the website referred to in paragraph 1, or on the single website portal referred to in point (b) of Article 46, of a timetable of the planned calls for proposals, that is updated at least three times a year, with the following indicative data:
 - (a) geographical area covered by the call for proposal;
 - (b) policy objective or specific objective concerned;
 - (c) type of eligible applicants;
 - (d) total amount of support for the call;
 - (e) start and end date of the call.

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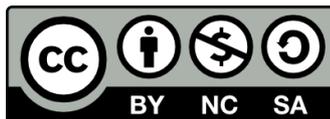
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