

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 - Mühlendorf 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 - Syddjylland
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 - Ασιίθι
 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 - Αάρισα
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 - Forli-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/Ghawdex 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 - Tarnobrzegi
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 - Bistrița-Năsăud
RO113 - Cluj
RO114 - Maramureș
RO115 - Satu Mare
RO116 - Sălaj
RO12 - Centru
RO121 - Alba
RO122 - Brașov
RO123 - Covasna
RO124 - Harghita
RO125 - Mureș
RO126 - Sibiu
RO2 - Macroregiunea Doi
RO21 - Nord-Est
RO211 - Bacău
RO212 - Botoșani
RO213 - Iași
RO214 - Neamț
RO215 - Suceava
RO216 - Vaslui
RO22 - Sud-Est
RO221 - Brăila
RO222 - Buzău
RO223 - Constanța
RO224 - Galați
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-learned 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 *laissez-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 "complication" 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 their 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	80.000000000000%	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	80.000000000000%	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	80.000000000000%	162,801.00

4. Action taken to involve the relevant programme partners in the preparation 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 Masáčová	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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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 fiat 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):

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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:

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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:

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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	
				Code(1)	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.

	Conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbursement 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(2)	Description		

B. Details by type of operation

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.

Appendix 4

Acronyms and abbreviations

AEBR	Association of European Border Regions
CBC	Cross Border Cooperation
CBIB+	Cross Border Institution Building
CLLD	Community-lead Local Development
CoR	Committee of the Regions
CPMR	Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions
CPR	Common provisions regulation (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)
DG	European Commission Directorate-General
DG REGIO	European Commission Directorate-General Regional and Urban Policy
EC Day	European Cooperation Day
EGTC	European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation
eMS	electronic Monitoring System
ENI	European Neighbourhood Instrument
EP	European Parliament
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ETC	European Territorial Cooperation
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
HIT	Harmonised Implementation Tools
I3	Interregional Innovation Investments Instrument
IGJ	Investment for Growth and Jobs
IJG	Investment for Jobs and Growth
IPA	Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance
IS	Interact Secretariat
IT	Information Technology
ITI	Integrated Territorial Investment
Jems	Joint electronic monitoring system

JS	Joint Secretariat
MA	Managing Authority
MC	Monitoring Committee
MOT	Mission Opérationnelle Transfrontalière
MRS	Macro-regional strategy
MS	Member State
NCP	National Contact Point/Person
NDICI	Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
OCT(P)	Overseas Countries and Territories (Programme)
OMR	Outermost regions
PC	Programming Committee
Q&A	Questions and answers
SBS	Sea-basin strategy
SCO	Simplified Cost Option
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TA	Technical Assistance
TESIM	Technical Support to the Implementation and Management of ENI CBC programmes

Appendix 5

Application of horizontal principles

Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union

During the implementation of the programme, Interact IV beneficiaries and bodies will respect all relevant provisions of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

Equality between men and women, gender mainstreaming and the integration of a gender perspective

The nature of the Interact and its thematic scope doesn't primarily allow to consider the equality between men and women as one of the focal points of the programme. However, this principle is followed on internal level, by using staffing procedures that ensure gender equality. This is well exemplified by the fact that at the end of 2020, out of the 55 team members, 33 were women.

Non-discrimination (based on gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation)

The principle of equal opportunities and non-discrimination is primarily applicable in case of events organised by Interact, during which the principle is ensured to the maximum extent. As for the beneficiaries and programme bodies, all are embedded in public institutions of EU Member States, therefore the above principles are naturally applied during the staff selection procedures.

Sustainable development

Considering the nature of the programme and its actions foreseen, Interact obviously can-not be expected to highly contribute to fostering sustainable development. However, it has and will contribute to this goal in its own limited means, for example:

Interact decided to 'go paperless' already in the 2014-2020 programming period, i.e. it no longer distributes printed material at events, including the meetings of its monitoring committee – except for the agenda. Further printed material is only be made available when absolutely necessary for the successful running of the event (e.g. legal text or training material that can also be used after the event). Interact publications (handbooks, studies, Q&A documents, factsheets, etc.) are made available in electronic format on the web-site (and in the communities on its online platform) thus minimising the need for printing. These measures not only reduce the use of paper but also mean less shipping.

Interact switched to online event delivery (both external and internal) during the COVID-19 pandemic and even after the pandemic-related limitations (related to travel and event organisation) are lifted, online events will still prevail in its service portfolio, significantly lowering the need for

(air) travel both of its own staff and of members of the cooperation community and thus its carbon footprint. Preparations for hybrid event delivery (i.e. physical events that can also be joined online) are already ongoing.

Furthermore, the large number of online training courses available on Interact's online learning platform (learning.interact-eu.net) also contributes to reducing the need for (air) travel both for Interact staff and for representatives of cooperation programmes and other target groups.

Interact also indirectly contributes to the goal of sustainable development through thematic capitalisation activities (i.e. maintaining capitalisation networks, thematic events and publications) by enhancing thematic knowledge of Interreg programme managers and ex-change of project results and best practises in these areas.

Interact IV 2021-2027 Interreg programme, final version after written procedure PC-WP-2021-02, 25 October 2021
Appendix 6: Interact IV intervention logic matrix

Perspectives	Main areas of Interact interventions/types of actions, enabling factors Key factors that determine the approach Interact will take to contribute to the change to happen	Target groups Direct addressees of Interact interventions Target group involvement will be reviewed and where necessary further specified in accordance with emerging needs of programme implementation.	Interact activities/ deliverables Examples of activities supporting the enabling factors	Output indicators Measures specific deliverables of Interact interventions; specific characteristics of the implementation process are also considered outputs, i.e. number of participants	Result indicators Measures short term effects of Interact interventions with reference to the direct addressees, i.e. target groups. Proxy for the selected specific objective of "Institutional capacity of public authorities"
<p>1. Increasing efficiency: Strengthening the management capacity of Interreg programmes and other cooperation actors</p>	<p>Integration of harmonised approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • harmonisation of rules (including between funds, strands, programmes) • harmonisation of interpretations of rules and regulations, incl. vocabulary • harmonisation of information flows • harmonisation of Interreg procedures related to programme and project management, including programme/project implementation tools • harmonisation pilots of processes supporting cooperation actions referred in point d (vi) of paragraph 3 of Art. 22 CPR. <p>Integration of simplified approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simplification of management structures governing Interreg programmes, incl. work flows, roles and responsibilities • simplification of Interreg procedures related to programme and project management, including programme/project implementation tools • simplification of programme rules • simplification of information flows • simplification pilots of processes supporting cooperation actions referred in point [d (vi) of paragraph 3 of Art. 22 CPR. <p>Efficient programme management at all stages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • options for more efficient use of capacities and for lean management of the programmes • delineation of roles and responsibilities, transparency of functions, internal communication flows • shift to "quality" vs "administration and control" • programme-project information flows • addressing gold-plating in the management of programmes, both preventing and mitigating the effects • shared and consistent approach to risk management in the programme and project management cycles • capacity building for anticipating risks in programmes and projects on strategic and operational levels 	<p>A. Interreg programme bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing Authorities - core receiver of Interact services, heavy involvement in service delivery, also as a sparring partner • Joint Secretariats (Interreg, IPA CBC, Interreg NEXT) – core receiver of Interact services, heavy involvement in service delivery, also as a sparring partner • National controllers – receiver of services, as well as significant role as sparring partners • Bodies responsible for Accounting function – receiver of services, as well as significant role as sparring partners • Audit Authorities – receiver of services, as well as significant role as sparring partners • Representatives of Monitoring Committees (Interreg, IPA CBC, NEXT) – receivers and ambassadors of Interact services; limited direct involvement under this perspective. <p>B. National/Regional co-operation stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IJG actors (national and regional programmes) – limited involvement, receiver of Interact services to a limited extent on the basis of pilot activities related to harmonisation/ simplification as referred in Art. 22 CPR • National/regional coordination bodies, National contact persons/points – influencers and ambassadors of Interact service, to a lesser extent as core receivers • Macro-regional/Sea basin strategies' actors and other actors involved in cooperation instruments – limited involvement; receivers and influencers • European Groupings of Territorial Co-operation (EGTCs) – limited involvement mainly in sharing practices. <p>C. Wider policy actors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Commission DG REGIO Cooperation and other units (e.g. Audit, Evaluation, Better Implementation) – influencers and ambassadors, key stakeholder for delivering Interact's services • European Commission, other DGs – influencers and ambassadors with an important competence in specific thematic areas • Other EU institutions – limited involvement under this perspective • European Committee of the Regions - influencers of Interact services • European-wide associations, cross-border organisations – limited involvement under this perspective • EU-wide financing institutions and programmes, EU-wide financial engineering stakeholders – limited involvement under this perspective • Interreg project partners, EGTCs managing projects – limited and often indirect involvement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events: conferences, seminars and workshops (in-situ, online) • Advisories/tailor made support services to programmes/ MSs • Peer-to-peer exchange visits • Meetings to exchange experiences/ harmonise approaches • Exchange networks (experts, thematic) facilitated through online communities and/or meetings • Training schemes: in-situ/online events, courses in the online learning platform, blended learning • Harmonised templates, guidance documents, clarification fiches, repositories of practices/ results • Web tools for management and implementation (e.g. modules of the Interact online monitoring system) • Liaison with European Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCO81: Participations in joint actions across borders • RCO85: Participations in joint training schemes • RCO116: Jointly developed solutions. <p>Examples of Interact internal monitoring measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of joint actions (incl. per type of joint action) • Number of training schemes (incl. per type of training scheme) • Number of solutions per type • Number of Interreg programmes participating in joint actions • Number of programmes participating in training schemes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCR81: Completion of joint training schemes • Interact-specific indicator: Institutions using knowledge/ skills acquired through Interact services • Interact-specific indicator: Institutions using solutions developed through Interact services.

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2. Enabling individuals: Strengthening the capacity to work in cooperation programmes and context	<p>Institutional knowledge and competence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experienced staff in cooperation programmes needs for on-going learning and development in the context of cooperation programmes and actions Introduction of new staff to cooperation and cooperation programmes Integration of learning and evaluation in the management cycle of the programmes MA/JS staff open-to-new ideas, and skills and expertise to manage cooperation resources allocated for developing the ways managing the cooperation between the programmes/funding instruments Strategic ownership of key actors – from vision to implementation (including being advocates for the territory) Support to programme staff to bring them "closer" to beneficiaries/increase attractiveness of programmes to new target groups Capacity of programme staff to be better communication professionals Knowledge and skills of MRS/SBS key implementing stakeholders – i.e. in strategic communication. <p>Cooperation and coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation and coordination skills and knowledge for actors involved in the management and implementation of Interreg programmes and cooperation actions Dialogue between Interreg and Investment for Jobs and Growth (IJG) programmes operating within existing strategic policy (territorial) frameworks (e.g. MRS/SBS and other territorial strategies/instruments) Cooperation and coordination skills and knowledge for actors involved in cooperation actions to support embedding of cooperation in territorial frameworks Awareness, knowledge and skills of programmes and stakeholders of the IJG goal to engage in cooperation actions (pilots). <p>New and innovative approaches supporting cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional areas and territorial aspects of cooperation Financial instruments and other innovative tools used for cooperation purposes. 	<p>A. Interreg programme bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing Authorities - core receiver of Interact services, heavy involvement in service delivery, also as a sparring partner Joint Secretariats (Interreg, IPA CBC, Interreg NEXT) – core receiver of Interact services, heavy involvement in service delivery, also as a sparring partner National Controllers – receiver of services, sparring partners especially under "Institutional knowledge and competence" Bodies responsible for Accounting function – receiver of services, sparring partners especially under "Institutional knowledge and competence" Audit Authorities – receiver of services, sparring partners especially under "Institutional knowledge and competence" Representatives of Monitoring Committees (Interreg, IPA CBC, NEXT) – receivers and ambassadors of Interact services; more limited direct involvement under this perspective. <p>B. National/ Regional co-operation stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IJG actors (national and regional programmes) – limited involvement, receiver of Interact services on the basis of pilot activities related to as referred in Art. 22, CPR mainly under "Cooperation and Coordination" National/Regional Coordination bodies, National contact persons/points – influencers and ambassadors of Interact service, to a lesser extent as core receivers Macro-regional/Sea basin strategies' actors and other actors involved in cooperation instruments – receivers and influencers especially under "Cooperation and Coordination" European Grouping of Territorial Co-operation (EGTCs) – limited involvement mainly in sharing practices. <p>C. Wider policy actors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Commission DG REGIO Cooperation and other units (e.g. Audit, Evaluation, Better Implementation) – influencers and ambassadors, key stakeholder for delivering Interact's services mainly as experts European Commission, other DGs – influencers and ambassadors with and important competence is specific thematic areas mainly as experts European Committee of the Regions - influencers of Interact services Other EU institutions – limited involvement under this perspective European-wide associations, cross-border organisations – limited involvement under this perspective EU-wide financing institutions and programmes, EU-wide financial engineering stakeholders – limited involvement under this perspective Interreg project partners, EGTCs managing projects – limited and often indirect involvement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events: conferences, seminars and workshops (in-situ, online) Advisories/tailor made support services to programmes/MSs, including trainings Peer-to-peer exchange visits Exchange networks (experts, thematic) facilitated through online communities and/or meetings Training schemes: in-situ/online events, courses in the online learning platform; blended learning Guidance/training documents, clarification fiches, repositories of practices/ results, Web training tools Liaison with European Commission Establishing links/ nurturing connections with actors involved in the management and implementation of cooperation frameworks/ instruments Testing innovative concepts for management and implementation/set-up of programmes 	Same as above	Same as above

Perspectives	Main areas of Interact interventions/types of actions, enabling factors Key factors that determine the approach Interact will take to contribute to the change to happen	Target groups Direct addressees of Interact interventions Target group involvement will be reviewed and where necessary further specified in accordance with emerging needs of programme implementation.	Interact activities/ deliverables Examples of activities supporting the enabling factors	Output indicators Measures specific deliverables of Interact interventions; specific characteristics of the implementation process are also considered outputs, i.e. number of participants	Result indicators Measures short term effects of Interact interventions with reference to the direct addressees, i.e. target groups. Proxy for the selected specific objective of "Institutional capacity of public authorities"
<p>3. Interreg visibility: Strengthening the capacity to capture and communicate programme and project results and to increase visibility</p>	<p>Thematic awareness and capturing of Interreg results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thematic knowledge development to support programming, project generation/selection/implementation, aggregation of results, communication and promotion of Interreg achievements in the thematic fields (contribution to objectives of the cohesion policy) • Capitalisation as a management tool (incl. resources set) – addresses procedural issues • -Systematic data collection on Interreg achievements and results in a long-term and short-term perspective (from projects, to programme results, to policy impacts), including data on Interreg effectiveness and efficiency. <p>Communication on Interreg results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of communication in the programme life-cycle and the programme functions • Building common understanding between programmes of the essentials of Interreg to promote • Communication and dissemination of Interreg results from soft cooperation measures and activities • Support on technical aspects of communication, e.g. working with social media. <p>Visibility and recognition of Interreg in the Cohesion Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic communication aligned with programme objectives • Interreg joint initiatives to reach out to various sectoral and local actors • Interreg joint promotion at large/public events • Systematic use of different social media channels in a complementary way • Common agreement about added value of cooperation in policy implementation • Conceptualisation of the cooperation process (incl. academic research). 	<p>A. Interreg programme bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing Authorities – core receiver of Interact services, heavy involvement in service delivery, also as a sparring partner • Joint Secretariats (Interreg, IPA CBC, Interreg NEXT) – core receiver of Interact services, heavy involvement in service delivery, also as a sparring partner • Representatives of Monitoring Committees (Interreg, IPA CBC, NEXT) – limited involvement, receivers and ambassadors of Interact services. <p>B. National/Regional co-operation stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IJG actors (national and regional programmes) – limited involvement, receiver of Interact services to limited extent, on the basis of pilot activities and targeted promotion as referred in Art. 22, CPR • National Coordination bodies, National contact persons/points – influencers and ambassadors of Interact service, to a lesser extent as core receivers. • Macro-regional/Sea basin strategies' actors and other actors involved in cooperation instruments – limited involvement as receivers and influencers, mainly in sharing practices horizontally • EGTCs – limited involvement mainly in sharing practices and promoting achievements of cooperation • Key cooperation partners on specific themes, CLLDs, ITIs and other territorial tools (Art. 22 CPR) – limited involvement mainly in sharing practices and promoting achievements of cooperation. <p>C. Wider policy actors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Commission DG REGIO Cooperation and other units (e.g. Audit, Evaluation, Better Implementation) – influencers and ambassadors, key stakeholder for delivering Interact's services • European Commission, other DGs – influencers and ambassadors with relevant competence in specific thematic areas • European Committee of the Regions - influencers of Interact services • Other EU institutions – limited involvement, influencers and ambassadors contributing to wider policy discussions • European-wide associations, cross-border organisations – limited involvement, influencers within a scope of specific project • Interreg project partners, EGTCs managing projects – limited involvement mainly in sharing practices and promoting achievements of cooperation • Target groups of cooperation promotion (e.g. local authorities, citizens, wider public, media, universities) – limited involvement, receiver regarding promotion and awareness raising of cooperation results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events: conferences, seminars and workshops (in-situ, online) • Advisories/tailor made support services to programmes/MSs • Peer-to-peer exchange visits • Exchange networks (experts, thematic) facilitated through online communities and/or meetings • Training schemes: in-situ/online events, courses in the online learning platform, blended learning • Guidance documents, clarification fiches, repositories of practices/ results • Web tools • Targeted promotional campaigns/participation (on-line, in situ) • Facilitation of Interreg joint promotional campaigns • Tools for data collection and information on achievements on overall Interreg level • Liaison with European Commission (DG REGIO and other sectoral DGs). 	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>Same as above</p>